
English Test Paper 8

Directions: In questions nos. 1 to 5, you two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in answer-sheet.

Passage-I

(Questions nos. 1 to 5)

In 776 BC the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God, Zeus. The Greeks emphasized, physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four-year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BC.

- Where were the First Olympic Games held?
At the foot of
(a) Mount Olympus (b) Mount Olympiad
(c) Mount Orels (d) Mount of Greeks
- Why were the Olympic Games held?
(a) To stop wars (b) To crown the best athletes
(c) To honour Zeus (d) To sing songs about athletes
- Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?
(a) 776 years (b) 2279 years
(c) 1207 years (d) 2781 years
- Which of the following contest was not held?
(a) Discus throwing (b) Skating
(c) Boxing (d) Running
- The values connected with Olympic Games were:
(a) physical fitness, education of youth and friendship
(b) health, contests and singing
(c) running, jumping, throwing and boxing
(d) four-year cycles, war-time, young age and friendship

Passage-I

(Questions nos. 6 to 10)

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded enhanced satisfaction and well-being. But much of our confidence about our own well-being comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so-called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh – their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy.

The key to understanding why these 'stone-age people' failed to act like us- increasing their work effort to get more things – is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low – and, in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension – time – we have to count them richer.

- What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer?

- (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
(b) We have been taught that progress is necessary.
(c) Material progress has given us strength.
(d) Material progress to progress.
7. What does the writer attribute to modern economics?
(a) That our lives are easier than before
(b) That progress is a natural process
(c) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and well-being
(d) That it forces us to assume progress
8. What is the writer's image of the primitive people?
(a) Their life was harsh.
(b) They did no work
(c) They were lazy
(d) Search for food was their primary focus in life.
9. What is the key to understanding the primitive peoples' behaviour according to the passage?
(a) They had no desires
(b) They had everything they needed
(c) They had limited desires
(d) They kept their wants high
10. How does the writer appreciate the primitives?
(a) They have a low degree of wants
(b) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness
(c) They are materially poor
(d) They are highly satisfied.

Directions: In questions nos. 11 to 20, out of the four alternatives, choose best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the answer-sheet.

11. OBSTINATE
(a) stubborn (b) pretty
(c) silly (d) clever
12. ALERT
(a) hostile (b) watchful
(c) brave (d) quick
13. ACCEDE
(a) consent (b) access
(c) assess (d) proceed
14. SUPERANNUATED
(a) experienced (b) accepted
(c) retired (d) senile
15. AUDACITY
(a) strength (b) boldness
(c) asperity (d) fear
16. DECREPITUDE
(a) disease (b) coolness
(c) crowd (d) feebleness

17. TRANSITION
(a) position (b) translation
(c) change (d) movement
18. ACCUSED
(a) indicated (b) indicted
(c) induced (d) instigated
19. BECKONED
(a) accused (b) called
(c) sent (d) acquitted
20. GENUINE
(a) generous (b) healthy
(c) natural (d) original

Directions: In questions nos .21 to 30, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the answer-sheet.

21. ATHEIST
(a) rationalist (b) theologist
(c) believer (d) ritualist
22. GIGANTIC
(a) weak (b) fragile
(c) slight (d) tiny
23. ILLICIT
(a) liberal (b) intelligent
(c) lawful (d) clear
24. CALLOUS
(a) sensitive (b) soft
(c) kind (d) generous
25. ENIGMATIC
(a) simple (b) reticent
(c) plain (d) nervous
26. ABUNDANT
(a) short (b) limited
(c) petty (d) meagre
27. HARASS
(a) reward (b) praise
(c) flatter (d) relieve
28. CHARMING
(a) insolent (b) indignant
(c) repulsive (d) handicapped
29. GRUESOME
(a) attractive (b) beneficial
(c) gracious (d) amicable
30. DESPISE

- (a) appease (b) flatter
(c) admire (d) appreciate

Directions: In question nos. 31 to 40, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the answer-sheet.

31. (a) execution (b) excitement
(c) expedition (d) extrection
32. (a) externel (b) extrovert
(c) introvert (d) exect
33. (a) expact (b) impact
(c) exite (d) impect
34. (a) imtruisting (b) interesting
(c) interesting (d) entertening
35. (a) supremecy (b) suppressor
(c) surfeit (d) surender
36. (a) spectacular (b) spactroscope
(c) spinache (d) splended
37. (a) sacrosanct (b) sacrificeal
(c) sacrilege (d) sabotege
38. (a) discription (b) discretion
(c) dessemination (d) dessertation
39. (a) occurence (b) occassion
(c) occupancy (d) octogenarean
40. (a) humorous (b) humanitarianism
(c) hulabaloo (d) hurrecane

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer-sheet.

41. She is a fair-weather friend.
(a) a good friend
(b) a friend who meets difficulties calmly
(c) one who deserts you in difficulties
(d) a favourable friend

42. To die in harness means to die while
 (a) riding a horse (b) in a stable
 (c) in a uniform (d) still in service
43. To keep under wraps means to keep something
 (a) covered (b) protected
 (c) unpacked (d) secret
44. After independent Indian agriculture rose like a phoenix due to the Green Revolution.
 (a) with a new life (b) with a start
 (c) with royal gait (d) with vengeance
45. His failure at the election has been a sore point with him for a long time.
 (a) something which hurts (b) something that brings fear to
 (c) something memorable for (d) something pleasurable to
46. The student is on the verge of breakdown.
 (a) on the brink of (b) at the outset of
 (c) in the midst of (d) at the risk of
47. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were of no avail.
 (a) unsuccessful (b) postponed
 (c) useless (d) delayed
48. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hard work.
 (a) rapidly (b) slowly
 (c) peacefully (d) strongly
49. To emerge out of thin air means to
 (a) appear suddenly (b) descend gradually
 (c) fall down quickly (d) enter from space
50. The news of the accident came as a bolt from the blue.
 (a) something unexpected (b) something unpleasant
 (c) something horrible (d) something unexpected and unpleasant

ANSWER

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 11. (a) | 21. (c) | 31. (c) | 41. (c) |
| 2. (a) | 12. (b) | 22. (d) | 32. (c) | 42. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 13. (a) | 23. (c) | 33. (b) | 43. (d) |
| 4. (b) | 14. (c) | 24. (a) | 34. (b) | 44. (a) |
| 5. (a) | 15. (b) | 25. (a) | 35. (b) | 45. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 16. (d) | 26. (a) | 36. (a) | 46. (a) |
| 7. (c) | 17. (c) | 27. (d) | 37. (c) | 47. (a) |
| 8. (c) | 18. (b) | 28. (c) | 38. (b) | 48. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 19. (b) | 29. (a) | 39. (c) | 49. (a) |
| 10. (a) | 20. (d) | 30. (c) | 40. (a) | 50. (a) |