

# SHYAM SHARMA ENGLISH CLASSES

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

## TEST-9

**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 whole country (a)/ was suffering by (b)/ a financial crisis. (c)/ no error (d)
2. I do not know where could he have gone (a)/ so early (b)/ in the morning. (c)/ no error (d)
3. I suggest that (a)/ he goes (b)/ to the doctor as soon as he returns from taking the examination. (c)/ no error (d)
4. The introduction of tea and coffee (a)/ and such other beverages (b)/ have not been without some effect. (c)/ no error (d)
5. In spite of the roadblock (a)/ the guards allowed us (b)/ enter the restricted area to search our friends. (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. We warned her..... the danger.  
(a) from (b) about  
(c) against (d) of
7. We all laughed..... the affair.  
(a) over (b) about  
(c) for (d) on
8. The chairman, as well as the members, ..... to blamed for this misfortune.  
(a) are (b) were  
(c) is (d) has
9. The streets are lighted ..... electricity.  
(a) with (b) by  
(c) on (d) in
10. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts ..... the need for operation and risk from surgery.  
(a) off (b) out  
(c) down (d) away

**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. I intend **to learn** French next year.  
(a) learning (b) learn  
(c) have learnt (d) No improvement
12. The police **needed** him for armed robbery.  
(a) liked (b) was after  
(c) were looking to (d) No improvement
13. There is **no more room** for you in this compartment.  
(a) No more seat  
(b) No more space  
(c) No more accommodation  
(d) No improvement
14. It is easy to see why cities grew **on the river banks**.  
(a) Along the river banks  
(b) In the river banks  
(c) Upon the river banks  
(d) No improvement

15. The driver didn't stand a chance of **stop for time**.

- (a) Stopping for time
- (b) Stopping in time
- (c) Stop in time
- (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. **ILLICIT**  
(a) Immoral (b) Illegal  
(c) Ineligible (d) Illegible
17. **FLAIR**  
(a) Talent (b) Tendency  
(c) Bias (d) Need
18. **CONSERVATION**  
(a) Preservation (b) Respiration  
(c) Correction (d) Confusion
19. **ABYSMAL**  
(a) Sickening (b) Gloomy  
(c) Sad (d) Bottomless
20. **SALIENT**  
(a) Valiant (b) Variant  
(c) Prudent (d) Prominent

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

21. **SUPPRESS**  
(a) Stir up (b) Rouse  
(c) Urge (d) Incite
22. **LOOSEN**  
(a) Fasten (b) Accelerate  
(c) Delay (d) Paste
23. **REBELLION**  
(a) Forgiveness (b) Retribution  
(c) Submission (d) Domination
24. **IDIOSYNCRASY**  
(a) Insanity (b) Sanity  
(c) Generality (d) Singularity
25. **SANGUINE**  
(a) Diffident (b) Hopeless  
(c) Cynical (d) Morose

**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. His parents **cut him off, without a shilling**.  
(a) Disinherited him  
(b) Snubbed him  
(c) gave him only a shilling  
(d) Sent him away with a shilling
27. He **has too many irons in the fire**.  
(a) Is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time  
(b) Has several problems  
(c) Has many ideas in his head  
(d) Has a fire burning constantly in his house
28. The Earl of Leicester **threw down the glove**.  
(a) Accepted defeat  
(b) Rejected the prize  
(c) Resorted to wrong tactics  
(d) Gave a challenge

29. Ravi **fought to the bitter end**.  
 (a) Fought to the last point of enemy's position  
 (b) Died fighting  
 (c) Carried on a contest regardless of the consequences  
 (d) Fought a losing battle
30. Gopi works **by fits and starts**.  
 (a) Consistently (b) Irregularly  
 (c) In high spirits (d) Enthusiastically

**Directions (31 to 37):** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

31. One who journeys from place to place  
 (a) Quack (b) Cannibal  
 (c) Itinerant (d) Courier
32. Study of insects is  
 (a) Etymology (b) Entomology  
 (c) Ecology (d) Embryology
33. One who breaks the law  
 (a) Aggressor (b) Politician  
 (c) Transgressor (d) Pedestrian
34. Wild and noisy disorder  
 (a) Agitation (b) Revolution  
 (c) Pandemonium (d) Stir
35. The first public speech delivered by a person  
 (a) Maiden speech (b) Inaugural speech  
 (c) Trial speech (d) Marathon speech
36. Placing a thing beside another  
 (a) Impose (b) Repose  
 (c) Juxtapose (d) Expose
37. Expert in the scientific study of birds  
 (a) Dermatologist (b) Zoologist  
 (c) Ornithologist (d) Astronaut

**Directions (38 to 40):** Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

38. (a) Rhythm (b) Rhithim  
 (c) Rhythim (d) Rhythm
39. (a) Missionnary (b) Misionerry  
 (c) Missionary (d) Misionary
40. (a) Propelre (b) Propellar  
 (c) Propeler (d) Propeller

**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

Diversity typically provides fresh perspectives on issues, but it makes it more difficult to unify the team and reach agreements. The strongest case of diversity on work teams is when these teams are engaged in problem-solving and decision-making tasks. Heterogeneous teams bring multiple perspectives to the discussion, thus increasing the likelihood that the team will identify creative or unique solutions. Additionally, the lack of a common perspective usually means diverse teams spend more time discussing issues, which decrease the chances that a weak alternative will be chosen. However, keep in mind that the positive contribution that diversity makes to decision-making teams undoubtedly declines over time. Diverse groups have more difficulty in working together and solving problems, but this dissipates with time. Expect the value-added component of diverse teams to decrease as members become more familiar with each other and the team becomes more cohesive.

41. Diversity on work team leads to:  
 (a) Human problems  
 (b) creative solutions  
 (c) economy in manufacturing  
 (d) higher turnover
42. With diversity in work-force there is:  
 (a) difficulty in reaching a solution quickly  
 (b) difficulty in designing wage formula  
 (c) difficulty in managing international markets  
 (d) difficulty experienced in shop-floor management
43. Advantages of diversity:  
 (a) are sustained over long period of time  
 (b) lead to further increase with time  
 (c) decline as the members come to know each other  
 (d) decline as the absenteeism increases
44. Problem-solving tasks can be handled by:  
 (a) homogeneous groups  
 (b) heterogeneous groups  
 (c) management graduates  
 (d) consultants
45. The antonym of word heterogeneous as used in the passage, is:  
 (a) Homogeneous (b) Hesitant  
 (c) Revolting (d) Hideous

#### Passage-2

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling, only a fool will express himself alike to all.

46. Speech is a great blessing,  
 (a) If we use it indiscriminately  
 (b) If we use it carefully  
 (c) If we use it to please others  
 (d) If we use it to play one against the other
47. Speech can also be a great curse  
 (a) If we express ourselves alike to all  
 (b) If we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people  
 (c) If we always try to please everyone with it  
 (d) If we always try to win friends with it
48. A slip of the tongue means  
 (a) Biting the tongue while speaking  
 (b) Telling lies to defend oneself  
 (c) Using words carelessly  
 (d) Incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.
49. The passage reveals that  
 (a) The use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends  
 (b) Careless use of words creates enemies  
 (c) Careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.  
 (d) Speech always reflects one's attitudes
50. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because  
 (a) He want to play with people  
 (b) He want to deceive every one.  
 (c) He wants to amuse every one.  
 (d) He lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words