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SOLUTIONS

Q.1-5 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

‘Vanka’ is the story of ,a_ nine-year-old- boy, told by a famous writer, Chekov. Vanka was an orphan. He had lost his ^ father and mother and his only hope was his grandfather. He worked as an assistant to a shoemaker named Aclyakhin. On Christamas eve (The 24th of December) when everybody had gone to the church, Vanka decided to write a letter to his grandfather. He wrote about the sad story of his life as an assistant to the cruel shoemaker.

Vanka’s grandfather was a night watchman. He was an old man of sixtyfive, but he was lively and cheerful. He slept in the kitchen and cracked jokes with the cook. At night while people slept in their warm bedroom, he wrapped himself in the heavy coat and made rounds of the area. At intervals he blew his whistle.

Vank’s grandfather always offered biscuits- to his old friends, while the servants and the cook joked at the church gate, Vanka looked at the stars twinkling in the sky in the dark night. It reminded him of the reality of life and his grim fate.

1. ‘Vanka’ is the story told by :

- (1) Dickens (2) Premchand (3) Chekov (4) Swift

Ans. (3)

2. Vanka was :

- (1) six year old (2) nine year old (3) seven year old (4) eleven year old

Ans. (2)

Sol.

3. His only hope was:

- (1) his mother (2) his father (3) his grandfather (4) his uncle

Ans. (3)

Sol.

4. He worked as an assistant to :

- (1) a bookseller (2) a shoemaker (3) a carpenter (4) a tailor

Ans. (2)

Sol.

5. Vanka’s grandfather always offered to his old friend.

- (1) tea (2) milk (3) biscuits (4) bread

Ans. (3)

Sol.

Q 6-10 : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : Pygmalion was the king of Cyprus. He was a sculptor. Once he made an ivory- statue, representing an idea Twoman. The statue was very beautiful and he fell in love with his own creation. The statue looked real. It was a masterpiece.

He named the statue Galatea. Had the statue been a real woman, he would have married her. As he looked at the statue, he was overcome with affection. He prayed to Venus, the goddess of love and beauty. He requested the goddess to breathe life into the ivory statue. His prayer was granted and Galatea came to life. She moved towards Pygmalion. Her face was beaming with light and kindness. Pygmalion watched her like an innocent child. Galatea spread her hands and touched his head. He was overwhelmed with joy. But soon she fell asleep, when she woke up, she looked older.

Time passed and she grew older and older. She was no longer a piece of art, but a human being. Now she was not beyond the wear and tear of time.

When Pygmalion saw that ageing could not be avoided, he struck Galatea with a chisel to create her anew. He created her statue again, but her head bent towards the earth. Pygmalion realised that only a work of art remains permanent.

'Pygmalion is a famous play written by the great dramatist, George Bernard Shaw.

6. Pygmalion was the king of :

- (1) England (2) Cyprus (3) Spain (4) France

Ans. (2)

Sol.

7. The king was a :

- (1) dictator (2) lover of flowers (3) sculptor (4) tourist

Ans. (3)

Sol.

8. He made a statue of :

- (1) gold (2) silver (3) bronze (4) ivory

Ans. (4)

Sol.

9. The statue represented

- (1) a beautiful creature (2) a handsome knight (3) an ideal woman (4) a roaring lion

Ans. (3)

Sol.

10. 'Pygmalion' is a play, written by :

- (1) Shakespeare (2) Ben Johnson (3) George Bernard Shaw (4) Browning

Ans. (3)

Sol.

Q 11-12 : The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences (PQR) should appear to complete the paragraph.

11. S₁ Moving closer, I saw that it Was a tiny baby squirrel

S₂

S₃

S₄

S₅ It was now motionless, waiting for further assault.

P It must have accidentally fallen down from a nest.

Q It was now an easy prey for crows

R It had already sustained two wounds due to the assault by a pair of crows

- (1) PQR (2) RQP (3) QPR (4) QRP

Ans. (1)

Sol. The statement S₁ says that "it was a tiny baby squirrel" The statement 'P' says that it fell from "a nest" the statement S₅ says that it was waiting for 'further assault' , and according to the statement R "it had already sustained two wounds"

12. S₁ Tigers live in the forest.

S₂

S₃

S4

S5 Such tigers are called man-eaters.

P They attack villages and kill buffaloes

Q Some of them become ferocious

R They are a threat to men living in villages, bordering deep forests.

Choose from the options given belows:

(1) PRQ

(2) QPR

(3) PQR

(4) WRQP

Ans. (4)

Sol. The statement S₁ gives a plain / simple information that tigers live in the forest. The statement further amplifies it as saying that they are a threat to men living in the border of the forests. The statement S₅ makes a final conclusion.

Q 13-22 : Choose the word which best fills the blank in the sentences from the four options given:

13. is the best policy

(1) bravery

(2) honesty

(3) charity

(4) patience

Ans. (2)

Sol. It is an old saying

14. Did you the tea?

(1) taste

(2) drink

(3) sip

(4) lick

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Sip' means to drink slowly' usually people sip and savour tea.

15. Two and two four

(1) make

(2) made

(3) makes

(4) mean

Ans. (3)

Sol. Even grammar books claim that 'make' and 'makes' both are correct. Yet 'makes' is a better choice to make as both of them are making a whole.

16. Charity begins

(1) at church

(2) at hospital

(3) at home

(4) at orphanage

Ans. (3)

Sol. It is a proverb

17. A carpenter makes

(1) clothes

(2) sweets

(3) furniture

(4) tools

Ans. (3)

Sol.

18. One who stitches cloth is

(1) a barber

(2) a tailor

(3) a messenger

(4) a soldier

Ans. (2)

Sol.

19. An epitaph is a verse written on

(1) a pillar

(2) paper

(3) a tomb

(4) cloth.

Ans. (3)

Sol. It is written in a memory of a person. Also known as elegy.

20. A triangle is a figure of Sides

(1) two

(2) four

(3) three

(4) five

Ans. (3)

Sol.

21. A place where young plants are reared is

- (1) a park (2) a nursery (3) a farmhouse (4) a playground

Ans. (2)

Sol.

22. The place where many kinds of animals and bird are kept is

- (1) a garden (2) a zoo (3) a field (4) a mountain

Ans. (2)

Sol.

Q 23-25 : Select the meaning of the given phrases idioms.

23. Null and void :

- (1) secure (2) invalid (3) limited (4) useless

Ans. (2)

Sol. It means having no legal force; considered invalid and ineffective.

24. Bag and baggage

- (1) with clothes (2) with bags (3) with ail belongings (4) with furniture

Ans. (3)

Sol.

25. Toil and moil:

- (1) travel (2) work (3) hard labour (4) rest

Ans. (3)

Sol.

Q 26-30 : In the following passage there are some blanks with numbers. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from given options of each number.

One evening I 26 my friend's garden. It is small but attractive. There are beautiful flowers of different colours. They look very 27. The grass in the garden is 28. I sat on the grass for sometime. I forgot my cares and 29. I left the garden when it grew 30

26. (1) saw (2) came to (3) visited (4) enjoyed

Ans. (3)

Sol. Visited means to go to see something and spend time with

27. (1) beautiful (2) lovely (3) fine (4) handsome

Ans. (1)

Sol. We usually don't use the adverb 'very' with lovely.

28. (1) tender (2) soft (3) green (4) moist

Ans. (1)

Sol. Since the grass was 'tender' and soft, the speaker was able to sit there

29. (1) duties (2) anxieties (3) books (4) games

Ans. (2)

Sol. The person was able to forest all his worries and problems.

30. (1) late (2) dark (3) charming (4) foggy

Ans. (2)

Sol. After evening, it gets dark

Q 31-35 : Select the word which means the opposite of the given word.

31. Absence

- (1) present (2) seen (3) presence (4) turn-up

Ans. (3)

Sol.

32. Ancient

- (1) of today (2) new (3) modern (4) novel

Ans. (3)

Sol.

33. Major

- (1) ordinary (2) minor (3) small (4) little

Ans. (2)

Sol.

34. Peace

- (1) disturbance (2) unrest (3) war (4) uproar

Ans. (3)

Sol. We can't choose unrest as it depicts just a turmoil, a public disturbance on short scale.

35. Accept

- (1) doesn't allow (2) reject (3) deny (4) negate

Ans. (2)

Sol.

Q 36-40 : Select the word which means nearly the same as the given word

36. Alike

- (1) not like (2) similar (3) look (4) shine

Ans. (2)

Sol.

37. Antagonist

- (1) friend (2) rival (3) competitor (4) optimist

Ans. (2)

Sol. Rival means enemy and opponent

38. Diet

- (1) date (2) time (3) food (4) drinks

Ans. (3)

Sol.

39. Bold

- (1) hasty (2) careless (3) brave (4) stout

Ans. (3)

Sol.

40. Innocent

- (1) unaware (2) forgetful (3) guiltless (4) inattentive

Ans. (3)

Q 41-45 : Fill in the blanks with right forms of comparatives:

41. He is from a family.

- (1) rich (2) more rich (3) richer (4) richest

Ans. (1)

Sol.

42. That boy is than his friend

- (1) wicked (2) wickeder (3) more wicked (4) most wicked

Ans. (3)

Sol. The correct comparative degree is 'more wickeder '

43. She singsamongst her sisters.

- (1) good (2) better (3) gooder (4) best

Ans. (2)

Sol. The girl is being compared to her sisters without using the word 'than'

44. You are to me in age

- (1) more senior (2) senior (3) most senior (4) seniormost

Ans. (2)

Sol.

45. This colour isthat that colour.

- (1) bright (2) more bright (3) brighter (4) brightest

Ans. (3)

Sol.

Q 46 -50 : Fill in the blanks with suitable modals :

46. (1) may (2) can (3) will (4) shall

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Can' shows the ability to do a job or a work

47. We love our neighbours

- (1) will (2) can (3) should (4) would

Ans. (3)

Sol. 'Should' is used for duty or obligation

48. He play with toys in his childhood

- (1) would (2) used to (3) should (4) could

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Used to ' depicts past ability

49. We save the dignity of the country at any cost

- (1) will (2) ought to (3) could (4) would

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Ought to' depicts moral obligation

50. He is sick and hebe in bed this time

- (1) shall (2) will (3) must (4) would

Ans. (2)

Sol. 'Will' is used in the second and third persons to express simple future.