

English Sample Paper - 12

SECTION-IA : ENGLISH

Directions (Q. 1-3): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

1. I was (a)/laying down (b)/when the door bell rang. (c)/No error (d).
2. I told the teacher (a)/that the homework set for the day (b)/was too much heavy for us to complete. (c)/No error (d).
3. Someone, they don't know (a) who, knocked at (b)/their door in midnight. (c)/No error (d).

Directions (Q. 4-5): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is italicized. Below are given alternatives to the italicized part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

4. The toddler has a habit of *throwing tantrums*.
(a) expressing emotions
(b) expressing frustrations
(c) expressing happiness
(d) No improvement
5. He *absented* from the meeting.
(a) was absent
(b) absented himself
(c) took absence
(d) No improvement
6. Find the mis-spelt word:
(a) appropriate (b) title
(c) mission (d) passeege

7. Which is the correct spelling?

- (a) bivouck (b) bivouk
(c) bivonac (d) bivouk

Direction (Q. 8-11): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

8. Study of the interaction of people with their environment:
(a) ecology (b) psychology
(c) philosophy (d) geography
9. A list of explanations of rare technical or obsolete words:
(a) dictionary (b) glossary
(c) lexicon (d) catalogue
10. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions:
(a) garage (b) cellar
(c) attic (d) hall
11. Free somebody from blame or guilt:
(a) excuse (b) reprimand
(c) exonerate (d) acquit

Directions (Q. 12-16): In following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

12. Your remarks during discussion added fuel to the fire
(a) got others angry
(b) ignited the fireplace
(c) worsened matters
(d) created warmth all around
13. Why do you fight shy of me?
(a) fight with (b) avoid
(c) embarrass (d) shout at
14. They have latched on to tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.
(a) promoted (b) discovered
(c) exposed (d) explored

15. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him to follow his nose
(a) to find it by himself
(b) to ask someone else
(c) to follow me
(d) to go straight ahead

16. Winning the competition was quite a feather in my cap.
(a) rewarding
(b) an exciting moment
(c) an achievement
(d) a joy for my parents

Directions (Q. 17-18): In the following questions only one out of the four alternatives best expresses the meaning of the given word. Choose the most appropriate alternative.

17. ANNEXURE:
(a) Retirement
(b) Commencement
(c) Attachment
(d) Development

18. ERRAND:
(a) Energy (b) Task
(c) Mistake (d) Blunder

Directions (Q. 19-20): Select the word which has the correct opposite meaning to the word in capital letters from the four given alternatives in the following questions:

19. AMENABLE:
(a) Acquiescent
(b) Distrustful
(c) Inattentive
(d) Unwilling
20. CONSPICUOUS:
(a) Blatant (b) Definite
(c) Obvious (d) Obscure

Directions (Q. 21-24): A passage is given with five questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

The task which Gandhiji undertook was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.

The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such—it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress, Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who 'have' for the benefit of all those who 'have not' so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive, for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

21. The unfinished task of Mahatma Gandhi was:
 - (a) fighting against the foreign power
 - (b) establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society
 - (c) achievement of political freedom
 - (d) None of these
22. Select the best option to complete the sentence.
Gandhi aimed at
 - (a) establishing a non-violent society
 - (b) universal brotherhood
 - (c) achieving political freedom
 - (d) all the above
23. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order:
 - (a) which is based on conciliation and rapprochement

- (b) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people
- (c) which is based on coercion and oppression
- (d) which does not satisfy their basic needs

24. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
 - (a) It is difficult to change the mindset of people towards property.
 - (b) In the egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others.
 - (c) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of maximum freedom for all.
 - (d) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists.
25. Select the synonym of the given word.
Chronic
 - (a) Persistent
 - (b) Common
 - (c) Ordinary
 - (d) Temporary

Directions (26–27): In the following questions, some parts of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No error'.

26. I was shocked to hear (a)/ that her husband (b)/ died of an accident. (c)/ No error (d)
27. The reason for (a)/ his failure is because (b)/ he didn't study at all. (c)/ No error (d)

Directions (28–29): In the following questions, the sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the

four and mark it by selecting the appropriate option.

28. Virat Kohli added another feather his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.
(a) in (b) to
(c) into (d) on
29. Only when failed, the army resorted to force.
(a) efforts
(b) arrests
(c) persuasions
(d) manipulations

Directions (30–31): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the word similar in meaning to the word given.

30. Pernicious
(a) Beneficial
(b) Dangerous
(c) Innocuous
(d) Advantageous
31. Stringent
(a) Annoying (b) Revengeful
(c) Incidental (d) Rigorous

Directions (32–33): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the word opposite in meaning to the word given.

32. Vexatious
(a) Calamitous
(b) Treachery
(c) Soothing
(d) Pliable
33. Burgeon
(a) Bolster (b) Shrivell
(c) Mount (d) Amplify

Directions (34–35): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

34. Live from hand to mouth
(a) Filthy rich people
(b) To be dependent on others
(c) To have enough money to live on and nothing extra
(d) Living in miserable conditions

35. To face the music
(a) To bear the consequences
(b) To disparage someone
(c) To be hard of hearing
(d) To enjoy a musical concert

Directions (36–37): Improve the bold part of the sentence.

36. He thanked me for what **he** had done for his wife.
(a) had done
(b) had been done
(c) have been done
(d) No improvement
37. Hardly nothing was offered to the victims of the earthquake.
(a) Hardly something
(b) Hardly anything
(c) Hardly little
(d) No improvement

Directions (38–39): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which is the best substitute of the phrase.

38. Killing of one's own child
(a) Foeticide (b) Filicide
(c) Infanticide (d) Lupicide
39. A lover of work
(a) Oenophile
(b) Technophile
(c) Romanophile
(d) Ergophile

Directions (40–41): In the following questions, four words are given out of which one word is incorrectly spelt. Select the incorrectly spelt word.

40. (a) Impression
(b) Personnal
(c) Terrorism
(d) Illiterate
41. (a) Stupefaction
(b) Preferential
(c) Surveillance
(d) Detrimental

Directions (42–43): These questions below consist of a set of labelled sentences. Out of the four options given, select the most logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph.

42. P. It has been the handmaid of the ruling class.

Q. Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education.

R. Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power.

S. It is an old saying that knowledge is power.

- (a) SQPR (b) PRQS
(c) SRQP (d) PSQR

43. P. This is despite the fact that there is a rampant migration of rural families to urban centres.

Q. Generally the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are inbuilt in the urban life.

R. Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered.

S. India is a country of villages.

- (a) QRSP (b) RPQS
(c) SRQP (d) QPRS

44. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice. The residents celebrated Diwali.
(a) Celebration of Diwali was done by the residents.
(b) Diwali has been celebrated by the residents.
(c) Diwali was celebrated by the residents.
(d) Diwali is celebrated by the residents.

45. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same

sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The foreman said to his workers
“I cannot pay you higher wages.”

- (a) The foreman warned his workers that he cannot pay them higher wages.
- (b) The foreman told his workers that he could not pay them higher wages.
- (c) The foreman told his workers that they could not be paid higher wages.
- (d) The foreman forbid his workers to pay higher wages.

Directions (46–50): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

It is not ... (46) ... to ignore all allegations of both capturing and rigging as murmurs of ... (47) ... losers. ... (48) ... have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been ... (49) ... by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to ... (50) ... practices.

- 46. (a) realistic
(b) reliable
(c) required
(d) essential
- 47. (a) rational
(b) disgruntled
(c) huge
(d) idealist
- 48. (a) Instances
(b) Sources
(c) Reasons
(d) Ideas
- 49. (a) decided (b) safeguarded
(c) rejuvenated (d) threatened
- 50. (a) significant (b) rare
(c) unjust (d) usual

SECTION-IA : ENGLISH

1. (b) Lie (lies, lying, lay, lain) = to put yourself in a flat position.

Hence, lying down.....should be used here.

2. (d)

3. (c) Here, it is preposition related error.

Hence, their door at midnightshould be used.

4. (b) expressing frustrations.

5. (b) Absent yourself from something = to not go to or be in a place where you are expected to be.

6. (d) 'Passeege' is incorrect. The correct word is passage. Hence option (d).

7. (c) The correctly spelt word is – bivouac which means a temporary camp for soldiers or mountaineers. Hence option (c).

8. (a) ecology

9. (b) glossary

10. (b) cellar

11. (c) exonerate

12. (c) Add fuel to the fire = to make worse.

13. (b) Fight shy of something = to be unwilling to accept something or do something and to try to avoid it.

14. (a) Latch on to something = to understand an idea or what somebody is saying; to become attached to somebody/ something; to develop a strong interest in something.

15. (a) Follow your nose = to go straight forward; to be guided by your sense of smell.

16. (a) A feather in your cap = an action that you can be proud of.

17. (c) ANNEXURE (Noun): To add or include, especially to incorporate; to add new territories into an existing country by way of conquest or attach new and additional matter to a letter, project report or other documents, appendix.

Please refer to the Annexure for further clarifications.

Its synonym: (c) Attachment (Noun): Something added or joined to facilitate the user.

(a) Retirement (Noun): The time when one has finished one's working life.

(b) Commencement (V erb): Beginning, starting, initial stage.

(d) Development (Verb): Growth, a new product or invention.

18. (b) ERRAND (Noun): A short trip, often done on someone else's behalf, to collect goods. An assignment or job that is done for someone else for a payment.

In England, young boys run errands to earn some pocket money.

Its synonym: (b) Task (Noun): A piece of work to be done.

(a) Energy (Noun): Active power, force, vigour.

(c) Mistake (Verb): An error, to understand wrongly, to misunderstand.

(d) Blunder (Verb): To make a foolish error.

19. (d) AMENABLE (Adjective): Ready to be guided or influenced, easy to control, easily persuaded, responsive.

Its antonym: (d) Unwilling (Adjective): Reluctant, not wanting.

(a) Acquiescent (Adjective): To comply, a formal word meaning to agree without objection.

(b) Distrustful (Adjective): To have no belief or confidence in, doubt, suspicion.

(c) Inattentive (Adjective): Not paying attention, neglectful.

20. (d) CONSPICUOUS (Adjective): Easily seen, very noticeable, attracting attention, obvious.

Its antonym: (d) Obscure (Adjective): Dark, Not clear in meaning,

(a) Blatant (Adjective): Very obvious, shameless, and glaringly evident.

(b) Definite (Adjective): To give the exact meaning of, fixed, certain, clear, not doubtful.

(c) Obvious (Adjective): Easily seen or understood, plain.

21. (b) Establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society

22. (d) All the above

23. (c) Which is based on coercion and oppression.

24. (d) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji's pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists.

25. (a) Chronic/Persistent: (of an illness) persisting for a long time or constantly recurring, continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period.

26. (c) In the given sentence part (c) has an error. To correct the sentence use 'died in' in place of 'died of'.

27. (b) In the given sentence part (b) has an error. To correct the sentence use 'that' in place of 'because'.

28. (b) Add a feather to one's cap (idiomatic expression): to gain success, achievement and accomplishment.

29. (c) Persuasion (Noun): the act of convincing.

30. (b) Pernicious/Dangerous (Adjective): harmful; damaging.

Sentence → The pernicious influences of the mass media.

31. (d) Stringent/Rigorous (Adjective): strict; firm; rigid.

Sentence → Stringent laws can work wonders.

32. (c) Opposite of Vexations is Soothing (Adjective): having a gently calming effect.

Sentence → She put on some soothing music.

33. (b) Opposite of Burgeon is Shrink (Verb): Wrinkle; wither; shrink.

Sentence → The flowers simply shrivelled up.

34. (c) To have enough money to live on and nothing extra.

Sentence → He belongs to an ordinary family. He lives from hand to mouth.

35. (a) To bear the consequences.

Sentence → Amardeep did not do his homework and so, he faced the music.

36. (a) For improvement of sentence use 'had done' in place of 'have done'.

37. (b) For improvement of sentence use 'hardly anything' in place of 'hardly nothing'.

38. (b) Best substitute of the sentence is Filicide (Noun): a person who kills their son or daughter.

39. (d) Best substitute of the sentence is Ergophile (Noun): a person who loves to work.

40. (b) Correctly spelt word → Personnel.

41. (c) Correctly spelt word → Surveillance.

42. (c) Logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph → SRQP

43. (c) Logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph → SRQP

44. (c) Passive/Active Voice
Diwali was celebrated by the residents.

Active voice of simple past tense.

45. (b) Indirect/Direct Speech

The foreman told his workers that he could not pay them higher wages.

Direct speech of an assertive sentence which consists of a modal verb.

46. (a) Best option for blank → Realistic (Adjective): sensible; commonsensical.

47. (b) Best option for blank → Disgruntled (Adjective): dissatisfied; resentful.