परीक्षाओं के लिए निदेश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक सहित हैं।
3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न या प्रश्न से एक ही उत्तर प्रदान किया जाएगा।
4. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने का लाभ नहीं है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्पों में एक विकल्प चुनिए और इसे बांधें। विकल्प 1, 2, 3, 4 आंकित किए गए हैं।
6. अन्तर्दर से सही उत्तर निर्धारित करने के लिए दो दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत की जाएं।
7. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक का 1/3 भांति माना जाएगा। गलत उत्तर से नियामक मार्कर उत्तर के एक से अधिक उत्तर को करें।
8. जब गलत उत्तर के लिए निर्देश अंक का 1/3 भांति माना जाएगा।
9. कामयाब प्रश्नों का अंक 5 और अन्य प्रश्नों का अंक 1 माना जाएगा।

रेखांकित उत्तरों के लिए निदेश

1. उत्तर को रेखांकित करें।
2. विकल्पों में से एक पर नहीं करें।
3. अन्तर्दर से सही उत्तर निर्धारित करने के लिए दो दस्तावेज़ प्रस्तुत की जाएं।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक का 1/3 भांति माना जाएगा।
5. कामयाब प्रश्नों का अंक 5 और अन्य प्रश्नों का अंक 1 माना जाएगा।

परीक्षा को तब तक खोलना नहीं चाहिए।

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
Choose the correct alternative from the verbs given below each sentence (Q. Nos. 1-5).

1. ______ they not go?
   (1) Did  (2) Does  (3) Has  (4) Have

2. He ______ be at least thirty years old.
   (inference)
   (1) ought  (2) must  (3) need  (4) dare

3. ______ you mind opening the window, please? (polite request)
   (1) Could  (2) Might  (3) Shall  (4) Would

4. They ______ not ______ (has) dinner last night.
   (1) do ; has  (2) did ; has  (3) do ; have  (4) did ; have

5. Hardly ______ we started when it began to rain.
   (1) has  (2) have  (3) had  (4) do

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct phrasal verb out of the four alternatives given. (Q. Nos. 11-13).

8. Unless you ______ (work) hard, you ______ (pass).
   (1) worked ; not pass  (2) work ; will not pass  (3) work ; not pass  (4) None of these

9. If I ______ in your shoes, I would wait a bit.
   (1) was  (2) an  (3) should be  (4) were

10. If he ______ he ______ get there in time.
    (1) ran ; will  (2) runs ; will  (3) runs ; would  (4) run ; must

11. No one ______ to offer help.
    (1) came across  (2) came forward  (3) came upon  (4) came on

12. He was not able to ______ what went wrong.
    (1) figure out  (2) fill out  (3) count on  (4) fall through

13. He is a school ______.
    (1) drop off  (2) dropped  (3) drop in  (4) drop out

14. The phrasal verb “take after” means:
    (1) Leave the ground  (2) Look after  (3) Resemble in character or appearance  (4) Reprimand

15. The phrasal verb “keep up with” means:
    (1) continue doing something  (2) meet each other  (3) stay at the same level as someone or something  (4) begin

Pick the best possible alternative from the choices given below to form conditional sentences. (Q. Nos. 6-10)

6. If I ______ a map I ______ lend it to you.
   (1) have ; would  (2) had ; will  (3) had ; would  (4) has ; will

7. If I ______ (know) that you were coming I ______ (meet) you at the airport.
   (1) had known ; would have met  (2) knew ; met  (3) had known ; have met  (4) knew ; would have
Which one of the following sentences is correctly joined? (Q. Nos. 16-18)

16. (1) No sooner had we boarded the train than it started to move.
   (2) No sooner did we boarded the train than it started to move.
   (3) No sooner had we boarded the train than it moves.
   (4) No sooner had we boarded the train when it started to move.

17. (1) He is slow, but he is sure.
   (2) He is slow, else he is sure.
   (3) He is slow, nor he is sure.
   (4) He is neither slow but he is sure.

18. (1) Hardly had I entered the room, when the phone rang.
   (2) Hardly did I enter the room when the phone rang.
   (3) Hardly I entered the room and the phone rang.
   (4) Hardly had I entered the room when the phone was ringing.

21. Choose the correct alternative for the following simple sentence to transform it into a complex sentence:
   He owed his success to his father.
   (1) He succeeded because his father helped him.
   (2) His success was only due to his father.
   (3) He and his father succeeded.
   (4) It was owing to his father that he succeeded.

22. Pick the simple sentence for the following complex sentence:
   He worked hard that he might pass the examination.
   (1) He worked as hard as he could so that he might pass the examination.
   (2) He worked hard because he wanted to pass the examination.
   (3) He worked hard to pass the examination.
   (4) He worked hard so that he could pass the examination.

23. Choose the correct alternative to transform the following compound sentence to a simple sentence:
   We must eat or we cannot live.
   (1) We must eat or else we will die.
   (2) We must eat to live.
   (3) We must eat so that we can live.
   (4) We must either eat or die.

24. Transform the following simple sentence into a compound sentence:
   Besides making a promise, he kept it.
   (1) He not only made a promise, but he also kept it.
   (2) He not only made a promise, but he kept it.
   (3) He made a promise but he kept it.
   (4) He not only made a promise, but he kept it.

02 (English)
25. Pick the best alternative for the following sentence using the adverb ‘too’.
   “These mangoes are so cheap that they cannot be good.”
   (1) These mangoes are too good to be cheap.
   (2) These mangoes are too cheap so that they are not good.
   (3) These mangoes are too cheap to be good.
   (4) These mangoes are too good so they are cheap.

26. Choose the correct exclamatory sentence for the following:
    I wish I had the wings of a dove.
   (1) Oh I wished I had the wings of a dove!
   (2) Had I but wings!
   (3) How I wish I had wings!
   (4) Oh for the wings of a dove!

27. The correct alternative to transform the following compound sentence into a complex sentence is:
    “Spare the rod and spoil the child.”
   (1) Spare not the rod, spoil not the child.
   (2) If you spare the rod, you will spoil the child.
   (3) You spare the rod and spoil the child.
   (4) On sparing the rod, the child will be spoilt.

Find out the best possible alternative from the choices given below: (Q. Nos. 28-32)

28. Which is the correct sentence in the superlative degree?
   (1) The Taj Mahal is the most beautiful building in the world.
   (2) No other building is as beautiful as the Taj Mahal.
   (3) The Taj Mahal is a beautiful building.
   (4) The Taj Mahal is more beautiful than any other building in the world.

29. Which is the correct sentence in the comparative degree?
   (1) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the easiest.
   (2) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English easy.
   (3) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the easier one.
   (4) Of the two languages I am learning, I find English the more easy.

30. The correct sentence in the positive degree is:
   (1) This razor is sharper than that one.
   (2) This razor is not as sharp as that one.
   (3) This razor is the sharpest of all.
   (4) That razor is sharper than this one.

31. Choose the correct sentence in the positive degree.
   (1) It is not that easier to walk as to run.
   (2) Walking is as tiresome as running.
   (3) Walking is more tiresome than running.
   (4) Running is the most tiresome than walking.

32. Which is the correct sentence in the comparative degree?
   (1) The higher you go, the cooler it gets.
   (2) Higher you go, the cooler it gets.
   (3) Higher you go, cooler it gets.
   (4) The higher you go, cooler it gets.
33. The phonetic transcription of the word “pledge” is
   (1) /plædʒ/  (2) /plɛdʒ/
   (3) /plez/   (4) /plæz/

34. The phonetic transcription of ‘accent’ is
   (1) /eksɛnt/  (2) /ɛksɛnt/
   (3) /æksɛnt/  (4) /æksɛnt/

35. The phonetic transcription of “wreath” is
   (1) /riːθ/    (2) /riθ/
   (3) /reθ/    (4) /æθ/

36. Mark the secondary stress in the word “examination”.
   (1) /ɪɡˌzæmɪnəˈʃən/  (2) /ɪɡˌzæmɪnəˈʃən/
   (3) /ɪɡzæmɪˈneɪʃən/  (4) /ɪɡzæmɪˈneɪʃən/

37. The new Prime Minister has been able to bear down all opposition.
    “Bear down” in the sentence means:
    (1) not to despair  (2) confirm
    (3) support       (4) overthrow

38. Call in a doctor immediately!
    “Call in” in the above sentence means:
    (1) demand  (2) summon
    (3) recollect (4) draw forth

39. Mark the primary stress in the word import as a verb.
    (1) impɔːrt  (2) /ɪmˈpɔːrt/
    (3) /ɪmˈpɔːrt/  (4) iˈmpɔːrt

40. From his attitude it is clear that he wants to pay off old scores.
    “to pay off old scores” in the sentence means
    (1) to have his revenge
    (2) to pay the money
    (3) to score marks
    (4) to settle new matters

41. “giving oneself airs” means:
    (1) in disorder of confusion
    (2) ready to act
    (3) behaving arrogantly
    (4) out of his mind

42. I have a box full of pencils.
    To show omission, “I have” will be written as:
    (1) Iv’e  (2) I’ve
    (3) I’have  (4) I’ve

43. Which one of the following is the correctly edited sentence?
    (1) We decorated in white the kitchen last year.
    (2) We decorated the kitchen in white last year.
    (3) We decorated last year the kitchen in white.
    (4) The kitchen we decorated last year in white.

44. Fill in the blank space choosing the correct option:
    He _____ his friend’s claim.
    (1) blow over  (2) closed up
    (3) backed up  (4) gained on
Make meaningful sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate words. (Q. Nos. 45-48)

45. New meanings can always be derived ______ good writings.
   (1) on  (2) upon
   (3) from  (4) with

46. His ______ is always important.
   (1) advice  (2) advise
   (3) advised  (4) advised

47. I always ____ his courage.
   (1) admiration
   (2) admire
   (3) admires
   (4) did not admired

48. He was weary of failure, ______ ?
   (1) isn’t he ?
   (2) wasn’t he ?
   (3) doesn’t he ?
   (4) shouldn’t he ?

49. Following is a dialogue between two friends discussing their college life.
    Fill in the blanks to complete the dialogue by choosing the best alternative.
    Hari : How is your college life going on ?
    Ram : It’s nice and relaxed. And yours ?
    Hari : Not so good. There’s no ______ in our college, Students ______ and they don’t let us study.
   (1) bunking in the college ; are disciplined
   (2) discipline or strictness ; bunk their classes
   (3) discipline ; a lot of bunking
   (4) bunking ; not disciplined

50. Following is the conversation between two friends about a TV programme.
    Pick the best alternative to fill in the blanks :
    Ranu : Hello Shashi ! How are you ?
    Shashi : I’m fine. Thanks. And you ?
    Ranu : I’m fine too. What _____ ?
    Shashi : Nothing special. Just ______, sleeping and watching the TV.
   (1) doing these days ; looking at the net
   (2) are you doing ; flicking past the net
   (3) am I doing these days ; surfing on the net
   (4) are you doing these days ; surfing the net

Pick the correct sentence pattern for the sentences : (Q. Nos. 51-54)

51. We ate oranges quickly.
    (1) SOV    (2) SVOA
    (3) SOVC    (4) SOCV

52. The class took a test. The pattern of this sentence is
    (1) SPV    (2) SPLV
    (3) SOPCA    (4) SVO

53. The sky grew dark.
    (1) SVC    (2) SVO
    (3) SOV    (4) VOS

54. The cat licked the saucer clean.
    (1) SVOA    (2) SOVC
    (3) SVOC    (4) SOCV

Analyse the following in terms of MHM :
(Q. Nos. 55-57)

55. ... some baked potatoes.
    (1) HHM    (2) HMM
    (3) MHM    (4) MMH
56. ... the first chapter of the book.
   (1) HMMH  (2) HMM MM
   (3) MMHM  (4) HHMM

57. ... that table in the corner.
   (1) MHM  (2) MMH
   (3) HMM M (4) MMMMH

58. My eldest son was a scholar. In the sentence My eldest son is:
   (1) Subject  (2) Object
   (3) Predicat  (4) Complement

59. They grind exceedingly small quantities.
   "exceedingly small" in the sentence is a
   (1) Subject   (2) Complement
   (3) Object    (4) Predicator

60. ... that success depends mainly on work.
   The underlined words have the following pattern:
   (1) SPCA   (2) SVAC
   (3) SCAV  (4) SVCA

61. No one spends money the way you do. The underlined part is:
   (1) Noun clause
   (2) Prepositional clause
   (3) Adjectival clause
   (4) Adverbial clause

62. Analyze the underlined words in terms of MHM.
   A rolling stone gathers no moss.
   (1) Post modifier / Head word
   (2) Pre modifier / Head word
   (3) Head word / Post modifier
   (4) Head word / Pre modifier

63. /baʊt/ is the phonetic transcription of:
   (1) bite  (2) bout
   (3) boot  (4) book

64. Identify the correct phonetic description of "crèche".
   (1) /kræʃ/  (2) /kræτʃ/
   (3) /kretʃ/  (4) /kraʃ/

65. The transcription of "receipt" is:
   (1) /rɛsɪpt/  (2) /rɛsɪpt/
   (3) /rɛ시pt/  (4) /rɛ시pt/

66. The phonetic transcription of "wrinkle" is
   (1) /rɪŋkəl/  (2) /rɪŋkəl/
   (3) /rɪŋkəl/  (4) /rɪŋkəl/

Read the following passage and choose the correct alternative to answer the questions that follow: (Q. Nos. 67-70)

There has been for some time growing criticism of the projection of women in photographs, advertisements and films. Advertisements in the print media as well as the films and television, frequently rely on the feminine sex appeal to attract attention to products make Casanovas of ordinary morals. Things are even worse in the films. Some of these unabashedly rely on sex for box office success, showing scantily attired women in provocative postures. In these, as well as many advertisements, women clearly appear as objects of erotic stimulation. By showing heroes misbehaving with heroines and getting away with it, films invite emulation in real life – in the molestation of women in public places.

67. Feminine sex appeal is used in advertisements to:
   (1) entertain the customers
   (2) distract the customers' attention
   (3) get the attention of prospective customers
   (4) show how women buy.
68. “Unabashedly” means:
(1) with great shyness
(2) openly
(3) indifferently
(4) with no sign of being ashamed

69. The last sentence of the passage underlines:
(1) the healthy influence of films
(2) the fact that films have nothing to do with a society’s morals
(3) harmful effects of bad films
(4) the success for box-office

70. The word “Emulation” does not mean:
(1) copying
(2) imitation
(3) competition
(4) neglect

71. The synonym of the word “abandon” is
(1) diffuse
(2) distress
(3) disdain
(4) discard

72. Choose the word which is nearest in meaning to “obscene”.
(1) Indecent
(2) Fraud
(3) Unwanted
(4) Intimidate

73. Pick out the word opposite in meaning to “antipathy”.
(1) Dislike
(2) Avoidable
(3) Liking
(4) Aversion

74. Select the correct pair of antonyms.
(1) Absurd - inadequate
(2) Dull - despair
(3) Deep - Hollow
(4) Establish - Demolish

75. Which is not a part of the structure of the classic ode?
(1) strophe
(2) anti-strophe
(3) eclogues
(4) epode

76. Which of the following is not a non-fictional genre?
(1) Diaries
(2) Autobiographies
(3) Romance
(4) Memoirs

77. Which of the following is not an element of drama?
(1) Stagecraft
(2) Feedback
(3) Character
(4) Dialogue

78. The 19th century American movement, “Transcendentalism”, was not concerned with
(1) self-reliance
(2) supremacy of insight
(3) going back to nature
(4) crude materialism

79. “Naturalism” is the idea or belief that:
(1) only natural laws and forces operate in the world
(2) only spiritual laws & forces operate in the world
(3) only supernatural laws & forces operate in the world
(4) that neither natural laws nor spiritual laws operate in the world

80. “Bildungsroman” is a literary genre that focuses on:
(1) the coming of age of the protagonist
(2) melodrama
(3) myths
(4) legends
81. The feminist movement in literature has NOT concentrated on:
   (1) the role played by literature to support gender discrimination
   (2) the difference in the ways in which works of male writers and female writers have represented gender discrimination
   (3) accepting patriarchal norms and adhering to them in their writings
   (4) reasons for lesser significance of the contribution of women writers in the literary tradition

82. The Final Solutions is a famous play by
   (1) Mahesh Daltane
   (2) Asif Currimbhoy
   (3) Gurcharan Das
   (4) Nissim Ezekiel

83. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni’s latest book published in 2019 is:
   (1) The Palace of Illusions
   (2) The Forest of Enchantments
   (3) The Mistress of Spices
   (4) Before We Visit the Goddess

84. Who amongst the following is not an Indian Diaspora Writer?
   (1) Shashi Deshpande
   (2) Sujata Bhatt
   (3) Meena Alexander
   (4) Jhumpa Lahiri

85. The 17th century English poets whose works were characterised by the use of conceits are:
   (1) Renaissance poets
   (2) Victorian poets
   (3) Modern poets
   (4) Metaphysical poets

86. “D, Wild West Wind” is an example of:
   (1) Personification
   (2) Simile
   (3) Oxymoron
   (4) Apostrophe

87. “Nor cast one longing lingering look behind?”
   The repetition of l sounds is called
   (1) allusion
   (2) personification
   (3) alliteration
   (4) metaphor

88. An Oxymoron:
   (1) pairs contradictory words in order to express new or complex meanings
   (2) is an intentional exaggeration
   (3) makes a comparison stating that one thing is like the other
   (4) describe non-human things as having human attributes

89. “Metonymy” is used in which of the following sentences from Macbeth?
   (1) And yet wouldst wrongly win
   (2) I drink to the general joy O’ the whole table
   (3) So foul and fair a day I have not seen!
   (4) Is he dispatch’d?

90. The Great Indian Novel is written by
   (1) Vikram Seth
   (2) Shashi Tharoor
   (3) V.S. Naipaul
   (4) Salman Rushdie
91. Which one of the following characteristics is not true of the grammar-translation method?
(1) One language is translated into another.
(2) Literary language is considered superior to spoken language.
(3) Students learn vocabulary items by heart.
(4) Pronunciation teaching is stressed.

92. Which one of the following characteristics is not true of the direct method?
(1) Stress is laid on extensive listening.
(2) Native language is not used in the teaching learning process.
(3) The student to student interaction is discouraged in the classroom.
(4) The purpose of language learning is communication.

93. Which one of the following options is not a limitation of the direct method?
(1) The method requires teachers having native like fluency in English language.
(2) A lot of teaching aids are required for teaching through this method.
(3) The skill of speaking is largely ignored.
(4) The method is largely dependent on the teacher’s skill rather than on textbooks.

94. Which method of teaching English puts a tremendous strain on students’ memories?
(1) Grammar – Translation method
(2) Direct method
(3) Structural method
(4) Audio-Lingual method

95. Which one of the following limitations is not true of the structural method?
(1) Much use is made of repetition and analogous structure drilling.
(2) The drills presented are generally mechanical.
(3) The method fails in developing learner’s communicative competence.
(4) Structures and patterns are not carefully selected and graded.

96. Which one of the following features is not applicable to the Audio-Lingual method?
(1) Students overlearn the target language to be able to use it automatically.
(2) Vocabulary teaching is stressed.
(3) Speech is believed to be more basic to language than written form.
(4) Teachers present the models of the target language to be repeated by students.

97. Which one of the following options is not true of the Audio-Lingual method?
(1) There is no learning theory behind this method.
(2) Habits of the native language interfere with the target language learning.
(3) Commission of errors should be prevented as much as possible.
(4) Language acquisition results from habit formation.

98. The structural method primarily stresses the importance of
(1) pattern practice
(2) vocabulary items
(3) grammatical items
(4) translation
99. Pick the correct response of the teacher to student errors in fluency based activities in CLT.
(1) Errors are never corrected by the teacher.
(2) Errors are tolerated only to be corrected later.
(3) Errors are corrected immediately by the teacher.
(4) Students are made to self-correct the errors immediately.

100. Select the most appropriate option with regard to teacher's role in CLT.
(1) The teacher presents the language material.
(2) He establishes situations for communication.
(3) He acts as a co-communicator.
(4) He performs all the above roles.

101. Metre in poetry means
(1) stressed syllables
(2) unstressed syllables
(3) a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables
(4) rhyme

102. Which one of the following features is not true of communicative language teaching?
(1) The goal is to enable learners to communicate in the target language.
(2) The teacher evaluates students' fluency as well as their accuracy.
(3) The activities like games and role plays are generally avoided.
(4) Language as used in real context is introduced.

103. Which one of the following features is not true of the traditional grammar?
(1) It considers the written i.e. literary language as the foundation of grammar.
(2) It treats the subject of grammar on inductive lines.
(3) It relies heavily on the use of definitions and rules.
(4) It is prescriptive in nature.

104. Which one of the following activities is not relevant to controlled composition?
(1) Composition prompted by pictures
(2) Writing out a story told beforehand.
(3) Summarising of reading matter.
(4) Traditional type of essay writing.

105. Which one of the following techniques is not a part of the presentation of vocabulary on direct method lines?
(1) Demonstration (2) Definition (3) Explanation (4) Translation

106. Select the option not relevant to the objectives of teaching extensive prose reading.
(1) Developing general understanding of the text.
(2) Developing thorough and deep understanding of the text.
(3) Developing reading habits.
(4) Increasing speed of reading.
107. The reading skill of scanning is employed
(1) to get a complete understanding of the text.
(2) to locate a specific item of information.
(3) to have a general idea of what the text is about.
(4) to make predictions while reading.

108. A test where a student is required to fill in every 5th, 6th or 7th word removed from a passage is called:
(1) cloze test
(2) discrete item test
(3) open-ended test
(4) intrusion test

109. Select the option not included in the criteria of vocabulary selection.
(1) Word frequency
(2) Structural value
(3) Universality in respect of geographic area
(4) Spelling

110. Identify the option not relevant to controlled composition.
(1) Delimiting the size of composition
(2) Restriction of subject matter
(3) Supplying of vocabulary items
(4) Producing of ideas as well as language

111. Give me the book _____ I gave you.
(1) which (2) what
(3) those (4) whose

112. Her little girls are always _____ dressed.
(1) pretty (2) prettiest
(3) prettier (4) prettily

113. Prithvi theatre is _____ theatre in Mumbai.
(1) old (2) the oldest
(3) older (4) elder

114. The bouquet _____ me five hundred rupees.
(1) have costed
(2) will have costed
(3) must costed
(4) cost

115. Prashant and Kintu are my _____.
(1) cousin brothers
(2) cousins
(3) cousin
(4) cousin relatives

Fill in the blank spaces by choosing the correct word/s: (Q. Nos. 111-115)

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct determiner (Q. Nos. 116-120).

116. _____ wood this table is made of is Oak.
(1) The (2) a
(3) An (4) Zero article

117. Many _____ man would welcome such a chance.
(1) an (2) the
(3) zero article (4) a

02 (English)
118. _____ bread is made of flour.
   (1) A  (2) An  (3) Zero article  (4) The

119. There is _____ water in the bottle (hardly any).
   (1) a little  (2) little  (3) the little  (4) none

120. How _____ time did you spend on your homework?
   (1) many  (2) much  (3) most  (4) some

Fill in the blank spaces using the correct forms of the verbs given in the brackets. (Q. Nos. 121-125)

121. She _____ (study) music while she was in Delhi.
   (1) study  (2) studied  (3) will study  (4) has studied

122. Rabindra Nath Tagore _____ (write) a number of short stories.
   (1) had writes  (2) written  (3) write  (4) has written

123. The Prime Minister _____ (open) the new heliport tomorrow.
   (1) will open  (2) open  (3) had opened  (4) opened

124. The train _____ (leave) before I _____ (reach) the station.
   (1) had left ; reached  (2) has reached ; left  (3) left ; reached  (4) left ; will reach

125. The plane _____ (leave) for Indira Gandhi International Airport at three O’clock tomorrow afternoon.
   (1) left  (2) had left  (3) leaves  (4) leave

Choose the best option to fill in the blank(s): (Q. Nos. 126-130)

126. Neither of them _____ present.
   (1) are  (2) is  (3) has  (4) being

127. The principal with his teachers _____ come.
   (1) has  (2) have  (3) is  (4) are

128. The differently-abled members _____ let in free.
   (1) was  (2) is  (3) has  (4) were

129. A five – judge bench _____ appointed to decide the case.
   (1) were  (2) has  (3) was  (4) have

130. Fish and rice _____ (be) his favourite food.
   (1) have  (2) has  (3) is  (4) having

Fill in the blank spaces by using suitable prepositions. (Q. Nos. 131-135)

131. They advised him _____ wait.
   (1) to  (2) in  (3) into  (4) till

132. The train starts _____ 6.10, so you had better be at the station _____ 6.00.
   (1) by ; at  (2) on ; by  (3) at ; by  (4) at ; on

133. He has been here _____ Monday.
   (1) for  (2) from  (3) on  (4) since
134. There may be an index ___ the end of the book.
(1) at (2) on (3) by (4) for

135. Have you any good books ___ Botany you can lend me?
(1) about (2) on (3) between (4) in

Choose the correct negative sentence for the following sentence: (Q. Nos. 136-137)

136. You have to practise hard in order to win the match.
(1) Unless you don’t practise hard, you can’t win the match.
(2) Unless you practise hard, you can’t win the match.
(3) Unless you will practise hard, you cannot win the match.
(4) Unless you can’t practise hard, you can’t win the match.

137. As soon as he saw the tiger he fled.
(1) He did not flee when he saw the tiger.
(2) He saw the tiger yet he did not flee.
(3) No sooner did he see the tiger than he fled.
(4) He fled as soon as he saw the tiger.

Choose the correct interrogative sentence for the following affirmative sentences: (Q. Nos. 138-140)

138. Everyone would die for his country.
(1) Who would not die for his country?
(2) Whom would die for his country?
(3) Would everyone die for their country?
(4) Should one die for one’s country?

139. It is foolish to waste time in reading trash.
(1) Should one read trash and waste time?
(2) Wasting time in reading trash is bad, isn’t it?
(3) Why waste time in reading trash?
(4) Is it foolish to waste time?

140. I have read Godan by Premchand.
(1) Does you read Godan by Premchand?
(2) Who has written Godan?
(3) When did you read Godan by Premchand?
(4) Have you read Godan by Premchand?

141. “It is time to shut the shop.”
The passive construction for the above is:
(1) The shop should be shut.
(2) It is time for shutting the shop.
(3) It is time that the shop be shut.
(4) It is time for the shop to be shut.

142. The sentence in passive voice for:
‘Open the door’ is:
(1) Let the door be opened.
(2) Let us open the door.
(3) The door may be opened.
(4) The door is to be opened.

143. “Who taught you grammar?”
The correct sentence in passive voice is:
(1) Grammar was taught to you by whom?
(2) Who has been teaching grammar to you?
(3) By whom were you taught grammar?
(4) Grammar is taught to you by whom?
144. The sentence in passive voice for the following will be:

They saw him climbing over the fence.
(1) They were seen climbing over the fence.
(2) He was seen climbing over the fence.
(3) The fence was seen being climbed over by him.
(4) He saw them climbing over the fence.

145. The surgeons operated on him for nearly ten hours.

The correct sentence in the passive voice will be:
(1) He is operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
(2) He was operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
(3) He is being operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.
(4) He will be operated on by the surgeons for nearly ten hours.

Q. Nos. 146-148 are given in Direct Speech followed by four alternatives in Indirect Speech. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech:

146. I said to him, "Do you know my name?"

(1) I asked him do you know my name.
(2) I asked him if my name was known to him.
(3) I told him whether he knew my name.
(4) I asked him if he knew my name.

147. He said to him, "Please wait there till I return".

(1) He requested him that wait till I return.
(2) He urged him that he wait till he returns.
(3) He requested him whether he should wait till he returns.
(4) He requested him to wait there till he returned.

148. She said, "I begin my day with a cup of tea."

(1) She said that she had began her day with a cup of tea.
(2) She said that she begins her day with a cup of tea.
(3) She said she begins her day with a cup of tea.
(4) She says that she begins her day with a cup of tea.

Q. Nos. 149-150 are in Indirect Speech followed by four alternatives in Direct Speech. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct Speech.

149. Ram ordered Arjun to go away.

(1) Ram ordered to Arjun "Go away".
(2) Ram said to Arjun, "Go away."
(3) Ram said, "Will you go away Arjun?"
(4) Ram ordered Arjun "Please go away".

150. He said that he would go as soon as it was possible.

(1) He said, "I shall go as soon as it is possible."
(2) He said to me "I want to go as soon as it is possible."
(3) He said, "she will go as soon as it is possible."
(4) He said that, "I shall go as soon as it is possible."