

SHYAM SHARMA ENGLISH CLASSES

For SSC, UPSC (CSAT, Compulsory), Bank Po/Clerk and other Competitive Exams.....

TEST-10

Directions (1 to 5): Some of the sentences may have errors, the part containing error that should be your correct response. In case no error your response should be (d) no error.

1. The newer type of automatic machines (a)/ wash (b)/ the clothes faster. (c)/ no error (d)
2. By the time (a)/ we got our tick ets and entered the cinema theatre, (b)/ the show was already begun. (c)/ no error (d)
3. Each of the students in the computer class (a)/ has to type (b)/ their own research paper this semester. (c)/ no error (d)
4. The fact of me (a)/ being a stranger (b)/does not excuse his conduct. (c)/ no error (d)
5. The sea looks (a)/ as if it has been (b)/ agitated by a storm. (c)/ no error (d)

Directions (6 to 10): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word/phrase. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four.

6. A person who..... On his own effort has the best chance to win.
(a) makes (b) puts
(c) relies (d) runs
7. When he died, Ramanujan behind 3 notebooks.
(a) was leaving (b) had left
(c) left (d) leaves
8. Mr. Amar put his whole life..... the work.
(a) on (b) in
(c) into (d) upon
9. All decisions,, are likely to be taken by consensus.
(a) anyhow (b) forever
(c) somehow (d) however
10. She is beautiful..... brave.
(a) but (b) and
(c) yet (d) so

Directions (11 to 15): A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

11. He took his chances and **jump for** the water.
(a) jumped into (b) jumping into
(c) jump into (d) No improvement
12. He **felt anger** at the injustice of the situation.
(a) feels anger (b) had felt anger
(c) felt angry (d) No improvement
13. He seemed most amenable **for** my idea.
(a) to (b) with
(c) without (d) No improvement
14. Members can receive money **to paying to** their education.
(a) to pay to (b) to pay for
(c) in paying to (d) No improvement
15. He came **from aspire** working-class background
(a) to aspire (b) with an aspired
(c) from an aspiring (d) No improvement

Directions (16 to 20): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

16. DECAMP
(a) move (b) encamp
(c) flee (d) hide
17. PHILANTHROPIST
(a) benefactor (b) beneficiary
(c) matron (d) sponsor

18. EXOTIC

- (a) alien (b) strange
(c) rare (d) grand

19. INCAPACITATE

- (a) cripple (b) strengthen
(c) imprison (d) invent

20. CONGREGATION

- (a) concentration (b) meeting
(c) discussion (d) judgment

Directions (21 to 25): Out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

21. SOBRIETY

- (a) moderation (b) drunkenness
(c) dizziness (d) transvestite

22. EXTINCT

- (a) recent (b) ainct
(c) alive (d) ancient

23. FIENDISH

- (a) diabolical (b) devilish
(c) angelic (d) friendly

24. SUBSEQUENT

- (a) eventual (b) succeeding
(c) prior (d) comparative

25. ORTHODOX

- (a) revolutionary (b) heretical
(c) anarchist (d) generous

Directions (26 to 30): Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

26. I cannot **put up with** your misconduct any longer.

- (a) excuse (b) refuse
(c) accept (d) tolerate

27. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls **ran riot**.

- (a) behaved cleverly
(b) acted without restraint
(c) wandered aimlessly
(d) had the best of time

28. The young and the old sat **check by jowl** in the large audience.

- (a) very near (b) very far
(c) tongue tied (d) irritated

29. **To make a clean breast of**

- (a) to give attention to
(b) to examine or see briefly
(c) to appeal to someone
(d) to confess one's guilt

30. **To sit at someone's feet**

- (a) to look after someone
(b) to make use of someone for one's advantage
(c) to resemble in character
(d) to admire greatly

Directions (31 to 38): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

31. Property handed down after the death of a person

- (a) legacy (b) legend
(c) patrimony (d) inheritance

32. To be biased against

- (a) partial (b) objective
(c) prejudiced (d) predestined

33. Bitter and violent attack in words

- (a) diaspora (b) diacriticism
(c) diadem (d) diatribe

34. A method which never fails
 (a) unflinching (b) irreparable
 (c) irremediable (d) infallible
35. Something which cannot be believed
 (a) inevitable (b) ineffable
 (c) incredible (d) ineluctable
36. A government by officials
 (a) oligarchy (b) aristocracy
 (c) plutocracy (d) bureaucracy
37. One who walks in sleep
 (a) somniloquist (b) egoist
 (c) somnambulist (d) altruist
38. A specialist who tests eyesight
 (a) optician (b) ophthalmologist
 (c) ichthyologist (d) neurologist

Directions (39 to 40): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

39. (a) saccarine (b) sacarine
 (c) sachharine (d) saccharine
40. (a) disentry (b) dysentry
 (c) diesentry (d) dysentery

Directions (41 to 50): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

PASSAGE -1

"Laxybones"? There is no such thing. We may think that our bones are inert, dead, the body's structural steel. Actually, they are among the busiest living organs in the body. They are thriving manufacturing plants which make red and white blood cells 24 hours a day. Every minute about 180 million red cells die. Your bones must replace them with healthy young cells, or you face anemic death. It takes six to eight weeks for the marrow to restore the red blood cells after a pint of blood has been removed.

Bones have other major responsibilities: they produce the white blood cells which fight off infection, and they act as one of the store-houses for reserve nourishment. In their marrow they husband fats and proteins for times of need. And they contain nearly all the body's vital calcium and phosphorus, calcium is necessary for the clotting of blood, the beating of the heart, the contraction of muscles and the functioning of the nervous system. By an intricate self-regulating system, calcium from milk drunk today is deposited in the bones and calcium deposited last week is withdrawn.

41. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) bones are among the hyperactive organs in the human body
 (b) bones help purify the blood
 (c) calcium helps in functioning of the nervous system
 (d) the marrow of the bones helps in restoration of the red blood cells after even a minute quantity of blood has been removed
42. Red cells are to anemic death as white blood cells are to:
 (a) nourishment
 (b) clotting of blood
 (c) the beating of heart
 (d) infection
43. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) our bones ceaselessly manufacture red and white cells
 (b) our bones take six to eight weeks to generate $180 \times 24 \times 60$ million red cells
 (c) bones store fats and proteins for future nourishment
 (d) man cannot survive without calcium
44. The marrow of the bones does not store which one of the following substances?
 (a) fats and proteins
 (b) white blood cells
 (c) calcium
 (d) phosphorus

45. Approximately how many red cells die in one minute?
 (a) 160 million (b) 170 million
 (c) 180 million (d) 200 million

Passage-2

The practice of appointing educated persons to join under government began more than a hundred and thirty years ago as a method of encouraging people to go in for the new system of education that had been established by the colonial administration. It worked well till about 1921 because expansion of jobs under the government could still keep pace with the output of the educational system. But since then, the undesirable **consequences** of this approach have come to the fore. To begin with, it over-emphasize the bread and butter objective of education and makes it a ladder which enables the ambitious to climb into privilege, even as it devalues the academic objective—the development of individuals dedicated to the pursuit of scholarship. Moreover, hunt for a place in the privileged sector or a well-paid and secure job in the organized sector creates immense pressure for the expansion of secondary and higher education because they grow more in terms of the large numbers of aspirants for jobs rather than in relation to the small number of jobs available. This necessarily leads to an over-production of college graduates and to large-scale unemployment of the educated.

46. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 Educated persons were given jobs under the government, more than a century ago, so that the young people;
 (a) Did not remain unemployed
 (b) Did not indulge in vandalism
 (c) Went in for the new system of education
 (d) Kept themselves busy
47. Which of the following statements is correct?
 The policies of the colonial administration were effective till about 1921 because;
 (a) They incorporated fair selection procedures
 (b) The number of jobs available could cope with the number of persons coming out of the education system
 (c) The quality of education was good
 (d) Vocational training facilities were easily available
48. Which of the following statements is correct?
 The system failed later on because:
 (a) The government did not take interest providing the jobs
 (b) Indians did not prefer to join service under the government
 (c) The academic objective of the education system was abandoned
 (d) The government offered jobs only to the ambitious persons
49. The expansion of secondary and higher education leads to which one of the following?
 (a) Large number of job aspirants
 (b) Creation of more jobs in the unorganized sector
 (c) Growth of Gross Domestic Product
 (d) More jobs in the organized sector
50. The word consequence as used in the passage means:
 (a) Conquest (b) Result
 (c) Objective (d) Beginning