GENERAL ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 3 hours Full Marks : 100

Attempt all questions.

SECTION - A (32 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

1. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 300 words: (20)
   - A balanced diet is the key to healthy life
   - The Past is the root of the Present
   - Social problems of India

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given thereafter:

   The aims of First Aid are to stop bleeding quickly and to send the casualty to hospital without delay. If blood is lost from the body in other than small amounts, the blood must be replaced by transfusion soon. This can usually be done in a hospital. Bleeding ceases naturally when blood stops flowing and forms a clot. First-aid treatment should therefore aim to stop blood flowing – by pressing on the place where the blood is coming from – elevating limbs, that is lifting up arms and legs – aiding clot formation by rest, because movement breaks up the blood clot. If you find a casualty who is bleeding from a wound: Tell him to lie down. Press firmly over and around the bleeding area or wound. Use the cleanest thing which is available – a wound dressing if you have one, or a clean handkerchief, towel, or other item of clean linen. If nothing else is available in emergency, press with your bare hand and fingers. You can always stop bleeding by pressing on the bleeding spot and by keeping the pressure on. If the bleeding is from an arm or leg, after you have tied a firm dressing in place or while you are still holding the bleeding point with your hand to stop the bleeding, lift up the arm or leg. This makes the bleeding less severe. If the bleeding continues through the dressing you have applied, put another one over the one which is already there and tie it even more firmly. Never remove dressings which are already in place – this disturbs any blood clot and can easily make bleeding worse. Reassure the casualty that bleeding has stopped. A casualty who is worried or agitated will not lie still and will, therefore, tend to bleed more severely. Send the casualty to hospital soon.

   (a) Find a synonym in the passage for the following: (6×1=6)
      (i) transfer of blood from another person
      (ii) lifting up, rising
      (iii) force exerted continually against something
      (iv) put on position to serve a purpose
      (v) feeling disturbed and upset
      (vi) to an intense degree

   (b) How should the patient behave in order to help himself? (2)

   (c) What should be done if the wound bleeds through the dressing? (2)

   (d) Give a suitable title to the passage. (2)
SECTION – B  (68 Marks)

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each. Attempt all questions.
This Section should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet provided.

Directions (Questions 1 - 16) : Choose the correct alternatives for the following idioms and phrases:

1. A **mealy mouthed** salesgirl is almost always successful.
   - (a) bragging
   - (b) soft-spoken
   - (c) red-lipped
   - (d) know-all

2. They sold their farm because it was a **white elephant**.
   - (a) coloured one
   - (b) peculiar one
   - (c) extraordinary one
   - (d) useless one

3. He should not **call in question** her honesty.
   - (a) doubt
   - (b) dissuade
   - (c) reject
   - (d) resist

4. He **brushed off** all their suggestions.
   - (a) dejected
   - (b) intended
   - (c) rejected
   - (d) resigned

5. She **cut into** their conversation several times.
   - (a) interrupted
   - (b) introduced
   - (c) joined
   - (d) obliged

6. He **lives off** fruit and nuts.
   - (a) supports
   - (b) loves
   - (c) accepts
   - (d) survives on

7. She knows the **ins and outs** of the family.
   - (a) game
   - (b) system
   - (c) details
   - (d) plan

8. My brother is a **man of parts**.
   - (a) talented
   - (b) stable
   - (c) honest
   - (d) approachable

9. An uphill task
   - (a) ordinary job
   - (b) upper job
   - (c) easy job
   - (d) difficult job

10. Sum and substance
    - (a) mathematics
    - (b) report
    - (c) gist
    - (d) subject

11. The small hours
    - (a) 12 pm – 4 am
    - (b) 12 pm – 3 am
    - (c) 12 pm – 2 am
    - (d) 12 pm – 1 am
12. End in smoke
   (a) come to nothing  (b) burnt down
   (c) extremely hot   (d) smoking cigarette

13. In hot water
   (a) get irritated     (b) be humiliated
   (c) in trouble       (d) get injured

14. To the minute
   (a) quickly          (b) ultimately
   (c) slowly           (d) exactly

15. A blue-collar worker
   (a) a farmer         (b) a manual worker
   (c) an entrepreneur  (d) an office worker

16. let off
   (a) forgive          (b) recline
   (c) admit            (d) provide

Directions (Questions 17 - 20) : Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb:

17. Either he or you ____________ going to pay for the damages.
   (a) is  (b) has
   (c) are (d) was

18. It ____________ raining a lot since last week.
   (a) would have been  (b) had been
   (c) has been        (d) have been

19. If there is smoke, there ____________ be a fire.
   (a) need (b) ought
   (c) may   (d) must

20. She comes here every day, ____________ she?
   (a) didn’t (b) doesn’t
   (c) won’t  (d) don’t

Directions (Questions 21 - 24) : Identify the part of speech of the italicised words:

21. Please give me that book.
   (a) Noun  (b) Pronoun
   (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

22. That is my book.
   (a) Noun  (b) Pronoun
   (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

23. I solved only three sums.
   (a) Noun  (b) Pronoun
   (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
24. Call the boy back.
   (a) Noun  (b) Pronoun  
   (c) Adjective  (d) Adverb

Directions (Questions 25 - 28) : Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences:

25. The bus fell ____________ the river.
   (a) under  (b) by  
   (c) into  (d) to

26. What is the time ____________ your watch?
   (a) in  (b) by  
   (c) at  (d) on

27. The core of the earth lies ____________ the mantle.
   (a) through  (b) about  
   (c) beneath  (d) against

28. He’ll call on me ____________ a more convenient time.
   (a) in  (b) by  
   (c) at  (d) to

Directions (Questions 29 - 32) : Identify the tense of the verb:

29. Have you read this book?
   (a) Present Indefinite  (b) Present Continuous  
   (c) Present Perfect Continuous  (d) Present Perfect

30. They will have visited all the places by then.
   (a) Future Indefinite  (b) Future Continuous  
   (c) Future Perfect Continuous  (d) Future Perfect

31. She had been waiting for you for hours.
   (a) Past Indefinite  (b) Past Continuous  
   (c) Past Perfect Continuous  (d) Past Perfect

32. Does your sister go to school?
   (a) Present Indefinite  (b) Present Continuous  
   (c) Present Perfect Continuous  (d) Present Perfect

Directions (Questions 33 - 36) : Fill in the blanks with the correct alternatives:

33. ____________ music is it? Kylie’s?
   (a) Which  (b) What  
   (c) Who’s  (d) Whose

34. She stayed with me ____________ seven months.
   (a) since  (b) for  
   (c) of  (d) by
35. The doctor ____________ my pulse.
   (a) saw (b) read (c) felt (d) look

36. No one ____________ come here.
   (a) have (b) has (c) is (d) was

Directions (Questions 37 - 40) : Analyse the sentences and choose the correct alternatives for
the italicised words:

37. Please wait till father comes.
   (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverb clause (d) None of these

38. I know that he will come.
   (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverb clause (d) None of these

39. Listen to what he says.
   (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverb clause (d) None of these

40. We admire those who are virtuous.
   (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverb clause (d) None of these

Directions (Questions 41 - 44) : Synthesise the sentences as directed:

41. It is very windy. One cannot go out. (use ‘too’)
   (a) It is too windy one cannot go out (b) It is too windy to go out.
   (c) It is too windy for going out. (d) It is too windy that one cannot go out.

42. They heard no answer. They rang the bell again. (use participle)
   (a) The bell was rung again hearing no answer.
   (b) Hearing no answer the bell was rung again by them.
   (c) Hearing no answer they rang the bell again.
   (d) They did ring the bell again hearing no answer.

43. I doubt. Can he do it. (negative sentence without changing the meaning)
   (a) I doubt he cannot do it. (b) I do not believe that he can do it.
   (c) I doubt that he cannot do it. (d) I do not believe that he cannot do it.

44. Einstein was a scientist. He was the greatest scientist of our century. (use comparative degree)
   (a) Einstein was the greater scientist of our century.
   (b) The greater scientist of our century was Einstein.
   (c) There is no other great scientist of our century than Einstein.
   (d) No scientist of our century was greater than Einstein.
Directions (Questions 45 - 48) : Transform the sentences as directed:

45. I am sure of his honesty. (complex sentence)
   (a) I am sure as of his honesty.
   (b) I am sure that he is honest.
   (c) I am sure if he is honest.
   (d) I am sure in his honesty.

46. Stand outside. Come in. (compound sentence)
   (a) Stand outside but come in.
   (b) Stand outside and come in.
   (c) Stand outside or come in.
   (d) Stand outside yet come in.

47. She ran as fast as she could. (simple sentence)
   (a) She ran fast to the best of her ability.
   (b) She ran fast and did not slow down.
   (c) She ran fast beyond her ability.
   (d) She ran fast as she wanted.

48. Give us cement and we shall complete the job.
   (a) Unless we are given cement, we shall complete the job.
   (b) If we are given cement, we shall complete the job.
   (c) Though we are given cement, we shall complete the job.
   (d) Yet we are given cement, we shall complete the job.

Directions (Questions 49 - 52) : Identify the kind of sentence:

49. Waste not, want not.
   (a) Simple sentence
   (b) Complex sentence
   (c) Compound sentence
   (d) None of these

50. I have no advice to offer you.
   (a) Simple sentence
   (b) Complex sentence
   (c) Compound sentence
   (d) None of these

51. If I make a promise, I keep it.
   (a) Simple sentence
   (b) Complex sentence
   (c) Compound sentence
   (d) None of these

52. He did as his father wished.
   (a) Simple sentence
   (b) Complex sentence
   (c) Compound sentence
   (d) None of these

Directions (Questions 53 - 56) : Choose the correct alternatives that best express the following sentences:

53. Were I rich, I would help you.
   (a) Condition
   (b) Request
   (c) Threat
   (d) None of these

54. May God be with you!
   (a) Imperative
   (b) Optative
   (c) Promise
   (d) None of these
55. Brevity is the soul of wit.
   (a) Maxim  (b) Wish  
   (c) Manner  (d) None of these

56. She makes tea twice a day.
   (a) Result  (b) Degree  
   (c) Frequency  (d) None of these

Directions (Questions 57 - 60) : Choose the correct punctuation:

57. i came i saw i conquered
   (a) I came, I saw, I conquered.
   (b) I came; I saw; I conquered.
   (c) I came. I saw. I conquered.
   (d) I came. I saw - I conquered.

58. im not invited therefore ill not attend the function
   (a) I’m not invited. Therefore, I’ll not attend the function.
   (b) I’m not invited, therefore, I’ll not attend the function.
   (c) I’m not invited; therefore, I’ll not attend the function.
   (d) I’m not invited; therefore I’ll not attend the function.

59. man proposes god disposes
   (a) Man, proposes; God, disposes.
   (b) Man proposes; God disposes.
   (c) Man proposes, God disposes.
   (d) Man proposes - God disposes.

60. young and old good and bad all must die
   (a) Young and old, good and bad – All must die.
   (b) Young and old, good and bad, all must die.
   (c) Young and old, good and bad: all must die.
   (d) Young and old, good and bad- all must die.

Directions (Questions 61 - 64) : Choose the correct Synonym for the following:

61. Dedicate
   (a) Develop  (b) Decadent  
   (c) Devote  (d) None of these

62. Candid
   (a) Frank  (b) Foolish  
   (c) Feeble  (d) None of these

63. Moderate
   (a) Reverence  (b) Reasonable  
   (c) Relieve  (d) None of these

64. Taboo
   (a) Permit  (b) Perpetual  
   (c) Prohibit  (d) None of these
Directions (Questions 65 - 68) : Choose the correct alternative for the given word-substitute:

65. Psephologist
   (a) one who studies the pattern of voting in elections
   (b) one who is blindly devoted to an idea
   (c) one who has a long experience of any occupation
   (d) None of these

66. Verbatim
   (a) the last speech of an orator
   (b) a speech made without preparation
   (c) repetition of a speech or writing word for word
   (d) None of these

67. Odontology
   (a) the study of human face
   (b) the scientific study of teeth
   (c) the study of tissues
   (d) None of these

68. Drey
   (a) a tortoise’s home
   (b) a squirrel’s home
   (c) a fawn’s home
   (d) None of these

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