

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

T. B. C. : AS – 1

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

06177

A

TEST BOOKLET

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT OF A. S. O.

ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 100

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D**, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
5. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by **using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.**
7. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your **Admission Certificate**.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and **after conclusion of the examination**, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet* after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

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Direction (Q. Nos. 1 – 5) : Choose the right answer from the given alternatives and mention it as (A), (B), (C) or (D) in the answer sheet against the question number.

1. What kind of verb is the underlined word in the sentence 'His friends misunderstood him unnecessarily' ?
 - (A) Regular
 - (B) Irregular
 - (C) Auxiliary
 - (D) Intransitive
2. What kind of verb is 'need' in the sentence : 'You need not worry about it, we will manage' ?
 - (A) Primary auxiliary
 - (B) Modal
 - (C) Main verb
 - (D) Strong verb
3. What is the word 'fight' called in the sentence : 'The Indian soldiers fought a brave fight' ?
 - (A) Complement
 - (B) Direct object
 - (C) Cognate object
 - (D) None of these

4. What is the word 'moving' in the sentence, 'It is dangerous to get into a moving train' called ?
 - (A) Participle
 - (B) Gerund
 - (C) Present progressive
 - (D) Adjective
5. What is the word 'go' in the sentence, 'He made him go there' called ?
 - (A) Object
 - (B) Infinitive
 - (C) Principal verb
 - (D) Zero infinitive

Direction (Q. Nos. 6 – 15) : Supply the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets in the sentences.

6. It's time the government (revisit) the issue in the larger interests of the people.
 - (A) revisits
 - (B) revisited
 - (C) revisit
 - (D) had revisited
7. When it (stop) raining, we'll go out.
 - (A) stops
 - (B) has stopped
 - (C) will stop
 - (D) stopped

8. It has been very cold lately, but it just (begin) to get warmer.
(A) is beginning
(B) begins
(C) will begin
(D) was beginning
9. It is two years since he (leave) the country.
(A) had left
(B) has left
(C) left
(D) is leaving
10. He refused to go till he (finish) all his assignments.
(A) finishes
(B) would finish
(C) finished
(D) had finished
11. She ran as if she (have) wings.
(A) has
(B) was having
(C) is having
(D) had
12. If they (report) in time, they would have succeeded.
(A) reported
(B) would report
(C) report
(D) had reported
13. I wrote down his address in case I (forget) it.
(A) would forget
(B) forgot
(C) forget
(D) might forget
14. If only I (know) what she wanted !
(A) knew
(B) had known
(C) know
(D) did know
15. If I (have) enough money, I would go to America.
(A) had
(B) will have
(C) had had
(D) have

Direction (Q. Nos. 16 – 25) : Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

16. I assured him _____ my support.
(A) with
(B) about
(C) of
(D) for
17. He refused to hear anything _____ her.
(A) about
(B) for
(C) against
(D) on

18. The government conceded _____ the demands of the union.
(A) to
(B) at
(C) with
(D) about
19. The food deficient _____ vitamins is of no value.
(A) of
(B) in
(C) with
(D) at
20. The mothers are usually quite blind _____ the faults of their children.
(A) at
(B) on
(C) with
(D) to
21. Vinay insisted _____ my coming here.
(A) at
(B) about
(C) on
(D) for
22. The office complied _____ the objections of the Treasury.
(A) to
(B) with
(C) for
(D) at
23. What is the time _____ your watch ?
(A) in
(B) at
(C) on
(D) by
24. The dog sprang _____ the hen.
(A) on
(B) upon
(C) onto
(D) at
25. _____ the mask of her stern appearance is there a soft heart.
(A) Under
(B) Below
(C) Beneath
(D) Down

Direction (Q. Nos. 26 – 30) : Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable adverbs/adjuncts.

26. _____, we have to arrange our lectures.
(A) Month-wise
(B) Evidently
(C) Moreover
(D) Otherwise

27. The students, _____, are unhappy with the present curriculum.

- (A) especially
- (B) really
- (C) indeed
- (D) in particular

28. He is _____ responsible for what has happened.

- (A) obviously
- (B) almost
- (C) indeed
- (D) at last

29. Ramesh is _____ the most effective amongst all.

- (A) totally
- (B) thoroughly
- (C) altogether
- (D) by far

30. The CRP lathicharged the demonstrators _____.

- (A) a lot
- (B) indiscriminately
- (C) without any reason
- (D) a great deal

Direction (Q. Nos. 31 – 35) : Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with correct alternatives.

31. One should always be sure of _____ facts.

- (A) his
- (B) her
- (C) their
- (D) one's

32. Most of the work _____ remained unfinished.

- (A) has
- (B) have
- (C) are
- (D) is

33. More than one person _____ involved in this misappropriation.

- (A) are
- (B) has been
- (C) were
- (D) remain

34. The teacher rather than the students _____ to be congratulated.

- (A) are
- (B) were
- (C) is
- (D) have

35. The committee _____ divided on the issue.

- (A) has been
- (B) are
- (C) is
- (D) was

Direction (Q. Nos. 36 – 40) : Point out in the following sentences what kind of errors are there mentioning the correct alternatives.

36. The cow kicked the boy that was grazing in the field.

- (A) Error in the relative pronoun
- (B) Error in the subject-verb agreement
- (C) Syntactical error
- (D) Error in the verb tense

37. They could not come to a final conclusion.

- (A) Intrusion of adjective
- (B) Prepositional error
- (C) Error in the omission of words
- (D) Article error

38. You have to adapt with the changing circumstances.

- (A) Error in the word order
- (B) Error in the number

- (C) Error in the use of article
- (D) Prepositional error

39. The doctor expected that the patient would die.

- (A) Error in the use of words
- (B) Verb tense error
- (C) Error in the clause
- (D) Error in the subject-verb agreement

40. They robbed him his money.

- (A) Omission of a preposition
- (B) Syntactical error
- (C) Error in the use of determiner
- (D) None of these

Direction (Q. Nos. 41 – 45) : Find out which part of the following sentences contains an error.

41. (A) The Police
(B) investigated the matter
(C) and upon enquiry
(D) she was found guilty.

42. (A) Now he
(B) has come,
(C) we shall start
(D) the meeting.

43. (A) The girl continued
(B) to be attractive
(C) as long as she
(D) was fourteen years old.
44. (A) Scarcely he had
(B) entered the campus
(C) a terrorist attacked
(D) the office.
45. (A) Supposing
(B) if you are selected,
(C) which branch
(D) will you take up ?
- Direction (Q. Nos. 46 – 50) : Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with suitable linking words.**
46. You have read all the comedies of Shakespeare. Which _____ did you like the most ?
(A) comedy
(B) one
(C) of all
(D) of them
47. The age limit to apply for the post is 26. _____, there is a relaxation of 3 years for SC/ST candidates.
(A) And
(B) Of course
(C) On the other hand
(D) However
48. He could not pay the tuition fees for months together. _____ his name was struck off.
(A) As a result
(B) For which
(C) Obviously
(D) Therefore
49. She wanted to be posted in Delhi. _____, her boss sent her to Mumbai.
(A) Yet
(B) All the same
(C) On the other hand
(D) Consequently
50. Bharat is trying to improve his English, _____ the skill of communication in the language.
(A) specifically
(B) especially
(C) moreover
(D) in addition to

Direction (Q. Nos. 51 – 60) : Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/possessives.

51. I met _____ one-legged man while going to the post office.
(A) a
(B) an
(C) no article
(D) the
52. Hari visited _____ hospital to meet his friend.
(A) no article
(B) the
(C) a
(D) an
53. The Chairman was not happy with _____ explanations.
(A) unsatisfactory
(B) a lot of
(C) a
(D) her
54. The Japanese are _____ brave people.
(A) no article
(B) the
(C) a
(D) no
55. He hit him on _____ head.
(A) his
(B) the
(C) a
(D) none of these
56. What is the word 'science' in the expression 'the first few old science colleges of Odisha' called ?
(A) Adjective
(B) Noun head
(C) Determiner
(D) Classifier
57. What is the word 'half' in the sentence 'Half the population was in distress' called ?
(A) Fraction
(B) Pre determiner
(C) Adjective
(D) Determiner
58. What word class is 'some' in the following sentences ?
Are there any student in the class ?
Yes, there are some.
(A) Quantifier
(B) Pronoun
(C) Determiner
(D) Adjective

59. What is the word 'few' in the sentence 'Her few friends are not to be seen' called ?
- (A) Quantifier
 - (B) Adjective
 - (C) Post determiner
 - (D) Amount word
60. What is 'which' in the sentence 'Which colour do you like most' ?
- (A) Adjective
 - (B) Relative pronoun
 - (C) Wh-determiner
 - (D) Demonstrative
- Direction (Q. Nos. 61 – 65) : Replace the underlined expressions in the following sentences with suitable phrasal verbs.**
61. His dismissal from the party started violent protests and other political complications.
- (A) Set off
 - (B) Set in
 - (C) Brought out
 - (D) Set out
62. You have to work very hard to compensate for your loss.
- (A) Get over
 - (B) Make out
 - (C) Make for
 - (D) Make up
63. The commission is investigating the embezzlement of the public funds.
- (A) Looking on
 - (B) Looking at
 - (C) Looking into
 - (D) Looking for
64. He discarded his bad company and concentrated on his studies.
- (A) Threw down
 - (B) Threw off
 - (C) Gave up
 - (D) Came out of
65. The master dismissed the servant on charges of theft.
- (A) Drove out
 - (B) Kicked out
 - (C) Turned out
 - (D) Turned off

Direction (Q. Nos. 66 - 75) :
Substitute a single word for the following expressions.

66. A person falsely claiming a special knowledge or skill.
(A) Hypocrite
(B) Charlatan
(C) Egoist
(D) Braggart
67. In a state of moral or cultural deterioration.
(A) Decadence
(B) Profligacy
(C) Debilitation
(D) Depravity
68. Favouritism shown to relatives or friends in conferring offices.
(A) Unlawful
(B) Partial
(C) Nepotism
(D) Opinionated
69. A strong dislike for something.
(A) Disdain
(B) Contempt
(C) Abomination
(D) Aversion
70. Not showing enough care or enthusiasm.
(A) Lack-lustre
(B) Lackadaisical
(C) Indolent
(D) Impudent
71. Forecast of the probable course of disease.
(A) Prognosis
(B) Decipher
(C) Ultra sound
(D) Diagnosis
72. One who deals in carpets, curtains, beds, etc.
(A) Confectioner
(B) Cartographer
(C) Haberdasher
(D) Upholsterer
73. An awkward person with rough and unpolished manners.
(A) Stupid
(B) Clown
(C) Idiot
(D) Bumpkin

74. A place for keeping bees.
- (A) Apiary
(B) Aviary
(C) Barns
(D) Sanctuary
75. One who has a special skill in judging food, wine, etc.
- (A) Valetudinarian
(B) Cuisine
(C) Connoisseur
(D) Adroit
- Direction (Q. Nos. 76 – 85) : Find the antonyms of the following.**
76. Prodigal :
- (A) Thrifty
(B) Extravagant
(C) Economical
(D) Temperate
77. Shout :
- (A) Shriek
(B) Twitter
(C) Scale down
(D) Whisper
78. Opaque :
- (A) Labyrinth
(B) Dungeon
(C) Transparent
(D) Translucent
79. Hostile :
- (A) Amiable
(B) Friendly
(C) Hanger on
(D) Apathetic
80. Dolorous :
- (A) Remorseful
(B) Jovial
(C) Candid
(D) Hopeful
81. Philanthropist :
- (A) Misogynist
(B) Misanthrope
(C) Cannibal
(D) Humanitarian
82. Mandatory :
- (A) Optional
(B) Compulsory
(C) Statutory
(D) Liberal

83. Frequent :
- (A) Casual
 - (B) Irregular
 - (C) Unfrequent
 - (D) Occasional

84. Heterodox :
- (A) Agnostic
 - (B) Conformist
 - (C) Atheist
 - (D) Orthodox

85. Prostrate :
- (A) Supine
 - (B) Recumbent
 - (C) Flat
 - (D) Horizontal

Direction (Q. Nos. 86 – 92) : Read the following passages and choose the correct answers to the questions given.

- (a) Past generations, with their ambitions, traditions and ideals, have brought misery and destruction to the world ; perhaps the coming generations, with the right kind of

education, can put an end to the chaos and build a happier social order. If those who are young have the spirit of enquiry, if they are constantly searching out the truth of all things, political and religious, personal and environmental, then youth will have great significance and there is hope for a better world.

86. How do you characterize the author's attitude ?

- (A) Liberal
- (B) Cynical
- (C) Fanatic
- (D) Optimistic

87. How can the coming generation change the world ?

- (A) Dismissing the old ideas and tradition
- (B) With the right kind of education, leading to the spirit of enquiry
- (C) Opposing the political and religious institutions
- (D) By constant soul-searching

(b) Peace is not achieved through any ideology, it does not depend on legislation ; it comes only when we as individuals begin to understand our own psychological process. If we avoid the responsibility of acting individually and wait for some new system to establish peace, we shall merely become the slaves of that system.

88. How can peace be achieved ?

- (A) By legislation
- (B) By a new system
- (C) By understanding our 'own-selves
- (D) By demolishing the old ideologies

89. Does the author insist on :

- (A) Collective effort
- (B) Individual effort
- (C) The continuity of the old tradition
- (D) Following an ideology

90. What kind of 'peace' does the author talk about ?

- (A) Social
- (B) Peace at the individual level
- (C) Spiritual
- (D) Conforming to a set pattern

(c) Order is not following a pattern of life, or following certain systems blindly or openly, but to enquire into ourselves and discover for ourselves ; not to be told, not to be guided, but to unfold in ourselves the real causes of this disorder. So, what are the causes of this chaos, not only in the world outside of us, but also of our own inward psychological confusion which has produced disorder outwardly ?

91. How will you describe the author's attitude ?

- (A) A conventionalist
- (B) Non-conformist
- (C) Ritualistic
- (D) Pacifist

92. What is the author more worried about ?

- (A) The prevailing order
- (B) Searching for a system
- (C) Seeking proper guidance
- (D) Our own inward psychological confusion

Direction (Q. Nos. 93 – 96) : Give the meanings of the following idioms and expressions.

93. A snake in the grass :

- (A) A favourable person
- (B) An unfriendly person
- (C) A cunning harmful person, pretending to be friendly
- (D) In keeping with the system

94. A storm in a tea cup :

- (A) A trivial incident
- (B) Creating an uproar
- (C) Shouting at a small incident
- (D) Disturbance in the atmosphere

95. To make hay while the sun shines :

- (A) To swim with the current
- (B) To become an opportunist
- (C) To do the right thing at the right time
- (D) To take advantage of an opportunity

96. To smell a rat :

- (A) To suspect somebody
- (B) To be suspicious about something
- (C) To feed the poor
- (D) To exploit the situation

Direction (Q. Nos. 97 – 100) : Give the nouns of the following.

97. Feed :

- (A) Fodder
- (B) Feeding
- (C) Feed
- (D) Food

98. Hinder :

- (A) Hindrance
- (B) Hindering
- (C) Hinder
- (D) Hinderation

99. Convert :

- (A) Convert
- (B) Conversion
- (C) Converting
- (D) Conversion

100. Recalcitrant :

- (A) Racalcitration
- (B) Recalcitrate
- (C) Recalcitrant
- (D) Recalcitrance

