

PRACTICE TEST PAPER NO. 3

English Language

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-8): Fill the blanks:

1. Your _____ will _____ all the benefits you derived from your hard work.
(a) Patience, delete (b) possessiveness, enhance
(c) carelessness, nullify (d) apathy, increase
2. Nine members have _____ about the decision, but the tenth one view it _____.
(a) solution, critically (b) consensus, similarly
(c) disagreement, collectively (d) agreement, differently
3. In case you have _____ his feelings, you must _____ to him.
(a) hurt, apologize (b) evoked, surrender
(c) touched, talk (d) offended, appeal
4. The recent _____ in oil-prices has given an unexpected additional _____ to the cost – spiral.
(a) slump, drawback (b) cut, blow
(c) rise, twist (d) development, cut
5. Transforming _____ bureaucracies into dynamic, customer- driven organizations is _____ under any circumstances.
(a) ideal, essential (b) lazy, undesirable
(c) inefficient, challenging (d) civilized, ineffective
6. As he was the century's _____ man of science, his _____ was universally mourned.
(a) wealthiest, experiment (b) greatest, death
(c) happiest, accepted (d) oldest, invention
7. The issues could be _____ amicably only because of his _____ handling of the situation.
(a) dropped, haphazard (b) raised, careful
(c) discussed, enthusiastic (d) resolved, tactful
8. There are _____ examples to prove that the PM _____ warmly with the masses.
(a) various, meeting (b) several, behaves
(c) illustrious, charms (d) many, interacts

Directions (Q. Nos. 9-15): Select the appropriate one from the alternatives to replace the bold words to correct the sentence.

9. India's outlook on the world is **composing of** these various elements.
(a) is composed of (b) is composed by
(c) is composing with (d) has been composing at
10. He could not give a/an **good explanation for** his extraordinary behaviour.
(a) account for (b) be satisfied with
(c) provide evidence (d) count on
11. He told us the story **in a nutshell**.
(a) in the nutshell (b) putting it in a nut
(c) in nutshell (d) No correction required
12. His suggestions were to so **trivial and hence** nobody took any cognizance of them.
(a) so trivial that and have (b) very trivial and hence to
(c) too trivial to and hence (d) very trivial and hence
13. His brother **is working** in this factory since 1970.
(a) was working (b) worked
(c) has been working (d) No correction required
14. I could achieve success through **conscious efforts**.
(a) efforts made with critical awareness
(b) tremendous efforts
(c) efforts done after gaining consciousness
(d) efforts done after being awakened
15. **If the room had been brighter**, I would have been able to read for a while before bed-time.
(a) If the room was brighter (b) If rooms are brighter
(c) Had the room brighter (d) No correction required

Directions (Q. Nos. 16-20) : Read each sentence to find out if there is any grammatical error in it. If there is any error, it will be only in one part of the sentence. The alphabet of that part is your answer. (Disregard punctuation errors, if any)

16. The gentleman (a) together with his (b) wife and children (c) were drowned. (d)
17. I complemented (a) him for (b) his brilliant successes in the (c) examination. (d)
18. Naren can not (a) decide as to which (b) course he should do (c) after obtaining his Degree. (d)
19. There will be (a) increased emphasis on (b) heavy industry in planning. (c) No error. (d)
20. He tried as he could (a) Naveen did not (b) succeed in getting (c) his car to start up. (d).

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-26): In each of the following questions, select from amongst the four alternatives, the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

21. RECOMPENSE

- (a) reward
- (b) help
- (c) praise
- (d) thank

22. QUALM

- (a) crisis
- (b) scruple
- (c) altercation
- (d) attribute

23. LICENTIOUS

- (a) libertine
- (b) loafer- type
- (c) criminal
- (d) freelance

24. PIOUS

- (a) pure
- (b) pretentious
- (c) clean
- (d) devout

25. CREDENTIALS

- (a) principles
- (b) dependability
- (c) capacity to return loans
- (d) trustworthiness

26. AUDACIOUS

- (a) manifest
- (b) obvious
- (c) venture
- (d) daring

Directions (Q. Nos. 27-32): In each of the following questions select from amongst the four alternatives, the word most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

27. DISPARAGE

- (a) please
- (b) praise
- (c) belittle
- (d) denigrate

28. COARSE

- (a) beautiful
- (b) attractive
- (c) fine
- (d) smart

29. JUBILANT

- (a) disturbed
- (b) scared
- (c) gloomy
- (d) quiet

30. ABHOR

- (a) admire
- (b) respect
- (c) applaud
- (d) appreciate

31. RETROGRADE

- (a) progressive (b) stubborn
(c) punitive (d) aggressive

32. HIRSUTE

- (a) scaly (b) bald
(c) erudite (d) quiet

Directions (Q. Nos. 33-42):- In the following passage there are blank spaces numbered 33 to 42. Against each of these numbers below the passage, a choice of four words (a), (b), (c) and (d) is suggested to replace the blank spaces in the passage. First read the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then choose the best word from the alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Something has happened in the last twenty years that surely must 33 anything that has happened before. Some historians are already saying that trust 34 space represents a vital turning point in history. Moon flights are considered 35 less than steps in human evolution 36 to the time when life on earth emerged from the sea and established itself on land. Of course, not everyone 37 enraptured by space. Critics have often said that space flight has been an 38 use of resources that should have 39 to feeding, clothing and housing people. There is, however, no proof that if we had 40 been working on space, we would have done anything of great human value. In fact, research and exploration have a 41 spin-offs, quite apart from the fact that they demonstrate that 42 is alive and insatiably curious.

33. (a) terminate (b) transcend
(c) precede (d) recede
34. (a) on (b) upon
(c) in (d) into
35. (a) nothing (b) certainly
(c) sufficiently (d) probably
36. (a) exceeding (b) contrasting
(c) comparable (d) matching
37. (a) was (b) has been
(c) had been (d) being
38. (a) economical (b) extravagant
(c) appropriate (d) benevolent
39. (a) devoted (b) allotted
(c) reserved (d) gone
40. (a) not (b) occasionally

(c) seldom (d) possibly

41. (a) renowned (b) renounced
(c) remarkable (d) relevant

42. (a) one (b) man
(c) human (d) individual

Directions (Q. Nos. 43-44) : In each of the following questions, select from amongst the four alternatives, the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

43. STRIDENCY
(a) stress (b) consistency
(c) flippant (d) harshness

44. HARBINGER
(a) messenger (b) steward
(c) forerunner (d) pilot

Directions (Q. Nos. 45-46): In each of the following questions select from amongst the four alternatives, the word most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

45. HYPOCRITICAL
(a) gentle (b) sincere
(c) amiable (d) dependable

46. FUTILITY
(a) value (b) usefulness
(c) importance (d) urgency

Directions (Q. Nos. 47-49):- Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blanks to make the sentences meaningfully correct.

47. How do you expect us to stay in such a _____ building even if it can be hired on a nominal rent?
(a) scruffy (b) disparate
(c) fragmented (d) robust

48. It _____ during summer months.
(a) rain (b) rains
(c) has rain (d) is raining

49. He lives in the world of _____
(a) allusions (b) illusions
(c) conclusions (d) delusions

Directions (Q. Nos. 50-53):- Choose the word which is nearly the same in meaning to the word given in capitals.

50. ADMONISH

- (a) punish (b) curse
(c) dismiss (d) reprimand

51. WRETCHED

- (a) poor (b) foolish
(c) insane (d) strained

52. ARCHAIC

- (a) earlier (b) outdated
(c) complex (d) ancient

53. NIMBLE

- (a) unrhythmic (b) lively
(c) quickening (d) clear

Directions (Q. Nos. 54-58) :- Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The strength of Indian Democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was the characteristic of the Indian Nationalist Movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence. During the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over, the transfer of power to a government of the Indian Congress Party was a peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947 'Indianisation' had already gone far in the Indian Civil Service and Army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control.

After independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second was that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second. As a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against the alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any division of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries. However, this was later conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the States created new problems for the Central Government. The idea of making Hindi the national language

of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages and the autonomy of the States rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the States and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of cooperation between the Central Government and one or more of the States which, it was found, was impossible to achieve. Coordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress party was in power both in the State and at the Centre. When a Congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-Congress parties in office in the States, it became much harder.

54. Which of the following problems was India faced with after Independence ?
- (a) Military attack from a country across the border.
 - (b) Lack of coordination between the Central and State Governments.
 - (c) Improper coordination of various Government policies
 - (d) Increasing the production from a very low level
55. Which of the following issues was *not* appropriately realized by the Central Government.
- (a) Ethnic diversity of the people
 - (b) A national language for the country
 - (c) Implementation of the formulated policies
 - (d) Centre –State relations
56. Why was central economic planning found to be difficult?
- (a) Multiplicity of States and Union Territories
 - (b) Lack of coordination in different Government departments
 - (c) Autonomy given to the States in certain matters
 - (d) Lack of will in implementing land reforms
57. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the State accepted?
- (a) The States were not cooperating with the Central Government
 - (b) Non- Congress Governments in the States demanded such a reorganization of the States
 - (c) No common national language emerged
 - (d) Strong pressure from the States was exerted on the Central Government to create such States
58. Which, according to the passage, can be cited as an exercise in democratic practice in India before Independence?
- (a) The handing over of power by the British to India
 - (b) The Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service
 - (c) A neutral role played by the Army
 - (d) None of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 59-63): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, is in one part of the sentence. The alphabet of that part (a),(b), (c) or (d) is your answer.

59. You must had (a) a kind and gentle heart(b) if you want (c) to be a successful doctor.(d)
60. The children were (a) playing with a ball (b) and run around when the accident occurred (c) No error.(d)
61. Bangladesh has come (a) into existence (b) thirty years ago. (c) No error. (d)
62. An anti-extortion cell is opened (a) by the district police headquarter (b) six months ago (c) as a precautionary measure. (d)
63. I think that (a) we were meeting to talk turnkey (b) but you have brought (c) your wife with you. (d)

Directions (Q. Nos. 64-69): Fill in the blanks.

64. Can you pay _____ all these articles
(a) for (b) of
(c) off (d) out
65. The workers agitated for a fair _____ for their work?
(a) reward (b) price
(c) salary (d) wage
66. I could _____ see the sight since it was dark.
(a) clearly (b) barely
(c) obviously (d) aptly
67. Satish was _____ with a natural talent for music.
(a) given (b) found
(c) endowed (d) entrusted
68. I have been awake _____ four o'clock.
(a) for (b) since
(c) till (d) until
69. His life consists of _____ of drinking punctuated by periods of drunken sleep.
(a) barrels (b) bouts
(c) bowls (d) pints

Directions (Q. Nos. 70-74): Which of the words/ phrases, (a), (b), (c) or (d) should replace the words/ phrases given in ***bold italics*** in each of the following sentences?

70. You can mix it ***with some sugar*** and eat it.

- (a) in some sugar (b) into some sugar
(c) any sugar (d) No correction required

71. He stopped ***to work*** an hour ago.

- (a) to working (b) to have worked
(c) working (d) No correction required

72. The tea-estate administration is ***in such mess there*** is no leader to set the things right.

- (a) in such a mess here (b) in a such mess that here
(c) in such a mess that there (d) with such a mess that there

73. The problem of translation ***are still remain***.

- (a) are remain (b) will remained
(c) will still remain (d) No correction required

74. The drama had many scenes which were so humorous that it was ***hardly possible to keep*** a straight face.

- (a) hardly possible for keeping (b) hardly impossible keeping
(c) hardly impossible to keep (d) No correction required

Directions (Q. Nos. 75-80): In each question you are given certain sentences which have been jumbled and named P, Q, R and S. Find the proper sequence that will construct the original sentence. Choose the correct sequence.

75. I take it that most people who talk glibly of science think of science merely as a kind of handmaiden to make their work easier.

P. of course, it does make their work easier

Q. and so it is

R. all the science does

S. it adds to the wealth of the nation and better conditions

but, surely, science is something more than that.

- (a) RSPQ (b) QPSR (c) PSRQ (d) QRPS

76. Many people enter the stock markets using strategies that stack the odds against their success

P. predictions by economists usually vary widely

Q. stock market pundits speak one language and technical analysts speak another

R. one of the reasons this happens is because stock market is a confusing and complex phenomenon

S. stock market advisory letters offer differing opinions on the prospects of individual companies

Moreover, if you listen to other investors you will hear yet different opinions.

- (a) PSQR (b) PQRS (c) RQPS (d) RQSP

77. Equally pressing
P. begin constructing
Q. is the need to
R. emergency footing
S. the country of an.
(a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) SPQR (d) QRSP
78. Georgian loyalists and rebel forces
P. after a week of fighting
Q. agreed to
R. a ceasefire today
S. in which 51 people were killed.
(a) PQRS (b) QRSP
(c) QPSR (d) QRPS
79. Most of our farmers
P. do not get a fair return
Q. on the sale of their farm-products
R. on their investment in back-breaking labour
S. and high costs of seeds and fertilizers
(a) PQRS (b) PQSR
(c) PRQS (d) PRSQ
80. He said that those who
P. would miss a very interesting game
Q. to be played
R. between two foreign teams
S. would not accompany him
(a) SQRP (b) SRPQ
(c) SPQR (d) QRPS

www.thorpeeducation.com

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 17. (b) | 33. (b) | 49. (b) | 65. (d) |
| 2. (d) | 18. (b) | 34. (d) | 50. (d) | 66. (b) |
| 3. (a) | 19. (b) | 35. (a) | 51. (a) | 67. (c) |
| 4. (c) | 20. (d) | 36. (c) | 52. (d) | 68. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 21. (a) | 37. (b) | 53. (b) | 69. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 22. (a) | 38. (b) | 54. (d) | 70. (d) |
| 7. (d) | 23. (a) | 39. (d) | 55. (a) | 71. (c) |
| 8. (d) | 24. (d) | 40. (a) | 56. (c) | 72. (c) |
| 9. (a) | 25. (d) | 41. (c) | 57. (d) | 73. (c) |
| 10. (a) | 26. (d) | 42. (b) | 58. (b) | 74. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 27. (b) | 43. (d) | 59. (a) | 75. (c) |
| 12. (d) | 28. (c) | 44. (c) | 60. (c) | 76. (d) |
| 13. (c) | 29. (c) | 45. (b) | 61. (a) | 77. (b) |
| 14. (a) | 30. (d) | 46. (b) | 62. (a) | 78. (b) |
| 15. (d) | 31. (a) | 47. (a) | 63. (b) | 79. (d) |
| 16. (d) | 32. (b) | 48. (b) | 64. (a) | 80. (c) |

www.thorpeseducation.com