

Qs. 1-15. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in **bold** to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

An old tailor and his wife lived on the outskirts of a city. They had a daughter whom they both loved very much and as she was about to be married they took great **pains** to save money. The man toiled for long hours and his wife worked too. With the money they saved they purchased a few ornaments and kept them in a small wooden box for safekeeping. One day their hut caught fire. The man and his wife escaped just in time but the fire spread rapidly and soon engulfed the whole house. The neighbours soon gathered around and would not allow the man to risk his life and enter the house to save the precious ornaments. They drew water from nearby wells to pour onto the fire. A young traveller saw the poor man in tears and said, "Why are you so upset? Your house can soon be rebuilt." "It is not my house that I am shedding tears for", the tailor replied, "But the ornaments that we have bought for our daughter. Now we shall not be able to give her the wedding gift we worked so hard for!" The traveller thought for a while and seeing the **plight** of the poor man decided to help, but for a price. "I will help you on condition that I will give you only what I like." The poor man was so **desperate** to salvage a few of the ornaments at least that he agreed.

The young man entered the house carefully and located the box hidden exactly where the old man had said it would be. He came out of the house with the box, opened it, removed the ornaments and returned the box to the tailor. The old man was bewildered. "But the ornaments are mine. Why have you done this?" the tailor asked. "I agreed to give you what I liked and so I have given you the box", the young man retorted cheekily. The neighbours were **annoyed** with the young man but could think of no solution. The old man had agreed to the condition after all. But his wife intervened, "Let us go to the magistrate. He is a **just** man. Surely he will find a solution." The young man was not willing to go to the magistrate but the neighbours insisted. When he heard the story the magistrate realised the young man had taken advantage of the poor tailor. "You told the tailor that you would give him what you liked and he agreed, is that correct?" he asked. "Yes. I will give you what I like were my exact words", the young man replied. "Do you like the ornaments?" the magistrate questioned. "Yes of course!" "Well as you like the ornaments you have to give them back to the old man as was

agreed between you." The young man realised that he had been outwitted.

1. Why did the tailor work very hard?

- (1) To save money so that his wife and he could live comfortably in their old age.
- (2) To have enough money to give his daughter a lavish wedding.
- (3) To earn enough to rebuild his house.
- (4) To buy his daughter ornaments as a wedding gift with the money he earned.
- (5) None of these

2. How did the neighbours react when they saw the fire?

- (1) They attempted to put out the fire.
- (2) They prevented the tailor from saving the ornaments because they were jealous of his new wealth.
- (3) They requested the young traveller to rescue the ornaments.
- (4) They stood by and allowed the fire to burn down the house.
- (5) All of them only gathered around and comforted the tailor.

3. Which of the following can be said about the tailor?

- (1) He was greedy and cared only about saving the ornaments he owned.
- (2) He was cheated by the traveller.
- (3) He was dishonest because he had no intention of honouring the agreement he had made with the young man.
- (4) He had a poor memory and could not remember exactly where he had kept the ornaments.
- (5) He did not want to risk his own life to save the ornaments.

4. Why did the tailor cry during the fire?

- (1) Only his wife and he could escape and he did not know where his daughter was.
- (2) He was afraid for the young man's safety.
- (3) He was worried about the cost of rebuilding his house.
- (4) His neighbours had refused to help him to rescue the ornaments.
- (5) He was helpless to save the ornaments he had bought for his daughter.

5. Which of the following is TRUE about the traveller?

- (A) He was a cheat.
- (B) He wanted a reward for rescuing the ornaments.

(C) He did the old man a good turn by saving the ornaments.

- (1) Only (A) (2) Both (A) & (B) (3) Only (C)
(4) Only (B) (5) None of these

6. Why did the tailor agree to the condition that the young man had laid down?

- (A) He was afraid to save the ornaments himself.
(B) His wife advised him to do so.
(C) It was important to him to save the ornaments.
(1) All (A), (B) & (C) (2) Both (A) & (B) (3) Only (A)
(4) Only (C) (5) None of these

7. How was the dispute resolved?

- (1) The magistrate confiscated the ornaments and did not give them to either the tailor or the traveller.
(2) The magistrate took the tailor's side and sent the young man to jail.
(3) The neighbours requested the young man to return the ornaments to the tailor.
(4) The young man felt sorry for the tailor and returned the ornaments.
(5) None of these

8. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) The young man had difficulty locating the ornaments inside the hut.
(2) The neighbours supported the young man's claim.
(3) The young man was the rightful owner of the ornaments.
(4) The tailor and his wife were badly hurt in the fire.
(5) The young man wanted a reward for helping the tailor.

9. What did the young man do with the box that he recovered from the burning house?

- (1) He emptied the contents and gave the empty box to the tailor.
(2) He kept the box and refused to hand it over.
(3) He hid the box.
(4) He handed the box over to the magistrate.
(5) None of these

10. What was the magistrate's opinion about the young man?

- (A) He was a helpful person who had risked his life for the tailor.
(B) He was a cheat.
(C) He deserved to be punished and sent to jail.

- (1) Only (A) (2) Both (B) and (C) (3) Only (B)
(4) Only (C) (5) None of these

Qs. 11-13. Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

11. **plight**

- (1) sight (2) nature (3) health
(4) purpose (5) difficulty

12. **pains**

- (1) sadness (2) efforts (3) aches
(4) insults (5) cramps

13. **just**

- (1) even (2) right (3) strict
(4) objective (5) deserved

Qs. 14-15. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

14. **desperate**

- (1) hopeful (2) careful (3) unimportant
(4) critical (5) hopeless

15. **annoyed**

- (1) agreed (2) enjoyed (3) patient
(4) happy (5) worried

Qs. 16-25. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

16. The new project is(1) to big for(2) the trainee to handle(3) on his own.(4) No error.(5)

17. The explanation that(1) he gave for(2) missing the meeting(3) were not satisfactory(4). No error.(5)

18. Mr Singh's son has applied(1) to the post(2) of Assistant Manager(3) in a construction company(4). No error.(5)

19. The manager has sent(1) many reminders to Mr Rao(2) to repay the loan but(3) has not received no reply.(4) No error.(5)

20. Beside the Chairman(1) all the Committee members(2) were present(3) at the shareholders meeting.(4) No error.(5)

21. He submitted(1) the request for compensation(2) of time but(3) it was denied(4). No error.(5)

22. Unfortunately today many(1) parents cannot afford(2) to send its(3) children to school(4). No error.(5)

23. He was convinced(1) that he(2) loss the account(3) because of bad luck.(4) No error.(5)

24. Many customers have(1) complained because(2) his goods was(3) inferior in quality.(4) No error.(5)

25. In his opinion(1) every senior citizens(2) will benefit(3) from the new rule.(4) No error.(5)

Qs. 26-30. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is and there is 'No correction required', mark (5) as the answer.

26. We **usual have** a meeting of all department heads every Friday.

- (1) as usual has (2) as usually have
(3) usually have (4) unusually have
(5) No correction required

27. Over fifty per cent of people in the country **not have any** access to banking services.

- (1) have not any (2) are having not
(3) does not have (4) do not have any
(5) No correction required

28. Anil's friends have convinced him **withdrawn**

his resignation.

- (1) in withdrawing him (2) for withdrawal of
- (3) to withdraw from his (4) to withdraw his
- (5) No correction required

29. India and China have **many large number** of educated workers than Brazil.

- (1) a larger number (2) the largest number
- (3) large numbers (4) very larger number
- (5) No correction required

30. Many accidents at the factory **are caused of** workers do not read warning signs.

- (1) is the cause of (2) are caused by
- (3) are caused because (4) are a cause of
- (5) No correction required

Qs. 31-35. In each sentence below, four words printed in **bold** type is given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) & (4). One of these **boldly** printed words may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence or grammatically incorrect. The number of that word is the answer. If there is no error of any of the above types, the answer is (5) i.e. "All correct".

31. Shareholders used to be **liabel**(1) for the **debt**(2) of the company in **proportion**(3) to the **size**(4) of their holdings.(4) All correct.(5)

32. The **popular**(1) **understanding**(2) of the **incidence**(3) was that he had **resigned**(4) All correct.(5)

33. He was **felicitated**(1) for his **roll**(2) in **resolving**(3) the **conflict**(4) in the region. All correct.(5)

34. He **firmly**(1) **denied**(2) that the **document**(3) **existed**(4) All correct.(5)

35. Today banks **offer**(1) the **facility**(2) of **instint**(3) **transfer**(4) of funds to their customers. All correct.(5)

Qs. 36-40. Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

- (A) His friend, however, used to lose his temper at the slightest excuse.
- (B) Socrates however quietly said, "I was expecting this, after thunder comes rain."
- (C) One day this friend decided to test Socrates' self-control.
- (D) Since Socrates paid no attention to the insults he emptied a bucket of water over him.
- (E) Socrates, the Greek philosopher tried hard to control himself and never lost his temper.
- (F) He began to shout at the philosopher and even insulted him.

36. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

37. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

38. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) F

39. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) F

40. Which of the following is the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) B

Qs. 41-50. In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Though most of us know him (41) for his lightning and kite experiment, Ben Franklin was first and (42) a printer. Born humbly in Boston in 1706, he was the fifteenth (43) seventeen children of a poor candle maker. At the (44) age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, where after working for others he (45) his own printing shop. Printing (46) Ben to writing and writing to publishing and publishing to business success and (47). He was passionate about writing and to satisfy this (48) he taught himself science, philosophy and languages. In time he became the (49) known writer of the English speaking world and many of his works remain (50) read even today.

41. (1) except (2) best (3) hardly

(4) greatly (5) sometimes

42. (1) previous (2) only (3) foremost

(4) above (5) lastly

43. (1) between (2) before (3) with

(4) besides (5) of

44. (1) elder (2) early (3) delicate

(4) old (5) tough

45. (1) set (2) establish (3) opened

(4) shared (5) purchase

46. (1) led (2) send (3) showed

(4) followed (5) take

47. (1) failure (2) character (3) fame

(4) defeat (5) poverty

48. (1) call (2) worry (3) problem

(4) conflict (5) need

49. (1) best (2) well (3) fine

(4) leading (5) excellent

50. (1) partly (2) wisely (3) rarely

(4) widely (5) almost

ANSWERS

- 1. (4) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (5) 5. (1)
- 6. (4) 7. (5) 8. (5) 9. (1) 10. (3)
- 11. (5) 12. (2) 13. (2) 14. (1) 15. (4)
- 16. (2) 'too big for' 17. (4) 'was not satisfactory'
- 18. (2) 'for the post' 19. (4) 'has not received any reply'
- 20. (1) 'Besides the Chairman' 21. (4) 'it was refused'
- 22. (3) 'to send their' 23. (3) 'lost the account'
- 24. (3) 'his goods were' 25. (2) 'every senior citizen'
- 26. (3) 27. (4) 28. (4) 29. (1) 30. (3)
- 31. (1) liable 32. (3) incident 33. (2) role
- 34. (5) 35. (3) instant 36. (5) E 37. (1) A
- 38. (3) C 39. (3) D 40. (5) B 41. (2) 42. (3)
- 43. (5) 44. (3) 45. (3) 46. (1) 47. (3)
- 48. (5) 49. (1) 50. (4)

