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Total No. of Printed Pages:

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU

PG-EE-2017

SUBJECT: English Hons. (Five Year)

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		Sr. No.
Time: 11/4 Hours	Total Questions: 100	Max. Marks: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Date of Bir	th
Father's Name	Mother's Name	
Date of Exam		

(Signature of the Candidate)

(Signature of the Invigilator)

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PG-EE-2017/(English Hons.)/(A)

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P. T. O.

Direction: (For Question Nos. 1 to 10) In each question select the appropriate word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

. 1.	Adversity is always looked upon as	s a <u>bane</u> .
	(1) Blessing	(2) Boon
	(3) Curse	(4) Guide
2.	The officer had to beseech him for a	favour
	(1) Entreat	(2) Praise
	(3) Order	(4) Invite
3.	He often indulged in <u>belittling</u> othe	rs.
	(1) Distrusting	(2) Pestering
	(3) Denigrating	(4) Appeasing
4.	People usually <u>ascribe</u> their failures	to fate.
	(1) Owe	(2) Attribute
	(3) Deny	(4) Blame
5.	Fanatics are known for their bigotry	
	(1) Cruelty	
	(3) Selfishness	(2) Selflessness
		(4) Intolerence
6.	Jai is employed in an ordnance factor	ory.
	(1) Orthodox	(2) Arms and ammunition
	(3) Electrical and electronics	(4) Heavy metal
7.	He wanted to mitigate his burden.	
	(1) Lessen	(2) Increase
	(3) Postpone	(4) Leave
0	•	
8.	He is a <u>sycophant</u> who tries to win (
	(1) Psychologist	(2) Opportunist
	(3) Flatterer	(4) Unscrupulous man
9.	We saw a scintillating fireworks disp	olay.
	(1) Sparkling	(2) Fascinating
	(3) Mesmerizing	(4) Dull
10.	A wise man puts past rancour behin	d and moves about
	(1) Dislike	(2) Hatred
	(3) Criticism	(4) Division
PC EE		(±) DIVISION
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Direction: (For Question Nos. 11 to 20) In each question select the appropriate word that is **opposite** in meaning to the underlined word.

11.	Recession is a major cause of unempl (1) Education (3) Poverty	oyment. (2) Indigence (4) Inflation
12.	Sagacious decisions taken at right tim (1) Foolish (3) Thoughtful	e in career has long effects. (2) Intelligent (4) Intuitive
13.	The principal rejected his <u>ludicrous</u> p (1) Reasonable (3) Stupid	roposal. (2) Farcical (4) Awkward
14.	The batsman found the fielder <u>inert</u> . (1) Strong (3) Active	(2) Lazy (4) Firm
15.	Squandering of money is a bad habit. (1) Stealing (3) Donating	(2) Discarding(4) Hoarding
16.	They opposed the <u>orthodox</u> views hel (1) Liberal (3) Authoritative	d by some sections in society. (2) Out-dated (4) Conservative
17.	Man's basic nature is to be <u>ebullient</u> . (1) Vibrant (3) Elated	(2) Exuberant (4) Woeful
18.	The opposition leader is <u>culpable</u> for the contraction of the culpable of the	ne recent incidents. (2) Impeachable (4) Censurable
19.	The use of pesticides is <u>pernicious</u> . (1) Immanent (3) Baleful	(2) Deleterious (4) Beneficial
20.	The victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy (1) Unfair (3) Shabby	were given a <u>raw</u> deal. (2) Equitable (4) Poor

Direct	tion: (For Qu	aestion N	Vos. 21	to 25) Find	one w	ord equivalent for the fol	lowing
21.	One who pl (1) Ambass (3) Stoic		e or do	es a v	work fo	(2)	asure and not as a profess Altruist Amateur	ion.
22.	A place who (1) Cage (3) Aquarit		are ke	pt.		CN 173	Aviary Sty	
23.	A system of (1) Plutocra (3) Theorac	acy	ment ir	whi	ch prie	(2)	le in the name of God. Aristocracy Purist	
24.	A light umb (1) Parasol (3) Verbose		ed to g	ive sh	ade fr	(2)	e sun : Precocious Matin	
25.	A newly co (1) Reticen (3) Neolog	t	rd or ex	xpres	sion by	(2)	uthor. Philistine Truism	
Direc	tion: (For Q	uestion l	Nos. 26	to 30) Read	leach	sentence and choose the	error :
26.	He/will ret	urn/on	either l	Mond	lay or	Tuesd	ay./no error.	
	(1) (2)		(3)			(4)	
27.	Rana Prataj	p was/b	lind wi	th/o	ne eye	./no e	error.	
	(1)		(2)	9	(3)	(4)	
28.	Neither of t	the cand	idates/	are/	good./	no eri	ror.	
		(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
29.	He treats/u	ıs as/sla	ives./n	o erro	or.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
30.	He/is angr	y/with	her/ru	de be	haviou	ır.		
	(1) (2)	(3)		(4)				

Direction : (For (Question Nos. :	31 to 40) Fill in	n the blanks with	correct preposition.
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31.	The cat sprang the table. (1) from (3) at	(2) on (4) upon
32.	They have spent the whole day	· ·
33.	I met him the way. (1) in (3) off	(2) on (4) at
34.	One must take pride serving	; one's country.
	(1) at	(2) of
	(3) in	(4) on
35.	Which pen would you like to write	
	(1) on	(2) with
	(3) in	(4) none of the above
36.		
	(1) beyond (3) within	(2) across (4) on
37.	I never use a credit card, I always settl	e bills cash.
	(1) by	(2) with
	(3) in	(4) to
38.	The ICICI charges interest	twelve percent.
	(1) on	(2) for
	(3) at	(4) with
39.	She said something leaving	
	(1) around (3) about	(2) with (4) of
40		
40.	We must reach our destination	(2) by
	(3) at	(4) on

Direction: (For Question Nos. 41 to 50) Choose the correct alternative for the underlined part in the following sentences.

41	Will you kindly <u>open</u> the knot?(1) Untie(3) Loose	(2) Break (4) None of the above
42.	Other countries <u>have eradicated</u> this di (1) Eradicated (3) Did eradicated	sease ten years ago. (2) Had eradicated (4) None of the above
43.	There is no more room for you in this continuous (1) There is no more seat (3) There is no more accommodation	ompartment. (2) There is no more space (4) None of the above
44.	Practically, <u>every part</u> of the banana tre (1) Each part (3) Most part	e is used by man. (2) Any part (4) None of the above
45.	You cannot forbid <u>him leaving</u> . (1) His leaving (3) Him to leave	(2) He leaving(4) None of the above
46.	I don't remember exactly when did I go (1) When I did go (3) When I went	to Shimla last year. (2) When I was going (4) None of the above
47.	Even he worked hard, he failed in the extra (1) Since (3) For	(aminations. (2) Although (4) None of the above
48.	He was asked to arbitrate with two mere (1) To arbitrate between (3) To hold off	chants in a dispute. (2) To arbitrate (4) None of the above
49.	He is definitely the cleverer among the t (1) In (3) Than	wo. (2) Of (4) None of the above
	He is resembling his father. (1) Has resembled (3) Resembles	(2) Was resembling(4) None of the above
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Direc	ction: (For Question N	los. 51 to 60) Pick o	out the correct word to fill in the blank.	
51.			can use without wasting. (2) to (4) for	
52.	Neha was found to (1) contain (3) posses	the requ	uired qualifications for the job. (2) disclose (4) acquire	
53.	Indications are that to the striking emplo (1) relieved (3) obliged	he government ha yees.	(2) aligned (4) reconciled	ıus
54.	You have no business (1) inflict (3) direct	s to pain o	on a weak and poor person. (2) put (4) force	
55.	When the police arriv (1) strolled (3) galloped	ved, the thief	away. (2) moved (4) ran	
56.	He broke out of the p (1) in (3) by	rison dr	ressing as a woman. (2) as (4) with	
57.	Life is to death as plea (1) suffering (3) poverty	asure is to	(2) pain (4) anguish	
58.	His love for money is (1) program (3) reason	the only the	that drives him to work so hard. (2) plan (4) greed	
59.	The lions are protected (1) dangerous (3) enamoured	d as they come und	der species. (2) engendered (4) endangered	
60.	Universities in Germa (1) for (2)		will have an input the project. (3) about (4) at	

Direction: (For Question Nos. 61 to 70) Select the exact meaning of the underlined idioms/phrases given in the following sentences.

61.	One of my friends <u>takes after</u> his father. (1) Plans to take his father's responsibil (2) Succeeds in business (3) Resembles (4) Follows		
62.	Conte's blood was up the moment Liver	מסמי	l scored the goal.
	(1) Become happy	_	Become angry
	(3) Be shocked		Become weak
63.	Though he has a very rough exterior, he	has	a heart of gold
	(1) To love wealth	(2)	
	(3) To be very noble	. ,	To be greedy
64.	According to Homeopathy, it is dangered	oue t	a hita yang lia
04.	(1) To eat more than necessary	(2)	
	(3) To shout at people		To chew food quickly
		(-)	To enough quietty
65.	The software <u>bubble has finally burst</u> .	(0)	
	(1) End of a good situation		Beginning of a hopeful situation
	(3) The end of poverty	(4)	Revealing some secret
66.	New Delhi takes some beating, when it	com	es to comfortable living.
	(1) Be very unpleasant	(2)	Be very cool
	(3) Be horrible	(4)	Unbeatable
67.	Unless you bend your mind, you canno	t sol	ve this problem.
	(1) Change your mind		Control your thoughts
	(3) Think very hard		Yield to somebody or something
68.	At the party, it was my brother who ke	nt th	e hall rolling
00.	(1) Make a big mess of things		Keep the conversation going
	(3) Made continuous complaints		Start arguments
		(-)	
69.	The dog bared its teeth at the thief.		

(2) Became toothless

(4) Displayed fierceness

(1) Smiled

(3) Bit

70.	Torres found the training a piece of cake	2.	
	(1) Very easy to manage	(2)	Very difficult
	(3) A headache	(4)	None of the above
Direct	tion: (For Question Nos. 71 to 80) Pick or	ıt th	e correct word to fill in the blanks.
71.	A of geese.		
	(1) cackle	(2)	gaggle
	(3) clique		leash
70			
72.	A of wolves.	(0)	1
	(1) herd		panel
	(3) pack	(4)	mass
73.	The of an egg is yellow.		
	(1) shell	(2)	cloak
	(3) yoke	(4)	yolk
74.	One who leads and unleads shins is sall	od o	
7.4.	One who loads and unloads ships is call (1) stevedore		
			potter
	(3) loader	(4)	purser
75 .	As usurer lends money at rate	es.	
	(1) casket	(2)	exorbitant
	(3) false	(4)	low
76.	A network of interconnecting rabbit but	row	es is called
70.	(1) barren		cage
	(3) warren		tavern
	(b) Wallell	(1)	taveni
77.	A of peacocks.		
	(1) mass	(2)	shock
	(3) muster	(4)	cluster
78.	A of locusts.		
	(1) stack	(2)	swarm
	(3) troop	` '	none of the above
	(0) 1100p	(1)	none of the above
79.	A place where plates, pots and other uto	ensil	s are washed is called
	(1) quay	(2)	laundry
	(3) scullery	(4)	cemetery

- **80.** A of guns.
 - (1) battery

(2) brood

(3) carillon

(4) none of the above

Direction: (For Question Nos. 81 to 90) Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

- **81.** According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly product of its:
 - (1) History

(2) International position

(3) Politics

- (4) Present character
- 82. The need for a greater understanding between nations:
 - (1) Was always there

(2) Is no longer there

(3) Is more today than ever before

- (4) Will always be there
- **83.** The character of a nation is the result of its:
 - (1) Mentality

(2) Cultural heritage

(3) Gross Ignorance

- (4) Socio-political conditions
- **84.** According to the author his countrymen should:
 - (1) read the story of other nations
 - (2) have a better understanding of other nations
 - (3) not react to other actions
 - (4) have vital contacts with other nations
- **85.** Englishmen like others to react to political situations like:
 - (1) Us

(2) Themselves

(3) Others

(4) Each others

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and

instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the town ward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to parapet to survey the passer-by, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive on his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the rivers years before.

- **86.** In this passage the author is trying to:
 - (1) Explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges
 - (2) Describe the way different sections of people like to dress
 - (3) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
 - (4) Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
- 87. People belonging to lower strata in their moments of distress:
 - (1) Remembered the days of glory
- (2) Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
- (3) Visited the brick made bridge
- (4) Felt ashamed of their failures
- 88. The attitude of lowly and genteel towards strangers was:
 - (1) Virtually the same

- (2) Entirely different
- (3) Completely indifferent
- (4) Virulently hostile
- **89.** The bridge of stone was frequented by :
 - (1) All the sections of society
- (2) Those fond of fishing
- (3) The sophisticated but luckless
- (4) None of the above
- 90. The two bridges were known:
 - (1) For their similar design
- (2) For being equidistant from town
- (3) For being haunted places
- (4) For attracting dejected people to them

Direction: (For Question Nos. 91 to 100) Read the poems carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day,

"Come over the meadows with me and play.

Put on your dresses of red and gold;

For summer is gone, and the days grow cold.

"Soon as the leaves heard the wind's loud call,

Down they came fluttering, one and all.

O'er the brown field then they danced and flew

Singing the soft little songs they knew.

Dancing and whirling, the little leaves went, Winter had called them, and they were content. Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds, The snow laid a coverlet over their heads,

- **91.** What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?
 - (1) ABCA

(2) AABB

(3) BBAC

- (4) None of the above
- **92.** Who is speaking in the first stanza?
 - (1) Wind

(2) Leaves

(3) Tree

- (4) Gold
- **93.** Why does the poet say the leaves are 'fast asleep'?
 - (1) Because they are lying on the floor/dead
 - (2) Because they were tired
 - (3) Because these leaves have turned golden
 - (4) None of the above
- **94.** What is the meaning of the word "coverlet" given in the last line of the poem?
 - (1) A heap of leaves

(2) A bedspread

(3) A scarf

- (4) A sheet of paper
- **95.** What is the mood of the poem?
 - (1) Joyful

(2) Soft

(3) Admiring of nature

(4) All of the above

He had his dream, and all through life,

Worked up to it through toil and strife.

Afloat fore'er before his eyes

It colored for him all his skies:

The storm-cloud dark

Above his bark;

The clam and listless vault of blue

Took on its hopeful hue

It tinctured every passing beam --

	He had his dream.
	He labored hard and failed at last,
	His sails too weak to bear the blast,
	The raging tempests tore away
	And sent his beating bark astray.
	But what cared he
	For wind or sea!
	He said, "The tempest will be short,
	My bark will come to port."
	He saw through every cloud a gleam
	He had his dream.
96	Why does the poet keep saying "he had his dream"? (1) To have a rhyme (2) To emphasize a theme (3) To tell what the man thought (4) To explain what happened
97	Why does the poet say "storm-cloud dark"? (1) The man was sad (2) The sky was cloudy (3) The man faced problems (4) The man was worried
98	What does it mean when the poet says "He saw through every cloud a gleam"? (1) He was discouraged (2) He was patient (3) He had hope (4) He would have more problems
99	Why does the poet write about difficulties? (1) To show that hard work can fail (2) To help people think about problems (3) To discourage people from changing(4) To encourage people to try
100.	What is the meaning of the word "Tempest"? (1) A violent windstorm (2) Commotion (3) Tumult (4) All of the above

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Direction: (For Question Nos. 1 to 10) Read the poems carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day,

"Come over the meadows with me and play.

Put on your dresses of red and gold;

For summer is gone, and the days grow cold.

"Soon as the leaves heard the wind's loud call,

Down they came fluttering, one and all.

O'er the brown field then they danced and flew

Singing the soft little songs they knew.

Dancing and whirling, the little leaves went,

Winter had called them, and they were content.

Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds,

The snow laid a coverlet over their heads,

- 1. What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?
 - (1) ABCA

(2) AABB

(3) BBAC

- (4) None of the above
- **2.** Who is speaking in the first stanza?
 - (1) Wind

(2) Leaves

(3) Tree

- (4) Gold
- 3. Why does the poet say the leaves are 'fast asleep'?
 - (1) Because they are lying on the floor/dead
 - (2) Because they were tired
 - (3) Because these leaves have turned golden
 - (4) None of the above
- 4. What is the meaning of the word "coverlet" given in the last line of the poem?
 - (1) A heap of leaves

(2) A bedspread

(3) A scarf

- (4) A sheet of paper
- 5. What is the mood of the poem?
 - (1) Joyful

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(4) All of the above

He had his dream, and all through life, Worked up to it through toil and strife. Afloat fore'er before his eyes It colored for him all his skies: The storm-cloud dark Above his bark; The clam and listless vault of blue Took on its hopeful hue It tinctured every passing beam --He had his dream. He labored hard and failed at last, His sails too weak to bear the blast, The raging tempests tore away And sent his beating bark astray. But what cared he For wind or sea! He said, "The tempest will be short, My bark will come to port." He saw through every cloud a gleam--He had his dream.

- 6. Why does the poet keep saying "he had his dream"?
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- **9.** Why does the poet write about difficulties?
 - (1) To show that hard work can fail
 - (2) To help people think about problems
 - (3) To discourage people from changing
 - (4) To encourage people to try

10.	What is the meaning of the word	l "Tempest" ?
	(1) A violent windstorm	(2) Commotion
	(3) Tumult	(4) All of the above
Dire	ction: (For Question Nos. 11 to 20)	Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.
. 11.	The cat sprang the tabl	e.
	(1) from	(2) on
	(3) at	(4) upon
12.	They have spent the whole day .	playing chess.
	(1) for	(2) at
	(3) with	(4) none of the above
13.	I met him the way.	
	(1) in	(2) on
	(3) off	(4) at
14	One must take prides	serving one's country.
	(1) at	(2) of
	(3) in	(4) on
15	. Which pen would you like to w	rite
	(1) on	(2) with
	(3) in	(4) none of the above
16	The fool has parked his car righ	tthe entrance.
	(1) beyond	(2) across
	(3) within	(4) on
17	'. I never use a credit card, I alwa	ys settle bills cash.
	(1) by	(2) with
	(3) in	(4) to
18	3. The ICICI charges interest	twelve percent.
	(1) on	(2) for
	(3) at	(4) with
19	3. She said something	eaving the town.
	(1) around	(2) with
	(3) about	(4) of

20.	We must reach our destination	
	(1) besides	(2) by
	(3) at	(4) on
Direc	tion: (For Question Nos. 21 to 30) Pick o	ut the <i>correct</i> word to fill in the blanks
21.	A of geese.	
	(1) cackle	(2) gaggle
	(3) clique	(4) leash
22.	A of wolves.	
22.	(1) herd	(2) panel
		(4) mass
	(3) pack	(1) 11.000
23.	The of an egg is yellow.	
g in	(1) shell	(2) cloak
	(3) yoke	(4) yolk
24.	One who loads and unloads ships is ca	lled as
27.	(1) stevedore	(2) potter
	(3) loader	(4) purser
	(b) Totaler	
25 .	As usurer lends money at ra	
	(1) casket	(2) exorbitant
	(3) false	(4) low
26.	A network of interconnecting rabbit bu	irrows is called
	(1) barren	(2) cage
	(3) warren	(4) tavern
27.	A of peacocks.	(2) aboat
	(1) mass	(2) shock
	(3) muster	(4) cluster
28.	A of locusts.	
	(1) stack	(2) swarm
	(3) troop	(4) none of the above
	*	toncile are washed is called
29.	. A place where plates, pots and other i	
	(1) quay	(2) laundry(4) cemetery
	(3) scullery	(4) Cerneter y

P. T. O.

30.	A of guns.	(0)
		(2) brood (4) none of the above
D.		
Direc	etion: (For Question Nos. 31 to 35) Find on	e word equivalent for the following:
31.	One who plays game or does a work for	
		(2) Altruist (4) Amateur
		4) Amateur
32.	(1)	(2) A:
		(2) Aviary (4) Sty
33.	A system of government in which priests (1) Plutocracy	
		(2) Aristocracy (4) Purist
0.4		
34.	A light umbrella used to give shade from (1) Parasol	
		(2) Precocious (4) Matin
25		
35.	A newly coined word or expression by ar (1) Reticent	author. (2) Philistine
		(4) Truism
Dinas		
	etion : (For Question Nos. 36 to 40) Read ea	
36.	He/will return/on either Monday or Tue	
	$(1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3)$	(4)
37.	Rana Pratap was/blind with/one eye./ne	o error.
	$(1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3)$	(4)
38.	Neither of the candidates/are/good./no	error.
	(1) (2) (3)	4)
39.	He treats/us as/slaves./no error.	
	(1) (2) (3) (4)	
40.	He/is angry/with her/rude behaviour.	
	(1) (2) (3) (4)	
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	(D 1101/1 (D)	

	tion: (For Question Nos. 41 to 50) Ses/phrases given in the following sentence		the exact meaning of the underlined
41.	One of my friends <u>takes after</u> his father. (1) Plans to take his father's responsibili (2) Succeeds in business (3) Resembles (4) Follows	ty	
42.	Conte's <u>blood was up</u> the moment Livery (1) Become happy (3) Be shocked	(2)	scored the goal. Become angry Become weak
43.	Though he has a very rough exterior, he (1) To love wealth (3) To be very noble	(2)	a <u>heart of gold</u> . To be unpleasant To be greedy
44.	According to Homeopathy, it is dangero (1) To eat more than necessary (3) To shout at people	(2)	o <u>bite your lip</u> . To suppress one's emotions To chew food quickly
45.	The software <u>bubble has finally burst</u> . (1) End of a good situation (3) The end of poverty		Beginning of a hopeful situation Revealing some secret
46.	New Delhi <u>takes some beating</u> , when it (1) Be very unpleasant (3) Be horrible	(2)	es to comfortable living. Be very cool Unbeatable
47.	Unless you <u>bend your mind</u> , you cannot (1) Change your mind (3) Think very hard	(2)	ve this problem. Control your thoughts Yield to somebody or something
48.	At the party, it was my brother who kep (1) Make a big mess of things (3) Made continuous complaints	(2)	e ball rolling. Keep the conversation going Start arguments

(2) Became toothless

(4) Displayed fierceness

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(1) Smiled

(3) Bit

49. The dog <u>bared its teeth</u> at the thief.

- **50.** Torres found the training a piece of cake.
 - (1) Very easy to manage
- (2) Very difficult

(3) A headache

(4) None of the above

Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 60) Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

- **51.** According to the author of 'Mentality' of a nation is mainly product of its:
 - (1) History

(2) International position

(3) Politics

- (4) Present character
- **52.** The need for a greater understanding between nations:
 - (1) Was always there

- (2) Is no longer there
- (3) Is more today than ever before
- (4) Will always be there
- **53.** The character of a nation is the result of its:
 - (1) Mentality

(2) Cultural heritage

(3) Gross Ignorance

- (4) Socio-political conditions
- **54.** According to the author his countrymen should:
 - (1) read the story of other nations
 - (2) have a better understanding of other nations
 - (3) not react to other actions
 - (4) have vital contacts with other nations
- **55.** Englishmen like others to react to political situations like:
 - (1) Us

(2) Themselves

(3) Others

(4) Each others

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they

had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the town ward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to parapet to survey the passer-by, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive on his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the rivers years before.

- **56.** In this passage the author is trying to:
 - (1) Explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges
 - (2) Describe the way different sections of people like to dress
 - (3) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
 - (4) Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy
- **57.** People belonging to lower strata in their moments of distress:
 - (1) Remembered the days of glory
- (2) Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
- (3) Visited the brick made bridge
- (4) Felt ashamed of their failures
- **58.** The attitude of lowly and genteel towards strangers was:
 - (1) Virtually the same

- (2) Entirely different
- (3) Completely indifferent
- (4) Virulently hostile
- **59.** The bridge of stone was frequented by :
 - (1) All the sections of society
- (2) Those fond of fishing
- (3) The sophisticated but luckless
- (4) None of the above
- **60.** The two bridges were known:
 - (1) For their similar design
- (2) For being equidistant from town
- (3) For being haunted places
- (4) For attracting dejected people to them

Direction: (For Question Nos. 61 to 70) Choose the correct alternative for the underlined part in the following sentences.

- **61.** Will you kindly <u>open</u> the knot?
 - (1) Untie

(2) Break

(3) Loose

(4) None of the above

62.	Other countries <u>have eradicated</u> this dis (1) Eradicated (3) Did eradicated	sease ten years ago. (2) Had eradicated (4) None of the above
63.	There is no more room for you in this co (1) There is no more seat (3) There is no more accommodation	(2) There is no more space (4) None of the above
64.	Practically, <u>every part</u> of the banana tree (1) Each part (3) Most part	ee is used by man. (2) Any part (4) None of the above
65.	You cannot forbid <u>him leaving</u> . (1) His leaving (3) Him to leave	(2) He leaving(4) None of the above
66.	I don't remember exactly when did I go (1) When I did go (3) When I went	to Shimla last year. (2) When I was going (4) None of the above
67.	Even he worked hard, he failed in the extra (1) Since (3) For	examinations. (2) Although (4) None of the above
68.	He was asked to arbitrate with two mer (1) To arbitrate between (3) To hold off	rchants in a dispute. (2) To arbitrate (4) None of the above
69.	He is definitely the cleverer among the to (1) In (3) Than	two. (2) Of (4) None of the above
70.	He <u>is resembling</u> his father. (1) Has resembled (3) Resembles	(2) Was resembling(4) None of the above
Direc	tion: (For Question Nos. 71 to 80) Pick or	out the correct word to fill in the blank.
71.	Help yourself whatever you ca (1) with (3) in	can use without wasting. (2) to (4) for

	Neha was found to the requi		qualifications for the job. disclose
4	(3) posses	(4)	acquire
73.	Indications are that the government has to the striking employees.	S	to the prospect of granting bonus
	(1) relieved	(2)	aligned
	(3) obliged	(4)	reconciled
74.	You have no business to pain of	n a '	weak and poor person.
	(1) inflict		put
	(3) direct	(4)	force
75.	When the police arrived, the thief		away.
	(1) strolled		moved
	(3) galloped	(4)	ran
76.	He broke out of the prison dr	ressi	ng as a woman.
70.	(1) in		as
	(3) by	(4)	with
77.	Life is to death as pleasure is to		
	(1) suffering		pain
	(3) poverty	(4)	anguish
78.	His love for money is the only	that	drives him to work so hard.
	(1) program		plan
	(3) reason	(4)	greed
79.	The lions are protected as they come un	nder	species.
	(1) dangerous		engendered
	(3) enamoured	(4)) endangered
80.	Universities in Germany and Denmark	wil	l have an input the project.
	(1) for (2) into) about (4) at
Dire close	ction: (For Question Nos. 81 to 90) In east in meaning to the underlined word.	ach o	question select the appropriate word that is
81.	A 1 - 'I - ' lawaya laakad unan as a l	bane	<u>).</u>
51.	(1) Blessing	(2	
	(3) Curse	(4	e) Guide
)//7)		

82.	The officer had to beseech him for a favor	ur.	
	(1) Entreat	(2)	Praise
	(3) Order	(4)	Invite
83.	He often indulged in belittling others.		
	(1) Distrusting	(2)	Pestering
	(3) Denigrating	(4)	Appeasing
84.	People usually <u>ascribe</u> their failures to fa	ate.	
	(1) Owe	(2)	Attribute
	(3) Deny	(4)	Blame
85.	Fanatics are known for their bigotry.		
	(1) Cruelty	(2)	Selflessness
	(3) Selfishness	(4)	Intolerence
86.	Jai is employed in an <u>ordnance</u> factory.		
	(1) Orthodox	(2)	Arms and ammunition
	(3) Electrical and electronics	(4)	Heavy metal
87.	He wanted to mitigate his burden.		
	(1) Lessen	(2)	Increase
	(3) Postpone	(4)	Leave
88.	He is a <u>sycophant</u> who tries to win over	nol	iticians
00.	(1) Psychologist	(2)	Opportunist
		30 1053	***
	(3) Flatterer	(4)	Unscrupulous man
89.	We saw a scintillating fireworks display	7.	
	(1) Sparkling	(2)	Fascinating
	(3) Mesmerizing	(4)	Dull
90.	A wise man puts past <u>rancour</u> behind a	nd r	noves ahead.
	(1) Dislike	(2)	Hatred
	(3) Criticism	(4)	Division
	M.		

Direction: (For Question Nos. 91 to 100) In each question select the appropriate word that is **opposite** in meaning to the underlined word.

91.	Recession is a major cause of unemployr	nent	
	(1) Education	(2)	Indigence
	(3) Poverty	(4)	Inflation
92.	Sagacious decisions taken at right time is	n cai	reer has long effects.
	(1) Foolish	(2)	Intelligent
	(3) Thoughtful	(4)	Intuitive
93.	The principal rejected his <u>ludicrous</u> prop	oosa	1.
	(1) Reasonable	(2)	Farcical
	(3) Stupid	(4)	Awkward
94.	The batsman found the fielder inert.		
	(1) Strong	(2)	Lazy
	(3) Active	(4)	Firm
95.	Squandering of money is a bad habit.		
	(1) Stealing	(2)	Discarding
	(3) Donating	(4)	Hoarding
96.	They opposed the orthodox views held	by s	ome sections in society.
	(1) Liberal	(2)	Out-dated
	(3) Authoritative	(4)	Conservative
97.	Man's basic nature is to be ebullient.		
	(1) Vibrant	(2)	Exuberant
	(3) Elated	(4)	Woeful
98.	The opposition leader is <u>culpable</u> for the	e rec	ent incidents.
	(1) Liable	(2)	Impeachable
	(3) Reproachable	(4)	Censurable
99.	The use of pesticides is pernicious.		
	(1) Immanent	(2)	Deleterious
	(3) Baleful	(4)	Beneficial
100.	The victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy v		
	(1) Unfair	(2)	Equitable
	(3) Shabby	(4)	Poor

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opened for Result evaluation

Total No. of Printed Pages: 13

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

PG-EE-2017

SUBJECT: English Hons. (Five Year)

		Sr. No	5
Time: 11/4 Hours	Total Questions: 100		Max. Marks: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)		
Name	Date	of Birth	
Father's Name	Mother's Name	-	
Date of Evam			

(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. The candidates are required to attempt all questions.
- 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 question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

Direction: (For Question Nos. 1 to 10) Choose the correct alternative for the underlined part in the following sentences.

1.	Will you kindly open the knot?		
	(1) Untie	(2)	Break
	(3) Loose	(4)	None of the above
2.	Other countries have eradicated this dis	sease	ten years ago.
۷.	(1) Eradicated	(2)	Had eradicated
	(3) Did eradicated		None of the above
3.	There is no more room for you in this co	ompa	artment.
	(1) There is no more seat	827.00	There is no more space
	(3) There is no more accommodation	(4)	None of the above
4.	Practically, every part of the banana tre	e is ı	used by man.
	(1) Each part	(2)	Any part
	(3) Most part	(4)	None of the above
5.	You cannot forbid <u>him leaving</u> .	(2)	Lla lazvina
25	(1) His leaving		He leaving None of the above
	(3) Him to leave	(4)	None of the above
6.	I don't remember exactly when did I go	o to S	Shimla last year.
	(1) When I did go	(2)	When I was going
	(3) When I went	(4)	None of the above
			instings
7.	Even he worked hard, he failed in the		
	(1) Since		Although
	(3) For	(4)	None of the above
8.	He was asked to arbitrate with two me	ercha	ints in a dispute.
	(1) To arbitrate between	(2)) To arbitrate
	(3) To hold off	(4) None of the above
	II . 1 C it also the alexages among the	o trace	
9.		(2) Of
	(1) In		None of the above
	(3) Than	(1	if I voice of the door
10.	He is resembling his father.		
	(1) Has resembled		2) Was resembling
	(3) Resembles	(4	None of the above

Direct	ion: (For Question Nos. 1	l to 15) Find	d one word equivalent for	the following:
11.	One who plays game or d (1) Ambassador (3) Stoic	oes a work	for pleasure and not as a p (2) Altruist (4) Amateur	rofession.
12.	A place where birds are k (1) Cage (3) Aquarium	ept.	(2) Aviary (4) Sty	
13.	A system of government (1) Plutocracy (3) Theoracy	in which pr	(2) Aristocracy (4) Purist	od.
14.	A light umbrella used to (1) Parasol (3) Verbose	give shade	from the sun: (2) Precocious (4) Matin	
15.	A newly coined word or (1) Reticent (3) Neologism	expression	by an author. (2) Philistine (4) Truism	
Direc	ction: (For Question Nos.	16 to 20) Re	ad each sentence and choo	se the error :
16.	He/will return/on eithe	r Monday o	or Tuesday./no error.	
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	
17.	Rana Pratap was/blind	with/one e	ye./no error.	
	(1)	(3)	(4)	
18.	Neither of the candidate	s/are/good	d./no error.	
	(1)	(2) (3)	(4)	
19.	He treats/us as/slaves.	/no error.		
	(1) (2) (3)	(4)		
20	. He/is angry/with her/	rude behav	iour.	
	(1) (2) (3)	(4)		

Direction: (For Question Nos. 21 to 30) In each question select the appropriate word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

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(2)

(1)

(3)

21.	Adversity is always looked upon as a ba	<u>nne</u> .	
	(1) Blessing	(2)	Boon
	(3) Curse	(4)	Guide
22.	The officer had to beseech him for a favor	our.	
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27.			
21.	He wanted to <u>mitigate</u> his burden. (1) Lessen	(2)	Increase
	(3) Postpone	(4)	Leave
28.	He is a <u>sycophant</u> who tries to win over		
	(1) Psychologist(3) Flatterer		Opportunist
	(5) Flatterer	(4)	Unscrupulous man
29.	We saw a scintillating fireworks display		
	(1) Sparkling		Fascinating
	(3) Mesmerizing	(4)	Dull
30.	A wise man puts past rancour behind ar	nd n	noves ahead.
	(1) Dislike		Hatred
	(3) Criticism	(4)	Division

Direction: (For Question Nos. 31 to 40) Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

At this stage of civilisation, when many nations are brought in to close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished, that they should begin to understand a little of one another's historical experience and resulting mentality. It is the fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because we expect other people to be like us. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

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- 32. The need for a greater understanding between nations:
 - (1) Was always there

- (2) Is no longer there
- (3) Is more today than ever before
- (4) Will always be there
- **33.** The character of a nation is the result of its:
 - (1) Mentality

(2) Cultural heritage

(3) Gross Ignorance

- (4) Socio-political conditions
- **34.** According to the author his countrymen should:
 - (1) read the story of other nations
 - (2) have a better understanding of other nations
 - (3) not react to other actions
 - (4) have vital contacts with other nations
- **35.** Englishmen like others to react to political situations like:
 - (1) Us

(2) Themselves

(3) Others

(4) Each others

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly

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- **36.** In this passage the author is trying to:
 - (1) Explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges
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 - (3) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
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- (2) Those fond of fishing
- (3) The sophisticated but luckless
- (4) None of the above
- 40. The two bridges were known:
 - (1) For their similar design
- (2) For being equidistant from town
- (3) For being haunted places
- (4) For attracting dejected people to them

Direction: (For Question Nos. 41 to 50) Pick out the correct word to fill in the blanks.

- **41.** A of geese.
 - (1) cackle

(2) gaggle

(3) clique

(4) leash

- **42.** A of wolves.
 - (1) herd

(2) panel

(3) pack

- (4) mass
- **43.** The of an egg is yellow.
 - (1) shell

(2) cloak

(3) yoke

(4) yolk

44.	One who loads and unloads ships is ca (1) stevedore (3) loader	(2) potter (4) purser			
45.	As usurer lends money at ra (1) casket (3) false	(2) exorbitant (4) low			
46.	A network of interconnecting rabbit b (1) barren (3) warren	urrows is called (2) cage (4) tavern			
47.	A of peacocks. (1) mass (3) muster	(2) shock (4) cluster			
48.	(1) stack(3) troop	(2) swarm(4) none of the above			
49.	A place where plates, pots and other(1) quay(3) scullery	(2) laundry (4) cemetery			
50	(1) battery(3) carillon	(2) brood(4) none of the above			
Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 60) Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.					
51	The cat sprang the table.(1) from(3) at	(2) on (4) upon			
5	They have spent the whole day(1) for(3) with	(2) at (4) none of the above			
5	3. I met him the way.(1) in(3) off	(2) on (4) at			

54.	One must take pride serving one's country.				
	(1) at	(2) of			
	(3) in	(4) on			
55.	Which pen would you like to write	<u> </u>			
	(1) on	(2) with			
	(3) in	(4) none of the above			
56.	The fool has parked his car right	the entrance			
	(1) beyond	(2) across			
	(3) within	(4) on			
57.	I novembre a good!t 1 I -1				
57.	I never use a credit card, I always set (1) by				
	(3) in	(2) with			
	(5) 111	(4) to			
58.	. twelve percent.				
	(1) on	(2) for			
	(3) at	(4) with			
59.	She said something leaving	the town.			
	(1) around	(2) with			
	(3) about	(4) of			
60.	We must reach our destination	a.v. a.t.			
00.	(1) besides				
	(3) at	(2) by (4) on			
Jirec Inswe	tion: (For Question Nos. 61 to 70) er for questions that follow.	Read the poems carefully and	choose the		
	Come, little leaves," said the wind one	day,			

L e best a

"Come over the meadows with me and play.

Put on your dresses of red and gold;

For summer is gone, and the days grow cold.

"Soon as the leaves heard the wind's loud call,

Down they came fluttering, one and all.

O'er the brown field then they danced and flew

Singing the soft little songs they knew.

Dancing and whirling, the little leaves went,

Winter had called them, and they were content.

Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds,

The snow laid a coverlet over their heads,

61.	What is the rhyming scheme of the poer (1) ABCA (3) BBAC	(2)	AABB None of the above			
62.	Who is speaking in the first stanza? (1) Wind (3) Tree	, ,	Leaves Gold			
63.	 Why does the poet say the leaves are 'fast asleep'? (1) Because they are lying on the floor/dead (2) Because they were tired (3) Because these leaves have turned golden (4) None of the above 					
64.	What is the meaning of the word "coverlet" given in the last line of the poem?					
	(1) A heap of leaves		A bedspread			
	(3) A scarf	(4)	A sheet of paper			
65.	What is the mood of the poem?					
	(1) Joyful	(2)	Soft			
	(3) Admiring of nature	(4)	All of the above			
I	He had his dream, and all through life,					
7	Worked up to it through toil and strife.					
A	Afloat fore'er before his eyes					
Ι	t colored for him all his skies:					
. 7	The storm-cloud dark					
1	Above his bark;					
-	The clam and listless vault of blue					
Took on its hopeful hue						
]	t tinctured every passing beam					
]	He had his dream.					
.]	He labored hard and failed at last,					
	His sails too weak to bear the blast,					
	The raging tempests tore away					

And sent his beating bark astray.

But what cared he

For wind or sea!

He said, "The tempest will be short,

My bark will come to port."

He saw through every cloud a gleam-

He had his dream.

- **66.** Why does the poet keep saying "he had his dream"?
 - (1) To have a rhyme

- (2) To emphasize a theme
- (3) To tell what the man thought
- (4) To explain what happened
- **67.** Why does the poet say "storm-cloud dark"?
 - (1) The man was sad

- (2) The sky was cloudy
- (3) The man faced problems
- (4) The man was worried
- 68. What does it mean when the poet says "He saw through every cloud a gleam"?
 - (1) He was discouraged
- (2) He was patient

(3) He had hope

- (4) He would have more problems
- **69.** Why does the poet write about difficulties?
 - (1) To show that hard work can fail
 - (2) To help people think about problems
 - (3) To discourage people from changing
 - (4) To encourage people to try
- **70.** What is the meaning of the word "Tempest"?
 - (1) A violent windstorm
- (2) Commotion

(3) Tumult

(4) All of the above

Direction: (For Question Nos. 71 to 80) Select the exact meaning of the underlined idioms/phrases given in the following sentences.

- 71. One of my friends takes after his father.
 - (1) Plans to take his father's responsibility
 - (2) Succeeds in business
 - (3) Resembles
 - (4) Follows

10		1 the good
72.	(1) Become happy (2) 1 (3) Be shocked	Become weak
73.	(1) To love wealth (3) To be very noble (4)	To be greedy
74	 74. According to Homeopathy, it is dangerous to (1) To eat more than necessary (2) (3) To shout at people (4) 	To suppress one's emotions To chew food quickly
75	(1) End of a good situation (2) The end of poverty (4)	Beginning of a hopeful situation Revealing some secret
7	76. New Delhi takes some beating, when it con (1) Be very unpleasant (2) (3) Be horrible) Unbeatable
7	(1) Change your filled (3) Think very hard	1) Yield to somebody or something
	78. At the party, it was my brother who kept (1) Make a big mess of things (3) Made continuous complaints	the ball rolling. 2) Keep the conversation going 4) Start arguments
	(1) Smiled (3) Bit	(2) Became toothless(4) Displayed fierceness
	80. Torres found the training a piece of cake(1) Very easy to manage(3) A headache	(4) None of the above
	(3) A headache Direction: (For Question Nos. 81 to 90) In each opposite in meaning to the underlined word.	
	81. Recession is a major cause of unemploy (1) Education (3) Poverty	(2) Indigence (4) Inflation
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82.	Sagacious decisions taken at right time i (1) Foolish	n ca (2)	
	(3) Thoughtful		Intuitive
83.	The principal rejected his <u>ludicrous</u> prop	oosa	1.
	(1) Reasonable		Farcical
	(3) Stupid	(4)	Awkward
84.	The batsman found the fielder inert.		
	(1) Strong		Lazy
	(3) Active	(4)	Firm
85.	Squandering of money is a bad habit.		
	(1) Stealing	(2)	Discarding
	(3) Donating	(4)	Hoarding
86.	They opposed the <u>orthodox</u> views held	by s	ome sections in society.
	(1) Liberal	200	Out-dated
	(3) Authoritative	(4)	Conservative
87.	Man's basic nature is to be <u>ebullient</u> .		
	(1) Vibrant	(2)	Exuberant
	(3) Elated	(4)	Woeful
88.	The opposition leader is <u>culpable</u> for the	e rec	eent incidents.
	(1) Liable	(2)	Impeachable
	(3) Reproachable	(4)	Censurable
89.	The use of pesticides is pernicious.		
	(1) Immanent	(2)	Deleterious
	(3) Baleful	(4)	Beneficial
90.	The victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy w	vere	given a <u>raw</u> deal.
	(1) Unfair		Equitable
	(3) Shabby	(4)	Poor
Direc	tion: (For Question Nos. 91 to 100) Pick	out	the correct word to fill in the blank.
91.	Help yourself whatever you c	an u	ise without wasting.
	(1) with	(2)	to
	(3) in	(4)	for

	Neha was found to the r	equired qualifications for the Job.
		(2) disclose
	(1) contain	(4) acquire
	(3) posses	t has to the prospect of granting bonus
93.	Indications are that the government	
	to the striking employees.	(2) aligned
	(1) relieved	(4) reconciled
	(3) obliged	
94.	You have no business to	pain on a weak and poor person.
34.	(1) inflict	(2) Par
	(3) direct	(4) force
		awav.
95.	When the police arrived, the thief	(2) moved
(*)	(1) strolled	(4) ran
	(3) galloped	
	are the prison	dressing as a woman.
96.		(2) as
	(1) in	(4) with
	(3) by	
97	. Life is to death as pleasure is to	
31	(1) suffering	(2) Part
	(3) poverty	(4) anguish
	(3) poverty	that drives him to work so hard.
98	3. His love for money is the only	(2) plan
	(1) program	(4) greed
	(3) reason	
	9. The lions are protected as they o	come under species.
9	9. The lions are protected as arey	(2)
	(1) dangerous	(4) endangered
	(3) enamoured	
4/	00. Universities in Germany and D	enmark will have an input the project.
- 11	(1) for	
	(3) about	(4) at
	(3) about	

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PG-EE-2017

SUBJECT: English Hons. (Five Year)

D		10020 Sr. No.
Time : 11/4 Hours	Total Questions: 100	Max. Marks: 100
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Date of	f Birth
Father's Name	Mother's Name	
Date of Exam		
(Signature of the Candidate)	·	(Signature of the Invigilator)
		THE PEROPE

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

- 1. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt all questions.
- 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 question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

Direc	tion: (For Question Nos. 1 to 5) F	ind one wor	rd equivalent for the following:
1.	One who plays game or does a v (1) Ambassador (3) Stoic	vork for ple (2) (4)	
2.	A place where birds are kept.		
	(1) Cage	(2)	Aviary
	(3) Aquarium	(4)	Sty
3.	A system of government in which	ch priests ru	le in the name of God.
	(1) Plutocracy	(2)	Aristocracy
	(3) Theoracy	(4)	Purist
4.	A light umbrella used to give sh	ade from th	ne sun :
	(1) Parasol	(2)	Precocious
	(3) Verbose	(4)	Matin
5.	A newly coined word or expres	sion by an a	uthor.
	(1) Reticent	(2)	
	(3) Neologism	(4)	Truism
Direc	etion: (For Question Nos. 6 to 10)	Read each	sentence and choose the error :
6.	He/will return/on either Mond		
	(1) (2) (3)	a 9 %	(4)
7.		ne eve./no	error.
			4)
8.	Neither of the candidates/are/		
0.	• ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **		
_	(1) (2))
9.	He treats/us as/slaves./no erro	or.	
	(1) (2) (3) (4)		

10. He/is angry/with her/rude behaviour.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Direct	tion: (For Question	Nos. 11 to 20) Pick out	the correct word to fill in the blank.
11.	Help yourself (1) with (3) in		use without wasting. 2) to 4) for
12.	Neha was found to (1) contain (3) posses	(2	ed qualifications for the job. 2) disclose 4) acquire
13.	Indications are that to the striking empt (1) relieved (3) obliged	loyees. (2	to the prospect of granting bond 2) aligned 3) reconciled
14.	You have no busine (1) inflict (3) direct	(2	a weak and poor person. 2) put 4) force
15.	When the police ar (1) strolled (3) galloped		away. noved ran
16.	He broke out of the (1) in (3) by		sing as a woman. 2) as 3) with
17.	Life is to death as p (1) suffering (3) poverty		2) pain 3) anguish
18.	His love for money (1) program (3) reason	(2	t drives him to work so hard. 2) plan 3) greed
19.	The lions are protection (1) dangerous (3) enamoured		rspecies. 2) engendered 4) endangered
20.	Universities in Ger (1) for		ll have an input the project. 3) about (4) at

Direction: (For Question Nos. 21 to 30) Read the poems carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day,

"Come over the meadows with me and play.

Put on your dresses of red and gold;

For summer is gone, and the days grow cold.

"Soon as the leaves heard the wind's loud call,

Down they came fluttering, one and all.

O'er the brown field then they danced and flew

Singing the soft little songs they knew.

Dancing and whirling, the little leaves went,

Winter had called them, and they were content.

Soon, fast asleep on their earthy beds,

The snow laid a coverlet over their heads,

- **21.** What is the rhyming scheme of the poem?
 - (1) ABCA

(2) AABB

(3) BBAC

- (4) None of the above
- 22. Who is speaking in the first stanza?
 - (1) Wind

(2) Leaves

(3) Tree

- (4) Gold
- 23. Why does the poet say the leaves are 'fast asleep'?
 - (1) Because they are lying on the floor/dead
 - (2) Because they were tired
 - (3) Because these leaves have turned golden
 - (4) None of the above
- **24.** What is the meaning of the word "coverlet" given in the last line of the poem.
 - (1) A heap of leaves

(2) A bedspread

(3) A scarf

- (4) A sheet of paper
- **25.** What is the mood of the poem?
 - (1) Joyful

(2) Soft

(3) Admiring of nature

(4) All of the above

He had his dream, and all through life, Worked up to it through toil and strife. Afloat fore'er before his eyes It colored for him all his skies: The storm-cloud dark Above his bark: The clam and listless vault of blue Took on its hopeful hue It tinctured every passing beam --He had his dream. He labored hard and failed at last, His sails too weak to bear the blast, The raging tempests tore away And sent his beating bark astray. But what cared he For wind or sea! He said, "The tempest will be short, My bark will come to port." He saw through every cloud a gleam--He had his dream.

- **26.** Why does the poet keep saying "he had his dream"?
 - (1) To have a rhyme

(2) To emphasize a theme

(3) To tell what the man thought

(4) To explain what happened

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- 27. Why does the poet say "storm-cloud dark"?
 - (1) The man was sad

(2) The sky was cloudy

(3) The man faced problems

- (4) The man was worried
- 28. What does it mean when the poet says "He saw through every cloud a gleam"?
 - (1) He was discouraged

(2) He was patient

(3) He had hope

- (4) He would have more problems
- 29. Why does the poet write about difficulties?

 - (1) To show that hard work can fail (2) To help people think about problems
 - (3) To discourage people from changing(4) To encourage people to try

30.	What is the meaning of the word "Temp	est"	?
	(1) A violent windstorm	(2)	Commotion
	(3) Tumult	(4)	All of the above
Direct	tion: (For Question Nos. 31 to 40) Pick ou	it th	e correct word to fill in the blanks.
31.	A of geese.		
	(1) cackle	(2)	gaggle
	(3) clique	(4)	leash
32.	A of wolves.		
	(1) herd	(2)	panel
	(3) pack	(4)	mass
33.	The of an egg is yellow.		
	(1) shell	(2)	cloak
	(3) yoke	(4)	yolk
34.	One who loads and unloads ships is call	led a	ıs
	(1) stevedore		potter
	(3) loader	25 . 25	purser
35.	As usurer lends money at rate	es.	
	(1) casket		exorbitant
	(3) false	(4)	low
36.	A network of interconnecting rabbit but	rrow	rs is called
	(1) barren		cage
	(3) warren	200	tavern
37.	A of peacocks.		
07.	(1) mass	(2)	shock
	(3) muster		cluster
38.	A of locusts.		
00.	(1) stack	(2)	swarm
	(3) troop	` '	none of the above
39.	A place where plates, pots and other ut	ensi	Is are washed is called
33.	(1) quay		laundry
	(3) scullery		cemetery
	(o) securely	(-)	

40.	A of guns.		
	(1) battery	(2)	brood
	(3) carillon	(4)	none of the above
Direct closes	tion: (For Question Nos. 41 to 50) In each tin meaning to the underlined word.	ch qu	uestion select the appropriate word that is
41.	Adversity is always looked upon as a ba	me.	
	(1) Blessing	(2)	Boon
	(3) Curse	(4)	Guide
42.	The officer had to beseech him for a favor	our.	
	(1) Entreat		Praise
	(3) Order	(4)	Invite
43.	He often indulged in belittling others.		
	(1) Distrusting	(2)	Pestering
	(3) Denigrating	(4)	Appeasing
44.	People usually <u>ascribe</u> their failures to fa	ate	
	(1) Owe		Attribute
	(3) Deny		Blame
45.	Fanatics are known for their bigotry.		
	(1) Cruelty	(2)	Selflessness
	(3) Selfishness	(4)	Intolerence
46.	Jai is employed in an <u>ordnance</u> factory.		
40.	(1) Orthodox	(2)	Arms and ammunition
	(3) Electrical and electronics	(4)	Heavy metal
47		(1)	ricavy metar
47.	He wanted to <u>mitigate</u> his burden. (1) Lessen	(2)	In an an a
	(3) Postpone	1020 1020	Increase
	(5) Tostpolie	(4)	Leave
48.	He is a sycophant who tries to win over	poli	ticians.
	(1) Psychologist		Opportunist
	(3) Flatterer	(4)	Unscrupulous man
49.	We saw a scintillating fireworks display		
	(1) Sparkling	(2)	Fascinating
	(3) Mesmerizing	(4)	Dull

50.	Pars paint tancour berning	and r	noves ahead.
	(1) Dislike	(2)	Hatred
	(3) Criticism	(4)	Division
Direct part	etion: (For Question Nos. 51 to 60) Chin the following sentences.	oose	the correct alternative for the underlined
51.	Will you kindly <u>open</u> the knot? (1) Untie	(2)	D., 1.
	(3) Loose	10.	Break None of the above
52.	Other countries have eradicated this di		
	(1) Eradicated		Had eradicated
	(3) Did eradicated		None of the above
53.	There is no more room for you in this c	omp	artment.
	(1) There is no more seat		There is no more space
	(3) There is no more accommodation		None of the above
54.	Practically, every part of the banana tre	e is ı	ised by man.
	(1) Each part		Any part
	(3) Most part	(4)	None of the above
55.	You cannot forbid him leaving.		
	(1) His leaving	(2)	He leaving
	(3) Him to leave	(4)	None of the above
56.	I don't remember exactly when did I go	to Sl	himla last year.
	(1) When I did go		When I was going
	(3) When I went	(4)	None of the above
57.	Even he worked hard, he failed in the e	xami	nations.
	(1) Since		Although
	(3) For	(4)	None of the above
58.	He was asked to arbitrate with two mer	chan	ts in a dispute.
	(1) To arbitrate between		To arbitrate
	(3) To hold off	(4)	None of the above
59.	He is definitely the cleverer among the	two.	
	(1) In	(2)	Of
	(3) Than	(4)	None of the above
TT	701m//T 1:1 TY		

60.			Was resembling None of the above
	ion: (For Question Nos. 61 to 70) In eachite in meaning to the underlined word.	n qu	estion select the appropriate word that is
61.	Recession is a major cause of unemployn (1) Education (3) Poverty	(2)	t. Indigence Inflation
62.	Sagacious decisions taken at right time in (1) Foolish (3) Thoughtful	(2) (4)	Intelligent Intuitive
63.	The principal rejected his <u>ludicrous</u> prop (1) Reasonable (3) Stupid	(2)	Farcical Awkward
64.	The batsman found the fielder <u>inert</u> . (1) Strong (3) Active		Lazy Firm
65.	Squandering of money is a bad habit. (1) Stealing (3) Donating		Discarding Hoarding
66.	They opposed the <u>orthodox</u> views held (1) Liberal (3) Authoritative	(2)	ome sections in society. Out-dated Conservative
67.	Man's basic nature is to be <u>ebullient</u> . (1) Vibrant (3) Elated	(2) (4)	Exuberant Woeful
68.	The opposition leader is <u>culpable</u> for the (1) Liable (3) Reproachable		Impeachable
69.	The use of pesticides is <u>pernicious</u> . (1) Immanent (3) Baleful	(2) (4)	
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70. The victims of the Bhopal g	as tragedy were given a <u>raw</u> deal.	
(1) Unfair	(2) Equitable	
(3) Shabby	(4) Poor	
At this stage of civilisation, we for good and evil, it is essential, a should be diminished, that they historical experience and resulting people of other countries to react genuine goodwill and good intent people to be like us. This would be but in broad outlines, of the socialits present character.	hen many nations are brought in to as never before, that their gross ig should begin to understand a ng mentality. It is the fault of the as they do, to political and interrions are often brought to nothing, be corrected if we knew the history, it and political conditions which has	o close and vital contact morance of one another's little of one another's English to expect the national situations. Our because we expect other not necessarily in detail we given to each nation
	Mentality' of a nation is mainly pro	duct of its:
(1) History	(2) International posi	tion
(3) Politics	(A) Proposition of	

		o	CILCII	action is mainly product of
	(1)	History	(2)	International position
	(3)	Politics	(4)	Present character
72.	The	e need for a greater understanding	betwe	en nations :
	(1)	Was always there	(2)	Is no longer there
	(3)	Is more today than ever before	(4)	Will always be there
73.	(1)	character of a nation is the result of Mentality Gross Ignorance	(2)	Cultural heritage Socio-political conditions
74.	(1)(2)(3)	read the story of other nations have a better understanding of oth not react to other actions have vital contacts with other nations	ner na	
75.	(1)	dishmen like others to react to policy. Us Others	(2)	tuations like : Themselves Each others

years before.

There was a marked difference of quality between the personages who haunted near bridge of brick and the personages who haunted the far one of stone. Those of lowest character preferred the former, adjoining the town; they did not mind the glare of the public eye. They had been of no account during their successes; and though they might feel dispirited, they had no sense of shame in their ruin. Instead of sighing at their adversaries they spat, and instead of saying the iron had entered into their souls they said they were down in their luck. The miserable's who would pause on the remoter bridge of a politer stamp persons who did not know how to get rid of the weary time. The eyes of his species were mostly directed over the parapet upon the running water below. While one on the town ward bridge did not mind who saw him so, and kept his back to parapet to survey the passer-by, one on this never faced the road, never turned his head at coming foot-steps, but, sensitive on his own condition, watched the current whenever a stranger approached, as if some strange fish interested him, though every finned thing had been poached out of the rivers

76. In this passage the author is trying to:

- (1) Explain the difference between the construction of the two bridges
- (2) Describe the way different sections of people like to dress
- (3) Explain the variety of ways in which strangers can be treated
- (4) Describe how people of different classes behaved when unhappy

77. People belonging to lower strata in their moments of distress:

- (1) Remembered the days of glory
- (2) Dressed shabbily to earn sympathy
- (3) Visited the brick made bridge
- (4) Felt ashamed of their failures

78. The attitude of lowly and genteel towards strangers was:

(1) Virtually the same

- (2) Entirely different
- (3) Completely indifferent
- (4) Virulently hostile

79. The bridge of stone was frequented by :

- (1) All the sections of society
- (2) Those fond of fishing
- (3) The sophisticated but luckless
- (4) None of the above

80. The two bridges were known:

- (1) For their similar design
- (2) For being equidistant from town
- (3) For being haunted places
- (4) For attracting dejected people to them

Direction: (For Question Nos. 81 to 90) Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.

81. The cat sprang the table.

(1) from

(2) on

(3) at

(4) upon

82.	They have spent the whole day playing chess.								
	(1) for	(2) at							
	(3) with	(4) none of the above							
83.	I met him the way.								
	(1) in	(2) on							
	(3) off	(4) at							
84.	One must take pride	serving one's country.							
	(1) at	(2) of							
	(3) in	(4) on							
85.	Which pen would you like to wi	rite							
	(1) on	(2) with							
	(3) in	(4) none of the above							
86.	The fool has parked his car right	the entrance.							
	(1) beyond	(2) across							
	(3) within	(4) on							
87.	I never use a credit card, I alway	s settle bills cash.							
	(1) by	(2) with							
	(3) in	(4) to							
88.	The ICICI charges interest	twelve percent.							
	(1) on	(2) for							
	(3) at	(4) with							
89.	She said something lea	aving the town.							
	(1) around	(2) with							
	(3) about	(4) of							
90.	We must reach our destination	sunset.							
	(1) besides	(2) by							
	(3) at	(4) on							

Direction: (For Question Nos. 91 to 100) Select the exact meaning of the underlined idioms/phrases given in the following sentences.

D

PAGE:

1.	3	16.	1	31.	2	46.	3	61.	3	76.	3	91.	2	
2.	1	17.	4	32.	4	47.	2	62.	2	77.	2	92.	1	
3.	3	18.	2	33.	2	48.	1	63.	3	78.	2	93.	1	
4.	2	19.	4	34.	3	49.	2	64.	2	79.	3	94.	2	
5.	4	20.	2	35.	2	50.	3	65.	1	80.	1	95.	4	
6.	2	21.	4	36.	2	51.	1	66.	4	81.	1	96.	2	
7.	1	22.	2	37.	3	52.	3	67.	3	82.	3	97.	3	
8.	3	23.	3	38.	3	53.	4	68.	2	83.	4	98.	3	
9.	1	24.	1	39.	3	54.	1	69.	4	84.	4	99.	4	
10.	2	25.	3	40.	2	55.	4	70.	1	85.	2	100.	4	
11.	4	26.	3	41.	1	56.	3	71.	2	86.	4		telos	
12.	1	27.	2	42.	1	57.	2	72.	3.	87.	3		S. S. V	
13.	1	28.	2	43.	2	58.	3	73.	4	88.	2		English English	
14.	3	29.	4	44.	4	59.	4	74.	1	89.	3		A Nate 03/07/2017	
15.	4	30.	3	45.	3	60.	3	75.	2 .	90.	4		Rin. ~	

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	4.	2	19.	3	34.	1	49.	4	64.	4	79.	4	94.	3				
	5.	4	20.	2	35.	3	50.	1	65.	3	80.	3	95.	4				
	6.	2	21.	2	36.	3	51.	1	66.	3	81.	3	96.	1				
	7.	3	22.	3	37.	2	52.	3	67.	2	82.	1	97.	4				
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4. 4	19. 4	34. 4	49. 3	64. 2	79. 4	94. 1
5.3	20. 3	35. 2	50. 1	65. 4	80. 1	95. 4
6. 3	21. 3	36. 4	51. 2	66. 2	81. 4	96. 3
7. 2	22. 1	37. 3	52. 4	67. 3	82. 1	97. 2
8. 1	23. 3	38. 2	53. 2	68. 3	83. 1	98. 3
9. 2	24. 2	39. 3	54. 3	69. 4	84. 3	97. 2 98. 3 99. 4 100. 3
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