

# English Sample Paper - 14

## 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 and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors. Your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

1. Raghu came out of the bathroom (a)/ with a towel (b)/in the hand. (c)/No error (d).
2. Neither the girl nor her parents (a)/ was present (b)/to receive the award. (c)/No error (d).
3. College girls seldom wear (a)/sarees these days, (b)/do they? (c)/No error (d).

Directions (Q. 4-6): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined 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. One of my neighbours will sell his house who is going abroad.  
(a) One of my neighbours will who is going abroad sell his house.  
(b) One who is going abroad of my neighbours will sell his house.  
(c) One of my neighbours who is going abroad will sell his house.  
(d) No improvement
5. There are many species of parakeets in India, the recognizable being the Rose-ringed parakeet.

- (a) more recognizable  
(b) more recognized  
(c) most recognizable  
(d) No improvement

6. You cannot pass as long as you study.  
(a) provided  
(b) unless  
(c) less  
(d) No improvement

Directions (Q. 7-11): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

People tend to (7) possessions, sometimes without being aware of doing so. Indeed they get a (8) surprise when they find something useful. Those who never have to change house become (9) collectors of clutter. They leave (10) objects in drawers, cupboards and attics for years. They (11) believe that they may need those very things one day.

7. (a) mass (b) lose  
(c) discard (d) amass
8. (a) pleasant (b) stunning  
(c) frustrating (d) disgusting
9. (a) indiscriminate (b) useless  
(c) happy (d) organised
10. (a) underserving (b) unwanted  
(c) useful (d) unholy
11. (a) silently (b) vaguely  
(c) earnestly (d) quietly

Directions (Q. 12-14): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

12. Of late the number of literates \_\_\_\_\_ gone up.  
(a) is (b) had  
(c) have (d) has
13. Please make yourself \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
(a) with (b) at  
(c) in (d) on
14. Keep your dog \_\_\_\_\_ the flower beds. It may damage the flowers.  
(a) out (b) from  
(c) beside (d) off

Directions (Q. 15-16): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words sentence.

15. A pole or beam used as a temporary support:  
(a) Scaffold (b) Prop  
(c) Lean-to (d) Rafter
16. One who studies the art of gardening:  
(a) Agriculturist (b) Horticulturist  
(c) Gardener (d) Botanist

Directions (Q. 17-18): In the following questions, choose the word which has the correct opposite meaning, from the four given alternatives, to the word given in capital letters.

17. ACCORD:  
(a) Disagreement  
(b) Welcome  
(c) Disrespect  
(d) Conformity
18. INFIRMITY:  
(a) Employment  
(b) Indisposition  
(c) Strength  
(d) Weakness

Directions (Q. 19-20): In the following questions, only one out of the four alternatives best expresses the meaning of the given word. Choose the most appropriate alternative.

19. LOQUACIOUS

- (a) Talkative (b) Slow  
(c) Content (d) Unclear

20. VINDICTIVE

- (a) Imaginative (b) Accusative  
(c) Spiteful (d) Aggressive

Directions (Q. 21-25): In the following questions you have one passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage

The great sage once had a group of disciples. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned. There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage pondered over this for a long time. But he also knew that if he did not pass on this secret verse, it could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, "I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse, or test your powers vainly." He then called all the disciples together and said, "I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and come back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things."

So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than others, they came across a dead tiger on the way. It was huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple

stopped and said to the other, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher has taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead." The others would not believe him and he said "I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life." But the other disciples said, "do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do."

But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples scrambled up to the topmost branches of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe. "Its working," cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him.

The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, "Now you see what can happen if you don't use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you." With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back to life. The sage then taught the verse to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do good. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge and learning only for doing good.

21. What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse?

- (a) Not to share it with others  
(b) Not to practise it on animals  
(c) Not to use it to prove his superiority  
(d) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse

22. Why was the sage proud of his disciples?

- (a) Because they never misused their knowledge

- (b) Because they were very friendly with each other  
(c) Because they were very obedient  
(d) Because they were very brilliant

23. Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the highest branches of the tree?

- (a) Because they did not know the secret verse  
(b) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance  
(c) Because they felt their lives were in danger  
(d) Because they did not approve of the behaviour of one of their fellows

24. Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage?

- (a) He wanted them to be eliminated  
(b) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse  
(c) He did not want to teach them anything more  
(d) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely

25. What message is conveyed in the passage?

- (a) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to others before he dies  
(b) Knowledge and learning should never be misused  
(c) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples  
(d) None of these

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. Ritika decided to get up early (a)/ to wear a nice dress (b)/ and visit her aunt. (c)/ No error (d)

27. The student asked me if (a)/ I knew that Kalidas was the greater (b)/ than any other poet. (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. It is mainly due to Peter's lethargy that the plan fell ..... .  
(a) off (b) through  
(c) in (d) out
29. Mother shall return ..... an hour.  
(a) in (b) after  
(c) during (d) within

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

30. Surreptitious  
(a) Hesitation (b) Secret  
(c) Impious (d) Artless
31. Inanition  
(a) Lethargy (b) Offensive  
(c) Vaccilating (d) Grasping

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

32. Imbroglio  
(a) Misery (b) Censure  
(c) Composure (d) Dilemma
33. Bequest  
(a) Accord  
(b) Damage  
(c) Complex  
(d) Withdraw

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. Adam's ale  
(a) Gift (b) Food  
(c) Water (d) Belongings
35. At one's wits end  
(a) A man of ability  
(b) At the last moment  
(c) To get puzzled  
(d) Undecided controversy

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

36. I had not completed my project so I thought I was done with when the manager asked me to hand it in.  
(a) done for  
(b) done in  
(c) done on  
(d) No improvement
37. Rohan was upset and sopped up his food while his cousins ate heartily.  
(a) Picked out  
(b) Picked on  
(c) Picked at  
(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. To give up a throne voluntarily  
(a) Archer (b) Bigot  
(c) Abdicate (d) Delegate
39. Words written on the tomb of a person  
(a) Epigram  
(b) Epitome  
(c) Epicure  
(d) Epitaph

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) Accurate (b) Business  
(c) Sedentary (d) Jewellery
41. (a) Chaufer (b) Committee  
(c) Vaterinary (d) Repentance

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. They never desert us even when all fair weather friends have deserted us.  
Q. Books are never failing friends.  
R. They dispel the dark clouds of gloom from our minds and

increase our happiness if we are already happy.

- S. Through the ages, the scriptures and other great books have provided, immeasurable solace to the wounded and strife torn humanity.  
(a) QRSP (b) PRSQ  
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS
43. P. When the robber was near her bed, she stood up suddenly, brandishing the knife.  
Q. One night the robber did enter her room but Lakshmi did not make any sound.  
R. She just kept a tight hold of the knife and pretended to be sound asleep.  
S. The robber was taken aback and with a loud cry, he ran out.  
(a) SQRP (b) PRQS  
(c) QRPS (d) PSQR
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. I will write an essay.  
(a) An essay will have been written by me.  
(b) An essay will be written by me.  
(c) An essay has been written by me.  
(d) An essay had been written by me.
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. Neha said, "Need I write a letter?"  
(a) Neha asked if she have to write a letter.  
(b) Neha asked if she had been writing a letter.

- (c) Neha asked of writing a letter.  
 (d) Neha asked if she had to write a letter.

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.

The quest for a ... (46) ... life engrosses every human being on this earth. Everyman tends to define a happy life in a ... (47) ... individualistic fashion. ... (48) ... have attempted to define a happy life in various terms. Hedonists have a ... (49) ... notion that happiness lies in the ... (50) ... of physical appetites.

46. (a) simple (b) sad  
 (c) happy (d) real  
 47. (a) distinctly (b) identically  
 (c) similar (d) serious  
 48. (a) Professors (b) Thinkers  
 (c) Researchers (d) Scientists  
 49. (a) complex (b) distinct  
 (c) varied (d) simple  
 50. (a) gratification  
 (b) simplification  
 (c) purification  
 (d) identification

## Answers with Explanations

### SECTION-IA : ENGLISH

1. (c) It is not proper to use 'the' before the part of body. Hence, in his hand....should be used here.
2. (b) When we use correlative neither .....nor, the verb agrees according to the number and person of the nearest subject.
3. (c) Here Negative question tag i.e., 'do not they' should be used.
4. (c) House is not going abroad. Hence, position of relative pronoun is incorrect.
5. (c) Article 'the' is used before the superlative degree.
6. (b) Unless = used to say that something can happen only in a particular situation.
7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (b)  
 11. (c)  
 12. (d) has  
 13. (b) at  
 14. (d) off  
 15. (b) Prop  
 16. (b) Horticulturist  
 17. (a) ACCORD (Verb/ Noun): To agree or come to an understanding. A legal or a formal agreement between two or more persons, organizations, or countries, etc., that binds them for their mutual benefit and welfare.  
 His account of the accident accords with that of the police investigation.  
 No accord could be reached between the warring factions and fighting continued.
- Its antonym - (a) Disagreement (Noun): To differ, to have differences of opinion, quarrel.  
 Serious disagreement within the family members led to the closing down of a flourishing business.  
 (b) Welcome (Noun): Happily greeting or receiving someone, good reception, that creates a feeling of being wanted or pleasure.  
 We must now welcome our chief guest.  
 (c) Disrespect (Noun): Rudeness, failure to behave in a courteous manner, lacking regard.  
 In our culture, showing disrespect to elders is unpardonable.  
 (d) Conformity (Noun): Behaviour or manner of dealing which adheres to

the accepted norms of society, obedience to the laws of a country.

Our actions should be in conformity with the normally accepted practices of the society we live in.

18. (c) INFIRMITY (Noun): Weakness, illness or feebleness due to prolonged sickness or old age. Lacking the strength or vigour to work. A sickly or feeble feeling.

Old age brings with it some infirmities which medical science cannot overcome.

Its antonym: (c) Strength (Noun): Might or force that enables one to use body power to carry out a task.

Athletes need a lot of strength and stamina to win the marathon.

(a) Employment (Noun): Occupation, vocation, job or work.

A good number of educated youths do not have the right kind of employment.

(b) Indisposition (Noun): Not great or serious but only a small or light illness that prevents one from attending to one's regular duties.

A slight indisposition prevented him from playing in today's important hockey match against their arch rivals.

(e) Weakness (Noun): Lack of strength, or stamina or power to carry out a task with vigour and determination.

19. (a) LOQUACIOUS (Adjective): Talkative; talking too much.

I am unable to get away from my loquacious neighbour easily.

Its synonym: (a) Talkative: Fond of talking or speaking.

(b) Slow (Adjective): Not fast or quick.

(c) Content (Noun): Satisfied, pleased; not wanting more than what one already has.

(d) Unclear (Adjective): Not easy to hear, see or understand; not bright.

20. (c) VINDICTIVE (Adjective): Revengeful; spiteful; trying to harm or upset someone or intending to cause harm.

His vindictive nature compelled many of his good friends to leave him.

Its synonym: (c) Spiteful (Adjective): Desiring or intending to cause disappointment or harm to another.

(a) Imaginative (Adjective): Possessing a good power or skill to imagine; being innovative.

(b) Accusative (Adjective): Bringing charges against someone.

(d) Aggressive (Adjective): Always ready to attack, quarrelsome.

21. (d) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse.

22. (d) Because they were very brilliant.

23. (c) Because they felt their lives were in danger.

24. (d) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unwisely.

25. (b) Knowledge and learning should never be misused.

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

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

28. (b) Fall Through: to not be completed or not happen.

Sentence → Our plans fell through because of lack of money.

29. (d) Within: before a particular period of time has passed.

30. (b) Surreptitious/Secret (Adjective): done secretly; hidden; furtive.

Sentence → She sneaked a surreptitious glance at her watch.

31. (a) Inanition/Lethargy (Noun): The state of not having any energy or enthusiasm for doing things, listlessness; inertia.

Sentence → After a period of enforced inanition, she found a new job.

32. (c) Opposite of Imbroglia is

Composure (Noun): the state of being calm and in control of your feelings or behaviour; self control; tranquillity.

Sentence → Russia became anxious to withdraw its soldiers from the Syria imbroglia.

33. (d) Opposite of Bequest is

Withdraw (Verb): to stop giving or offering something. Its correct antonym should be withdrawal.

Sentence → He left a bequest to each of his grandchildren.

34. (c) Adam's ale: water; aqua.

Sentence → A waitress asked him what he wanted to drink and he said, 'Adam's Ale.'

35. (c) At one's wits end: to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next; to get puzzled.

Sentence → Scientists are at their wits end as to why the whale had swum to the shore.

36. (a) For improvement of sentence use 'done for' in place of 'done with'.

37. (c) For improvement of sentence use 'picked at' in place of 'picked up'.

38. (c) Best substitute of the sentence is Abdicate (Verb): to give up being King or Queen.

The Queen abdicated in favour of her son.

39. (d) Best substitute of the sentence is Epitaph (Noun): a short piece of writing about someone who is dead, often carved on their grave.

Several epitaphs from the past have been preserved in the cathedral.

40. (c) Correctly spelt word → Sedentary.

41. (a) Correctly spelt word → Chauffeur.

42. (d) Logical order of the sentences to form a coherent paragraph → QPRS.

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

44. (b) Passive/Active Voice.

An essay will be written by me.

45. (d) Indirect/Direct Speech

Neha asked if she had to write a letter.

46. (c) Best option for blank → happy

47. (a) Best option for blank → distinctly.

48. (b) Best option for blank → thinkers.

49. (d) Best option for blank → simple.

50. (a) Best option for blank → gratification.