

**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 Tense 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) sensibly  
(c) sensibly (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. In spite 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 to 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 – fist 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. Teetotaler**  
(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

\* \* \* \* \*