

SHYAM SHARMA ENGLISH CLASSES

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

TEST-4

Directions (1-5): Some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (d) in the Answer-sheet.

1. I asked him (a)/ when was he (b)/ playing basketball. (c)/ no error (d)
2. Sohan and me are (a)/ in a dilemma (b)/ over this proposal. (c)/ no error (d)
3. I had finished my (a)/ work before you (b)/ had reached home. (c)/ no error (d)
4. I loved (a)/ the drawings (b)/ they were so real. (c)/ no error (d)
5. They have visited (a)/ this place (b)/ last week. (c)/ no error (d)

Directions (6-10): sentence given with blanks to be filled in with a appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval.

6. You shouldthe opportunity when it comes.
(a) Cease (b) Seize
(c) Sense (d) Size
7. We must.....ourselves to changing circumstances.
(a) Adopt (b) Adept
(c) Adapt (d) Accept
8. You should start, You are likely to miss the train.
(a) Indeed (b) Otherwise
(c) In fact (d) Consequently
9. The hawkers are selling their..... In the streets.
(a) Wire (b) Wares
(c) Warn (d) Wear
10. The manager began to doubt the of the assistant.
(a) Credits (b) Credit
(c) Credentials (d) Chances

Directions (11-15): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-sheet.

11. OBSTREPEROUS
(a) Lazy (b) Awkward
(c) Sullen (d) Unruly
12. EXTRICATE
(a) Tie (b) Complicate
(c) Pull (d) Free
13. CREDIBLE
(a) Serious (b) Believable
(c) Worthy (d) Charming
14. CANTANKEROUS
(a) Disrespectful (b) Noisy
(c) Quarrelsome (d) Rash
15. VOCATION
(a) Holiday (b) Examination
(c) Seminar (d) Occupation

Directions (16-20): in the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. FRUGALITY
(a) Captivity (b) Gaiety
(c) Prodigality (d) Enmity

17. HUMANE
(a) Man (b) Unkind
(c) Living being (d) Person
18. DISSENT
(a) Disagreement (b) Unacceptable
(c) Agreement (d) Discord
19. ACQUIT
(a) Mild (b) Smart
(c) Condemn (d) Despair
20. CANDID
(a) Ambiguous (b) Secretive
(c) Uncertain (d) Misleading

Directions (21-25): four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

21. The name of John Parker **rings a bell** but I do not remember him.
(a) Sounds important
(b) Sounds familiar
(c) Reminds one of something
(d) Have been talk about constantly
22. The game is not **worth the candle**.
(a) Fruitful (b) Ineffective
(c) In vain (d) Watchful
23. The courageous lady **stood her ground** in spite of all their harassment.
(a) Maintained her position
(b) Tried her best
(c) To scold
(d) Become hostile
24. I met him on the way but **cut him dead**.
(a) Refused to recognize him
(b) Failed to recognize him
(c) Did not stop to speak to him
(d) Spoke to him harshly
25. She is **at daggers drawn** with her neighbor over a patch of land.
(a) About to file a case (b) About to pay
(c) About to cry (d) About to fight

Directions (26-30): In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is printed in **bold** letters. Below are given alternatives to that **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

26. Shakespeare is **greater than any other poet**.
(a) Greater than many poets
(b) Greater as any other poet
(c) Greater than all poets
(d) No improvement
27. I saw the woman **whom you said lived next door**.
(a) That you said live next door
(b) Who you said lived next door
(c) Which you said lived next door
(d) No improvement
28. A thousand rupees **are** all that he wants.
(a) Are (b) Was
(c) Is (d) No improvement

29. **I have never been hearing** from him since he left for America.
- (a) Have never heard
(b) Have never been hearing
(c) Was never heard
(d) No improvement
30. The camera I bought recently is not **convenient**.
- (a) Easy to use (b) Hard to use
(c) Difficult to use (d) No improvement

Directions (31-35): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

31. A building for housing curios.
- (a) Asylum (b) Museum
(c) Auditorium (d) Sanitarium
32. A person who knows or can speak many languages.
- (a) Bibliophile (b) Bigot
(c) Polyglot (d) Misologist
33. Incapable of being corrected.
- (a) Insolent (b) Incongruous
(c) Incurable (d) Insensitive
34. A cure for all diseases.
- (a) Incantation (b) Medicine
(c) Panacea (d) Antibiotic
35. A place where dead bodies are kept for medical examination.
- (a) Crematorium (b) Mortuary
(c) Hospital (d) cemetery

Directions (36-40): In the followings, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

36. (a) Ambasadior (b) Ambessador
(c) Ambassador (d) Ambesador
37. (a) Eclypse (b) Eclips
(c) Eclipse (d) Eklipse
38. (a) Accessible (b) Akcessible
(c) Accesible (d) Accesible
39. (a) Camouflage (b) Camaflouge
(c) Cemouflege (d) Cemouflage
40. (a) Inteligibility (b) Inteligibility
(c) Intelligibility (d) Inteligibility

Passage-1

A computer virus is a type of malware that, when executed, replicates by inserting copies of itself into other computer programs, data files, or the boot sector of the hard drive. However, not all viruses carry a destructive payload or attempt to hide themselves the defining characteristic of viruses is that they are self-replicating computer programs which install themselves without the user's consent. Virus writers use social engineering and exploit detailed knowledge of security vulnerabilities to gain access to their host's computing resources. The vast majority of viruses (over 99%) target systems running Microsoft Windows employing a variety of mechanisms to infect new hosts, and often using complex antidetection /stealth strategies to evade antivirus software. Motives for creating viruses can include seeking profit desire to send a political message, personal amusement, to demonstrate that a vulnerability exists in software, for sabotage and denial of service, or simply because they wish to explore artificial life and evolutionary algorithms.

41. The vast majority of viruses evade antivirus softwares by.
- (a) Inserting copies of itself into programs
(b) Targeting microsoft Windows systems
(c) Using complex anti-detection/stealth strategies
(d) Exploiting detailed knowledge of security vulnerabilities
42. What is one of the motives of creating viruses?
- (a) To sabotage and deny service
(b) To gain access to classified files
(c) To corrupt hard drives
(d) To exploit security knowledge
43. What is the synonym of 'Vulnerability' in the passage?
- (a) Susceptibility (b) Liability
(c) Responsibility (d) Accountability
44. What is the defining characteristic of a computer virus?
- (a) Its ability to execute programs
(b) Its ability to affect the computer system
(c) Its ability to hide itself
(d) Its ability to self-replicate
45. How do virus writers gain access to computing resources?
- (a) By executing malwares
(b) By employing a variety of mechanisms
(c) By using social engineering
(d) By affecting computing networks

Passage-2

At first sight, silence would seem to be the essence of non communication. Yet we know that in some circumstances silence can speak volumes. It is also a potent tool in the communication toolbox, for the speaker, as it adds emphasis to point, allowing time for its full significance to sink in. Handled skillfully, it can build up anticipation for what is to come the pregnant pause. It gives opportunity to make eye contact with the audience and gauge their reactions. It is an essential component of the timing of one's deliver. For the listener, silence can buy time, either to digest what has been said or to consider a response, or both. Silence will often lure the speaker into saying more than he or she may have intended.

46. Silence seems to be the essence of.
- (a) Communication (b) Volumes
(c) Communication tool-box
(d) Non communication
47. For the listener, silence can.
- (a) Emphasise a point
(b) Be a potent tool
(c) Lure, him to say more
(d) Buy time
48. According to the author, the pregnant pause.
- (a) Breaks up communication
(b) Helps communication
(c) Builds up anticipation
(d) Leads to confusion
49. Give the synonym of 'Gauge'.
- (a) Measure
(b) Make statement
(c) Gather knowledge
(d) Share information
50. The opposite of 'Potent' is.
- (a) Latent (b) Patent
(c) Weak (d) Inherent