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SOLUTIONS

Direction for Questions 1 to Q.5

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Many millions of people in Delhi reside in shanty-towns and informal dwelling often with garbage bag plastic roofs and walls. There are a large number of unlucky people who live in the streets. After the partition of India there has been large scale illegal migration from Pakistan and Bangladesh and most of these migrants have settled in the slums of Delhi. One such settlement area in Delhi is Seemapuri. There are many lakhs of such people living in very poor conditions here. Many of them are ragpickers and they find the slums of Delhi a far better place than their own villages in Bangladesh due to extreme poverty there.

Poverty and unemployment are the other prominent reasons for migration to the city slums. But due to illiteracy the migrants are not able to get good jobs in the city and remain poor. Exploitation under the feudalistic society of the rural India is another reason why people are forced to leave their land of birth. Due to the lack of development of infrastructure in the villages there are no employments and it widens the gap between the rural and the urban India.

Delhi is ever expanding and one of the serious problems Delhi encounter is lack of quality education to the young population of Delhi. For such a largely populated metropolitan city like Delhi there are just about 100 quality schools. Most of them are public schools run by private management. Though the government had allotted land to these educational institutions at a very cheap rate with a promise that 25% of admissions should be reserved to the poor, not many of the managements fulfil that promise. The fees of these schools are exorbitant that poor people can never get an opportunity to study in these institutions. The government run MCD schools are in such a pathetic condition that they cannot cater to the educational needs of the millions in the emerging world class city, Delhi.

1. Most of the migrants from Pakistan and Bangladesh have settled_____

- (1) In the outskirts of Delhi (2) In and around Delhi
(3) In the slums of Delhi (4) In the hub of Delhi

Ans. (3)

Sol. Given in 1st paragraph

2. The other prominent reasons for migration to the city are_____

- (1) illiteracy (2) lack of awareness
(3) poverty and unemployment (4) lack of education

Ans. (3)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

3. The poor people can never get an opportunity to study in public schools because_____

- (1) The poor children can't fit in the public schools atmosphere
(2) government has no say in such school.
(3) needs of the poor children are different from those of the rich children.
(4) the fees of these schools are exorbitant.

Ans. (4)

Sol. Given in 3rd paragraph

4. The government run MCD schools cannot cater to the educational needs of the millions of children because _____

- (1) these schools have inadequate funds.
- (2) such schools are placed in very pathetic conditions.
- (3) not enough teachers are willing to work in such schools.
- (4) these schools are located at far off places.

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given in 3rd paragraph

5. The word in the passage which means the same as 'easily noticed or seen' is.

- (1) exploitation
- (2) prominent
- (3) feudalistic
- (4) encounter

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

Direction for Questions 6 to Q.10

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

How you can best improve your English depends on where you live, and particularly, on whether or not you live in an English speaking community. If you hear English spoken everyday and mix freely with English speaking people, that is on the whole an advantage. On the other hand, it is often confusing to have the whole language poured on you at once. Ideally, a step-by-step course should accompany or lead up to this experience. It would also help a great deal if you can easily get the sort of English books in which you are interested. To read a lot is essential. It is stupid not to venture outside the examination set books' or the textbooks you have chosen for intensive study. Read as many books in English as you can, not as a duty but for pleasure. Choose what is likely to interest you and be sure in advance that it is not too hard. You should not have to be constantly looking up new words in the dictionary, for that deadens interest and hampers real learning. Look up a word here and there, but as a general policy try to guess what words mean from the context. It is extensive and not intensive reading that normally helps you to be interested in extra reading and thereby improve your English.

Some people say that we cannot learn to speak a language better with the help of a book. To believe this is to believe that the spoken language and the written language are quite different things. This is not so. There is a very great deal in common between the two. In learning the patterns and vocabulary of the written form we use are learning to a considerable extent of the spoken form too.

6. What can be on the whole an advantage for improving your English?

- (1) hearing English spoken everyday and mixing freely with English speaking people.
- (2) sometimes using English words in your daily routine talks.
- (3) language poured on you at once.
- (4) studying the language in weekends.

Ans. (1)

Sol. Given in 1st paragraph

7. What should we read to improve our English?

- (1) Only textbooks and examination set books.
- (2) Books with very difficult words.
- (3) Books which are likely to interest us.
- (4) Only dictionaries.

Ans. (3)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

8. Language can be learnt by

- (1) only reading books
- (2) only hearing the language
- (3) by merely finding meanings of the words,
- (4) hearing spoken English, reading interesting books and by using the language

Ans. (4)

Sol. Given in the passage

9. Which word in the passage has the same meaning as 'especially'?
- (1) community (2) particularly (3) freely (4) likely

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given in 1st paragraph

10. The word 'extensive' means
- (1) having wide or considerable extent (2) highly concentrated
(3) to be different (4) very small in degree or amount

Ans. (1)

Sol. Extensive means 'large in size or amount', therefore 1st option is appropriate.

Direction for Questions 11 to Q.15

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

With mounting excitement Howard Carter, an English archaeologist, opened the tomb of Tutankhamun in 1922. The first mortal who laid eyes on Tut's tomb treasure was amazed by the grand and intricate design of the objects found within. Tut was known as the "Boy king" who became a pharaoh at a young age and ruled Egypt from 1333-1323 BC. He died in his teens but has left a rich legacy of 80 tomb treasures unmatched by any other pharaoh as far as tomb treasures are concerned. Most of these objects are on display at the Cairo Museum. It was one of the very few tombs which was not robbed.

Tut's tomb design is complicated and grand. It has 'three gold gilded wooden enclosures' telescoped on one side and the other held the 'inner solid gold casket' containing the king's mummy. The solid gold internal coffin is studded with semi precious stones and weighed 110.4 kg. The outer case shows the facial features of the boy king holding a staff and chaff, symbols of royal power. The mummy had a death mask made of solid gold with the king's features. The belief was king would be born with the same features.

Egyptians believed that after a person dies, he has needs similar to terrestrial life. That is the reason why Tut's burial chamber contained objects of daily life use.

11. Tut's legacy was unique in the sense that
- (1) he was a pharaoh (2) he died as a teenager
(3) his tomb was never vandalised or robbed. (4) an unusual treasure was found in his

Ans. (4)

Sol. Given in the passage

12. Tut's internal coffin is highly impressive because
- (1) Tut would be reborn in it. (2) It is made of solid gold and intricately decorated
(3) Tut was buried in it. (4) It weighs 110 kgs.

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

13. Which of the following statement is false in the context of the passage?
- (1) King Tut died in his teens (2) King Tut was avert powerful and dynamic king.
(3) He ruled for approximately ten years. (4) Tutankhamun means 'Boy king'.

Ans. (2)

Sol. 1, 3 and 4 are given in the passage, only option 2nd is not given

14. The true symbols of royal powers were
- (1) a staff and chaff (2) a death mask and carvings
(3) his throne (4) a solid gold casket

Ans. (1)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

- 15.** What did the Egyptians believe about life after death?
 (1) a person is reborn after death as a new person (2) person is reborn with same facial expression
 (3) a person is reborn at the same place (4) a person cannot be resurrected

Ans. (2)

Sol. Given in 2nd paragraph

Direction for Questions 16 to Q.26

In the following passages there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from the given options.

He smelled (16)_____ bad that (17)_____ of the other little woodland creatures would play (18)_____ him. She looked at him (19)_____. She had not (20)_____ this. Whenever he would go out to play, Roger (21)_____ the humiliations of his own childhood. Evans was (22)_____ his face (23)_____ when Stephens brought (24)_____ too small square tables and set them opposite each other in the narrow space (25)_____ the bunk on the one side and on the other (26)_____ stone wall.

- 16.** (1) so (2) as (3) like (4) be

Ans. (1)

Sol. Grammatically only the option 'so' can fit in the sentence

- 17.** (1) all (2) every (3) none (4) each

Ans. (3)

Sol. As negative adjective bad has already been used in the first line so a negative word should be used for the continuation of the section.

- 18.** (1) on (2) of (3) from (4) with

Ans. (4)

Sol. 'With' is the correct preposition to be used in the given sentence.

- 19.** (1) Solemn (2) solemned (3) solemnly (4) solemnify

Ans. (3)

Sol. Grammatically only an adverb option 'solemnly' can fit in the sentence and so 'solemnly' is the most appropriate option.

- 20.** (1) for see (2) for saw (3) for seen (4) for seeing

Ans. (3)

Sol. Only past participle is used with 'had'.

- 21.** (1) remember (2) remembered (3) remembering (4) will remember

Ans. (2)

Sol. It is a second conditional sentence which has a rule.

If + Past tense, would + Infinitive

- 22.** (1) lather (2) lathered (3) lathers (4) lathering

Ans. (4)

Sol. Present continuous tense is used to express two or more actions in progress at same time.

- 23.** (1) vigour (2) vigorous (3) vigorously (4) vigorousness

Ans. (3)

Sol. Grammatically only an adverb can fit in the sentence which is vigorously.

- 24.** (1) in (2) at (3) on (4) of

Ans. (1)

Sol. Most appropriate preposition.

- 25.** (1) between (2) on (3) in (4) among

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Between' is the preposition used for two things or person.

26. (1) distemper (2) distempering (3) distempers (4) distempered

Ans. (4)

Sol. Rule of Past Tense

Direction for Questions 27 to Q.35

Choose the word which best fills the blank from the four options given below.

27. Man has _____ on plants ever since life began.

(1) depended (2) lived (3) believed (4) concentrated

Ans. (1)

28. A small matter _____ the quarrel.

(1) start (2) led (3) end (4) started

Ans. (4)

29. The crowd _____ the victorious army a great welcome.

(1) crowned (2) gave (3) up help (4) gifted

Ans. (2)

30. The _____ committee will ban the reporting of all undesirable news into the country.

(1) censor (2) censorship (3) censored (4) Censors

Ans. (1)

31. They are _____ to see the true colours of the imposter.

(1) begin (2) began (3) beginning (4) begun

Ans. (3)

Sol. Rule of Present Continuous tense (happening at the moment of speaking)

32. We visited an oil palm _____ to learn more about the harvesting process.

(1) planted (2) plantation (3) plant (4) plants

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Plantation' is the most appropriate option.

33. Imani _____ with the strong current but his canoe capsized.

(1) battled (2) battle (3) battlefield (4) battles

Ans. (1)

Sol. Rule of simple past tense (finished events in the past with no connection in the present)

34. The latest _____ of this book contains many illustrative pictures.

(1) edition (2) edit (3) editors (4) editor

Ans. (1)

35. I guess mother will agree but _____ father will be altogether difficult.

(1) convince (2) convinced (3) convincing (4) convincer

Ans. (3)

Sol. Rule of future tense

Direction for Questions 36 to Q.41

Select the meaning of the given phrases/idioms.

36. Chips of the same block

(1) having same likes and dislikes (2) having same nature and personality
(3) having same qualities (4) having same features.

Ans. (2)

Sol. This idiom means 'someone who is very similar in character'.

37. At the drop of a hat

- (1) instantly (2) never (3) mistakenly (4) slowly

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'At the drop of a hat' means immediately or instantly.

38. Into hot waters

- (1) in trouble (2) very angry (3) get hurt (4) very sad

Ans. (1)

Sol. This idiom means 'in trouble'

39. At stake

- (1) in shock (2) in danger (3) to top (4) to feel depressed

Ans. (2)

Sol. This idiom means 'grave danger.'

40. Blessing in disguise

- (1) not being recognised (2) something good that isn't acknowledged at first
(3) to give blessings (4) to pray

Ans. (2)

Sol. This idiom means 'apparent misfortune that eventually has good results.'

41. Empty vessels makes a lot of noise

- (1) Pots without anything in it are very light
(2) People without any worth like to show off
(3) To be without any substantial qualities but pretend to be very wise.
(4) Worthless people try to make an impression through self praise

Ans. (4)

Sol. This idiom means 'those people who have little knowledge usually talk the most.'

Direction for Questions 42 to Q.43

Following Questions have the second sentence missing. Choose the appropriate sentence from the given options to complete it.

42. A. Concentration is helped by alertness

B. _____

C. Healthy mind rests in a healthy body

- (1) Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness
(2) Physical fitness means coordination between body and head.
(3) Concentration improves if one holds the head slightly to one side.
(4) Concentration can be increased by intensive note taking

Ans. (1)

Sol. Option '1' is the most appropriate answer

43. A. Alexander Graham Bell felt a need for someone to help him.

B. _____

C. Both of them worked steadily and continuously and succeeded in bringing forth a telephone.

- (1) When one took rest, the other did the work.
(2) So he engaged Thomas Watson as his assistant.
(3) They believed that failures are stepping stones to success.
(4) He worked day in and day out

Ans. (2)

Sol. Option (2) is the most appropriate answer

Direction for Questions 44 to Q.45

The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences (P.Q.R) should appear to complete the paragraph.

44. S1. Rohan went to the market at about 1:00 pm on a cycle.

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. He enquired from the nearby shop but none at any clue

P. When he came back, he was shocked to find that his cycle was missing.

Q. It took him about half an hour to finish his shopping in the market.

R. He parked and locked his cycle outside the market.

Choose from the options given below

(1) PQR

(2) QRP

(3) RQP

(4) PRQ

Ans. (3)

Sol. As per the line sequence of the given statements, RQP is the correct sequence.

45. S1. It has been a very harsh winter

S2. _____

S3. _____

S4. _____

S5. Everybody is suffering from cold and cough.

P. It was especially hard for the children

Q. Nobody could venture outside because of the snow.

R. Everybody had to stay indoors

Choose from the options given below

(1) QPR

(2) RQP

(3) QRP

(4) PQR

Ans. (2)

Sol. As per the line sequence of the given statements, RQP is the correct sequence.

Direction for Questions 46 to Q.50

Select the word which means the opposite of the given word.

46. Gigantic

(1) Small

(2) miniature

(3) huge

(4) strong

Ans. (1) and 2 Both

Sol. 'Gigantic' means enormous while 'small' and 'miniature' both mean tiny so both the answers can be correct.

47. Bright

(1) Weak

(2) dull

(3) sombre

(4) sad

Ans. (2) and (3) both

Sol. 'Bright' means shining and 'dull' and 'sombre' both mean the opposite of bright so both can be correct.

48. Victory

(1) conquest

(2) Triumph

(3) vanquishment

(4) defeat

Ans. (3) and (4) both

Sol. 'Victory' means win and 'defeat' and 'vanquished' mean the opposite of victory.

49. Brief

(1) concise

(2) enormous

(3) scanty

(4) instruction

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Brief' means short, compressed so enormous is the opposite of the given word.

50. Absurd

(1) rational

(2) crazy

(3) swift

(4) illogical

Ans. (1)

Sol. 'Absurd' means senseless so rational is the best antonym from the given options.