

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

5 Year PG-EE-2013
SUBJECT : English-Hons

A

Sr. No. 10005

Time : 1¼ Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Total Questions : 100

Roll No. (in figures) _____ (in words) _____

Name _____ Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. **All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.**
2. The candidates **must return** the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
3. In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing **within two hours** after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
4. The candidate **must not** do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers **Must Not** be ticked in the question booklet.
5. **Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.**
6. There will be no **negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
7. **Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete booklet, containing 100 questions (Sr. No. 1 to 100). Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.**

SEAL

Direction : Read the passage given below carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions out of the four alternatives/choices.

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even, for days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel God-like.

1. Some men like to climb mountain because :
 - (1) They do not like to play football or cricket
 - (2) They know the art of climbing
 - (3) They want to have a wonderful feeling
 - (4) They like to face danger
2. To climb mountains is often difficult because :
 - (1) Mountains are big hills
 - (2) It takes more time
 - (3) It is not possible
 - (4) Paths are steep and uneven
3. 'It is a wonderful feeling' It refers to :
 - (1) The steep path
 - (2) Mountaineering
 - (3) The mountain
 - (4) All of the above
4. The phrase 'Fall off' means :
 - (1) Break off
 - (2) Fly away
 - (3) Withdrawal
 - (4) None of the above
5. Mountaineering is not a popular sport like football or cricket because :
 - (1) There are no spectators in this sport
 - (2) It takes many hours or even days
 - (3) Not many persons are prepared to risk their lives
 - (4) People do not want to be God-like

Direction : Read the passage given below carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions out of the four alternatives/choices.

Once an ant, who had come to drink water at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a tree, nearby, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed on to this, and was carried to safety. Sometimes after this, a hunter saw the dove sleep and took careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire, when the ant, who was nearby crawled forward and bit him sharp in the ankle. The hunter missed the aim, the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove. She flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

6. The ant came to the stream to :
- (1) Fall into it
 - (2) Drink at it
 - (3) Look at the swift current
 - (4) Carry back some water
7. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to :
- (1) Save the ant
 - (2) Drown the ant
 - (3) Perch on it
 - (4) Help itself
8. The dove was in danger because :
- (1) A hunter was caring for it
 - (2) A hunter was about to shoot it
 - (3) It had fallen off the branch
 - (4) It had helped an ant
9. The word 'aim' in the passage means :
- (1) To have an ambition
 - (2) To point a gun at something or someone
 - (3) To try to reach somewhere
 - (4) To look at something
10. The ant repaid the dove by :
- (1) Biting the hunter
 - (2) Warning the dove
 - (3) Crawling near the hunter
 - (4) Biting the dove

Direction : Read the passage given below carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions out of the four alternatives/choices.

The Rajputs occupy an honoured place in the history of India. They were warlike people, brave, proud and patriotic. They were jealous of their honour, and would lay down their lives to uphold it. They loved their homes and fought bravely to defend the honour of their womenfolk. Nothing could tame their spirits. Danger only called forth their courage and poverty only increased their power of resistance. None could fight like them. Their motto was 'Better death than dishonour'.

11. Which of the following represents the central idea of the passage ?

- (1) The rise and fall of the Rajputs
- (2) The pride of the Rajputs
- (3) Rajputs : the heroes of Indian history
- (4) The Rajputs and their sacrifices

12. Rajputs occupy an honoured place in history because :

- (1) They were fond of wars
- (2) They were jealous of other people's achievements
- (3) They were proud of their power
- (4) They lived and died for upholding their self respect

13. The expression 'tame the spirits' mean :

- (1) Encourage their enthusiasm
- (2) Develop their courage
- (3) Curb their enthusiasm
- (4) Destroy their ideas

14. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'Proud' ?

- (1) Humble
- (2) Courteous
- (3) Kind
- (4) Generous

15. 'Better death than dishonour' means :

- (1) Live without honour
- (2) Live with honour
- (3) No compromise on honour
- (4) None of the above

Direction : Read the passage given below carefully and choose the best answer to each of the following questions out of the four alternatives/choices.

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly understood and mere cramming lessons to pass the exams is of secondary importance as means to the end which is excellence in the field chosen. There are so many fields and no student can become an expert in all the fields. It is important to decide the proper field for excellence. It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realized and modern civilisation has provided vocational education.

16. The purpose of the education is to make the student :

- (1) An expert in all the fields (2) An expert in his subject
(3) Only capable of earning (4) Confident only

17. What according to the writer is the end of education ?

- (1) Excellence in the field chosen (2) Passing the examination
(3) Earning more and more money (4) Cramming lectures

18. Can a student become an expert, according to the passage in all the fields.

- (1) Yes (2) Sometimes
(3) No (4) Partially yes

19. According to the writer, which of the following is the most important work :

- (1) Someone else's work (2) One's own work
(3) Nobody's work (4) Everyone's work

20. The modern civilisation has provided :

- (1) Vocational education (2) Art of conversation
(3) Adult education (4) Higher education

Direction : In the questions 21 to 30 choose the *best option* out of given *four* choices to fill in the blanks in the following passage.

Radio and television have become the..... 21 powerful22 available for public23. They have the widest24 on the public. Some states in India have also started their25 service on the radio and television, through which informative programs can be broadcasted or televised by the government26 with the of28 cost transistor, radio, listening to radio has become very29 in our country. You can find even a roadside hawker30 his goods while listening.

21. (1) Most (2) Least
(3) Great (4) Big
22. (1) Matter (2) Thing
(3) Media (4) Fallacy
23. (1) Exploitation (2) Relations
(3) Disinterest (4) Speaking
24. (1) Affluence (2) Opinion
(3) Illusion (4) Influence
25. (1) Community (2) Local
(3) National (4) Nefarious
26. (1) Shops (2) Agencies
(3) Friends (4) Enemies
27. (1) Removal (2) Imparting
(3) Extract (4) Introduction
28. (1) Low (2) High
(3) Abnormal (4) Costly
29. (1) Cheap (2) Popular
(3) Unpopular (4) Fallacious
30. (1) Smuggling (2) Arguing
(3) Selling (4) Fighting

Direction : In the questions, 31 to 35, every sentence is divided into four parts marked as (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these parts contain an error. Mark the part which contains the error.

31. Ravi have no access to the prime minister of India.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
32. Veena is an adapt in the art of singing classical songs.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
33. The thief was caught red handedly by the police.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
34. I have lost my scissor in my office.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

35. Athletics are not popular in our college now-a-days.
 (1) (2) (3) (4)

Direction : In the questions 36 to 40 fill in the blanks with most appropriate *preposition* out of the given four choices.

36. They went to Jaipurbus.

(1) in (2) on
 (3) by (4) through

37. Distribute these oranges.....the children.

(1) between (2) among
 (3) of (4) in

38. He was absorbedstudies.

(1) about (2) on
 (3) in (4) with

39. Renu has special attitude.....music.

(1) for (2) in
 (3) about (4) to

40. The examination will commencethe 7th September.

(1) from (2) on
 (3) in (4) by

Direction : In the questions 41 to 50 choose the response which gives the *correct spelling* of the word.

41. (1) Oppresion (2) Opression

(3) Oppression (4) Opresion

42. (1) Derrogatory (2) Derogatory

(3) Derogetory (4) Derogotory

43. (1) Empasis (2) Emphassis
(3) Emphasiss (4) Emphasis
44. (1) Solicitude (2) Solicitude
(3) Solicidute (4) Solicedude
45. (1) Sansibilittee (2) Sensibility
(3) Sensability (4) Sensebility
46. (1) Unnanimous (2) Unannimus
(3) Unnanemous (4) Unanimous
47. (1) Honuary (2) Honoraury
(3) Honorary (4) Honourary
48. (1) Millinnium (2) Millinim
(3) Millenum (4) Millennium
49. (1) Voluntry (2) Voluntery
(3) Voluntary (4) Volontory
50. (1) Audacious (2) Audiceous
(3) Audicaous (4) Audaceous

Direction : In the questions 51 to 60, choose the most appropriate **synonym** of the given word out of the four choices.

51. Abandon
(1) Vacate (2) Foil
(3) Loose (4) Gain
52. Blemish
(1) Foolish (2) Young
(3) Disgrace (4) Fair
53. Capricious
(1) Constant (2) Uncertain
(3) Brave (4) Poor

54. Confiscate
 (1) Confuse (2) Invalid (3) Robe (4) Dispossess
55. Deluge
 (1) Flood (2) Object (3) Refuse (4) Accept
56. Dubious
 (1) Certain (2) Happy (3) Unreliable (4) Trust
57. Fugitive
 (1) Fleeting (2) Weak (3) Brave (4) Cunning
58. Egotism
 (1) Execute (2) Self-conceit (3) Self-belief (4) Ductile
59. Felicitous
 (1) Happy (2) Sad (3) Foible (4) Feeble
60. Gawky
 (1) Hero (2) Zero (3) Fresh (4) Clumsy

Direction : In the questions 61 to 70, choose the correct *antonym* of the given word out of the four choices.

61. Awkward
 (1) Smooth (2) Skilful (3) Fame (4) Poor
62. Bewitch
 (1) Disenchant (2) Profit (3) Entice (4) Hamper
63. Calibre
 (1) Distinct (2) Inability (3) Skill (4) Brave
64. Cursory
 (1) Profound (2) Escape (3) Normal (4) Earn
65. Diligent
 (1) Intelligent (2) Confuse (3) Lazy (4) Great

- 66. Erudition
(1) Evict (2) Dubious (3) Approve (4) Ignorance
- 67. Frantic
(1) Aware (2) Fatten (3) Sane (4) Mad
- 68. Flippant
(1) Considerate (2) Pert (3) Deceit (4) Goodwill
- 69. Enervate
(1) Relax (2) Strengthen (3) Acquit (4) Solve
- 70. Dissipate
(1) Distil (2) Active (3) Emulate (4) Accumulate

Direction : In the questions 71 to 80 choose the most appropriate *one word* substitute out of the given four choices.

- 71. One who firmly believes in fate or destiny :
(1) Gratis (2) Dermatologist
(3) Fatalist (4) Destinest
- 72. One who talks too much :
(1) Garrulous (2) Genocide
(3) Pregnable (4) Speaker
- 73. One who cannot be easily pleased
(1) Soft (2) Pulverise (3) Fastidious (4) Reserved
- 74. One who knows everything
(1) Omnipresent (2) Omniscient (3) Omnipotent (4) Obsolete
- 75. The violation or profaning sacred things :
(1) Sacrilege (2) Sadist (3) Defacing (4) Soliloquy
- 76. Often used words or stereotyped phrases :
(1) Dessert (2) Creche (3) Bullion (4) Cliche

77. A place where clothes are kept :
 (1) Almirah (2) Wardrobe (3) Albumen (4) Mantelpiece
78. That which can be easily carried :
 (1) Portable (2) Apostate (3) Trunk (4) Transport
79. A person having qualities of a woman :
 (1) Macho (2) Fetcho (3) Effeminate (4) Physique
80. A speech made without any previous preparation or thought :
 (1) Lecture (2) Statement (3) Declaration (4) Extempore

Direction : In the questions 81 to 90, fill in the blanks with the most appropriate **word** out of the four given choices.

81. He has spent..... money he had.
 (1) little (2) a little (3) the little (4) the smaller
82. I require..... more money to buy this shirt.
 (1) a small (2) the little (3) little (4) a little
83. I haven't got.....pen with me.
 (1) many (2) few (3) any (4) some
84. of the following questions carries five marks.
 (1) Some (2) Every (3) Few (4) Each
85. I have read.....books on this subject.
 (1) a few (2) the few
 (3) some few (4) none of the above
86. She is juniorme.
 (1) than (2) to
 (3) of (4) by

87. Walk briskly lest you..... miss the train.

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

88. Had I been rich I..... have helped the poor.

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

89. Familiarity breeds.....

- (1) love (2) contempt
(3) attraction (4) fascination

90. A burnt child dreads the.....

- (1) water (2) air
(3) milk (4) fire

Direction : In the questions 91 to 100 choose the correct meaning of *idioms and phrases* out of the given four responses.

91. At daggers drawn :

- (1) Real cause (2) To be puzzled
(3) At enmity (4) At friendship

92. A black sheep :

- (1) Scoundrel (2) Stranger
(3) On the run (4) Gentleman

93. A white elephant :

- (1) Elephants of Kerala (2) In disguise
(3) A snobbish person (4) A burdensome possession

94. Bury the hatchet :
 (1) Dig the fields (2) Make peace
 (3) Make war (4) Hunt for treasure
95. Poke one's nose into :
 (1) To interfere (2) To criticise
 (3) To continue (4) To smell something
96. Scot-free :
 (1) Give up (2) Continue
 (3) Unpunished (4) Respected
97. To take the Bull by the Horns :
 (1) To evade a difficulty (2) Grapple with difficulty
 (3) Spoil with flattery (4) To grow pole
98. To cut the Gordian knot :
 (1) To do any easy thing (2) To solve a difficulty
 (3) To avoid (4) To open a lock
99. Tall talk :
 (1) A sweet song (2) A familiar person
 (3) Interesting talk (4) Boastful talk
100. A fish out of water :
 (1) A hoax (2) Properly placed
 (3) In a wrong place (4) Fried fish