

PRACTICE TEST PAPER - 2
Test of English Language

Directions (1-10) : 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 the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Sunil refused to admit that (1) / he did not know (2) / what to operate (3) / the new machine. (4) / No error (5)
2. They waited patient (1) / for the chairman's speech (2) / to end in order (3) / to begin the discussion. (4) / No error (5)
3. On his next (1) / official visit to Delhi (2) / the plans to (3) / visit his old colleagues. (4) / No error (5)
4. He has refused (1) / not to take (2) / the promotion although (3) / he is eligible. (4) / No error (5)
5. We were so late (1) / than the meeting (2) / was almost over (3) / when we arrived. (4) / No error (5)
6. All this documents (1) / have been destroyed (2) / in the fire (3) / which occurred last month. (4) / No error (5)
7. Mr. Gupta insisted (1) / that he was (2) / fully prepare (3) / to present the proposal. (4) / No error (5)
8. Arjun was (1) / not selected (2) / for the post (3) / inspite his hard work. (4) / No error (5)
9. The decision to open (1) / offices in Shimla (2) were taken at (3) / the last Board meeting. (4) / No error (5)
10. There has been (1) / a fall from (2) / the profits of (3) / our company recently. (4) / No error (5)

Directions (11-12) : 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) i.e. 'No correction required' as the answer.

11. The bank has not succeeded **to recovery** the bad loan despite its efforts.
(1) to recover off (2) the recovery from
(3) in recovering (4) from recovery

- (5) No correction required
12. His written presentation is **very differently** from the oral presentation.
- (1) so differently (2) more difference
(3) much difference (4) quite different
(5) No correction required
13. They have **supply to us** with inferior quality machines this time.
- (1) supplied us (2) supplied from us
(3) supply us (4) being supplied
(5) No correction required
14. **On behalf** of the staff the Director presented a bouquet to retiring employee.
- (1) On behalf off (2) From behalf of
(3) On behalf of (4) With behalf of
(5) No correction required
15. Africa is one of **the biggest producer** of oil in the world.
- (1) the biggest producers (2) a bigger producer
(3) a big producer (4) too biggest producer
(5) No correction required

Directions (16-30) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in **bold** to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Badal and Rajmal lived side by side and had their shops in a busy market place. Although his goods sold quickly Rajmal **made** just enough to sustain himself and his family as he often allowed the needy to buy goods and pay for them later. One day Rajmal decided to go on a pilgrimage with his family. However, he did not want to take the little money he had **accumulated** with him. "There may be thieves along the way. I shall also need some money to get my business **running** again when I return, I think I should leave my savings with Badal. He is a rich man so I can trust him." Rajmal went to Badal and requested him to keep his savings with his life till Rajmal's return.

Six months later when Rajmal returned he went to Badal with some sweets and began to talk about the trip. Badal said, "I have no time to listen to your story now, I am too busy." "All right I will come another day but give me the savings I entrusted to you." "You gave me no money". Badal shouted "if you want me to pay for the sweets you brought, I will, but you did not leave any money with me". A small crowd gathered around. They knew Rajmal to be an honest person and he was well liked. On the other hand, he had just returned from his trip and may be being embarrassed to borrow money, he was trying to get money through this **means**. Unable to decide whom to believe, both men were taken before the kind. He listened to everyone. One by one and then closed his eyes and pondered deeply. "Why else was with you when you handed over your savings?", he asked Rajmal "No one sir", Rajmal replied. "But you must produce witness" the king insisted. "There was no one there except a few parrots". Rajmal said in

despair . “ Then bring a parrot to me. One of my courtiers can understand their language. We shall learn the truth.” Rajmal left to bring back a parrot. The crowd began to mutter. How can anyone understand the language of a parrot?” But, the kind began to speak to Badal, “Rajmal is taking a long time to return”, “Oh, he will taken at least two hours each way although I am sure he has run away”, was Badal’s reply. The kind said nothing. Five hours later Rajmal arrived in tears having been unable to capture a single parrot. The king however ordered his guards to imprison Badal. “How could you have known how long it would take him to return if you did not know the spot where Rajmal had entrusted the money to you? You will return your friend’s money at once!” Rajmal bowed and praised the king for his wisdom.

16. Why did Rajmal not take his savings with him on the pilgrimage?
- He wanted Badal to use the money to look after his business while he was away
 - He feared that it might be stolen during the pilgrimage
 - His savings would be too heavy to carry
- Only b
 - Only c
 - Both a and b
 - All a, b and c
 - None of these
17. Why was Rajmal not wealthy ?
- He could not sell many of his goods since they were of inferior quality
 - The price of his goods was too high for the poor to afford
 - He spent all his money buying his family expensive gifts
 - He allowed poor customers to pay him when they could afford to
 - He spent most of his money on going for pilgrimages
18. Which of the following can be said about Badal?
- He was true friend to Rajmal
 - He was greedy but poor
 - He had a poor memory and forgot that Rajmal had left his savings with him
 - He did not like sweets
 - He was a shopkeeper
19. Which of the following describes the king?
- He depended on his courtiers to make all his decisions
 - He was wise
 - He was sleepy
 - He was soft hearted and easily influenced by tears
 - He could understand many languages even that of birds
20. Why did the king ask Rajmal to bring back a parrot?
- To give Rajmal an opportunity to run away because he felt sorry for him
 - To provide the crowd with some entertainment
 - To test the courtier’s ability to understand the parrot’s language
 - To question the parrot
 - None of these

21. Why was the crowd whispering?
- (1) They wanted Rajmal to be punished for falsely accusing his friend
 - (2) They were betting on whether Rajmal would run away
 - (3) They were trying to get the king to listen to them but he refused
 - (4) They were trying to guess which courtier could understand the language of the parrot
 - (5) None of these
22. Why did the people take Rajmal and Badal to the king?
- (a) Feeling sorry for Rajmal they wanted the king to punish Badal and donate some money to Rajmal
 - (b) They were embarrassed because two friends were threatening each other
 - (c) They could not decide who was telling the truth and wanted the king to settle the argument
- (1) Only a (2) Only b
- (3) Only c (4) Both a and b
- (5) None of these
23. Which of the following **is not** true in the context of the passage?
- (1) Rajmal trusted Badal to keep his money safe
 - (2) Rajmal wanted Badal to pay him for the sweets
 - (3) Badal and Rajmal were neighbours
 - (4) The king punished the real culprit
 - (5) Badal tried to cheat Rajmal out of his savings.
24. Why did Rajmal give his savings to Badal for safekeeping ?
- (1) Badal convinced him to do so
 - (2) He wanted Badal to look after the needs of his family while he was away
 - (3) He did not trust his family with the savings
 - (4) He thought that since Badal was a rich man he would not steal the money
25. Why did the king conclude that Badal was guilty?
- (1) Rajmal produced a witness in court for the king to question, even though it was only a parrot
 - (2) The king was influenced by his subjects good opinion about Rajmal
 - (3) The king felt sorry for Rajmal because he was poor
 - (4) Since Badal could estimate the time of Rajmal's return, it meant that he knew where Rajmal had given him his savings
 - (5) None of these

Directions (26-28) : Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

26. **RUNNING**

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Jogging | (2) escaping |
| (3) standing | (4) controlling |
| (5) functioning | |

27. **MADE**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (1) built | (2) earned |
| (3) fixed | (4) prepared |
| (5) established | |

28. **MEANS**

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) method | (2) unkind |
| (3) averages | (4) signs |
| (5) promises | |

Directions (29-30) : Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

29. **ACCUMULATED**

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (1) deposited | (2) saved |
| (3) stolen | (4) lost |
| (5) removed | |

30. **DESPAIR**

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (1) humility | (2) hope |
| (3) discourage | (4) success |
| (5) anger | |

Directions (31 – 35) : In each sentence below, four words printed in **bold** type are given. These are numbered as (1), (2), (3) and (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 above types, the answer is (5), i.e. 'All correct'.

31. There were **several** (1)/ **illegal** (2)/ **commercial**(3) / establishments in that **locality** (4) / All correct (5)
32. He has **promised** (1) / to **ensure** (2) / that legal **action** (3)/ is taken **again** (4) / the guilty person. All correct (5)
33. A meeting has been **scheduled** (1) / to **discuss** (2) / that **recent** (3) / **developments**. (4) / All correct (5)
34. In our **opinion** (1) / his **performance** (2) / during the **involved** (3) / year has been **excellent**. (4) / All correct (5)

35. Since (1) / he is **abroad** (2) / his brother is in **charge** (3) / of sales **activitys**. (4) / All correct (5)

Directions (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) The man however stopped and worked with the soldiers till the job was completed and said, “ Colonel, next time you have too few men send for me, I shall be happy to help”.
- (b) A man passing by asked, “Sir, why don’t you help the soldiers?”
- (c) During a war a commander and his soldiers were given some construction work.
- (d) That man who volunteered was George Washington and he was the President of the United States.
- (e) “Can’t you see I am a Colonel?” the commander replied.
- (f) Though the soldiers were too few, the commander only gave orders but did nothing to help.
36. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?
(1) a (2) b
(3) c (4) d
(5) e
37. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?
(1) a (2) b
(3) c (4) d
(5) e
38. Which of the following is the **SIXTH (LAST)** sentence after rearrangement?
(1) a (2) b
(3) c (4) d
(5) e
39. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?
(1) f (2) e
(3) d (4) c
(5) b
40. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?
(1) a (2) c
(3) d (4) e
(5) f

Directions (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.

Daring leadership was (41) of Akbar, who was perhaps the most powerful ruler India has ever (42). When he was born his father was (43) poor that he did not have money to celebrate. So he broke a pod of musk. (44) it among his followers and said “ I hope my son’s fame (45) throughout the world (46) the smell of musk which fills this tent!” Akbar (47) learnt to read but had an exceptional memory and enquiring mind. He could memorize religious texts and would (48) scholars by quoting long passages from them. He designed such an (49) administrative system to run his empire, that some of its features are seen even (50).

41. (1) common (2) capable
(3) characterize (4) value
(5) typical
42. (1) decided (2) owned
(3) known (4) shown
(5) grown
43. (1) enough (2) so
(3) such (4) too
(5) more
44. (1) ordered (2) feast
(3) divide (4) distributed
(5) gave
45. (1) stretch (2) covers
(3) spreads (4) moves
(5) seen
46. (1) like (2) different
(3) before (4) equally
(5) slowly
47. (1) often (2) although
(3) never (4) once
(5) besides
48. (1) search (2) display
(3) argue (4) astonish
(5) punish
49. (1) artificial (2) unjust
(3) efficient (4) inferior
(5) ordinary

50. (1) today (2) tomorrow
(3) present (4) future
(5) recent

ANSWERS

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (3) | 11. (3) | 21. (4) | 31. (2) | 41. (5) |
| 2. (1) | 12. (4) | 22. (3) | 32. (4) | 42. (3) |
| 3. (5) | 13. (1) | 23. (2) | 33. (5) | 43. (2) |
| 4. (2) | 14. (5) | 24. (4) | 34. (3) | 44. (4) |
| 5. (2) | 15. (1) | 25. (4) | 35. (4) | 45. (3) |
| 6. (1) | 16. (1) | 26. (5) | 36. (2) | 46. (1) |
| 7. (3) | 17. (4) | 27. (2) | 37. (3) | 47. (3) |
| 8. (4) | 18. (5) | 28. (1) | 38. (4) | 48. (4) |
| 9. (3) | 19. (2) | 29. (4) | 39. (1) | 49. (3) |
| 10. (2) | 20. (5) | 30. (2) | 40. (1) | 50. (1) |

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