

1. Mark the synonym of the given word:

Smear

- A. Destroy
- B. Daub
- C. Demolish
- D. Annihilate

2. Mark the synonym of the given word:

Twiddle

- A. Accept
- B. Fidget
- C. Acknowledge
- D. Tolerate

3. Mark the antonym of the given word:

Noble

- A. Illustrious
- B. Ignoble
- C. Aristocrat
- D. Honourable

4. Mark the antonym of the given word:

Idle

- A. Busy
- B. Inert
- C. Sluggish
- D. Unoccupied

5. Pick the word which means differently from the following group of words:

Ever, Forever, Always, Perpetually,
Never, Continually

- A. Perpetually
- B. Continually
- C. Never
- D. Ever

6. Pick the word which means differently from the following group of words:

Reward, Compensate, Punish, Decorate,
Honour, Remunerate

- A. Punish

- B. Reward
- C. Honour
- D. Compensate

7. Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom or proverb:

A piece of cake,

- A. A task that can be completed easily
- B. Eating a piece of cake is very easy
- C. A task which should be accomplished at any cost
- D. None of the above

8. Give one word for the given definition:

One who studies the evolution of mankind

- A. Geologist
- B. Anthropologist
- C. Ophthalmologist
- D. Psychologist

9. Rearrange the following sentences in the correct order:

- a. when we celebrate Holi
- b. my
- c. favourite month is
- d. always March

- A. b-a-d-c
- B. a-b-c-d
- C. d-c-b-a
- D. b-c-d-a

10. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate question tag:

You will have your lunch before you go to Mumbai, _____?

- A. Weren't you
- B. Will you
- C. Isn't you
- D. Won't you

11. Fill in the blank with the most suitable pronoun from the option given below:

The house was quite small but nice and _____ roof was made out of straw.

- A. His
- B. Which
- C. Its
- D. Whose

12. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the noun:

Raj and Shashi formed a strong _____.

- A. Friendship
- B. Friend
- C. Friends
- D. None of these

13. Fill in the blank with the most suitable verb or verb form:

The children _____ their milk twice everyday.

- A. Drink
- B. Drinks
- C. Drinking
- D. None of the above

14. Fill in the blank with the most suitable verb or verb form:

_____ you understand Hindi?

- A. Do
- B. Does
- C. Have
- D. Has

15. Fill in the blank with the most suitable determiner:

There is _____ food to feed everyone.

- A. Enough
- B. Several
- C. Either
- D. Some

16. Fill in the blank with the most suitable preposition:

Aditya is playing tennis _____ Sunday.

- A. Of
- B. At
- C. On
- D. In

17. Change the direct narration to indirect narration:

“Can you meet me at the station?” Rajan asked me.

- A. Rajan asked me, “Can you meet me at the station”.
- B. Rajan wanted to know if I will be meeting him at the station.
- C. Rajan asked me if I could meet him at the station.
- D. None of the above

18. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb:

The London Dungeon lies (lie) in the oldest part of London, in an old subterranean prison. The museum takes (take) its visitors on a journey through England's bloody history. It _____ (demonstrate) the brutal killings and tortures of the past. You can experience (can/experience) for example how people died (die) on the gallows or during the plague of 1665. The Dungeon also shows (show) scenes of Jack, the Ripper or the beheading of Anne Boleyn, who was (be) one of Henry VIII's six wives. The atmosphere at the Dungeon is (be) really scary, nothing for the faint-hearted. While you are walking (walk) around the Dungeon, watch out for creepy creatures, the Dungeon employ (employ) actors to give its visitors the fright of their lives.

- A. Demonstrated
- B. Will demonstrate
- C. Demonstrates
- D. None of these

19. Complete the following sentence with past perfect tense of the word in the bracket:

_____ (you / take) the clothes in before it started to rain?

- A. Had you taken
- B. Will you be taking
- C. Will you take
- D. None of the above

20. Choose the correct sentence from the following:

ramu the farmer feeds his cows the finest selection of cow feed

- A. Ramu the farmer feeds his cows the finest selection of cow feed
- B. Ramu, the farmer feeds his cows the finest selection of cow feed!
- C. Ramu, the farmer feeds his cows the finest selection of cow feed.
- D. Ramu the farmer feeds his cows the finest selection of cow feed;

21. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

Raghav worked as an apprentice in a bicycle shop. A man once sent a broken bicycle for repair. The boy gave a good look at the cycle and decided to do something special with it. He took out all the available tools and machinery and sat down to fix it. Without realizing how time was flying, the young and hardworking boy got down to do the needful. Seeing him work so hard all the other apprentices mocked at him. They thought that Raghav was wasting his time and efforts. The bicycle was in a very bad condition. Little did the other workers realize that the fruits of labour will start showing and the bicycle will look as good as new. On the delivery day, the owner of the bicycle came to take it back from the repairs. He was surprised to see the transformation of his rickety piece of iron and steel into a sparkling bicycle. He was very impressed with the hardwork and efforts that Raghav had put in. The owner was looking for someone as industrious as Raghav. Not loosing a good opportunity the bicycle owner offered Raghav to work for him. Raghav was delighted as the money and work was both to his liking. All the other apprentices were dumbfounded at the turn of the events

The word 'dumbfounded' as used above means

- A. People who get lost
- B. A person who has very low intelligence
- C. A really surprised person
- D. None of the above

22. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

One day a cat dies of natural cause and goes to heaven. There he meets the lord himself. The lord tells the cat, "You've lived a good life and if there is any way I can make your stay in heaven more comfortable, please let me know." The cat thinks for a moment and says, "Lord, all my life I have lived with a poor family and had to sleep on hard wooden floor." The lord stops the cat and says, "Say no more," and a wonderful fluffy pillow appears.

A few days later six mice were killed in a tragic farming accident and go to heaven. Again, the lord is there to greet them with a similar offer. The mice answer, "All of our lives we have been chased. We have had run from cats, dogs and even women with brooms. Running, running and running; we are tired of running. Do you think we could have roller skates so that we don't have to run anymore?" The lord says, "say no more," and fits each mouse with beautiful new roller skates.

About a week later, the lord stops by to see the cat and finds him in a deep sleep on the pillow. The lord gently wakes the cat and asks him, "How are things since you arrived?" The cat stretches, yawns and then replies, "Its wonderful here! In fact, it is much better than I could have expected! And those little meals on wheels you've been sending by are the best!"

The mice were tired of

- A. Eating whatever they could get
- B. Searching for new places to live
- C. Looking for work to earn a living
- D. Getting chased by everyone

23. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:**Passage -**

A thief once hired a room at an inn and stayed there with the intentions of stealing some things. The next day when he was thinking what to do next, he looked out of the window and saw the owner of the inn sitting in the courtyard. Looking closely, he realized that the owner was wearing an expensive new coat, which the thief decided would look good on him. To give fruits to his plan the thief went and sat next to the innkeeper. Striking a conversation, he got talking about things, which were of no interest to either of the two. During the conversation, to the innkeeper's astonishment he yawned and then howled like a wolf. The innkeeper was curious and asked him as to why did he do that?

The thief said he had no control over his yawning and if he yawned three times, he actually turned into a wolf. He begged the innkeeper not to leave him, as he was frightened. Moreover, with that he yawned again and let out another howl. The innkeeper turned pale and got up to go but the thief caught hold of his coat and begged him to stay. Even as he pleaded, he yawned again. The terrified innkeeper wriggled out of the coat to which the thief was tightly holding on, ran into the inn, and locked himself in. The thief calmly put on the coat and walked away.

The thief wanted to

- A. Stay at the inn and pay for it
- B. To convert himself into wolf
- C. Steal the innkeeper's coat
- D. Go and speak with the owner

24. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:**Passage -**

One evening an old man took a small candle from a box. After lighting its wick, he began to climb a long winding stairway. The candle asked the man, where were they going? The man answered that they were going higher than the house to show the

ships the way to the harbour. The candle wondered how a ship in the harbour could ever see its light. The candle was worried about its size. The old man relieved her worries by telling her that if the candle's light is small, she has to keep burning brightly and leave her qualms with the old man. When they reached the top of the long stairs, they came to a large lamp. Then the old man took the little candle and lit the lamp. Soon the large polished mirrors behind the lamp sent beams of light out across the miles of sea. Likewise, we all are God's candle. Our job is to keep on shining. The success of our work is in his hands. A tiny candle or match can start a forest fire. The little flame of your goodness as a role model can actually change the lives of others without you realizing it.

The story tells us about

- A. God and his relation with candle
- B. The law of reflection
- C. How to start a forest fire
- D. The virtues of being a good human being

25. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

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The meaning of the word 'tragic' as used in the above passage is

- A. Blissful
- B. Jolly
- C. Heart rending
- D. Joyous

26. Read the given passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

One of the very famous Indian writers in English language, R. K. Narayan was born in the year 1906 in Madras. His father was a school headmaster, and Narayan did some of his studies at his father's school. As his father's job required frequent transfers, Narayan spent most of his childhood under the care of his maternal grandmother. During this time his best friends and playmates were a peacock and a mischievous monkey.

Narayan's grandmother taught him arithmetic, mythology, classical Indian music and Sanskrit. According to his youngest brother, R.K.Laxman, the family mostly conversed in English, and grammatical errors on the part of Narayan and his brothers were frowned

upon. While living with his grandmother, Narayan studied at a succession of schools in Madras. He was an avid reader and his literary diet included great literates like Dickens, Woodhouse, Doyle and Thomas Hardy. When he was twelve years old, Narayan participated in a pro-independence march for which he was scolded by his uncle.

Narayan moved to Mysore to live with his family when his father was transferred there. The well-stocked library at the school, as well as his father's own, fed his reading habit, and he started writing as well. After completing high school, Narayan failed the university entrance examination and spent a year at home reading and writing; subsequently passed the examination in 1926. It took Narayan four years to obtain his Bachelor's degree, a year longer than usual.

In his childhood the great literate was

- A. Proud to be a part of the freedom movement
- B. Interested in reading famous authors
- C. Climb trees and play with the mischievous monkey
- D. All of the above

27. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

One realizes the benefits of boredom only when one is latent or in a state of restlessness. It may look futile to some, but to some it is one of life's greatest luxuries. This luxury is not available to creatures that spend all their time pursuing mere survival. To be bored, is to stop reacting to the external world, and to explore the internal one. It is in these times of reflection that people often discover something new, whether it is an epiphany of a relationship or a new theory about the way universe works. Granted, many people emerge from boredom feeling that they have accomplished nothing. But is accomplishment really the point of life? There is a strong argument that boredom is very often compared to a faraway lost state of emptiness-an essential human emotion that underlines and is a pre-requisite for cultivating art, literature, philosophy and science.

The author feels that boredom is a state

- A. When we are trying to bear some things
- B. When a person is merely relaxing
- C. What is equated to sleeping
- D. Of an active pursuit

28. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

The world's eighth richest man, Lakshmi Mittal, was born in a modest family. Twenty family members shared rooms, sleeping on rope beds and cooking on a brick oven in the backyard. "It was a very poor, hard place to work," Mittal says of his home town of Sadulpur in Rajasthan. "There was no electricity or piped water until the 1960's." By that time, his father Mohan had moved his family to a suburb of Kolkata and became a partner in a small steel company. Mittal had a fancy for numbers, graduating from St. Xavier's College, Kolkata; he topped in his class in commerce and joined his father's business full-time at nineteen. "My father is the man I admire most", he says. "I got inspired by his hard working nature and the way he cared for the family." He was also inspired by his father's creed: "Accept challenges. Don't get scared by new prospects."

It was at his father's request that while on a holiday in South-East Asia, Mittal visited Surabaya, East Java. In 1975, aged 26, he gazed out at the rice fields, which he was supposed to sell because plans for building a steel mill there were halted with interfering government. Instead, Mittal got the permits needed, got a power supply and called his father, "I am not going any further on my holiday. I'll build this plant here."

What does the word 'creed' used in this passage mean?

- A. Statement of faith
- B. Doctrine
- C. Belief
- D. All the above

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What did Mittal do as soon as he topped his class?

- A. Mittal went on a holiday to South-East Asia
- B. Mittal visited Surabaya, East Java
- C. Mittal joined his father's business full-time
- D. None of the above

30. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

A dabbawala (one who carries the tiffin box), sometimes spelt dabbawalla, tiffin walla or dabbawallah, is a person in the Indian city of Mumbai whose job is to carry and deliver freshly made food from home in lunch boxes to office workers. Tiffin is an old-fashioned English word for a light lunch, and sometimes for the box, it is carried in. Though their work sounds simple, it is actually a highly specialized trade. This trade is over a century old and which has become integral to the Mumbai culture.

The dabbawala originated when a person named Mahadeo Havaji Bachche started the lunch delivery service with about 100 men. Now-a-days, Indian businessmen are the main customers for the dabbawalas, and the service often includes cooking as well as delivery. Everyone who works within this system is treated as an equal. Regardless of a dabbawala's function, everyone is paid about two to four thousand rupees per month. More than 175,000 or 200,000 lunches are moved every day by an estimated 4,500 to 5,000 dabbawalas, all with an extremely small nominal fee and with utmost punctuality: According to a recent survey, there is only one mistake in every 6,000,000 deliveries. The BBC has produced a documentary on dabbawalas, and Prince Charles, during his visit to India, visited them (he had to fit in with their schedule, since their timing was too precise to permit any flexibility). Owing to the tremendous publicity, some of the dabbawalas were invited to give guest lectures in top business schools of India, which is very unusual. Most remarkably, in the eyes of many Westerners, the success of the dabbawala trade has involved no sophisticated technology. The main reason for their popularity could be the Indian people's aversion to Western style fast food outlets and their love of homemade food. The New York Times reported in 2007 that the 125-year-old dabbawala industry continues to grow at a rate of 5-10% per year.

Although the service remains essentially low-tech, with the barefoot deliverymen as the prime movers, the dabbawalas have started to embrace modern information technology, and now allow booking for delivery through Short Messaging Service. A website has also been added to allow for on-line booking, in order to keep up with the times. A regular feedback on the website ensures that customer feedback is given pride of place. The success of the system depends on teamwork and time management that would be the envy of a modern manager. Such is the dedication and commitment of the barely literate and barefoot deliverymen who form links in the extensive delivery chain, that there is no system of documentation at all. A simple colour coding system doubles as an identification system for the destination and recipient. There are no multiple elaborate layers of management either - just three layers. Each dabbawala is also required to contribute a minimum capital in kind, in the shape of two bicycles, a wooden crate for the tiffin, white cotton Indian traditional called 'kurta-pyjamas', and the white trademark Gandhi cap. The return on capital is ensured by monthly division of the earnings of each unit.

The name 'dabbawala' is synonymous in Mumbai with

- A. Extremely expert skill acquired over years of practice and precision
- B. Decided by the local government for the residents of Mumbai
- C. Hit and trial method of working for the delivery boys
- D. Very lengthy and written process of a management strategy

31. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

The atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 stands for maybe the most important and evil development in warfare in the 20th century. By the early 1940s, scientists in Britain and the USA were rapidly developing the technology that would lead to making of an atomic weapon. This research conducted under the deepest secrecy for fear of Nazi scientists, who could go to any length to obtain the necessary data to enable them to produce a weapon of their own. For whatever ulterior motive, Hiroshima became the target of the first weapon fired at 08.15 hrs on 6th August 1945. The all clear had in fact sounded from an initial alert when the bomb was dropped. It was carried by a B-29 super fortress called 'Enola Gay', and exploded about 602 yards over the city producing the equivalent of 15 kilotonnes of energy. Eyewitnesses reported seeing a parachute falling followed by a blast of intense heat. Between 130,000 and 200,000 people either died, or were injured, or disappeared. The Japanese government attempted to play down the shock and significance of this gloomy development, which was followed a few days later by a second atomic bombing. This weapon had been destined for Kokura on the southern Japanese island of Kyushu, but the cloud cover forced the crew to attack their secondary target of the shipyards of Nagasaki. The Nagasaki bomb was of about 20 kilotonnes but did less damage because of the local topography. It exploded above Urakami to the north of the port. The injuries and destruction from the two bombs resulted from three reasons: the intense blast, similar to that from conventional weapons but on a much larger scale; thermal radiation, causing burns and producing fires; and nuclear radiation, which caused death and injury from damaged tissues. Even though more people died during the war in Tokyo, but the atomic bombings were significant because they caused death on a huge scale from one bomb dropped by one plane. Hiroshima and Nagasaki remain effective symbols and a sterile controversy over the use of the atomic weapons continues. In purely armed forces terms, the bombs proved critical in persuading the Japanese government to think the unthinkable and accept defeat.

Nazi scientists

- A. Were trying to put the World War II to an end
- B. Were eager to go to Japan and learn how to make bombs
- C. Were experts in making nuclear bombs
- D. Wanted to steal the data from British and American's to produce a nuclear bomb

32. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Passage -

Crude oil prices have shattered all previous records recently, thereby bringing fears of price rise and disturbing the economy. For a country that depends on overseas crude oil to meet three-quarters of its energy needs, doing the balancing act can be a Herculean task.

It is imperative that policy measures and reforms need to be closely looked at by the government, but what is obvious is that increasing fuel efficiency and seeking alternate sources of energy is the need of the hour.

There is a scope for substantial saving of petroleum products through Petroleum Conservation Research Association's fuel awareness tips in transport, industrial and domestic sectors. Small steps like putting off an idle flame can save upto 30 % of cooking gas. Use of pressure cooker saves both fuel and time. Car- pooling is a sensible option not only to reduce the number of vehicles plying on the road, but also saves cost and fuel.

Volatile international oil prices have resulted in high retail prices of petroleum products in the domestic market. We as individuals do not have any control over the international crude oil price, but we certainly have a tough weapon in 'Fuel Efficiency' to face the dreadful mess.

The opposite of the word 'volatile' is

- A. Unpredictable
- B. Hazardous
- C. Stable
- D. Impulsive

33. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

- a. Alice is sitting by her sister lazily. Soon she is bored and a bit tired. Then, she sees a white rabbit in a waistcoat carrying a watch. She follows it down a rabbit hole.
- b. Alice accidentally leaves the key on the table. With her diminished stature, Alice can no longer reach it and becomes very scared. Then, she sees a cake that says 'EAT ME,' and proceeds to eat it.
- c. Behind the door is a beautiful garden, but Alice can't fit in the door. She then finds a small bottle labelled 'DRINK ME' and drinks it. The drink causes her to shrink.
- d. In the hall, there is a glass table with a gold key on it. Alice picks up the key. Then, she opens up a curtain and finds a small door, in which the key fits perfectly.
- e. Soon, Alice falls into a very long chamber full of strange things on shelves. When she lands on the ground, she sees a long hallway and goes into it.

Arrange the above sentences in a logical order to form a meaningful story.

- A. a-e-b-c-d
- B. a-e-d-c-b
- C. a-d-e-c-b
- D. a-d-c-b-e

34. Read each of the following sentences sequences and arrange them in logical order:

- a. After looking for the right spot strap a helmet on the child's head and tuck in the shoelaces.
- b. Go up the hill and hold the bike while the child gets on it. Make him or her put both feet on the ground, then you should be able to let go of the bike and nothing should happen.
- c. Select a bicycle where the seat can be lowered enough so the child can be seated and have both feet flat on the ground.
- d. Then, look for a grass field with a gentle downhill, so that the cycle can be pedalled down without much effort

- A. c-d-a-b
- B. c-d-b-a
- C. b-c-d-a
- D. c-a-b-d

35. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

- a. A hunter, however, comes to the rescue and cuts the wolf open. Immediately, Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother emerge unharmed.
- b. This tale is about a girl called Little Red Riding Hood, the red hood she always wears. Everyday the girl walks through the woods to deliver food to her grandmother.
- c. One day, a wolf approaches the girl and she naively tells him where she is going.
- d. In the meantime, the wolf goes to the grandmother's house and eats her. When the girl arrives he eats her too.
- e. He suggests the girl to pick some flowers for her grandmother who was keeping unwell. She does so.

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What is the morel of the story?

- A. Always meet your grandmother in the forest
- B. Never listen to strangers
- C. Never be friends with a wolf

D. Never tell the truth

36. Read the following snippet and answer the question that follows:

I don't always agree with the opinion stated on the editorial page, but it's good to know how other people feel about items in the news.

What is the meaning of the word 'opinion' as used in the above sentence?

- A.** Significance
- B.** Importance
- C.** View, belief
- D.** Outcome

37. Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows:

- a. Alerted by a hunter who was told to kill her and bring her heart back to the queen, Snow White is frightened and flees deep into the woods where she takes refuge in the seven dwarfs' cottage. The dwarfs welcome her as a houseguest.
- b. Once upon a time, there was a princess who lived with her father, the king and her stepmother, the queen. The queen was very jealous of Snow White's beauty and ordered a hunter to kill her.
- c. Then, came the prince. He woke her up and told her, "I love you. Come with me to my father's castle".
- d. Snow White begins a new life with them, cooking and keeping the cottage tidy while they are working in the mine. She believes that her jealous, cruel stepmother, who wants to kill her, will not be able to find her.
- e. The dwarfs put Snow White in a glass coffin so that she could be seen from all sides.
- f. However, the horrible queen took a poisoned apple and travelled through the forest until the cottage. She gave the apple to Snow White. As soon as she bit the apple, Snow White sank into unconsciousness.

Arrange the above sentences in a logical order to form a meaningful story.

- A.** a-b-c-d-e-f
- B.** b-c-e-d-a-f
- C.** b-a-d-f-e-c
- D.** b-d-f-a-c-e

38. Read each of the following sentences sequences and arrange them in logical order:

- a. I had two eggs, a piece of toast and had it with orange juice.
- b. I woke up one morning to a beautiful sunrise.
- c. I was very hungry that morning, so I headed for the breakfast table.
- d. After breakfast, I ran to the bus stop for another glorious day of school.

- A.** a-b-c-d
- B.** b-c-a-d
- C.** c-d-b-a
- D.** c-a-b-d

39. Read each of the following sentences sequences and arrange them in logical order:

- a. I met him five years ago at University.
- b. I remember how he used to be with me all the time, and there was never a boring moment in our meetings together.
- c. Since that time, he became my closest and dearest companion.
- d. My best friend was in his thirties, he was a music composer.

- A.** b-c-a-d

- B.** c-a-d-b
- C.** d-a-c-b
- D.** a-d-b-c

40. Read each of the following sentences sequences and arrange them in logical order:

- a. Instead of holding out a helping hand, the man stood by casually.
- b. A boy bathing in a river was in a danger of being drowned, he called out a passing traveller for help.
- c. The drowning boy yelled, "You can scold me later, advice without help is useless."
- d. He was scolding the boy for his carelessness, the boy cried for help again.

- A.** b-d-c-a
- B.** b-a-c-d
- C.** b-a-d-c
- D.** c-a-b-d