

# SHYAM SHARMA ENGLISH CLASSES

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

## TEST-7

**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. I am / (a) looking forward for/ (b) serving my society. / (c) no error / (d)
2. This committee comprises / (a) of ten educated and / (b) five uneducated persons. / (c) no error / (d)
3. He served as President / (a) of the Lions Club / (b) since fifteen years. / (c) no error / (d)
4. That was / (a) the most unique opportunity / (b) he got in his life. / (c) no error / (d)
5. There is / (a) no place for you / (b) in this compartment. / (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. The farmers.....their farms, if they had known that a thunderstorm was approaching.  
(a) will leave (b) would leave  
(c) will have left (d) would have left
7. If you.....this report by next Friday, You will be able to discuss it at our meeting on Friday afternoon.  
(a) are reading (b) have read  
(c) would read (d) must read
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ chosen for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.  
(a) sight (b) site  
(c) cite (d) slight
9. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient....vitamins and proteins.  
(a) of (b) from  
(c) with (d) in
10. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my \_\_\_\_ year in school began, I began to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.  
(a) first (b) last  
(c) integral (d) termination

**Directions (11 to 20):** 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. On being asked by the judge if he had murdered his wife the accused denied the charge.  
(a) refused (b) rebutted  
(c) convinced (d) no improvement
12. The suspected couple was taken away from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.  
(a) whisked (b) rushed  
(c) guided (d) no improvement
13. Foreigners often come across with series difficulties in studying English.  
(a) have to come across with  
(b) come cross with  
(c) come across  
(d) no improvement
14. Ridding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.  
(a) riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.  
(b) the tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.

(c) the tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.

(d) no improvement

15. I am not telling that you should hunt out people to pursue your polices.  
(a) asking (b) saying  
(c) speaking (d) no improvement
16. Can this machine be adopted in farm work?  
(a) by (b) into  
(c) for (d) no improvement
17. Hardly had I reached the station when the train started.  
(a) then (b) then  
(c) since (d) no improvement
18. Strangely enough, the candidates restricted themselves to small rallies and kept away from some rural areas.  
(a) the candidates restricted theirselves  
(b) the candidates were restricted to themselves  
(c) the candidates have restricted theirselves  
(d) no improvement
19. When those whom he had injured accused him of being a charlatan, he retorted curtly that he had never been a quack.  
(a) inexperienced (b) sycophant  
(c) plagiarist (d) no improvement
20. The ground was wet outside when I got up in the morning yesterday. It had been raining all in the night.  
(a) rained all in  
(b) been raining all through  
(c) raining all in  
(d) no improvement

**Directions (21 to 23):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

21. **Corrosive**  
(a) tense (b) inherent  
(c) sarcastic (d) unceasing
22. **Inveterate**  
(a) effective (b) incurable  
(c) frequent (d) familiar
23. **Formidable**  
(a) voracious (b) deadly  
(c) vicious (d) grumpy

**Directions (24 to 26):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

24. **Reinforce**  
(a) remove (b) weaken  
(c) simplify (d) strengthen
25. **Mediocre**  
(a) insoluble (b) feeble  
(c) critical (d) excellent
26. **Acquit**  
(a) convict (b) exonerate  
(c) compassion (d) leniency

**Directions (27 to 31):** Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

27. Sailja is always ready to **eat anyone's salt**.  
(a) To be one's guest  
(b) To cook tasty dishes  
(c) An infectious disease  
(d) To deceive someone

28. He will certainly **come to grief** if he does not leave his present friends.  
 (a) Addicted (b) Go upto the extreme  
 (c) Enjoy (d) Suffer
29. I hope to **talk him over** to our view.  
 (a) Oppose (b) Analyze  
 (c) Convince (d) Support
30. For any group work to be successful, it is important that everyone is **on the same page**.  
 (a) Present for the meeting  
 (b) Registered for the work  
 (c) Willing to pay the same fees  
 (d) Thinks in a similar way
31. She must be **paying through the nose** for the face left.  
 (a) Paying less than necessary  
 (b) Paying too much  
 (c) Paying the right amount  
 (d) Paying reluctantly.

**Directions (32 to 38):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

32. A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude  
 (a) iconoclast (b) recluse  
 (c) sage (d) priest
33. Seeing something which is not actually present  
 (a) imagination (b) presumption  
 (c) hallucination (d) supposition
34. The practice of pretending to have feelings that one does not really have  
 (a) treachery (b) villainy  
 (c) hypocrisy (d) flattery
35. A system of government controlled by persons of high intellectual ability  
 (a) oligarchy (b) democracy  
 (c) meritocracy (d) snobbery
36. One who makes official examination of account  
 (a) auditor (b) accountant  
 (c) clerk (d) official
37. A connoisseur of food and drink  
 (a) pianist (b) linguist  
 (c) escapist (d) gourmet
38. A written attack using humour to provoke contempt  
 (a) lampoon (b) diatribe  
 (c) sacrilege (d) byctophobia

**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) questionnaire (b) questionnare  
 (c) questionnaire (d) questionnair
40. (a) dynosaur (b) dinosaur  
 (c) dinosor (d) dienosaur

**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

Incredible though it may seem, while the percentage of literacy in India has been going up, the number of illiterates has also been increasing. Thus, according to the 1966 figures there were 353 million illiterates in the country-20 million more than in 1961. During the same period the percent-age of literacy went

up from 24 to 29 per cent. The explanation for this paradox lies in the rapid growth of population which has outpaced whatever little progress has been achieved in literacy. For instance from 1951 to 1961, literacy increased at an annual average rate of 0.7 per cent while the country's population grew by 2.15 percent every year. But the population explosion is not entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates. The apathy of most states in failing to tackle the problem of adult literacy is also partly to blame. Till now, they have shown little awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Moreover, follow up measures to prevent neo-literates from relapsing into illiteracy is just as important as the initial adult literacy campaigns. Here too, the state Education authorities have been negligent. Not sufficient provision has been made for 'continued education'. This can be done by setting up more rural libraries, adult schools and correspondence courses.

41. Which of the following is as important as the literacy campaign?  
 (a) a new policy on education  
 (b) vocational education system  
 (c) prevention of neo-literates dropping into illiteracy  
 (d) opening more universities
42. In this passage what is one of the steps for continued education?  
 (a) starting short-term courses  
 (b) opening more rural libraries  
 (c) making education a fundamental right  
 (d) making education a subject in the Union List
43. What was the number of illiterates in 1961?  
 (a) 37.3 crore (b) 35.3 crore  
 (c) 33.3 crore (d) 2 crore
44. What has been the annual average rate of increase in literacy from 1951 to 1961?  
 (a) 0.7% (b) 2.15%  
 (c) 5.0% (d) 7.0%
45. Which of the following statements is/are correct?  
 I. population explosion is entirely responsible for the growing number of illiterates  
 II. the indifference on the part of the Central Government to tackle the problem of adult literacy has been the main culprit.

Select the correct answer by using the code given below

- (a) I only (b) II only  
 (c) both I and II (d) neither I nor II

#### PASSAGE -2

It .....(46)..... that policing in the future will be .....(47)..... more different than it is today. Advances in technology .....(48)..... in computers, television, and communication – will assist the police in solving and preventing crimes. Advances in forensic science .....(49)..... evidence more reliable and meaningful. All of these changes will be for the better if they help .....(50)..... the quality of police service.

46. (a) predicted (b) has predicted  
 (c) is predicted (d) was predicting
47. (a) any (b) some  
 (c) such (d) much
48. (a) particularly (b) placidly  
 (c) roughly (d) widely
49. (a) had to make (b) would be made  
 (c) have made (d) should make
50. (a) improving (b) be improved  
 (c) to improve (d) have improved