

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
JR. GRADE OF MIZORAM HORTICULTURE SERVICE
UNDER HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. OCTOBER, 2023

GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER-II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

*All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.
Attempt all questions.*

Directions (Question Nos. 1 - 10) : Identify the Part of Speech of the underlined words.

1. Macbeth's great sin was his vanity.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Verb
2. He ate the chocolate greedily.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Preposition
3. He has prepared a delicious cake for us.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) Adverb (d) Preposition
4. The Principal has given us important news.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) Verb (d) Adverb
5. The teacher said that we should not talk during class.
(a) Verb (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Adjective
6. Corey loved her with all his heart.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Conjunction
7. Corey has a great love for pomegranates.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Verb (d) Adverb
8. I will not have enough money unless I have a second job.
(a) Conjunction (b) Adverb
(c) Preposition (d) Adjective
9. Where are you from?
(a) Adjective (b) Interjection
(c) conjunction (d) Preposition

10. It is surreal how much Jane resembles Mary.

- (a) Adverb (b) Verb
(c) Adjective (d) Noun

Directions (Question Nos. 11 - 20) : Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

11. Never doubt that she _____ (love) you just the way you are.

- (a) loved (b) is loving
(c) love (d) loves

12. We _____ (stay) in that same building since a few years back.

- (a) stayed (b) are staying
(c) have been staying (d) had stayed

13. The teachers _____ (try) to get the students to cooperate but they are failing.

- (a) tries (b) tried
(c) are trying (d) try

14. She _____ (need) to remember that she is not yet qualified for the job.

- (a) need (b) is needing
(c) needed (d) needs

15. He jumped off the train while it _____ .(move)

- (a) moves (b) was moving
(c) moved (d) has been moving

16. She got out of bed as soon as the sun _____ .(rise)

- (a) rose (b) rise
(c) rises (d) risen

17. They _____ (fight) bravely against the enemy.

- (a) fight (b) fought
(c) fights (d) fought

18. I _____ (think) you are mistaken about my intentions.

- (a) think (b) thought
(c) thinks (d) have thought

19. It _____ (rain) this morning when I had my accident.

- (a) was raining (b) has been raining
(c) rained (d) rains

20. They _____ (consult) a lawyer who solved the case for them.

- (a) consult (b) are consulting
(c) had consulted (d) have been consulting

Directions (Question Nos. 21 - 30) : Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate adjective or adverb.

21. She was popular because of her _____ character.

- (a) amiable (b) audible
(c) amoebal (d) annible

22. The traffic policeman stopped him because he was driving _____.
- (a) erotically (b) ironically
(c) erratically (d) arrayically
23. He was a _____ student who performed very well.
- (a) bride (b) bridge
(c) brite (d) bright
24. I prefer the former to the _____.
- (a) later (b) latent
(c) letter (d) latter
25. It was an _____ hot afternoon.
- (a) extremely (b) excruciatingly
(c) execratically (d) exemplary
26. The football followed a _____ path as it swerved into the net.
- (a) carved (b) cured
(c) curbed (d) curved
27. _____ but Emma could defeat the wizard.
- (a) no (b) not
(c) none (d) non
28. This speaker was not _____ from where we sat right at the back of the hall.
- (a) audible (b) legible
(c) edible (d) delible
29. He was an _____ young man whom many girls wanted to marry.
- (a) illegible (b) indelible
(c) inedible (d) eligible
30. He looked calm on the outside, but _____ he was panicking.
- (a) internately (b) innerly
(c) insidedly (d) internally

Directions (Question Nos. 31 - 40) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate conjunction or preposition.

31. The property was divided _____ the three children.
- (a) between (b) within
(c) among (d) along
32. John, _____ Jane has gone to the market.
- (a) aside (b) as well as
(c) but (d) in spite of
33. _____ his illness, he was able to successfully complete his studies.
- (a) in spite (b) in lieu of
(c) despite (d) by dint of
34. He lives in the flat _____ mine.
- (a) upon (b) above
(c) upto (d) over

35. He sat _____ me in class.
(a) beside (b) asides
(c) besides (d) aside
36. He lives _____ Khatla.
(a) at (b) on
(c) in (d) inside
37. I know him, but I can not remember his name _____ the top of my head.
(a) off (b) in
(c) at (d) inside
38. He offered me the use of his car _____ of the money he owed me.
(a) in lieu of (b) along with
(c) despite (d) by dint of
39. The ambulance arrived _____ 10 minutes.
(a) at (b) under
(c) by (d) within
40. I will leave, _____ you ask me to stay.
(a) as (b) by virtue of
(c) no sooner than (d) unless

Directions (Question Nos. 41 - 50) : Convert the sentences as directed.

41. Being hungry, Anna was still unable to eat. (To Compound)
(a) As she was hungry, Anna was unable to eat as well
(b) Anna was hungry, yet she was still unable to eat
(c) Being hungry; Anna could not eat still
(d) Unable to eat, Anna was still hungry
42. They ate a stale cookie. They got a stomachache. (To Complex)
(a) They ate a stale cookie as they got a stomachache
(b) Getting a stomachache, they ate a stale cookie
(c) As they ate a stale cookie, as they got a stomachache
(d) After they ate a stale cookie, they got a stomachache
43. We must eat, or we cannot live. (To Simple)
(a) We must eat to live (b) We must eat to cannot live
(c) We cannot live to eat (d) We must eat or live
44. Going to the Science Museum, he was surprised (To Compound)
(a) As he was going to the science museum, he was surprised
(b) He was going to the Science Museum, He was surprised
(c) He went to the Science Museum and was surprised
(d) Going to the Science Museum but he was surprised
45. I know the answer. (To Complex)
(a) I know. The answer (b) That the answer is known to me
(c) I know the answer is (d) I know what the answer is

46. The cat, which is black and white, is sleeping on the sofa. (To Simple)
- (a) The black and white cat is sleeping on the sofa.
 - (b) The cat is sleeping on the sofa which is black and white
 - (c) The cat is black and white and is sleeping on the sofa
 - (d) The cat, being black and white, sleeps on the sofa
47. Despite her flaws, I love her (To Compound)
- (a) She has flaws. I love her
 - (b) She has flaws, yet I love her
 - (c) I love her flaws
 - (d) Despite her flaws. I love her
48. Exercise regularly, otherwise you will not be fit. (To Simple)
- (a) Exercise regularly to not be fit
 - (b) Exercise regularly to stay fit
 - (c) Exercise regularly, hence you will not be fit
 - (d) Exercise regularly. You will not be fit
49. The girl in the red dress is singing (To Complex)
- (a) The girl who is wearing the red dress is singing
 - (b) The girl is in the red dress. She is singing
 - (c) The girl is in the red dress, yet she is singing
 - (d) The singing girl is wearing the red dress
50. She studied hard, and she passed the exam (To Complex)
- (a) She studied hard, passing the exam
 - (b) She passed the exam to study hard
 - (c) Passing the exam, she studied hard
 - (d) She studied hard which enabled her to pass the exam

Directions (Question Nos. 51 - 60) : Transform the sentences as directed without changing their meanings.

51. It is well-known that she is brilliant (Use a Noun)
- (a) It is well known that she is a brilliant girl
 - (b) Her brilliance is well-known
 - (c) She is brilliantly
 - (d) Her brilliancy is well-known
52. Her love for her husband was made strong by his kindness (Use a Verb)
- (a) Her love for her husband was strengthened by his kindness
 - (b) Her love for her husband was given strength by his kindness
 - (c) She strongly loved her husband for his kindness
 - (d) Her love for her husband was strong because of his kindness
53. The rose is the loveliest flower (To Positive degree)
- (a) The rose is a lovely flower
 - (b) The rose is lovelier than any flower
 - (c) No other flower is as lovely as the rose
 - (d) The rose is a lovely flower than any other flower
54. Para is the most courageous soldier in the regiment. (To Comparative Degree)
- (a) Para is more courageous than any other soldier in the regiment
 - (b) Para is courageouser than any other soldier in the regiment
 - (c) No other soldier in the regiment is as courageous as Para
 - (d) Para is the more courageous soldier in the regiment
55. She is too vain to notice her own faults (Remove Too)
- (a) She is vain to notice her own faults
 - (b) She is vain and noticed her own faults
 - (c) She is so vain to notice her own faults
 - (d) She is so vain that she cannot notice her own faults

56. I was not sure of his loyalty (To Affirmative)
- (a) I was sure of his loyalty (b) I was sure of his disloyalty
(c) I was ensured of his loyalty (d) I was doubtful of his loyalty
57. While she is beautiful, I disapprove of her cruelty (To Negative)
- (a) While she is beautiful, I do not disdain her cruelty
(b) While she is beautiful, I do not affirm her cruelty
(c) While she is beautiful, I do not admire her cruelty
(d) While she is beautiful, I do not deplore her cruelty
58. Her beauty is so great that I cannot speak to her properly (Use Adjective)
- (a) Her beautifulness is so great that I cannot speak to her properly
(b) She is so beautiful that I cannot speak to her properly
(c) I cannot speak properly to her because of her beautiful
(d) She is such a great beaut that I cannot speak to her properly
59. She has not been questioned by anyone, (To Interrogative)
- (a) How is she not questioned by anyone?
(b) She has not been questioned by anyone?
(c) Has she not been questioned by anyone?
(d) Why has she not been questioned by anyone
60. He is so loud that I cannot endure him (Use 'too')
- (a) He is too loud I cannot endure him (b) He is so loud that I cannot endure him too
(c) He is too loud to be endured (d) He too is loud to be endured

Directions (Question Nos. 61 - 70) : Synthesize the following sentences as directed.

61. You will be late for school. You walk too slowly. (Use 'if')
- (a) If you will be late for school, you walk too slowly
(b) You will be late for school if you walk too slowly
(c) You walk too slowly if you will be late for school
(d) If you walk too slowly, if you will be late for school
62. I want to see her. I want to tell her that I am sorry. (Use Infinitive)
- (a) I want to see her to tell her that I am sorry
(b) I want to see her as I want to tell her that I am sorry
(c) I want to see her and tell her that I am sorry
(d) I want to see her so that I can tell her that I am sorry
63. Mary is our new nurse. She is a pretty girl. (Use Noun phrase in apposition)
- (a) Mary is a pretty girl who is our new nurse
(b) Mary is our new nurse as well as a pretty girl
(c) Mary is not only a nurse but also a pretty girl
(d) Mary, a pretty girl, is our new nurse
64. He has done the work. He is very slow. (Use an Adverb)
- (a) He has done the work in a slow manner (b) He has done the work with slowness
(c) He has done the work in a slowly manner (d) He has done the work slowly

65. He is so anxious. It is affecting everyone. (Use a Noun)
(a) He is so anxious that it is affecting everyone (b) His anxiety is affecting everyone
(c) Everyone is affected by his anxiousness (d) Everyone is affected by his anxious manner
66. I removed my coat. I started to eat dinner. (Use Participial Phrase)
(a) Removing my coat, I started to eat dinner
(b) I, my coat removed, started to eat dinner
(c) I removed my coat, starting to eat dinner
(d) I started to eat dinner as soon as I removed my coat
67. The teachers like Tim. He always does well.(Use Adverb Clause)
(a) The teachers like Tom, having done well (b) Doing well, the teachers like Tim
(c) The teachers like Tim since he always does well(d)Tim, doing well, is liked by the teachers
68. It is so cold. I cannot bear it. (Use 'too')
(a) It is too cold that I cannot bear it (b) It is too cold to bear it
(c) It is too cold, I cannot bear it (d) I cannot bear it too cold
69. She was rude. She was honest. (Use Although)
(a) She was rude although she was honest (b) Although she was rude and honest
(c) She was rude and honest although (d) Although she was rude, she was honest
70. What she had done was enormous. It shocked everyone. (Use a Noun)
(a) The enormity of what she had done shocked everyone
(b) What she had done was so enormous that it shocked everyone
(c) The enormosity of what she had done shocked everyone
(d) The enomourness of what she had done shocked everyone

Directions (Question Nos. 71 - 80) : Choose the correct meaning of the following proverbs, idioms and phrases.

71. Up in arms
(a) being angry about something (b) preparing to do something
(c) to console someone (d) to share a secret
72. Hit the sack
(a) to train for a sport (b) to dismiss someone
(c) to die (d) to go to sleep
73. Twist someone's arm
(a) to convince someone to do something they would not have done otherwise
(b) to tell someone a lie
(c) to pretend to befriend someone only to betray them
(d) to go on a long journey
74. To lose one's touch
(a) to miss somebody (b) to lose one's fortune
(c) to lose a skill you once had (d) to no longer keep in contact with someone
75. To cut to the chase
(a) to become sad (b) to slow down
(c) to get to the point (d) to lighten a situation

76. To get over something
(a) to fool someone (b) to become unaffected by something
(c) to collect things (d) to quit a bad habit
77. To be over the hill
(a) to solve a problem (b) to disagree with someone
(c) to move from one place to another (d) to become old and past one's best
78. To have sticky fingers
(a) to be dirty (b) to eat a lot
(c) to tend to steal things (d) to be multi-talented
79. To be close-fisted
(a) to be stingy with money (b) to be a violent person
(c) to have many close friends (d) to not reveal your secrets
80. To be loaded
(a) to be always ready and alert (b) to struggle with money
(c) to be a genuine person (d) to have a lot of money

Directions (Question Nos. 81 - 87) : Give the Antonyms of the following words.

81. Eternal
(a) internal (b) ephemereal
(c) incessant (d) permanent
82. Permissive
(a) persuasive (b) optimist
(c) strict (d) disregard
83. Obscure
(a) abstruse (b) well-known
(c) obtuse (d) well-liked
84. Talented
(a) instant (b) lazy
(c) skillful (d) inept
85. Defensive
(a) attacking (b) pensive
(c) protective (d) thoughtful
86. Acknowledge
(a) select (b) smart
(c) choose (d) ignore
87. Subtle
(a) quiet (b) minimal
(c) obvious (d) optimum

Directions (Question Nos. 88 - 94) : Give the Synonyms of the following.

88. Escalate
(a) soar (b) high
(c) plummet (d) low

89. Miniature
(a) tiny (b) maximum
(c) minimum (d) large
90. Lethal
(a) legal (b) fine
(c) deadly (d) coarse
91. Benevolent
(a) cruel (b) intelligent
(c) insane (d) kind
92. Nimble
(a) clumsy (b) small
(c) agile (d) enormous
93. Gregarious
(a) beautiful (b) rude
(c) ugly (d) sociable
94. Brutal
(a) peaceful (b) violent
(c) strong (d) weak

Directions (Question Nos. 95 - 100) : Choose the correct word for the following definitions.

95. Something that can have more than one interpretation or meaning
(a) unequivocal (b) atrocious
(c) ambiguous (d) unilateral
96. Someone who tends to be hopeful and confident about the future
(a) optimist (b) pessimist
(c) optometrist (d) pacifist
97. Not clear enough to be read
(a) edible (b) illegible
(c) legible (d) inedible
98. A cruel and oppressive government or rule
(a) regency (b) tyranny
(c) patriarchy (d) regime
99. A group of people sharing a common profession or interests
(a) fidelity (b) congregation
(c) conflagration (d) fraternity
100. No longer produced or used, out of date
(a) absolute (b) delete
(c) obsolete (d) deflate