

Question Booklet Series :-

A

Booklet Code No. :-

517313

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Candidate must fill the above number correctly, in the OMR Sheet

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

Time Allowed : 45 Minutes

Code- 04GESECL02 (P-II)

Total No. Questions: 60

Roll No. : _____

OMR Answer Sheet No.: _____

Name of the Candidate (in capital letters): _____

Candidate's Signature : _____

Invigilator's Signature : _____

IMPORTANT: Read the following instructions carefully. Do not mark answers on the question booklet, otherwise you may be debarred from the selection process.

1. Before commencing to answer, check that the Question Booklet has 60 questions. Each Question Booklet will be in different series (combination of booklet code no. and series). You must write correct Booklet Code No. and Question Booklet Series on your OMR Answer Sheet. Further check that there is no misprinting, overprinting and/or any other shortcoming in it. If there is any shortcoming in the question booklet, intimate the same to your room invigilator and take a fresh question booklet. No complaint in this regard shall be entertained at any later stage.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated with a combination of question booklet series and booklet code no. hence you must write correct question booklet series and booklet code no. Any mistake in filling any of them will lead to invalidation of your OMR Answer Sheet. Also in case of non filling of question booklet series and booklet code no. the OMR Answer Sheet will not be evaluated and its sole responsibility lies on the candidate.
2. There shall be negative marking. 1/3 mark will be deducted for wrong answer. Each question carries equal mark. Also refer OMR Sheet for detailed instruction.
3. This is an objective type test in which each objective question is followed by four responses serialised (1) to (4). Your task is to choose the correct/best response and mark your response in the OMR Answer Sheet only as per the instructions given and NOT in the Question Booklet.
4. Use Blue/Black Ball Point Pen for all your work on the OMR Answer Sheet. The ovals on the OMR Answer Sheet are to be completely filled by Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only. ANSWERS ONCE GIVEN CAN NOT BE CHANGED.
5. DO NOT scribble or make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. DO NOT wrinkle or fold or staple it.
6. Use of Calculators, Slide rules, Mobiles, calculator watches or any such devices and any other study/reference material is NOT allowed inside the examination hall.
7. Return the complete Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator on completion of the test. Do not take this Question Booklet or any part thereof or OMR Answer Sheet outside the examination room. Doing so is a punishable offence.
8. Take care that you mark only one answer for each question. If more than one answer is given by you for any question, the same will not be evaluated. Cutting/overwriting the answers are not allowed.

GENERAL ENGLISH

DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 1 to 10) The passage given below is followed by ten questions. Each question has four alternative answers, out of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer in OMR Sheet.

Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted, at different periods of history, to a variety of means for making their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment, which meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege or treat. Learning was thus, to some extent, associated with fear, particularly in the minds of those who found certain subjects hard to master.

At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded, daily or weekly for the work done, and sometimes of prizes given at the end of each year to the best scholars. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but it often had just as depressing an effect as the older system of punishment on the slow but willing pupil.

These two systems suggest that teachers felt that their pupils had to be either compelled or bribed to learn. In the nineteenth century, however, there sprang up a different type of teacher, passionately convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake, and that the younger learner's principal stimulus should be neither anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. These teachers used their best endeavors to render the process of learning pleasant and, where this was not possible, to show that hard plodding would yield results of practical value to the learner. Interest, direct or indirect became the keyword of instruction and so it has remained.

The earlier methods, however, though now practiced less frequently, have not been completely abandoned. If you walk into a modern classroom that contains all the most up-to-date equipment, you may observe a highly trained teacher inspiring boys and girls with their own enthusiasm for the subject. Yet you will probably find that he awards marks for the work done by his pupils and you will certainly find that the careless or inattentive pupil is liable to be punished.

1. What was the earliest method used to make people learn?
 - (1) promise of some treats
 - (2) **fear of punishment**
 - (3) setting homework
 - (4) paying no attention to them
2. How was the inattentive pupil treated?
 - (1) with indifference
 - (2) with kindness
 - (3) **with harshness**
 - (4) with patience
3. What attitude did weak pupils have towards learning?
 - (1) they disliked it
 - (2) **they were fearful of it**
 - (3) they tried to master it
 - (4) they liked it only a little
4. What later method was adopted to make pupils learn?
 - (1) competition
 - (2) **the promise to reward**
 - (3) stopping all kinds of punishment
 - (4) encouraging rivalry
5. What was the drawback of this new method as well as older one?
 - (1) the weak pupils began to hate the clever ones
 - (2) the clever pupils teased the weaker ones
 - (3) **the slow but willing pupils felt disheartened**
 - (4) the clever pupils did not help the weaker ones
6. What was the new method of teaching adopted in the nineteenth century?
 - (1) forcing children to learn was not enough
 - (2) bribing children to learn develop selfish habits in them
 - (3) **teachers felt that pupils should learn from a desire to do so**
 - (4) none of the above
7. How did the nineteenth century teachers impart instruction?
 - (1) **by making learning a pleasant experience**
 - (2) by giving rewards to pupils
 - (3) by frequently punishing the children
 - (4) by trial and error

8. What kind of pupil did the nineteenth century teacher particularly cater to?
 (1) the bright pupil (2) the indifferent pupil
 (3) the slow but hardworking pupil (4) the careless and inattentive pupil
9. What method of instruction is found in a modern classroom?
 (1) interest and reward (2) punishment and reward
 (3) punishment and interest (4) interest, reward and punishment
10. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?
 (1) Types of punishment (2) The effects of reward
 (3) Enthusiasm for knowledge (4) Methods of instruction
11. The indirect form of the sentence: Aftabh asked his wife, "Where is my book?" is:
 (1) Aftabh asked his wife where is my book. (2) Aftabh asked his wife where his book was.
 (3) Aftabh asked his wife where his book is. (4) Aftabh asked his wife where is his book.
12. The indirect form of the sentence: Anita said, "I went to Australia last year" is:
 (1) Anita said that I went Australia last year.
 (2) Anita said that she went to Australia last year.
 (3) Anita said that she had gone to Australia a year before that year.
 (4) Anita said that I had gone to Australia last year.
13. Which sentence is in passive voice?
 (1) I know him. (2) We have missed the train.
 (3) A prize was won by me. (4) I won a prize.
14. The passive voice of "Laborers are making the road." is:
 (1) The road is being made by laborers. (2) The road is made by laborers.
 (3) The road has been made by laborers. (4) The road was being made by laborers.
15. The active voice of "Anil was fined by the police for not stopping at the red light".
 (1) Anil fined the police for not stopping at the red light.
 (2) Anil not stopping at the red light was fined by the police.
 (3) The police fined Anil because he did not stop at the red light.
 (4) The police fined Anil for not stopping at the red light.
16. Read the following four sentences. You have to find out number of adverbs in these sentences.
 Sunil runs quickly. This is a very sweet mango. Raju reads quite clearly. Probably he is mistaken.
 (1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5
17. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.
 Child marriage is a great hindrance progress.
 (1) to (2) In (3) of (4) for
18. Fill in the blanks with correct preposition.
 Rajmohan Gandhi is a descendant Mahatama Gandhi.
 (1) to (2) of (3) off (4) from
19. Identify the incorrect pairs of singular and their plural forms respectively:
 (1) Ox – Oxen (2) Sheep – Sheeps (3) Goose – Geese (4) Thief – Thieves
20. Use appropriate compound conjunction to fill up the blank to make the sentence complete.
 You can borrow the book you return it soon.
 (1) In as much that (2) as soon as (3) as though (4) provided that

21. Use appropriate compound conjunction to fill up the blank to make the sentence complete.
I must refuse your request, I believe it unreasonable
- (1) As soon as (2) Provided that
(3) **In as much as** (4) So that
22. Change the following sentence given in indirect speech into direct speech and mark correct answer choosing from options given.
He said that he had to go home at once.
- (1) **He said, "I must go home at once."** (2) He said, "I may go home at once."
(3) He said, "I might go home at once" (4) He said, "I would go home at once."
23. Change the following sentence given in Direct speech into Indirect speech and mark correct answer choosing from options given.
"Would you mind passing the salt?" I said to him:
- (1) I asked to him if he would mind passing the salt (2) I ordered him if he will mind passing the salt
(3) I asked him if he will mind passing the salt (4) **I asked him if he would mind passing the salt**
24. In the following question, fill in the blank with correct compound conjunction:
He took off his coat he entered the house.
- (1) No sooner (2) Hardly
(3) **As soon as** (4) As much as
25. In the following question, identify the sentence with subordinating conjunction:
- (1) She must weep, or she will die (2) Either she is mad, or she feigns madness
(3) I was annoyed, still I kept quiet. (4) **I would die before I lied.**
26. In the following question, fill in the blank using correct compound conjunction:
I will forgive you you do not repeat the offence.
- (1) In order that (2) **On condition that**
(3) Even if (4) Because of
27. In the question, the sentence has been given in Direct speech. In the options four changed form of reported speech have been given out of which one is correct. Mark the correct one:
The teacher said, "speak truth always".
- (1) The teacher said that speak truth. (2) The teacher told speak truth always.
(3) **The teacher advised to speak truth always.** (4) The teacher requested to speak truth always.
28. In the question, the sentence has been given in Direct speech. In the options four changed form of reported speech have been given out of which one is correct. Mark the correct one:
Ram said to the boy, "why will you not play with me?"
- (1) Ram said the boy why he will not play with me? (2) **Ram asked the boy why he would not play with him.**
(3) Ram told the boy to play with him. (4) Ram asked the boy why will not play with me.
29. In the question, the sentence has been given in Direct speech. In the options four changed form of reported speech have been given out of which one is correct. Mark the correct one:
She said, "The sun rises in the east."
- (1) **She said that the sun rises in the east.** (2) She says that the sun rise in the east.
(3) She said the sun has rises in the east. (4) She said the sun to rise in the east.
30. Combine each of the following sentence by using an Adverb Clause.
He came to the place. His friend was living there.
- (1) He came to the living place of his friend. (2) He came to his friend.
(3) **He came where his friend was living.** (4) The friend was living the place and he came.

31. Combine each of the following sentence by using an Adverb Clause.
Do not work hard. You will lose your health.
- (1) You will lose health by working hard. (2) If you work hard, you will lose your health.
(3) When you work hard, you will lose your health. (4) Working hard will affect your health.
32. Combine each of the following sentence by using an Adverb Clause.
He was quite tired. He could scarcely stand.
- (1) He was tired and he could not stand. (2) He could scarcely stand because he was quite tired.
(3) Being tired he could scarcely stand. (4) On account of being tired he could scarcely stand.
33. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket.
If he had helped me, I (pass)
- (1) will pass (2) will be passed
(3) would have passed (4) has passed
34. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket.
We will not go to school if it (rain)
- (1) will rain (2) rains
(3) have rained (4) raining
35. Transform the following sentence and choose correct transformed sentence in the choices.
I was so tired that I could not work.
- (1) Due to be tired I could not work. (2) I was too tired to work.
(3) Being tired I did not work. (4) As I was tired, I did not work.
36. Transform the following sentence and choose correct transformed sentence in the choices.
Rana Pratap was the bravest solider in India.
- (1) Rana Pratap was the most brave solider.
(2) No other solider was so brave as Rana Pratap in India.
(3) Rana Pratap was the brave solider in India.
(4) No other solider is much brave as Rana Pratap.
37. Correct the following sentence.
Distribute mangoes between the boys of the class.
- (1) Distribute mangoes amidst the boys
(2) Distribute mangoes among the boys of the class.
(3) Let the mangoes to distribute between the boys.
(4) The boys of the class distributed manages.
38. Correct the following sentence.
Coffee is more preferable to tea.
- (1) Coffee is preferable than tea. (2) Coffee is preferable to tea.
(3) Coffee is preferred as tea. (4) Coffee as well as tea is preferred.
39. Combine the sentence as indicated in the bracket.
He was tired. He did not attend the party. (Simple)
- (1) He did not attend because he was tired. (2) Being tired he did not attend the party.
(3) He was tired, so she did not attend the party. (4) Having been tired he did not attend the party.
40. Combine the sentence as indicated in the bracket.
I waited for Ram. I waited till hi arrival. (Compound)
- (1) I waited when Ram arrived. (2) I waited for Ram till he arrived.
(3) Ram arrived and I waited. (4) I will wait when Ram will arrive.

41. Combine the sentence as indicated in the bracket.
I finished my work. I shut the door. (Simple)
- (1) **Having finished my work, I shut the door.** (2) I will finish and shut the door.
(3) I will shut the door and finish the work. (4) Finishing my work shut the door.
42. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket.
I will not go to school, if it (rain)
- (1) Will rain (2) have rained
(3) is raining (4) **rains**
43. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket.
I was told that the earth round the run. (move)
- (1) moved (2) **moves**
(3) has moved (4) is moving
44. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of verb given in bracket.
No one knew whether he to come or not. (intend)
- (1) **intended** (2) will intend
(3) has intended (4) will be intending
45. Identify the adverb in the following sentence.
He spoke well at the meeting last night:
- (1) Well (2) Meeting
(3) Last Night (4) **All of these**
46. Given below is the sentence in active voice. Choose the correct sentence given in passive voice among the alternatives.
Ought you not to reveal the truth now?
- (1) Ought the truth not to be revealed by you then? (2) **Ought the truth not to be revealed by you now?**
(3) Should the truth need not be revealed by you then? (4) Ought the truth need not be revealed by you now?
47. Choose the incorrect sentence among the following:
- (1) At this time tomorrow we will be watching a film.
(2) By next December we shall have been living here for six years.
(3) **I have been writing four letters since morning.**
(4) I have been standing here for hours.
48. Given below are four substitutions for the underlined part. Choose the correct alternative to make the sentence grammatically correct.
Make haste lest you should not be caught in the storm:
- (1) **You should be** (2) You could be
(3) You might be (4) Otherwise you can be
49. Complete the sentence with correct adversative conjunction.
Shruti ran fast _____ she missed the train:
- (1) Yet (2) **Nevertheless**
(3) But (4) Nonetheless
50. For the following capitalized words, select from among the given alternatives, a word or a phrase nearly opposite in meaning.
NEBULOUS
- (1) Crafty (2) Frank
(3) **Distinct** (4) Ugly

51. For the following capitalized words, select from among the given alternatives, a word or a phrase nearly opposite in meaning.

GUSTO

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Indifference | (2) High spirits |
| (3) lull | (4) Lasting |

52. For the following capitalized words, select from among the given alternatives, a word or a phrase nearly similar in meaning.

FOIST

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|----------------|--------------|
| (1) To flutter | (2) Palm off |
| (3) Improve | (4) Gather |

53. For the following capitalized words, select from among the given alternatives, a word or a phrase nearly similar in meaning.

CULL

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| (1) Damage | (2) Select |
| (3) Wash | (4) Dry up |

54. For the following capitalized words, select from among the given alternatives, a word or a phrase nearly similar in meaning.

HOARY

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|---------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Loud voiced | (2) White with age |
| (3) Low temperature | (4) Biological |

55. In the following question, four spellings are given for a word. Pick the right choice which has the correct spelling.

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|------------|-------------|
| (1) Vacume | (2) Vaccum |
| (3) Vacuum | (4) Vaccume |

56. In the following question, four spellings are given for a word. Pick the right choice which has the correct spelling.

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|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Grammatical | (2) Gramatical |
| (3) Grammetical | (4) Grammitical |

57. In the following question, the descriptive sentence is aptly described by just one word. Select the choice which give the meaning most appropriately.

One who talks in his sleep:

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|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Somniloquist | (2) Somnivocalist |
| (3) Somnambulist | (4) Somnalesist |

58. Find the one word substitution in the following question.

The act of violating the sanctity of the church is:

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|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) Blasphemy | (2) Heresy |
| (3) Sacrilege | (4) Desecration |

59. Find the one word substitution in the following question.

A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a:

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|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Defeatist | (2) Sycophant |
| (3) Truant | (4) Martinet |

60. Formulate correct sentence by selecting the most appropriate option.

Of the two assistants he employed last month, I find Shyam hardworking.

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|-----------|----------|
| (1) Most | (2) Only |
| (3) Least | (4) More |