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**COMPLETE STUDY GUIDE
(GRADE-3)**



Prepared by:

Examcart Experts

Book Name | MPDET English Study Guide (Grade-3) 2022

Editor Name | Rahul Agarwal

Edition | Latest

Published by | Agrawal Group Of Publications (AGP)
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ADDRESS | 28/115 Jyoti Block, Sanjay Place, Agra, U.P. 282002
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PRINTED BY | Schoolcart

DESKTOP PUBLISHING | Agrawal Group Of Publications (AGP)

ISBN | 978-93-89608-41-0

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Chapter

1

Comprehension

[Questions based on Inference, Grammar and Verbal Ability]

A Comprehension Exercise is mainly consisted of a passage, upon which questions are set. The main purpose of this exercise is to test the ability of a student.

Therefore student is need to read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer out of the given alternatives.

Poem is a form of literary art which uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language such as phonoaesthetic sound symbolism etc. 'Poem' comes from the Greek word *poiēma* which means a "thing made."

Important Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 172)

Read each of the following passages and answer the questions given below it by selecting the most appropriate option.

Passage-1

Some researchers suggest that emotional intelligence can be learned and strengthened, while others claim it is an inborn characteristic. The purpose for developing our emotional literacy is to precisely identify and communicate our feelings. When we do this we are helping nature fulfil its design for our feelings. We must know how we feel in order to be able to fill our emotional heeds. And we must communicate our feelings in order to get the emotional support and understanding we need from others, as well as to show our emotional support and understanding to them. Also, one of the first steps to developing our emotional intelligence is to improve our emotional literacy. In other words, to improve ability to identify our feelings by their specific names and the more specific we can be, the better. In the English language we have thousands of words which describe and identify our emotions, we just don't use many of them. If you are interested in working on your emotional literacy, the first step is to start using simple, three word sentences such as these : I feel sad. I feel hurt. I feel offended. I feel appreciated. I feel motivated. I feel disrespected. When we talk about feelings using three word sentences we are sending what have been called 'I messages'. On the other hand, when we say things like "you make me so jealous" we are sending a "You message". These "you messages" typically put the other person on the defensive, which **hurts** communication and relationships rather than helping.

Word Meaning

inborn—जन्मजात, स्वाभाविक, precisely—निश्चित रूप से, heed—ध्यान, literacy—साक्षरता, specific—विशेष, विलक्षण, offended—अपमानित, कुपित, appreciated—सराहा जाना, प्रशंसा करना, motivated—अभिप्रेरित, jealous—द्वेषी, ईर्ष्यालु, defensive—रक्षात्मक, hurt—हानि।

1. Which of the following is the same in the meaning to the word 'support' ?
(A) assist (B) oppose
(C) contradict (D) undermine
2. 'Emotional' is formed from the word :
(A) Emotionalize (B) Emotion
(C) Emotionally (D) None of these
3. Here 'emotional support' suggests :
(A) pity (B) tolerance
(C) wise counsel (D) sympathy
4. The antonym from the passage for the word 'general' is :
(A) nature (B) improve
(C) simple (D) specific
5. In the context 'defensive' means :
(A) support what is right
(B) support a point of view
(C) attack an injustice
(D) expressing anger
6. A word that means 'of a nature' is :
(A) literacy (B) offended
(C) precisely (D) typically

Passage-2

What is the future which awaits our children ? The underlying assumption of the question that Indian children have a common future is itself dubious. It can legitimately be asked whether a student who is well fed, attending a boarding school in the salubrious climate of the hills, and learning to use computers has any future in common with a malnourished child who goes to a school with no blackboards, if indeed he does go to school. The later may have no worth-while future at all. And it might be worth-while to analyze the significance of this marginalization of more than seventy five percent of the children of this country. The failure to provide an infrastructure for primary education in the villages of India more than 60 years after independence is in sharp contrast with the sophisticated institutions, for technical institutes of higher education are funded by the government, which essentially means that the money to support them comes from taxes. And since indirect taxation forms a substantial part of the taxes collected by the government, the financial burden is borne by

all the people. L. K. Jha put it graphically when he observed that 25 paise of every rupee spent on educating an IIT student comes from the pockets of men and women whose children may never enter a proper classroom.

Word Meaning

assumption—पूर्वधारणा, dubious—संदिग्ध, legitimately—जायज, तर्कसंगत तरीके से, fed—सिंचित, पोषित, salubrious—स्वास्थ्यवर्धक, worth-while—उपयुक्त, लाभप्रद, analyze—विश्लेषण करना, marginalization—प्रभावहीन करना, infrastructure—आधारभूत संरचना या बुनियादी ढाँचा, sophisticated—परिष्कृत, प्रगतिशील, substantial—आवश्यक पदार्थ, observed—अवलोकित, निगरानी करना।

7. Which one of the following words in comparative degree ?
(A) proper (B) never
(C) higher (D) legitimately
8. Which one is the compound word among the following ?
(A) classroom (B) education
(C) provide (D) failure
9. Identify the word closest in meaning to the word "DUBIOUS"
(A) unarguable (B) uncertain
(C) undoubted (D) undeniable
10. Identify the word opposite in meaning to the word "SOPHISTICATED"
(A) complicated (B) stylish
(C) difficult (D) facile
11. What is the major concern reflected in the passage ?
(A) The gap between different sections in Indian society is increasing
(B) Indian children do not enjoy common future
(C) both (A) and (B)
(D) only (B)

Passage-3

People in the villages of Rajasthan lead a very simple life. Their way of living has not changed over the years. They live in circular

huts. The walls of these huts are covered with cowdung. Every hut has a small place for worship. The life of these people is full of difficulties. It is very hot in summers and cold in winters. Water is a major problem. Sometimes they have to walk a long distance to get drinking water. For their agriculture they depend on rains. But these people are very brave. They have learnt to face difficulties and they never lose hope. They also like to enjoy their life. Women like to wear dresses full of bright colours. People living in villages in Rajasthan have a rich tradition of music and dance. The people of Rajasthan are very proud of their culture.

Word Meaning

lead—निर्वाह या संचालन करना, circular huts—वृत्ताकार झोपड़ियाँ, cowdung—गोबर, tradition—परम्परा, culture—संस्कृति या सभ्यता।

12. The word 'cowdung' is a :
(A) blend
(B) primary derivative
(C) second derivative
(D) compound word
13. Which synonym of the word 'rich' is misspelt ?
(A) wealthy (B) affluent
(C) opulent (D) prosperous
14. Which of the following words is a synonym for 'brave' ?
(A) hardworking (B) valiant
(C) prosperous (D) enthusiastic
15. The antonym of 'bright' is :
(A) colourful (B) transparent
(C) dull (D) dark
16. Which of the following words is correctly spelt ?
(A) definition (B) defination
(C) difination (D) definetion
17. The adjective 'simple' can give us the noun :
(A) simplify (B) simply
(C) simplistic (D) simplicity
18. 'The way of living' can be replaced with the word :
(A) livelihood (B) liveliness
(C) lifelike (D) lifestyle
19. Which of the following is an adjective formed from the noun 'music' ?
(A) musician (B) musical
(C) musically (D) musicality

Passage-4

Our country gave birth to a mighty soul and he shone like a beacon not only for India but also for the whole world. And yet he was done to death by one of our own brothers and compatriots. How did this happen ? You might think that it was an act of madness but that does not explain this tragedy. It could

only occur because the seed for it was sown in the poison of hatred and enmity that spread throughout the country and affected so many of our people. Out of that seed grew this poisonous plant. It is the duty of all of us to fight this poison of hatred and ill-will. If we have learnt anything from Gandhiji, we must bear no ill-will or enmity towards and person. The individual is not our enemy, it is the poison within him that fight and which we must put an end to.

Word Meaning

mighty—पराक्रमी, शक्तिशाली, beacon—संकेत दीप, प्रकाश, compatriots—स्वदेशवासी, tragedy—दुखान्त, प्रासरी, hatred—द्वेष, enmity—वैमनस्य, ill-will—ईर्ष्या।

20. Which one of the following is the synonym of the word 'beacon' ?
(A) light (B) dark
(C) black (D) stator
21. Ill-will is :
(A) an acronym
(B) a blend
(C) a compound word
(D) a primary derivative
22. Who is 'the Mighty soul' referred to in the above passage ?
(A) Nathuram Godsey
(B) Almighty God
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) None of these
23. What do we learn from Gandhiji ?
(A) That we must hate all our enemies.
(B) That we must have no ill-will or enmity towards any person.
(C) That Indians should provoke communal riots.
(D) That all may live in India but some of them have right to be Indian.
24. What is the poison referred to in the above passage ?
(A) Hatred and goodwill to all other persons.
(B) Poisonous seeds and plants.
(C) Hatred and ill-will towards other persons.
(D) Love and patriotism.

Passage-5

He has reservations on the treatment of dance in Indian films, but, given a chance to work on his own terms, legendary Kathak Dancer Pandit Birju Maharaj would like to work more in Bollywood. The 75-year-old tells us, "In my opinion, dance is adulterated in Bollywood. To make it more dramatic, the dancers are asked to perform in an exaggerated manner. That makes any kind of dance impure, especially classical dance. I'd like to work more in Hindi films, provided my dance is not tampered with."

The kathak maestro tells us that over the years he's been highly impressed with how some female actors have showcased classical dance on screen. On being asked on how he sees the passion for dance among youngsters in the country, Birju Maharaj says, "I see that the young generation is divided in their response to classical dance. But in all my interactions with the younger lot, I have been impressed. These children have such amazing presence of mind, listening and learning while I talk and teach them." It is often said that classical dance doesn't receive due credit, but the man who is an authority on the subject thinks Delhi receives the art well. "I feel that classical dance might not be on a rise, in popularity, but I have always been overwhelmed by the response that I have received in Delhi. My performances have always been applauded by packed houses in the Capital," he opines.

Word Meaning

Terms—शर्त, legendary—पौराणिक, to perform—निष्पादन करना, क्रियान्वित करना, exaggerated—अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण, impure—दूषित, अशुद्ध, tampered with—विलयन, maestra—संगीतज्ञ, कलाकार, interaction—परस्परक्रिया, amazing—विस्मयकारी, overwhelmed—अभीभूत, applauded—सराहना, ताली बजाकर प्रशंसा करना, opine—विचार करना।

25. Something that was used in ancient times and is now no longer used :
(A) modern (B) tradition
(C) classical (D) none of these
26. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
(A) response (B) capital
(C) younger (D) art
27. The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a/an :
(A) encyclopaedia
(B) autobiography
(C) newspaper article
(D) diary
28. The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is :
(A) performed only in films
(B) suitable to be performed by adults
(C) not practiced according to tradition
(D) found in adult entertainment
29. A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was :
(A) exceeding allotted time
(B) well attended
(C) jammed in tightly
(D) filled into

30. The younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they
 (A) can combine to perform in the traditional and modern styles
 (B) are calm while they prepare to perform
 (C) are open to learning the pure form of the dance
 (D) prefer traditional styles of dancing
31. A word that can replace the phrase 'tampered with' in the passage is :
 (A) disturbed (B) misused
 (C) falsified (D) misrepresented
32. An antonym for the word 'showcased' is :
 (A) abridged (B) withheld
 (C) advertised (D) published
33. A synonym for the word 'inspired' from the text is :
 (A) received (B) divided
 (C) adulterated (D) impressed

Passage-6

Something is radically wrong with the entire structure of human relationships that make man delight in killing man, whether it be in the name of civilization or religion or anything else. Two wrongs do not make a right, hatred must beget hatred. It is this fundamental truth that women have got to bring home to the people in their respective countries. No peace treaties can avail that have revenge as their basis and self righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in the so called victors. But women are the natural preservers of Life.

Word Meaning

radically—मौलिक रूप से, delight—हर्षित या आनंदित करना, religion—धर्म, पंथ, beget—उत्पन्न करना, treaty—सन्धि, avail—प्राप्त करना, revenge—प्रतिशोध, righteous—न्यायसंगत, arrogance—अभिमान, hypocrisy—पाखण्ड, preserver—संरक्षक।

34. Choose the word which is the most nearly the same meaning as the word 'righteous' as used in passage :
 (A) virtuous (B) corrupt
 (C) slut (D) unfair
35. Which one of the following words is spelt correctly ?
 (A) avail (B) aveil
 (C) aviel (D) evail
36. The expression "Two wrongs do not make a right" means that :
 (A) a wrong action in retaliation does not mend matters.
 (B) hatred destroys the person who perpetrates it.
 (C) a tit for tat policy aggravates hatred.
 (D) even repeated assertions of a wrong statement do not make it right.

37. Which word is opposite in meaning to 'preserver' as used in the passage ?
 (A) enemy (B) destroyer
 (C) rival (D) belligerent
38. Which of the following would sum up most suitably the central idea of the passage ?
 (A) The role of women in the world of hatred and violence
 (B) Man's instinct of destroying others
 (C) Hatred leads to further hatred
 (D) The significance of peace treaties

Passage-7

The massive fort of Jodhpur looked down from the hill at the new city **which** had sprawled out around the old one. The desert lay beyond the city. It crouched there like a lion, and was the colour of one, its rippled tawny pelt flea-specked here and there with small clumps of scrub. A gritty wind blew out of it, little rivers of sand eddied briefly down the pavements, then were snatched back into the air and flung like challenge to the south. At the edge of the city, herds of camels twined their long necks around stunted trees, as though they were snakes. Then there were no more trees. Tall whirl-winds of sand marched down towards us from the horizon.

The desert enclosed us for the next ten days. There was a glare and dazzle on the skyline at dawn, then the ferocious eye of summer opened for a long look at its domain. For the next twelve hours it scowled down at the sand. We closed our eyes, visualized shadow and water, narrowed them open once more to the parch and scald of the desert wind. The shifting wind caused the dunes constantly to collapse and reform, or drifted them lazily out as bulwarks across the road. The car had to stop at frequent intervals, so that we could clear the heaped sand away, or because one of the tyres, hissing on the burning surface of the tarmac, had exploded. During those prolonged and sweaty intervals by the roadside, we were passed, sometimes, by the ghostly herds of livestock moving south.

Word Meaning

massive—मध्यकाय, विशाल, looked down—नीचे देखा, sprawled—अव्यवस्थित रूप से फैल जाना, crouched—दबक, झुकाव, gritty—रेतीला, किसकिसा, flung—फटका, फेंकान, whirl winds—चक्रवात, बवंडर, marched—कूच किया, glare—चमक, dazzle—चकाचौंध, ferocious—उदण्ड, क्रूर, domain प्रान्त, रियासत, scowled down—गुस्से से देखना, parch and scald—झुलसाना, dune—टीला, बालूकूट, bulwarks—चारदीवारी, परकोटा, tarmac—पक्की सड़क, prolonged—दीर्घकालीन।

39. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
 (A) collapse (B) reform
 (C) desert (D) back
40. Which one is the compound word among the following ?
 (A) tall (B) shadow
 (C) whirl-winds (D) tarmac
41. The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were
 (A) lions living in it
 (B) rivers of sand in it.
 (C) clumps of scrub here and there
 (D) shadow and water.
42. Between the fort and the desert there is/are :
 (A) a hill (B) two cities
 (C) three cities (D) no city
43. are compared to snakes.
 (A) Herds of camels
 (B) Edges of the city
 (C) Stunted trees
 (D) Long necks of camels
44. The narrator's style of description is :
 (A) scholarly (B) poetic
 (C) philosophic (D) analytical
45. '..... The new city **which** had sprawled Which part of speech is the bold word in the above clause ?
 (A) Noun (B) Pronoun
 (C) Adjective (D) Conjunction
46. The desert enclosed us for the next ten days. Voice in the above sentence has been correctly changed in :
 (A) We were enclosed by the desert.
 (B) We had been enclosed by the desert.
 (C) The desert had been enclosed.
 (D) The desert was enclosed by us.

Passage-8

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered the pioneer of modern Indian Renaissance for the remarkable reforms he brought about in the 18th century India. Among his efforts, the abolition of the Sati-pratha—a practice in which the widow was compelled to sacrifice herself on the funeral pyre of her husband—was prominent. His efforts were also instrumental in eradicating the Purdah system and child marriage. In 1828, Ram Mohan Roy formed the Brahmo Samaj, a group of people, who had no faith in idol-worship and were against the caste restrictions. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's father was a wealthy Brahmin and strictly performed the duties set by the religion. Ram Mohan himself was also devoted to Lord Vishnu and in his 14th year, he wanted to become a monk but his mother, Tarini Devi objected to his desire.

Ram Mohan viewed education as a medium to implement the social reforms. So, in 1815, Ram Mohan came to Calcutta and the very next year, started an English College by putting in his own savings. He was well aware that the students should learn the English language and scientific subjects and that's why he criticised the government's policy of opening only Sanskrit schools. According to him, Indians would lag behind if they do not get to study modern subjects like Mathematics, Geography and Latin. The government accepted this idea of Ram Mohan and also implemented it but not before his death. Ram Mohan was also the first to give importance to the development of mother tongue. His Gaudiya Byakaran in Bengali is the best of his prose works. Rabindranath Tagore and Bankimchandra also followed in the footsteps of Ram Mohan Roy.

Ram Mohan Roy was a staunch supporter of free speech and expression and fought for the rights of Vernacular Press. He also brought out a newspaper in Persian called Miratul-Akhbar (the Mirror of News) and a Bengali weekly called Sambad Kaumudi (the Moon of Intelligence). In those days items of news and articles had to be approved by the government before being published. Ram Mohan protested against this control by arguing that newspapers should be free and that the truth should not be suppressed simply because the government did not like it.

Word Meaning

pioneer—अग्रदूत, पथप्रदर्शक, indian renaissance—भारतीय, पुनर्जागरण, remarkable reforms—उल्लेखनीय सुधार, brought about—सम्पादित करना, abolition—उन्मूलन, compelled do—बाध्य करना, funeral pyre—चिता, prominent—प्रख्यात, मुख्यतः, eradicating—उन्मूलन करना, निर्मूल करना, staunch supporter—कट्टर समर्थक।

47. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his :
(A) economic reforms
(B) literary reforms
(C) political reforms
(D) social reforms
48. When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a :
(A) journalist (B) monk
(C) teacher (D) businessman
49. Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they :
(A) forgot their cultural roots
(B) did not learn traditional skills
(C) gave up study of Sanskrit
(D) did not study modern subjects

50. Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported
(A) rituals and observances
(B) physical education
(C) freedom of speech and expression
(D) moral education
51. Which synonym of the word renaissance is misspelt ?
(A) reuvenation (B) renewal
(C) comeback (D) alternation
52. Choose the one word which means women whose husband is died ?
(A) widow (B) lady
(C) spinster (D) None of these
53. Which one of the following is a compound word ?
(A) restrictions (B) idol-worship
(C) viewed (D) scientific

Passage-9

There is no short cut to success. The route to success is hard and long. Consistent hard work is the main secret of success. Those who shun work are bound to fail. The second ingredient of success is perseverance. Perseverance is the steadfast pursuit of an aim without any let-up or hindrance. There may be difficulties, obstacles, hurdles and barriers in your path, but you don't have to get discouraged, disheartened and frightened. You have to push on with fortitude. Temptations of comfort and enjoyment have to be brushed aside.

Another important and indispensable requirement for success is concentration. All your attention and energy should be riveted to your aim in life. You should not be able to think of anything except your goal. No digressions and deviations.

Word Meaning

hard and long—जटिल, shun—बचना, नकारना, ingredient—संघटक, अवयव, let up or hindrance—हास और अवरोध, frightend—भयभीत, temptations—प्रलोभन, fortitude—धैर्य, सहन-शक्ति, indispensable—अपरिहार्य, concentration—एकाग्रता, riveted—खूँटी से जड़ना, ध्यान आकर्षित करना, digressions and deviation—विषयान्तर और विचलन।

54. In the above paragraph the word 'second' indicates :
(A) sequence (B) addition
(C) emphasis (D) time
55. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?
(A) Aim of life
(B) Hard work and success
(C) Shortcut of success
(D) The secret of success
56. Hard work in success.
(A) result (B) results
(C) resulted (D) None of these

57. In the above passage the author wants to convey :
(A) success is the result of hard work
(B) perseverance is essential for success
(C) to get success, get rid of all obstacles
(D) All of the above
58. People do hard work, hard work is essential for success, so people are hard working. Above lines contain :
(A) the fallacy of hasty generalization
(B) the fallacy of false analogy
(C) the fallacy of equivocation
(D) the fallacy of composition.
59. Another important and indispensable requirement for success is :
(A) energy (B) attention
(C) courage (D) concentration
60. The synonym of 'Fortitude' is :
(A) Fear (B) cowardice
(C) Patience (D) weakness
61. The opposite of 'success is :
(A) achievement (B) gain
(C) forfeit (D) winner
62. Which one of the following is a secondary derivative ?
(A) requirement (B) path
(C) another (D) goal

Passage-10

Raja Ravi Verma was the Indian King and painter whose paintings brought a momentous turn in Indian art. His works on great Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharata brought the omnipresent deities to the surroundings of earthy world. This showed excellent fusion of Indian traditional art with European realism. These paintings influenced future generation artists and also influenced the literature and films. His representation of mythological characters has become a part of the Indian imagination of the classics. His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental.

Ravi Verma was born on April 29th, 1848 in Kilimanor Palace in Kerala. Ravi Verma was brought up in an environment of art and culture. At the age of seven he started painting the figures of animals, acts and scenes from daily life on the wall with charcoal. As he grew up, he was exposed to the famous paintings of Italian painting. Here he was using indigenous paints made from leaves, flowers. He enhanced his creativity by listening to the music of veterans, watching Kathakali, a folk dance form, going through the manuscripts preserved in ancient families and listening to the artistic interpretation of the epics.

Raja Ravi Verma is most remembered for his paintings of beautifully sari-clad women, who were depicted as graceful and shapely.

Word Meaning

momentus—महत्त्वपूर्ण, omnipresent—सर्वत्र, fusion—विलय, traditional art—पारम्परिक कला, mythological—ऐतिहासिक पौराणिक, gaudy—भड़कीला, indigenous—स्वदेशी, enhanced—परिष्कृत, बढ़ा हुआ, interpretation—प्रस्तुतीकरण, निर्वचन, epics—ग्रन्थ, महाकाव्य।

63. In the extract, 'artistic interpretation of the epics' means he was interested in :
(A) unusual and rare myths found in legends.
(B) popular writing of his time.
(C) unique rendering of old mythologies.
(D) standards interpretation of the Indian epics.
64. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'minimized' :
(A) enhanced (B) influenced
(C) criticized (D) exposed
65. The article is a/an
(A) autobiography (B) fiction
(C) essay (D) biography
66. The focus is on the subject's association with :
(A) dance (Kathakali)
(B) sculpture
(C) painting
(D) music
67. The themes of Ravi Verma's famous paintings were :
(A) female figures
(B) deities
(C) animals and habitats
(D) natural scenery
68. He was especially able to access historical documents in the possession of :
(A) his family members in Kilimanoor
(B) national museums that curate them
(C) certain individuals
(D) families who inherited them
69. As he matured in his craft, Ravi Verma's skills were influenced by :
(A) Ancient manuscripts
(B) Italian artists
(C) Indian cinema
(D) None of these
70. 'His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental' means that his work was characterized by :
(A) strong colours and emotionally appealing
(B) pale colours and sad atmosphere
(C) unrealistic images
(D) lacking intellectual and emotional depth
71. A synonym for 'omnipresent' is :
(A) magnificent (B) conspicuous
(C) universal (D) partly invisible

72. Which one of the following words is spelt correctly ?
(A) environment (B) figurs
(C) indegenous (D) anecient
73. "Sentimental" is formed from the word :
(A) sentement (B) sentiment
(C) sintimono (D) None of these
74. Choose the one word which means one present everywhere :
(A) omnipresent (B) atheist
(C) ascetic (D) braggart

Passage-11

1. A man found a cocoon of a butterfly. One day a small opening appeared. He sat and watched the butterfly for several hours as it struggled to force its body through that little hole. Then it seemed to stop making any progress. It appeared as if it had gotten as far as it could, and it could go no further. So the man decided to help the butterfly. He took a pair of scissors and snipped off the remaining bit of the cocoon. The butterfly then emerged easily. But it had a swollen body and small, shriveled wings. The man continued to watch the butterfly because he expected that, at any moment, the wings would enlarge and expand to be able to support the body, which would contract in time.
2. Neither happened! In fact, the butterfly spent the rest of its life crawling around with a swollen body and shriveled wings. It never was able to fly. What the man, in his kindness and haste, did not understand was that the restricting cocoon and the struggle required for the butterfly to get through the tiny opening were God's way of forcing fluid from the body of the butterfly into its wings so that it would be ready for flight once it achieved its freedom from the cocoon.

Word Meaning

cocoon—कृमिकोष, कच्चे रेशम का कोवा, hole—रन्ध्र, कन्दरा, snipped off—काटकर निकाल देना, emerged—उभर कर आना, swollen—फूला हुआ, shriveled—सिकुड़ा हुआ, crawling around—चारों ओर रेंगना, hast—जल्दी, सीघ्रता restricting—परिमित करना, सीमाबद्ध करना, fluid—द्रव पदार्थ।

75. The writer's message in his/her essay is about :
(A) needless struggles in life
(B) not to have any problems
(C) need for struggles in life
(D) escape pain at any cost
76. The essay is in form.
(A) argumentative (B) factual
(C) descriptive (D) discursive

77. A man noticed that the
(A) butterfly was emerging
(B) butterfly was hidden
(C) cocoon was growing
(D) cocoon was moving
78. The man's first instinct was :
(A) keep watching
(B) leave the cocoon alone
(C) help the butterfly
(D) leave the butterfly alone
79. The natural process would have the wings of the butterfly :
(A) unfold and remain stiff
(B) unfold and stretch out
(C) fold up and remain snug
(D) half open and snug against the body
80. A word that means 'to make or become withered' is :
(A) shriveled (B) moistened
(C) folded (D) wasted
81. What the first word 'A' of the passage is ?
(A) a noun (B) an adverb
(C) a determiner (D) None of these
82. The word 'took' is used in the passage as
(A) verb (B) preposition
(C) infinitive (D) None of these
83. Which tense is used in the sentence, A man found a cocoon of a butterfly.
(A) past perfect
(B) present perfect
(C) past indefinite
(D) present indefinite
84. "The butterfly then emerged easily". Which degree of adjective is used in the sentence ?
(A) comparative (B) positive
(C) superlative (D) None
85. Which one is the synonym of the word-freedom.
(A) liberty (B) captivity
(C) limitation (D) servitude

Passage-12

The political system always dominates the entire social scene; and hence those who wield political power are generally able to control all the different social sub-systems and manipulate them to their own advantage. The social groups in power therefore have always manipulated the education systems, especially when these happen to depend upon the state for their very existence to strengthen and perpetuate their own privileged position. But herein lies a contradiction. For the very realization of their selfish ends, the social groups in power are compelled to extend the benefits of these

educational systems to the under privileged groups also. The inevitable task is generally performed with three precautions abundantly taken care of; One, the privileged groups continue to be the principal beneficiaries of the educational system, dominate the higher stages of education or the lead core of prestigious and quality institution or the most useful of courses, so as to safeguard their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life; Second, the system is so operated that under-privileged groups can utilize it only marginally in real terms and the bulk of them become either dropouts or push outs and get reconciled to their own interior status in society. Third, the few from the weaker section that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally coopted within the system to prevent dissatisfaction.

Word Meaning

dominate—प्रभुत्व रखना, शासन करना, wield—उपयोग करना, sub-system—उप-तन्त्र, manipulate—कुशलतापूर्वक प्रयोग करना, existence—अस्तित्व, perpetuate—स्थिर करना, बनाये रखना, privileged—गौरवान्वित, Contradiction—विरोधाभास, Compelled—बाध्य करना, inevitable—अपरिहार्य, abundantly—प्रचुर मात्रा में, beneficiaries—लाभान्वित होने वाले, prestigious—प्रतिष्ठित, utilize—उपयोग करना, marginally—सामूली, reconciled—सामंजस्य स्थापित करना, survive—बने रहना या जीवित रखना, co-opted—सहयोगित करना।

86. How do socially powerful people try to maintain their privileged position ?
 (A) By maintaining control over political systems
 (B) By maintaining control over social systems
 (C) By maintaining control over education systems
 (D) All of the above
87. Why underprivileged sections have to reconcile to their inferior status ?
 (A) They are unable to effectively utilize the education system
 (B) They have no interest in the system
 (C) They are illiterate
 (D) All of the above
88. What is the major idea reflected in the passage ?
 (A) Powerful people are unable to fully control the system
 (B) Major benefits have been snatched by the underprivileged
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
89. While writing a notice, the writer should prefer :
 (A) active voice (B) passive voice
 (C) any voice (D) None of these

90. Where will you add disclosures in a letter ?
 (A) Below the signature and the right side margin
 (B) Below the signature and the left side margin
 (C) Above the signature and the right side margin
 (D) Any of the above
91. 'Phonetics' is basically associated with :
 (A) sounds (B) sentences
 (C) grammar (D) All of these
92. The political system always dominates the entire scene Which tense is used in the above sentence ?
 (A) present tense
 (B) present indefinite tense
 (C) past indefinite tense
 (D) present perfect tense
93. The word 'upon' is used in the passage as
 (A) an adjective (B) a noun
 (C) a determiner (D) a preposition
94. and the bulk of them become either dropouts or pushouts and get reconciled to their own interior status in society.
 The underlined words in the above sentence is :
 (A) noun (B) pronoun
 (C) conjunction (D) interjection
95. The inevitable task is generally performed with three precautions abundantly taken care of;
 The underlined words in the above sentence are :
 (A) Article, adjective, adverb
 (B) Noun, adjective, adverb
 (C) Adjective, adjective noun
 (D) Possessive noun, article

Passage-13

If the census tells us that India has two or three hundred languages, it also tells us, I believe, that Germany has about fifty or sixty languages. I do not remember anyone pointing out this fact in proof of the disunity or disparity of Germany. As a matter of fact, a census mentions all manner of petty languages, sometimes spoken by a few thousand persons only; and often dialects are classed for scientific purposes as different languages. India seems to me to have surprisingly few languages, considering its area. Compared to the same area in Europe, it is far more closely allied in regard to language, but because of widespread illiteracy, common standards have not developed and dialects have formed. The principal languages of India are Hindustani (of the two varieties, Hindi and Urdu), Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil,

Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. If Assamese, Oriya, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Pushtu and Punjabi are added, the whole country is covered except for some hill and forest tribes. Of these, the Indo-Aryan languages, which cover the whole north, centre and west of India, are closely allied; and the southern Dravidian languages, though different, have been greatly influenced by Sanskrit, and are full of Sanskrit words.

Word Meaning

census—जनगणना, disunity—विभेद, एकता का अभाव, disparity—असमानता, petty languages—संकीर्ण भाषाएँ, dialects—बोलियाँ या उपभाषाएँ, scientific purpose—वैज्ञानिक उद्देश्य, widespread illiteracy—बड़े पैमाने पर अशिक्षा।

96. In the passage the author :
 (A) compares India with Germany
 (B) defends the multilingual situation of India
 (C) criticises the illiteracy in India
 (D) classifies the Indian languages
97. One of the reasons why there are many dialects in India is :
 (A) vast area
 (B) population
 (C) more communities
 (D) illiteracy
98. The Dravidian languages have been greatly influenced by Sanskrit. This :
 (A) makes them inferior to the Indo-Aryan languages
 (B) makes them superior to the Indo-Aryan languages
 (C) brings them close to the Indo-Aryan languages
 (D) makes them very different from the other Indian languages
99. Which of the following statements is true according to the given passage ?
 (A) India has far too many languages
 (B) India is a vast country with not too many languages
 (C) India has as many languages as Europe does
 (D) Indian languages are not as well developed as those of Europe
100. But is a of speech.
 (A) Part (B) kind
 (C) Figure (D) None of these
101. Give the opposite of 'Superior'.
 (A) vast (B) inferior
 (C) huge (D) din
102. Too is used in sense.
 (A) positive (B) neutral
 (C) negative (D) All of these
103. Give the opposite of 'far.'
 (A) near (B) top
 (C) bottom (D) below

104. "The principal languages of india are Hindustani " The underlined word is
- (A) a pronoun (B) a noun
(C) a preposition (D) a conjunction
105. Of these, the indo-Aryan languages which cover the whole north,
(A) a personal pronoun
(B) a relative pronoun
(C) a distributive pronoun
(D) a reflexive pronoun
106. "..... common standards have not developed and dialects have formed." Here the verb 'have not developed' is in which tense.
(A) past perfect continuous
(B) past perfect
(C) present perfect
(D) future indefinite

Passage-14

Our body is a wondrous mechanism and when subjected to unusual stress over a period of time, it adapts itself to deal more effectively with that stress. Therefore, when you exert your muscles against resistance, they are forced to adapt and deal with this extraordinary workload. This is the principle of weight training. Strands of muscle fibres become thicker and stronger in response to the demands placed on them.

One of the great merits of weight training is the strength of your heart. During weight training, your heart is forced to beat faster and stronger in order to pump sufficient blood to the muscles being worked. In time, your heart, like your body, will adapt to this extra-workload by becoming stronger and more efficient. Since your body needs a given amount of blood to perform its daily tasks, your heart will now need fewer beats to pump the same quantity of blood. Sounds good ? There's more. Your entire circulatory system is given a thorough workout every time you exercise, which increases its overall efficiency. Even the neural paths from your brain's command centres to each individual muscle become more effective, enabling easier recruitment of muscle fibres for carrying out physical tasks. In essence, your body becomes a well-oiled and finely-tuned piece of machinery, whirring along without any breakdown. In today's stress-filled world, you need all the help you can get.

Word Meaning

wondrous mechanism—चमत्कारिक तन्त्र या क्रियाविधि, unusual—असामान्य, adapts—अनुकूल बनाना, resistance—प्रतिरोध, extraordinary—अद्भुत असाधारण, strands—रेशा, circulatory system—संचार प्रणाली, enabling—योग्य बनाना, whirring—फरफराहट, essence—निष्कर्ष, सार या मूलतत्व।

107. The principle of weight training is :
(A) disposing extra workload
(B) thickening of body through extra consumption
(C) helping the body adapt to increased stress
(D) training muscles to exert more pressure
108. Weight training makes the muscles :
(A) thicker and stronger
(B) become stranded
(C) become intense
(D) resist workload
109. During weight training the heart pumps :
(A) required blood
(B) an extraordinary amount of blood
(C) less blood
(D) more blood
110. A stronger and more efficient heart :
(A) can rest longer, reducing its workload
(B) is assisted by muscles of the body
(C) beats faster and more often to pump blood
(D) needs fewer beats to pump the same amount of blood
111. When neural paths become more effective ?
(A) the brain employs various muscles easily for physical tasks
(B) the muscles function effectively and independently
(C) the brain functions at extraordinary speed
(D) the brain opens new pathways for communication
112. What does the term 'well-oiled' in the passage denote ?
(A) Massaged (B) Greased
(C) Healthy (D) Services
113. Which one of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage ?
(A) The Mechanics of Weight Training
(B) How to retain your health ?
(C) Health is Wealth
(D) Stressbusting
114. What does the above passage suggest ?
(A) We should ignore physical exercise
(B) We should subject our body to as much exercise as it can withstand
(C) We should carry out physical exercise as a routine
(D) Physical exercise is necessary occasionally
115. The word 'wondrous' (first line) is—
(A) an adverb
(B) an adjective
(C) a verb
(D) a noun
116. One of the great merits of weight training is the strength of your heart.
Which degree of adjective has been used in the above sentence ?
(A) Comparative (B) Superlative
(C) Positive (D) Both A & B
117. The most important part of some idea or thought is called :
(A) Reference (B) Context
(C) Essence (D) None of these
118. "During the wait training, your heart is forced to beat faster and stronger"
Which words in the above sentence are in comparative degree ?
(A) Fastest and strongest
(B) Fast and strong
(C) Faster and stronger
(D) None of these
119. How many determiners have been used in the following sentence ?
Since your body needs a given amount of blood to perform its daily tasks your heart will now need fewer beats to pump the same quantity of blood.
(A) 2 (B) 1
(C) 4 (D) 3
120. Enabling easier recruitment of muscle fibres for carrying out physical task.
Here the word 'easier' in :
(A) Comparative degree
(B) Positive degree
(C) Superlative degree
(D) None of these
121. What the first word 'our' of the passage is :
(A) Possessive pronoun
(B) Possessive adjective
(C) Reflexive pronoun
(D) Proper noun
122. Which one of the antonym of the word "Strength" ?
(A) Frailty (B) Robustness
(C) Muscle (D) Power

Passage-15

Books are of great value in life. They provide us all that we need in life. Books take us to height and thus they make us great and valuable in life.

Good books are our sincere friends. they are the true friends. Books become our friend in time when we need friends most. They are the storehouse of knowledge. Printing Press has brought books in large numbers. In this world good and evil go side by side. Evil ties to overpower the good and many a time it succeed in its efforts. When evil in man overpowers the good in him, he becomes a Satan but when the good is not subdued by evil, the man remains godly.

Word Meaning

provide—उपलब्ध करना, valuable—मूल्यवान, sincere—गम्भीर, निष्कपट, storehouse of knowledge—ज्ञान भण्डार, good and evil—अच्छाई और बुराई, side by side—साथ-साथ, overpower—पराजित करना, efforts—प्रयास, subdued—वशीभूत।

123. What is the word "life" in the first line of the passage ?
(A) an adjective
(B) an abstract noun
(C) a common noun
(D) a collective noun
124. The word 'sincere' in the above passage is :
(A) an adverb
(B) an adjective
(C) possessive pronoun
(D) None of these
125. Which tense is used in the above passage ?
(A) Past perfect tense
(B) Present perfect tense
(C) Present indefinite tense
(D) Past indefinite tense
126. How many determiners are used in the following sentence. Evil ties to overpower the good and many a time it succeed in its efforts.
(A) 1 (B) 3
(C) 2 (D) 4
127. Printing press has brought books in large numbers. The tense used in the verb 'has brought' is :
(A) Past perfect
(B) Present perfect
(C) Present indefinite
(D) Past indefinite
128. They provide us all that we need in life. Here the word 'us' is in—
(A) Subjective case (B) Objective case
(C) Possessive case (D) None of these

Passage-16

Your body is made up of sixty per cent water and you lose the essential fluid every minute of every day as you breathe, digest and hopefully work up a sweat. It is important that you put back every drop. Starting now, drink eight 230 mL glasses of water every single day—that's the minimum, your body needs daily. That is the non-negotiable sugar savvy hydration Mantra. Many times when you think you're hungry, sleepy, depressed and/or irritated, you're actually just dehydrated. Drinking enough water actually helps you combat water retention. Sounds counter intuitive, but think about it. If you are running around in a semi-dehydrated state

all the time, your body is going to hang on to every single drop, giving you that puffy, unhealthy appearance. When you are properly hydrating, your body gets the message that all systems are operating smoothly and it continues its work of flushing out your system and ridding itself of the excess fluids.

If your goal is to lose weight, water is a must. When you're dehydrated, your body sends out signals that you need assistance. Many people mistake those thirsty SOS signals for hunger and take in hundreds of extra calories. They also don't solve the real problem—thirst! Drinking water can be a powerful appetite suppressant and allows you to cue into your real hunger. Your body also needs plenty of water for proper digestion, so you can get the most from the foods you eat. You are less susceptible to food cravings when your stomach is full and you're getting all the nutrients you need. Drink two glasses of water before every meal—you'll eat less! Your body uses water for fat.

Word Meaning

non-negotiable—अपरक्राम्य, (that can not be bought or sold depressed) —खिन्नचित, irritated—कुपित, dehydrated—निर्जलित, retention—अवधारणा, intuitive—अंतर्ज्ञानी सहज ज्ञान से उत्पन्न, puffy—स्थूल, smoothy—निर्विघ्न बिना किसी समस्या के, suppressant—दमनकारी, susceptible—अतिसंवेदनशील, cravings—तृष्णा, प्रबल इच्छा, nutrients—पोषक तत्व।

129. Our systems operate satisfactorily
(A) if excess fat is reduced
(B) when we enjoy a sound sleep
(C) when we are properly hydrated
(D) if we consume lots of fruits and vegetables
130. The best way to lose weight is to
(A) eat less starchy food
(B) take weight-reducing pills
(C) exercise atleast twice a day
(D) drink plenty of water
131. When we are dehydrated, we think we
(A) are about to collapse
(B) want to vomit
(C) are tired
(D) need food
132. What is the word 'water' in the first line of the passage ?
(a) a noun
(b) a common noun
(c) a material noun
(d) a possessive noun
(A) Only (a)
(B) Only (c)
(C) Both (a) and (c)
(D) Both (a) and (b)

133. "..... your body needs daily". Which tense is used in this sentence ?

(A) Present indefinite tense
(B) Present perfect tense
(C) Past perfect tense
(D) None of these

134. "Drinking enough water actually helps you combat water retention."

The underlined words in this sentence are—

(A) Infinitive (B) Gerund
(C) Participle (D) Adverb

Passage-17

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite: it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is rarely visible when it is in flight. Humming birds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds. They need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

Word Meaning

ruler—शासक, planet—ग्रह, creatures—जीव, emerge—उभरना, struggle—संघर्ष, survival—उत्तरजीविता, species—जाति, adaptable—अनुकूलनीय, rarely visible—बहुत कम, nectar of flowers—मधु, incredible—अतुल्य, sustain—बनाये रखना, metabolism—चयापचय, consume—उपभोग करना, relatively —अपेक्षाकृत या तुलनात्मक रूप से।

135. Nature has made man realise the fact that :

(A) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
(B) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable
(C) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth
(D) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong

136. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true ?
 (A) It is obviously visible when it flies.
 (B) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.
 (C) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
 (D) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
137. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to :
 (A) maintain their body metabolism
 (B) flap their wings and fly backwards
 (C) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat
 (D) win in the struggle for survival
138. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that :
 (A) they subsist only on nectar
 (B) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute
 (C) they consume half their bodyweight everyday
 (D) they can fly backwards
139. The word 'incredible' in the passage means :
 (A) tremendous (B) inexhaustible
 (C) unbelievable (D) phenomenal
140. In the passage "smallest" word is given. Find out the positive degree of this word.
 (A) small (B) smaller
 (C) small above (D) None of these
141. The word 'planet' is used in the passage as
 (A) noun (B) adjective
 (C) conjunction (D) pronoun
142. Which tense is used in the following sentence ?
 'They need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism :
 (A) present indefinite
 (B) present perfect
 (C) future indefinite
 (D) past indefinite

Passage-18

As you know a great many people in India cannot read or write. They are illiterate. This is not their fault. They have never had the chance to learn to read. But we know, too, that our country cannot progress as it should do if the majority of the people are ignorant and uneducated. If we are to be the best kind of citizens we must be educated. We must at least be able to read books and newspapers and magazines. Now those of us, who have had the chance to go to school and to be educated, have been given something of which many of our neighbours have been deprived

off. They, therefore, need our help. In this matter we are in a position to help them, if we are willing to do so. We should show our neighbourliness if we found our next door neighbour lying at the side of the road unable to move because he had broken his leg. Similarly we should show our neighbourliness when we find him unable to make progress because he cannot read.

Word Meaning

illiterate—अशिक्षित, fault—दोष, कमी,
 progress—प्रगति, उत्थान, majority—बहुमत,
 बहुसंख्यक, ignorant—अनभिज्ञ, अशिक्षित,
 educated—शिक्षित, unable—अयोग्य,
 neighbourliness—मिलनसारिता।

143. Choose the word from the alternatives that is opposite in meaning to the word 'illiterate' as used in the paragraph.
 (A) deilliterate (B) non-illiterate
 (C) un-illiterate (D) literate
144. The word illiterate is used in the first line of the paragraph as :
 (A) an adjective (B) a noun
 (C) a pronoun (D) an adverb
145. Which tense is being used in the sentence, 'They have never had the chance to learn or read' ?
 (A) Present indefinite
 (B) Present perfect
 (C) Past indefinite
 (D) Past perfect
146. Choose an appropriate determiner to fill in the blank :
 We should show our neighbourliness if we found one person lying injured at side of the road.
 (A) a (B) an
 (C) the (D) over
147. If we are to be the best kind of citizens, we must be educated.
 Which degree of adjective has been used in the above sentence ?
 (A) Positive (B) Comparative
 (C) Superlative (D) None
148. In India many people especially in rural areas, are still illiterate and ignorant. Here the word **illiterate** is—
 (A) a noun (B) a pronoun
 (C) an adjective (D) conjunction
149. Many of our neighbours have been deprived.
 Here the word '**many**' is a—
 (A) noun (B) adjective
 (C) determiner (D) preposition
150. Of which many of our neighbours have been deprived off. Change this sentence to past perfect tense.
 (A) off which many of our neighbours were deprived off

- (B) of which many of our neighbours had been deprived off
 (C) of which many of our neighbours were being deprived off
 (D) of which many of our neighbour had been depriving off

151. Choose the word from the alternatives that expresses the best meaning to the word 'progress' as used in the paragraph.

- (A) growth (B) return
 (C) deteriorate (D) None

152. A person who is unable to read and write :

- (A) learned (B) illiterate
 (C) eligible (D) None

Passage-19

The king turned round and saw a bearded man running towards them. His hands were pressed against his stomach, from which blood was flowing. When he reached the king he fell fainting to the ground. The king and the hermit removed the man's clothing and found a large wound in his stomach. The king washed and covered it with his handkerchief. At last the bleeding stopped.

The man began to feel better. The king brought fresh water and gave it to him. Then the king with the hermit's help carried the wounded man into the hut and laid him on the bed. The king tired by his walk and the work he had done, lay down on the floor and slept through the night. When he awoke, it was several minutes before he could remember where he was or who the strange bearded man lying on the bed was.

"Forgive me!" said the bearded man in a weak voice.

"I do not know you and have nothing to forgive you for," said the king.

"You do not know me, but I know you. I am that enemy of yours who swore revenge on you, because you put my brother to death and seized my property. I know you had gone alone to see the hermit, and I made up my mind to kill you on your way home. But the day passed and you did not return. So I left my hiding place, and I came upon your bodyguard, who recognised me and wounded me. I escaped from them but I should have died if you had not dressed my wounds. I wished to kill you, and you have saved my life. Now, if I live, and if you wish it. I will serve you as your most faithful servant and will order my sons to do the same. Forgive me!"

The king was very glad to have made peace with his enemy so easily and to have won him over as a friend.

Word Meaning

bleeding—रक्तस्राव (खून का बहना), wounded—घायल, seized—अधिकार में करना, hiding place—गुप्त स्थान, recognised—अभिज्ञात, पहचानना, dressed—घाव पर पट्टी बाँधना, serve—सेवा करना, faithful—वफादार, forgive—क्षमा करना।

153. The bearded man was :
 (A) a hermit
 (B) the king's enemy
 (C) the king's bodyguard
 (D) the king's servant
154. The king washed and dressed the wound because he wanted to :
 (A) make peace with the bearded man
 (B) help the hermit
 (C) help a wounded man
 (D) have the bearded man in his service
155. The bearded man asked for the king's forgiveness because :
 (A) he slept on the bed while the king slept on the floor
 (B) the king's bodyguard wounded him
 (C) he wounded the king's bodyguard
 (D) while he wished to kill the king, it was the king who had saved his life.
156. The bearded man swore revenge on the king because :
 (A) the king put his brother to death and seized his property
 (B) the king had gone alone to see the hermit
 (C) the king's bodyguard wounded him
 (D) the king wanted him to be his faithful servant
157. The king was very glad because :
 (A) he had a peaceful sleep through the night.
 (B) he had won an old enemy over as a friend
 (C) the hermit had helped him
 (D) he had helped a wounded man
158. The word 'against' is used in the second line of the passage as :
 (A) conjunction (B) preposition
 (C) adjective (D) adverb
159. Which tense has been used in the following sentence.
 'The king washed and covered it with his handkerchief'.
 (A) Past indefinite
 (B) Present indefinite
 (C) Present perfect
 (D) Past continuous

160. The man began to feel better.
 Which degree of adjective has been used in the above sentence ?
 (A) positive (B) superlative
 (C) comparative (D) None
161. Choose the word from the alternatives that is opposite in meaning to the word 'faithful' as used in the paragraph.
 (A) treacherous (B) loyal
 (C) devoted (D) good

Passage-20

Have you ever wondered what the qualities of a really professional teacher are ? I know that all teachers want their students to like them, but being liked isn't the be-all and end-all really, is it ? I mean teachers have to make some unpopular decisions sometimes. Teachers can be popular just because they are friendly and helpful, but to be truly professional and effective, we need to be able to identify the skills and behaviour we require in a true professional. A professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant. Nobody can expect to have all the answers, so, if a student asks a real stinker, the professional teacher should be able to admit defeat but offer to find out more for the student. And they must carry that promise out. When the teacher enters the classroom, she/he should have all the required materials and the lesson-plan ready. And, in orchestrating the class, the teacher must give everyone their chance to contribute and should be flexible enough to modify lessons if they are obviously not going to plan. Indeed, a fallback position is part of good planning. It stands to reason also that a teacher must observe punctuality and appropriate tidiness and dress : it is not possible to demand such behaviour from students if the teacher doesn't set the standards.

The last thing I would mention is that teacher should be able to feel that their professionalism entitles them to back up from the school directors. If a teacher has a problem class or student, then the school should have procedures for handling the difficulties. The teacher should not have to feel alone and vulnerable if a difficult situation arises. So, yes, professionalism cuts both ways : in the standards we demand of teachers and the framework we have for giving them support.

Word Meaning

professional—व्यावसायिक, पेशेवर, friendly—मित्रवत्, confident—आत्मविश्वासी, arrogant—अभिमानि, stinker—अप्रिय आदमी, flexible—लचीला, contribute—योगदान, modify—रूपान्तर करना, fallback—निवर्तन, पलटव, mention—उल्लेख करना, entitle—सम्बद्ध होना, procedures—प्रक्रियाएँ, कार्यपद्धति, framework—रूपरेखा, संरचना।

162. The expression *isn't the be-all and end-all*.... is an assumption that pertains to the point of view.
 (A) writer's (B) teachers'
 (C) students' (D) general
163. Here, the fallback position is the system where well prepared.
 (A) good students are
 (B) good teachers are
 (C) teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still
 (D) students and teachers who support each other are
164. Here *able to admit defeat* implies that :
 (A) students can 'catch' a teacher unaware
 (B) teachers easily lose self-confidence as they lack professionalism
 (C) it doesn't matter if students often contradict what their teacher says
 (D) teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'
165. Here, *orchestrating the class* suggests :
 (A) the teacher controlling the class to ensure high grades
 (B) the whole class performing uniformly well
 (C) acknowledging the individual differences in the process of achievement
 (D) that music helps academic achievement
166. Here, *asks a real stinker* suggests that :
 (A) teachers are always unprepared
 (B) students can be better informed than their teachers
 (C) students dislike teachers in general
 (D) teachers are unprofessional in students' eyes
167. A word that can best replace the word *entitles* in the passage is :
 (A) warrants (B) names
 (C) calls (D) gives
168. The writer's view that *professionalism cuts both ways* means :
 (A) teachers are faced with students and trustees hold them accountable
 (B) teachers teach well when trustees pay them well
 (C) trustees and their employee owe each other support
 (D) students and teachers owe respect to the management of their school
169. A word from the passage that is the antonym of the word *unshakable*, is :
 (A) vulnerable (B) difficult
 (C) helpful (D) effective

170. Here, *framework* refers to the overall :
 (A) school curriculum
 (B) clearly spelt out duties for teachers
 (C) system for assessment of teachers' performance
 (D) transparency in fixing teachers' salary
171. Choose an appropriate article to fill in the blank—
 professional teacher needs to be confident without being arrogant.
 (A) an (B) the
 (C) a (D) many
172. Nobody can expect to have all the answers,
 Here the word 'Nobody' is a
 (A) conjunction (B) pronoun
 (C) noun (D) adjective

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 58)

Read all the poems carefully and answer the following questions.

Poem-1

I Build Walls

I Build Walls :
 Walls that project
 Walls that shield
 Walls that say I shall not yield or reveal
 Who I am or how I feel.
 I Build Walls
 Walls that hide
 Walls that cover what's inside
 Walls that stare or smile or look away
 Silent lies,
 Wall that even block my eyes
 From the tears I might have cried.
 I Build walls
 Walls that never let me
 Truly touch
 Those I love so very much
 Wall that need to fall!
 Wall meant to be fortresses
 Are prisons after all.

1. What are the Walls in this poem made of ?
 (A) Bricks or any physical material
 (B) Cement and tiles
 (C) Blood and flesh
 (D) Hidden feelings and thought
2. The poet uses "Wall" as a :
 (A) Simile (B) Personification
 (C) Metaphor (D) Alliteration
3. When walls act as a protection, they :
 (A) do not reveal what is inside
 (B) make one shed tears

- (C) touch the ones who are truly loved
 (D) surrender to strong feeling
4. The expression 'silent lies' in the second stanza implies that :
 (A) walls are silent
 (B) walls are liars
 (C) walls make one hide one's true feelings
 (D) walls lie silently around all of us
5. Why is it not a good idea to have these "walls"?
 (A) They act as a fortress
 (B) They act as a prison and keep loved ones away
 (C) They are made of bricks
 (D) They hurt others
6. Walls built to protect us ultimately turn into a prison. It is an example of a :
 (A) satire (B) paradox
 (C) puzzle (D) riddle

Poem-2

"The Jamuna's waters rush by so quickly,
 The shadows of evening gather so thickly,
 Like black birds in the sky....
 O! If the storm breaks, what will be tide me ?
 Safe from the lightning where shall I hide me ?
 Unless Thou succour my footsteps and guide me.
 Ram re Ram! I shall die."

7. "Like black birds" in the above lines is an example of :
 (A) metaphor (B) simile
 (C) hyperbole (D) pun
8. We can find an example of alliteration in the above lines is
 (A) Ram re Ram
 (B) I shall die
 (C) The Jamuna's waters
 (D) The shadows of evening

Poem-3

Hawk

All eyes are fearful of the spotted hawk,
 whose dappled wingspread opens to a phrase
 that only victims gaping in the gaze
 of Death occurring can recite. To stalk;
 To plunge; to harvest; the denial-squawk
 of dying's struggle; these are but a day's
 rebuke to hunger for the hawk, whose
 glazed
 accord with Death admits no show of
 shock.

- Death's users know it is not theirs to own,
 nor can they fathom all it means to die—
 for young to know a different Death
 from old.
 But when the spotted hawk's last flight
 is flown, he too
 becomes a novice, fear-struck by
 the certain plummet once these feathers
 fold.—
Daniel Waters
9. The *denial-squawk* refers to the :
 (A) hawk's response to the cry of its prey
 (B) helpless cry of its prey to avert death
 (C) warning call by the hawk before killing its prey
 (D) desperate, pitiable cry of the prey
10. To the hawk, a *day's rebuke to hunger* suggests that the bird :
 (A) bows to hunger
 (B) causes death by preying on lesser animals
 (C) averts own death by killing and eating its prey
 (D) faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey
11. Here, *glazed accord with Death* means that :
 (A) the prey meets death willingly
 (B) death is inevitable
 (C) death is in partnership with starvation
 (D) the hawk also becomes a victim of death at the end
12. The word that is closest in meaning to the word *dappled* in the poem is :
 (A) spotted (B) fearful
 (C) glazed (D) flown
13. Here, *he too becomes a novice* suggests that :
 (A) the hawk's prey becomes a predator instead
 (B) all living creatures are potentially victims of others
 (C) death comes swiftly to the fearless hawk
 (D) the hawk also meets death, as weak and helpless as its prey
14. The following line exemplifies the use of *personification* as a poetic device :
 (A) Death's users know it is not theirs to own.....
 (B) the certain plummet once these feathers fold
 (C) To stalk; to plunge; to harvest;.....
 (D) But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown.....

Poem-4

Sprinkle, squish between my toes,
The smell of ocean to my nose.
I can feel each grain of sand,
It falls from air into my hand.
The shells I find along the shore,
Picked up by birds that fly and soar.
They sparkle like the ocean's waves,
And carry sand from all the lakes.
I walk
That's where my feet leave prints to be.
I walk all the way to the end of the land,
The land that holds this beautiful sand.

—Morgan Swain

15. The poem's central theme is :
(A) a recollection of a visit
(B) an introspection by the writer
(C) a factual description of nature
(D) sharing experiences with nature
16. Here, "to the end of the land" refers to the :
(A) sky (B) horizon
(C) sealine (D) land
17. Her, "That's where my feet leave prints to be" means that the writer :
(A) expects to forget the experience
(B) hopes to remember his visit
(C) knows that everything is temporary
(D) relives past visits
18. The phrase in the poem that conveys the same meaning as "along the tip of the sea" is :
(A) "air into my hand"
(B) "like the ocean's waves"
(C) "each grain of sand"
(D) "end of the land"
19. The poetic device used in the line "They sparkle like the ocean's waves" is a/an :
(A) simile (B) allegory
(C) hyperbole (D) exaggeration

Poem-5

We are
These days,
Estranged,
My shadow and I.
It accused me
Of walking in the dark.
It alleged
I walked in the dark
In order to efface it
So it wouldn't track me
I protested.
I walked alone even in the light,
And in the dark.
When **I really needed it,**
it abandoned me.

It took off,
Leaving no trace.....
My shadow, my partner.
We are these days,
Estranged,

My shadow and I.

20. The poet and his shadow in the present context are :
(A) in the throes of enmity
(B) great friends
(C) not in the good books of each other
(D) sharing a great camaraderie
21. The shadow's grouse against the poet was that :
(A) he walked in the dark purposely
(B) he liked darkness
(C) he wanted to see the last of it
(D) None of the above
22. The poet's view point was that :
(A) it was never around when he needed it
(B) it was always around when he needed it
(C) there was no trace of it
(D) None of the above
23. The word used in the passage means 'rub off'.
(A) estranged (B) abandoned
(C) efface (D) alleged
24. The narrator :
(A) has made up with his shadow
(B) is still cross with his shadow
(C) has no grouse against his shadow anymore
(D) None of the above

Poem-6

Boats sail in the rivers,
And ships sail in the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.
There are bridges on the rivers,
As pretty as you please;
But the bow what bridges heaven,
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky
is prettier far than these.

25. Ships sail :
(A) in the rivers
(B) across the sky
(C) in the seas
(D) under the bridges
26. Which is the prettiest ?
(A) Boats (B) Ships
(C) Rivers (D) Clouds
27. A rainbow looks like a :
(A) boundary (B) miracle
(C) bridge (D) heaven

28. 'These' in the fourth line does not include :
(A) boats (B) rainbow
(C) ships (D) Both (A) & (C)
29. Which degree of comparison has been used in the poem ?
(A) Superlative only
(B) Comparative and Positive
(C) Positive and Superlative
(D) None of the above
30. Which one is not colour of the rainbow ?
(A) White (B) Red
(C) Yellow (D) Indigo

Poem-7

Common Cold

1. Go hang yourself, you old M.D. !
You shall not sneer at me.
Pick up your hat and stethoscope,
Go wash you mouth with laundry soap;
I contemplate a joy exquisite
I'm not paying you for your visit.
I did not call you to be told
My malady is a common cold.
2. By pounding brow and swollen lip;
By fever's hot and scaly grip;
By those two red redundant eyes
That weep like woeful April skies;
By racking snuffle; snort, and sniff;
By handkerchief after handkerchief;
This cold you wave away as naught
Is the damndest cold man ever caught!
3. Bacilli swarm within my portals
Such as were ne'er conceived by mortals,
But bred by scientists wise and hoary
In some Olympic laboratory;
Bacteria as large as mice,
With feet of fire and heads of ice
Who never interrupt for slumber
Their stamping elephantine rumba.
31. What is the emotion that the poet displays in the first stanza?
(A) anger (B) Joy
(C) Jealousy (D) Sympathy
32. Why and at whom does the poet show his emotion ?
(A) At an old man because he has sneered at the poet
(B) At a doctor for an incorrect diagnosis of his medical condition
(C) At a friend who is happy at the poet's plight
(D) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold

33. The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because :
- (A) he cannot see properly due to the cold
(B) they show how furious the poet is
(C) they have been affected by an eye-disease
(D) in his medical condition, the poet is imagining things
34. 'Bacteria is large as mice' is an instance of a/an :
- (A) Simile and a Hyperbole
(B) Metaphor
(C) Personification
(D) Alliteration
35. Who never interrupt for slumber ?
Their stamping elephantine rumba.
The meaning of these lines is that :
- (A) the bacteria are continuously stamping their elephant-like feet
(B) the cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break
(C) the bacilli are so active that they refuse to go to sleep
(D) the poet is not able to concentrate on his work due to the raging cold
36. The general tone of the poem can be described as :
- (A) satirical and harsh
(B) ironical and mocking
(C) whimsical and humorous
(D) sad and tragic

Poem-8

- Engrossed in thought of life and death,
I sat beside the dying bed.
Of a stubborn soul that would not quit,
Its frail and worn out aged shell,
Though gripped in writhing pain,
My thoughts then lifted me above
The din of the gathered multitude,
That broke the sacred solitude.
Of the struggling human soul,
At war with death itself.
At every breath it strove in vain,
To fight that dreadful foe.
Then each new breath did weaker grow,
Yet till the very end of it fought,
And fighting fell before its deathless foe.
37. The words "stubborn soul" refers to :
- (A) a person afflicted with a dead by disease and fighting in vain, death
(B) an argumentative person who does not accept other points of view
(C) the soul which is stubborn and fighting everything
(D) an adamant person who is refusing to take medicines

38. Identify the figure of speech in the last line.
- (A) Metaphor (B) Simile
(C) Alliteration (D) Personification
39. 'The din of the gathered multitude' means :
- (A) the noise of the people who have gathered round the patient
(B) the noise made by a crowd in a busy place
(C) the sound made by the audience who have gathered
(D) the sound that broke the silence in the room
40. 'That dreadful foe' refers to :
- (A) a fierce animal
(B) a dangerous deadly illness
(C) death itself
(D) None of these
41. The 'frail and worn out aged shell' refers to :
- (A) a weak, old man's body
(B) a weak, dilapidated shell
(C) a worn out shell of an animal
(D) None of the above

Poem-9

The Band Holders : A Tribute to Caregivers

There is no job more important than yours,
no job anywhere else in the land.
You are the keepers of the future;
you hold the smallest of hands
Into your care you are trusted
to nurture and care for the young,
and for all of your everyday heroics,
your talents and skills go unsung.
You wipe tears from the eyes of the injured.
You rock babies brand new in your arms.
You encourage the shy and unsure child.
You make sure they are safe from all harm.
You foster the bonds of friendships,
letting no child go away mad.
You respect and you honour their emotions.
You give hugs to each child when they're sad.
You have more impact than does a professor,
a child's mind is moulded by four;
so whatever you lay on the table
is whatever the child will explore.
Give each child the tools for adventure,
let them be artists and writers and more;
let them fly on the wind and dance on the stars
and build castles of sand on the shore.

It is true that you don't make much money

and you don't get a whole lot of praise,
but when one small child says "I love you",

You're reminded of how this job pays.

42. The expression 'the smallest of hands' refers to :
- (A) babies
(B) caregivers with small hands
(C) parents with small hands
(D) people with small hands
43. Though caregivers look after the young they are :
- (A) never tired of their work
(B) not properly recognised
(C) not loved by the children under their care
(D) paid very well in return
44. A caregiver has more influence on a child than a professor because :
- (A) the child generally prefers a caregiver to a professor
(B) the professor is not capable of providing love to a child
(C) the child spends the formative years with the caregiver
(D) the caregiver can teach better than a professor
45. What is the most valuable gift that a caregiver gets ?
- (A) Acknowledgement of the society
(B) Praise from the parents
(C) Money for her services
(D) Love from children
46. 'You give hugs to each child when they're sad'.
This act can be described as one of :
- (A) Empathy (B) Encouragement
(C) Recrimination (D) Reassurance
47. 'Letting no child go away mad'—the meaning of this line is :
- (A) No child is allowed to be angry for long
(B) No child is permitted to go away from school without permission
(C) No child is allowed to become mad
(D) No caregiver is permitted to be mad with a child

Poem-10

It takes much time to kill a tree
Not a simple job of the knife
will do it. It has grown
Slowly consuming the earth,
Rising out of it, feeding
upon its crust, absorbing
Years of sunlight, air, water
And out of its leperous hide
Sprouting leaves.

So hack and chop
But this alone won't do it
The bleeding bark will heal
And from close to the ground
Will rise curled green twigs
Miniature boughs
Which if unchecked will expand again
To former size.
No,
The root is to be pulled out.

48. Killing a tree :
(A) is very easy
(B) is not as easy as one thinks
(C) requires a knife
(D) is a crime
49. If the tree is hacked, it will itself soon.
(A) heal (B) kill
(C) pull (D) green
50. The expression 'to kill a tree' suggests :
(A) the trees must be pulled out
(B) it is heinous to uproot a live tree
(C) killing a tree is easy
(D) None of the above
51. The expression 'bleeding bark' suggests :
(A) the tree also bleeds
(B) the tree gets hurt too
(C) blood will come out of its bark
(D) None of the above
52. 'Job' in the poem is used as :
(A) a noun (B) a verb
(C) a pronoun (D) an adjective
53. A tree can't live without :
(A) sunlight, minerals, air
(B) air, water, minerals
(C) sunlight, air, water
(D) sunlight, water, minerals

They look in every thoughtless nest,
Where birds are covered warm;
They visit caves of every beast,
To keep them all from harm.
If they see any weeping
That should have been sleeping,
They pour sleep on their head,
And sit down by their bed

54. The evening star rises when—
(A) the birds leave their nests
(B) it is midnight
(C) it is down
(D) The sun descends in the west
55. Here 'bower' represents—
(A) a potted plant
(B) a framework that supports climbing plants
(C) a bouquet of flowers
(D) a flower vase
56. The poet compares moon to—
(A) a flower
(B) a bird in the nest
(C) an evening star
(D) an angel
57. The angel come down on earth to—
(A) spread moonlight
(B) give blessing and joy
(C) make people dance and have fun
(D) take blessing and joy
58. 'Birds' nest is described as 'thoughtless' because—
(A) the angels are blessing the birds to be happy
(B) the birds are covered in the warmth of their nest
(C) it is made without any thought
(D) the occupants are asleep without any care

unarguable means indisputable; undeniable means unable to be denied.

10. (D) Opposite of sophisticated is facile. Sophisticated means stagy, Svelte, Artificial, Nature, Stylish means fashionable elegant. Difficult means complicated, intricate.
11. (C) The major concern reflected in the passage is the gap between different sections in Indian society is increasing and Indian children do not enjoy common future.
12. (D) compound word
13. (B) affluent
14. (B) Synonym of brave is valiant. Bold, Courageous. Hard Working means Laborious, Diligent; Enthusiastic means Interest or Approval. Prosperous means Wealthy.
15. (C) Antonym of Bright is dull (Bright means Shiny, Glossy.)
Colourful means full of interest lively; Transparent means lucid. Dark means Bleak.
16. (A) 'Definition' is correctly spelt word, which means the degree of distinctness in outline of an object, image or sound.
17. (D) Noun form of Simple is Simplicity.
18. (D) The way of living means lifestyle, Lifelike means very similar to the person or thing represented; Livelihood means a means of securing the necessities of life; Liveliness means energetic, enthusiastic.
19. (A) Music is a noun its adjective is Musician.
20. (A) light
21. (C) a compound word
22. (C) Mahatma Gandhi is referred as 'the Mighty Soul' in the passage He was done to death because the poison of hatred and enmity had.
23. (B) We learn from Gandhiji that we must have no ill-will or enmity towards any person.
24. (C) Poison referred in the passage is Hatred and ill-will towards other persons.
25. (C) classical
26. (C) younger
27. (C) The information presented here about Birju Maharaj can be found in a newspaper article.
28. (C) The observation that 'dance is adulterated' means that the dance form is not practiced according to tradition.
29. (B) A 'packed house' during his performance suggests that it was well attended.

Poem-11

Night

The sun descending in the west,
The evening star does shine;
The birds are silent in their nest,
And I must seek for mine;
The moon, like a flower,
In heaven's high bower,
With silent delight
Sits and smiles on the night.
Farewell, green fields and happy groves,
Where flocks have took delight.
Where lambs have nibbled, silent moves
The feet of angels bright;
Unseen they pour blessing,
And joy without ceasing,
On each bud and blossom,
And each sleeping bosom.

Solutions

Passage

1. (A) assist
2. (B) Emotion
3. (D) 'Emotional Support' suggests sympathy.
4. (D) Antonym of general is specific, particular. Improve means make or become better. Nature means basic or inherent features. Simple means easily understood, facile.
5. (D) Defensive means expressing anger.
6. (D) 'Of a nature' means typically.
7. (C) higher
8. (A) classroom
9. (B) Dubious means uncertain, doubting; Undoubted means unable not question or doubted by anyone;

30. (C) The Younger dancers have 'presence of mind' means that they are open to learning the pure form of the dance.
31. (D) Tampered with which can be replaced by misrepresented. Disturbed means upset, falsified means alter information or documents so as to mislead; misused means use in wrong way or purpose.
32. (B) An antonym for the word 'showcased' is withheld means refuse to give something, abridged means curtail or shorter without losing the sense; published means prepare for public sale, advertised means draw attention, in public.
33. (D) Synonym of inspired is impressed, received means be given, paid something; adulterated means make impure debase, divided means to be separated.
34. (A) virtuous
35. (A) avail
36. (D) 'Two wrongs do not make a right' this expression means even repeated assertions of a wrong statement do not make it right.
37. (B) Preserver means conserver. Opposite is destroyer; enemy means foe, emulator. Rival means equal, opposed.
38. (C) The central idea of the passage is Hatred leads to further hatred.
39. (B) reform
40. (C) whirl-winds
41. (C) The only objects that actually broke the monotony of the vast desert were clumps of scrub here and there.
42. (A) Between the fort and the desert there is a hill.
43. (B) Edges of the city are compared to snakes.
44. (B) The narrator's style of description is poetic.
45. (B) The bold word 'which' refers to pronoun (Relative Pronoun)
46. (A) We were enclosed by the desert (Case of Simple Past Tense).
47. (D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known for his social reforms.
48. (B) When he was a teenager, Raja Ram Mohan Roy expressed his desire to become a monk.
49. (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy believed that Indians would lag behind if they did not learn traditional skills.
50. (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy strongly supported freedom of speech and expression.
51. (A) rejuvenation
52. (A) widow
53. (B) idol-worship
54. (A) In the paragraph the word 'second' indicates sequence.
55. (D) Appropriate Title for the passage is 'The Secret of Success'.
56. (B) Hard work results in success (Case of Present Indefinite Tense).
57. (D) In the passage the author wants to convey that success is the result of hard work, perseverance is essential for success and to get success, get rid of all obstacles. (All of the above)
58. (A) People do hard work these lines contain the fallacy of hasty generalization.
59. (D) Concentration.
60. (C) Patience.
61. (C) The opposite of success is forfeit.
62. (A) requirement.
63. (C) In the extract 'artistic interpretation of the epics means he was interested in unique rendering of old mythologies.
64. (A) Opposite word of 'minimized' is enhanced minimized means curtail, concise, compact, reduce.
65. (C) The article is an essay.
66. (C) The focus on the subject's association with painting.
67. (B) The themes of Ravi Verma's famous paintings were deities.
68. (D) He was especially able to access historical documents in the possession of families who inherited them.
69. (B) As he matured in his craft, Ravi Verma's skills were influenced by Italian artists.
70. (A) His style is criticized for being too gaudy and sentimental means that his work was characterized by strong colours and emotionally appealing.
71. (C) A synonym for omnipresent is universal, wide spread. Partly invisible means conspicuously hidden. Magnificent means excellent, extremely beautiful. Conspicuous means clearly visible.
72. (A) environment
73. (B) sentiment
74. (A) omnipresent
75. (C) The writer's message in his/her essay is about need for struggles in life.
76. (D) The essay is discursive in form.
77. (A) A man noticed that the butterfly was emerging.
78. (C) The man's first instinct was to help the butterfly.
79. (B) The natural process would have the wings of the butterfly are unfold and stretch out.
80. (A) A word that means to make or become withered is 'shriveled'.
81. (C) a determiner 82. (A) verb
83. (C) past indefinite 84. (D) None
85. (A) liberty
86. (C) Socially powerful people try to maintain their privileged position by maintaining control over education systems.
87. (A) The underprivileged sections have to reconcile to their inferior status because they are unable to effectively utilize the education system.
88. (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
89. (B) While writing a notice, the writer should prefer passive voice.
90. (B) Disclosures in a letter is added below the signature and at the left side of the margin.
91. (A) Phonetics is basically associated with sounds because phonetics refers to a branch of linguistics and it deals with proper scientific study of sounds associated with human speech.
92. (B) present indefinite tense
93. (D) a preposition
94. (C) conjunction
95. (A) Article, adjective, adverb
96. (A) In the passage the author compares India with Germany.
97. (D) One of the reasons why there are many dialects in India is illiteracy.
98. (B) The Dravidian languages have been greatly influenced by Sanskrit. This makes them superior to the Indo-Aryan languages.
99. (A) India has far too many languages. This statement is true according to the given passage.
100. (A) But is a part of speech (This is a conjunction which gives contradictory sense.)
101. (B) Superior means good quality, exclusive, Opposite is inferior ; vast means gigantic huge, enormous, grand. din means uproar, hubclub.
102. (C) 'Too' is used in Negative sense. It is an adverb and too is always followed by 'to'.

103. (A) Far means distant, Opposite is near, top means elite, chief; below means down, underneath; bottom means base, basic.
104. (D) a conjunction
105. (B) a relative pronoun
106. (C) present perfect
107. (C) The principle of weight training is helping the body adapt to increased stress.
108. (A) Weight training makes the muscles thicker and stronger.
109. (A) During weight training the heart pumps required blood.
110. (D) A stronger and more efficient heart needs fewer beats to pump the same amount of blood.
111. (A) When neural paths become more effective the brain employs various muscles easily for physical tasks.
112. (B) The term 'well-oiled' in the passage denote 'Greased'.
113. (A) The most appropriate title for the passage is 'The Mechanics of Weight Training'.
114. (C) The above passage suggest we should carry out physical exercise as a routine.
115. (B) The word wondrous in first line is an adjective.
116. (C) Positive
117. (C) Essence
118. (C) Faster and stronger
119. (D) 3
120. (A) Comparative degree
121. (B) Possessive adjective
122. (A) Frailty
123. (B) an abstract noun
124. (B) an adjective
125. (C) present indefinite tense
126. (C) 2
127. (B) Present perfect
128. (B) Objective case
129. (C) Our systems operate satisfactorily, when we are properly hydrated.
130. (D) The best way to lose weight is to drink plenty of water.
131. (D) When we are dehydrated, we think we need food.
132. (C) Both (a) and (c)
133. (A) Present indefinite tense
134. (C) Participle
135. (A) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival
136. (D) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
137. (A) maintain their body metabolism
138. (B) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute.
139. (C) unbelievable
140. (A) small
141. (A) noun
142. (A) present indefinite
143. (D) literate
144. (B) a noun
145. (B) Present perfect
146. (C) the
147. (C) Superlative
148. (C) an adjective
149. (C) determiner
150. (B) of which many of our neighbours had been deprived off
151. (A) growth
152. (B) illiterate
153. (B) The bearded man was the king's enemy.
154. (C) The king washed and dressed the wound because he wanted to help a wounded man.
155. (D) The bearded man asked for the king's forgiveness because while he wished to kill the king, it was the king who saved his life.
156. (A) The bearded man swore revenge on the king because the king put his brother to death and seized his property.
157. (D) The king was very glad because he had helped a wounded man.
158. (B) Preposition
159. (A) Past indefinite
160. (C) Comparative
161. (A) Treacherous
162. (B) The expression isn't the be-all....." is an assumption that pertains to the teachers point of view.
163. (C) Here the fallback position is the system where teachers, even if caught out unexpectedly, are still.
164. (D) Here able to admit defeat implies teachers should be confident enough to own up to their 'unpreparedness'.
165. (B) Here, orchestrating the class suggests the whole class performing uniformly well.
166. (B) Here asks a real stinker suggests that students can be better informed than their teachers.
167. (A) 'Entitles' in the passage can be replaced as warrants, which means justification or an authority for action, belief or feeling.
168. (C) The writer's view here means trustee and their employee owe each other support.
169. (A) Antonym of the word unshakable is 'vulnerable'. Difficult means complicated, intricate; effective means intended result; helpful means promotor or supporter.
170. (A) Here framework refers to the overall school curriculum.
171. (C) a
172. (B) pronoun

Poem

1. (D) The Walls in the poem is made of hidden feelings and thoughts.
2. (C) The poet uses 'Wall' as a Metaphor.
3. (A) When Walls act as a protection, they do not reveal what is inside.
4. (C) The expression 'silent lies' in the second stanza implies that walls make one hide one's true feelings.
5. (B) It is not a good idea to have these walls because they act as a prison and keep loved ones away.
6. (B) Walls built to protect us ultimately turn into a prison. It is an example of a paradox.
7. (B) "Like black birds" the lines is an example of simile.
8. (A) An example of alliteration in, the above lines is Ram re Ram.
9. (D) The denial squawk refers to desperate, pitiable cry of the pray.
10. (D) To the hawk, a day's..... suggests that the bird faces death fearlessly in contrast to its prey.
11. (B) Here glazed accord with Death means death is inevitable.
12. (A) Dappled means spotted or round patches; glazed means lose brightness and animation; fearful means scary, full of fear, afraid, Flown is the past tense of fly.
13. (C) Here, he too becomes..... suggests that death comes swiftly to the fearless hawk.
14. (D) The line which exemplifies the use of personification is 'But when the spotted hawk's last flight is flown.
15. (D) The poem's central theme is sharing experiences with nature.
16. (C) Here, "to the end of the land" refers to the sealine.
17. (B) It means that the writer hopes to remember his visit.
18. (D) The phrase in the poem that conveys the same meaning as "along the tip of the sea is" "end of the land".
19. (A) "They sparkle.....waves" the poetic device used in this line is simile.
20. (C) The poet and his shadow in the present context are not in the good books of each other.
21. (A) The shadow's grouse against the poet was that he walked in the dark purposely.

22. (A) The poet's viewpoint was that it was never around when he needed it.
23. (C) The word efface used in the passage means rub off, estranged means antagonize, distance, turn away; alleged means professed, unproved. Abandoned means forsaken, deserted.
24. (B) The narrator is still cross with his shadow.
25. (C) Ship sails in the seas.
26. (D) The prettiest is the clouds.
27. (C) A rainbow looks like a bridge.
28. (B) 'These' in the fourth line does not include rainbow.
29. (B) Comparative and Positive degree of comparison has been used in the poem.
30. (A) White is not the colour of the rainbow.
31. (A) The emotion of anger is displayed by the poet in the first stanza.
32. (D) At a doctor who has said the poet merely has a cold, the poet show his emotion.
33. (A) The poet describes his eyes as 'two red redundant eyes' because he cannot see properly due to the cold.
34. (B) 'Bacteria is large as mice' is an instance of a metaphor.
35. (B) The cold-causing germs are causing much discomfort and pain to the poet without any break, they never interrupt for slumber.
36. (A) The general tone of the poem can be described as satirical and harsh.
37. (A) The words 'stubborn soul' refers to a person afflicted with a dead by disease and fighting in death.
38. (A) Metaphor is used in the last line.
39. (A) 'The din of the gathered multitude' means the noise of the people who have gathered round the patients.
40. (B) 'That dreadful foe' refers to a dangerous deadly illness.
41. (A) The 'frail and worn out aged shall' refers to a weak, old man's body.
42. (A) babies.
43. (B) not properly recognised.
44. (C) The child generally perfers a caregiver to a professor.
45. (D) Love from children.
46. (A) Empathy.
47. (A) No child is allowed to be angry for long.
48. (B) Killing a tree is not as easy as one thinks.
49. (A) If the tree is hacked, it will heal itself soon.
50. (B) The expression 'to kill a tree' suggests it is heinous to uproot a live tree.
51. (B) The expression 'bleeding bark' suggests the tree gets hurt too.
52. (A) 'Job' in the poem is used as a noun.
53. (C) A tree can't live without sunlight, air, water.
54. (D) The evening star rises when the sun descends in the west.
55. (B) The 'bower' represents a framework that supports climbing plants.
56. (A) The poet compares moon to a flower.
57. (B) The angel come down on earth to take blessings and joy.
58. (C) 'Birds' nest is described as 'thoughtless' because it is made without any thought.

