MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR OF TAXES
UNDER TAXATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

JANUARY, 2016

GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each.

Attempt all questions.

Directions (Questions 1 – 10): Name the Part of Speech of the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. Honesty is the best policy.
   (a) preposition  (b) adverb
   (c) noun  (d) adjective

2. He is old yet he can run fast.
   (a) adverb  (b) conjunction
   (c) verb  (d) pronoun

3. We wandered about in the forest.
   (a) adjective  (b) interjection
   (c) adverb  (d) noun

4. Can any of you help me?
   (a) preposition  (b) pronoun
   (c) conjunction  (d) adjective

5. He is a close relative of mine.
   (a) verb  (b) noun
   (c) adverb  (d) adjective

6. The earth rotates round its axis.
   (a) preposition  (b) noun
   (c) verb  (d) adverb

7. Parents love their children.
   (a) noun  (b) adjective
   (c) verb  (d) preposition

8. Alas! He is dead.
   (a) conjunction  (b) adverb
   (c) interjection  (d) verb
9. The heavens are above.
   (a) adverb (b) noun
   (c) preposition (d) adjective

10. Sangi is a pretty girl.
    (a) verb (b) adverb
    (c) adjective (d) pronoun

Directions (Questions 11 – 20): Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs from those given in brackets:

11. Siami ________ a good athlete. (be)
    (a) am (b) is
    (c) are (d) were

12. He ________ when we reached his house. (work)
    (a) worked (b) is working
    (c) had worked (d) was working

13. By the time we finished our work, they ________ home. (go)
    (a) went (b) gone
    (c) have gone (d) had gone

14. Islam was ________ by Mohammed the Prophet. (find)
    (a) found (b) founded
    (c) founding (d) finding

15. Thangi ________ here since 2010. (work)
    (a) has worked (b) has worked
    (c) have worked (d) has been working

16. Ruata waited for his friends until they _________. (arrive)
    (a) have arrived (b) will arrive
    (c) arrived (d) had arrived

17. The man ran away because he ________ afraid. (be)
    (a) had been (b) was
    (c) will be (d) is

18. The boy jumped off the bus while it _________. (move)
    (a) moved (b) was moving
    (c) has moved (d) has been moving

19. One of the girls ________ this. (do)
    (a) have done (b) done
    (c) has done (d) has did

20. I ________ you tomorrow. (see)
    (a) will be seeing (b) shall see
    (c) will see (d) would see
Directions (Questions 21 – 30): Choose the correct preposition / articles to complete the sentence.

21. The village is __________ Serchhip. It’s only six miles away.
   (a) along  (b) by  
   (c) near  (d) next

22. You can see the details __________ the computer screen.
   (a) at  (b) by  
   (c) in  (d) on

23. I’ve got a meeting __________ Thursday afternoon.
   (a) at  (b) in  
   (c) on  (d) to

24. We’ve lived in this flat __________ five years.
   (a) ago  (b) already  
   (c) for  (d) since

25. Rema wants to cycle round the world. He’s really keen __________ the idea.
   (a) about  (b) for  
   (c) on  (d) with

26. My father is not only the town mayor, he runs __________ too.
   (a) a business  (b) a piece of business  
   (c) business  (d) some business

27. The __________ produced at our factory in Mumbai.
   (a) good are  (b) good is  
   (c) goods are  (d) goods is

28. I’m looking for __________ to cut this string.
   (a) a pair of scissors  (b) a scissor  
   (c) a scissors  (d) some scissors

29. I was watching TV at home when suddenly __________ rang.
   (a) a doorbell  (b) an doorbell  
   (c) doorbell  (d) the doorbell

30. We haven’t had a holiday for __________ time.
   (a) a so long  (b) so a long  
   (c) such a long  (d) such long

Directions (Questions 31 – 35): Name the T ense of the Verb of the following.

31. He cut the apples into half.
   (a) Present Perfect Tense  (b) Present Indefinite Tense  
   (c) Past Indefinite Tense  (d) Past Perfect Tense

32. He had met her while visiting his parents in Lunglei.
   (a) Past Perfect Tense  (b) Past Perfect Continuous Tense  
   (c) Present Perfect Tense  (d) Past Indefinite Tense
33. Father will have left for Serchhip if I reach home at 11AM.
(a) Future Indefinite Tense  (b) Past Perfect Tense
(c) Future Perfect Tense  (d) Future Perfect Continuous Tense

34. Did you see the mad dog?
(a) Present Indefinite Tense  (b) Past Perfect Tense
(c) Present Perfect Tense  (d) Past Indefinite Tense

35. The baby has been crying for a long time
(a) Past Perfect Continuous Tense  (b) Present Perfect Continuous Tense
(c) Present Continuous Tenses  (d) Past Continuous Tense

Directions (Questions 36 – 40): Fill in the blanks choosing the correct adjectives and adverbs given

36. The young man seems very __________.
   (a) sensible  (b) sensiblely
   (c) sensibley  (d) sensibly

37. The house was __________ building
   (a) a nice old stone  (b) a nice stone old
   (c) a stone old nice  (d) an old nice home

38. I __________ missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it.
   (a) mostly  (b) near
   (c) nearest  (d) nearly

39. We’re really sorry. We regret what happened __________.
   (a) a bit  (b) much
   (c) very  (d) very much

40. Can you tell me __________ road will take me to the college?
   (a) which  (b) whose
   (c) what  (d) who

Directions (Questions 41 – 45): Transform the following sentences by changing the degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

41. It is better to starve than beg.
   (a) To beg is good as to starve  (b) To beg is not as good as to starve
   (c) To beg is better than to starve  (d) To beg is best than to starve

42. Rajdhani Express is the fastest train in India.
   (a) No other train is as fast as Rajdhani Express in India  
   (b) No other train is fast than Rajdhani Express in India
   (c) No train is more fast than Rajdhani Express in India  
   (d) No train is fast than Rajdhani Express in India

43. My computer has more functions than yours.
   (a) Your computer does not have as many functions as mine  
   (b) Your computer does have as many functions as mine
   (c) My computer does not have as many functions as yours  
   (d) My computer has as many functions as yours
44. Tokyo is the costliest city in the world.
   (a) No other city in the world is costlier than Tokyo
   (b) No other city in the world is costly than Tokyo
   (c) No other city in the world is most costly than Tokyo
   (d) No other city in the world cost most than Tokyo

45. Gold is the costliest metal.
   (a) Gold is most costlier than any metal
   (b) No metal is most costly than gold
   (c) No metal is costly to gold
   (d) No metal is as costly as gold

Directions (Questions 46 – 50): Transform the following sentences as directed:

46. I have a lot of work to do. (to interrogative)
   (a) Do you have much work to do?
   (b) Do you have many work to do?
   (c) Do you have very much work to do?
   (d) Do you have to do many work?

47. A lot of money has been spent on the project. (to negative)
   (a) Not many money has been spent on the project
   (b) Not much money has been spent on the project
   (c) No money has been spent on the project
   (d) Nobody has spent money on the project

48. There was no member of the audience who did not applaud him. (to assertive)
   (a) Every member of the audience applauded him
   (b) He applauded every member of the audience
   (c) Every member of the audience was applauded by him
   (d) Every audience applauded him

49. What a beautiful flower the rose is! (to assertive)
   (a) Is the rose a beautiful flower
   (b) How beautiful is the rose
   (c) The rose is a beautiful flower
   (d) The rose is most beautiful

50. Nobody will deny he did his best. (to affirmative)
   (a) Everybody will admit he did his best
   (b) He will not be denied the best
   (c) Nobody will be denied his best
   (d) He will be admitted the best

Directions (Questions 51 – 60): Convert the given sentences as directed in the brackets:

51. Seeing the policeman, the thief ran away. (to compound)
   (a) The thief ran away seeing the policeman
   (b) The thief saw the policeman and ran away
   (c) The thief ran seeing the policeman
   (d) The thief runs seeing the policeman

52. Taking his bat, he went to the ground. (to compound)
   (a) He took his bat and went to the ground
   (b) He takes his bat and went to the ground
   (c) He took his bat to the ground
   (d) he takes his bat to the ground
53. Inspite of his hard work he did not succeed. (to compound)
   (a) He work hard yet he did not succeed        (b) He worked hard yet he did not succeed
   (c) He works hard and did not succeed          (d) He will work hard to succeed

54. He declared his being elected. (to complex)
   (a) He declared that he had been elected       (b) He declares that he have been elected
   (c) He declared to be elected                   (d) He declared to have been elected

55. We reached a pleasant place. (to complex)
   (a) We reach a place where it was pleasant     (b) We reaches a place where it is pleasant
   (c) We reached a place where it was pleasant   (d) We were reaching a pleasant place

56. He found the shop closed and this was to his dismay. (to simple)
   (a) To his dismay he found the shop closed     (b) The shop was closed for his dismay
   (c) His dismay was the shop was closed         (d) The closed shop was his dismay

57. Only adults can cast a vote. (to complex)
   (a) Vote if you are adult                      (b) Only adults can vote
   (c) If you are not an adult you cannot cast a vote
   (d) Votes can be cast by adults

58. The man was guilty and therefore the judge punished him. (to simple)
   (a) The judge punished the man for guilt       (b) The judge punished him because he was found guilty
   (c) The man was found to be guilty so the judge punished him
   (d) The man was punished by the judge

59. Walk fast or else you will miss the train. (to simple)
   (a) If you don’t walk fast you will miss the train
   (b) If you don’t walks fast you will miss the train
   (c) Walk fast to not miss the train
   (d) Walk faster or you will miss the train

60. The audience clapped when the singer sang. (to compound)
   (a) The singer sings for the audience          (b) The audience clapped when the singer sings
   (c) The singer sang and the audience clapped   (d) The singer sings to the audience claps

Directions (Questions 61 – 70): Synthesise the sentences as directed in the brackets.

61. We don’t prepare fast pitches. We cannot prepare real fast bowlers. (use ‘if’)
    (a) If we don’t prepare fast pitches, we cannot prepare real fast bowlers
    (b) We don’t prepare fast pitches, if we cannot prepare real fast bowlers
    (c) If we don’t prepare fast pitches if we cannot prepare fast bowlers
    (d) We cannot prepare fast bowlers if we cannot prepare fast pitches
62. The woman is in a green saree. She is the manager of the team. (use a relative pronoun)
   (a) The woman manager is in green saree
   (b) The woman who is in green saree is the manager of the team
   (c) The manager who is in green saree
   (d) The woman is the manager who is in green saree

63. He is very weak. He could not go up the stairs. (use ‘too’, ‘to’)
   (a) Too weak, he cannot go up to the stairs
   (b) He is too weak, to go up too the stairs
   (c) He is too weak to go up the stairs
   (d) Too go up the stairs he is too weak

64. He came late. He was sent back. (use ‘therefore’)
   (a) He was sent back therefore he came late
   (b) Therefore he came late and was sent back
   (c) He came late and was sent back therefore
   (d) He came late, therefore he was sent back

65. I cannot read his note-book. His hand writing is poor. (use ‘for’)
   (a) I cannot read his note-book for his hand writing is poor
   (b) For his poor hand writing I cannot read his note-book
   (c) His note-book is poor for his hand writing
   (d) I cannot read his poor writing for his note-book

66. The bus arrived. The people started moving into it. (absolute phrase)
   (a) The bus having arrived, the people started moving into it
   (b) The bus arriving, the people move into it
   (c) The bus arrives, the people started moving in it
   (d) The bus arrived, the people starting to move into it

67. He attended the office yesterday. He was punctual. (adverb or adverbial phrase)
   (a) He attends the office punctually
   (b) He attend the office punctually
   (c) He attended the office with punctuality
   (d) He attended the office yesterday punctually

68. The child tried to get at the basket of fruit. His efforts did not succeed. (adverb or adverbial phrase)
   (a) The child tried to get at the basket of fruit unsuccessfully
   (b) The child tries to successfully get the basket of fruit
   (c) The child fail to success to get the basket of fruit
   (d) To get the basket of fruit was not successful by the child

69. He is slow. He is sure. (adversative conjunction)
   (a) He is slow because he is sure
   (b) He is sure and slow
   (c) He is sure still slow
   (d) He is slow but he is sure

70. He was angry. He did not say anything. (adversative conjunction)
   (a) He was angry still, he did not say anything
   (b) He did not say, anything yet he was angry
   (c) He did not say anything, however he was angry
   (d) He was angry; however, he did not say anything
Directions (Questions 71 – 80): Choose the correct meaning of the following idioms and phrases

71. beggar description
   (a) ask for a description of someone or something
   (b) describe a beggar
   (c) cannot be described in words
   (d) none of the above

72. alive and kicking
   (a) in a healthy condition
   (b) trying to win a fight at all costs
   (c) a baby lying in a crib
   (d) very tired

73. to hit the ceiling
   (a) to jump very high
   (b) throw a stone at the ceiling
   (c) to break the roof
   (d) to lose one’s temper

74. give up the ghost
   (a) no longer believes in ghost
   (b) to die
   (c) to be upset by something
   (d) not having any fear

75. go haywire
   (a) get out of control
   (b) a rope-walker
   (c) collecting hay
   (d) make wire with hay

76. on a par
   (a) agree with someone
   (b) not up to standard
   (c) of the same standard
   (d) what usually happens

77. right and left
   (a) ready to act
   (b) parade of soldiers
   (c) together
   (d) in all direction

78. a capital crime
   (a) a crime committed at the capital
   (b) a crime not worth mentioning
   (c) a crime punishable by death
   (d) death sentence

79. a close – fisted man
   (a) a very angry man
   (b) ready to fight
   (c) a miser
   (d) unwilling to shake hands

80. out of sorts
   (a) useless
   (b) to be angry
   (c) bits and pieces
   (d) unwell

Directions (Questions 81 – 90): Choose the correct Synonym for the following words.

81. Serene
   (a) Calm
   (b) Obscure
   (c) Shy
   (d) Zeal

82. Abridge
   (a) Decent
   (b) Shorten
   (c) Scene
   (d) Sight
83. Bashful
   (a) Delay          (b) Discord
   (c) Shy            (d) Smile

84. Liberal
   (a) Innocent      (b) Smart
   (c) Lesson        (d) Generous

85. Diligent
   (a) Industrious   (b) Benefactor
   (c) Merry         (d) Lesson

86. Handy
   (a) Useful        (b) Changeable
   (c) Regular       (d) Bulky

87. Judicious
   (a) Permanent     (b) Protect
   (c) Prudent       (d) Permit

88. Latent
   (a) Hidden        (b) Legal
   (c) Observe       (d) Urgent

89. Ludicrous
   (a) Sensual       (b) Stray
   (c) Laughable     (d) Palpable

90. Repress
   (a) Stifle        (b) Sign
   (c) Suggest       (d) Sublime

Directions (Questions 91 – 100): Choose the correct word-substitute from the given choices

91. Teetotaller
   (a) one who never touches alcoholic liquor
   (b) one who wanders without settled home
   (c) one who flees to another country
   (d) one given to pleasures

92. Acoustic
   (a) the science of space
   (b) the science of aviation
   (c) the science of sound
   (d) the science of antiquities

93. Coup detat
   (a) combination of States or political parties
   (b) composition intended to ridicule a person of government
   (c) violent or illegal change in government
   (d) a written statement given on oath

94. Espionage
   (a) an engagement to marry
   (b) practice of spying or using spies
   (c) a newly enlisted soldier
   (d) a short sword fixed on the end of a fire-arm
95. Hangar
(a) arranged in systematic form
(b) belonging to the same time
(c) selective, from diverse sources
(d) large building for storing and maintaining aircraft

96. Creche
(a) a public nursery where babies are cared for while their parents are at work
(b) a place where milk is kept and butter is made
(c) a place where goods are stored
(d) a box or cage to store candles, oil, soap etc

97. Arc
(a) a piece of written composition
(b) a ship
(c) a part of a circle
(d) a refusal

98. Curator
(a) an official in-charge of a museum or art gallery
(b) one who works in a coal mine
(c) one who studies a dictionary
(d) one who studies the elements of the weather

99. Phonetics
(a) the study of pottery
(b) the science of metals
(c) the science of hydrolics
(d) the science of speech, sounds and their production

100. Eulogy
(a) a speech or writing in praise
(b) language which is defective
(c) the concluding part of a written work
(d) an exaggerated statement

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