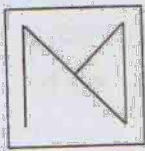
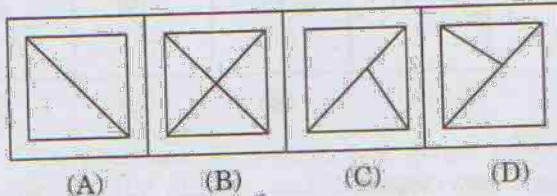


47. Question figure :

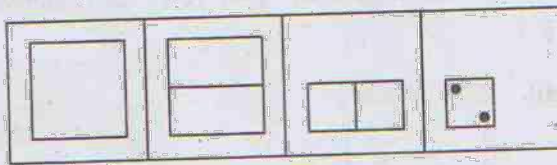


Answer figures :

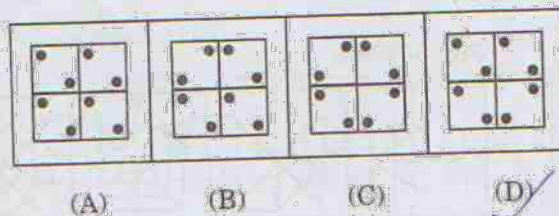


48. A square sheet of paper is folded and punched as shown below in question figures. Choose from amongst the following four answer figures, how will it appear when opened.

Question figures :



Answer figures :

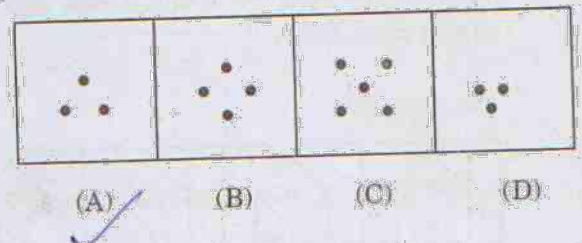


49. A sheet of paper when folded, punched and opened shows the question figure. Choose from the answer figures which punched hole pattern gives this figure.

Question figure (Open pattern) :

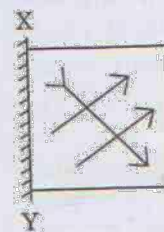


Answer figures (Punched hole patterns) :

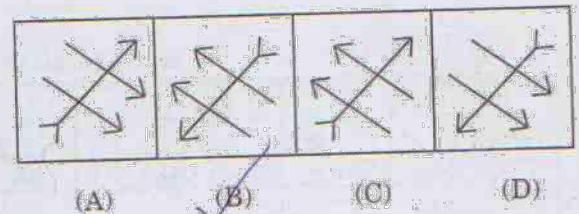


50. If a mirror is placed on the line XY, then which of the answer figures is the correct image of the given question figure ?

Question figure :



Answer figures :



99

PART III : ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Directions : In questions no. 101 to 110, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval (●) corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the oval (●) corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

101. I met / him / four weeks before. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
102. I shall wait for you / till you will / finish your lunch. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
103. The price of cars / have been reduced / recently. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
104. The teacher has / not yet entered / into the classroom. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
105. Vijay is / very cleverer / than Ram. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
106. No sooner did / the police arrive / when the robbers ran away. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
107. I know / a doctor / you are referring to. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
108. Smoke from diesel engines / become visible / as the carbon content increases. / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
109. The moon / is shining / brightly tonight, is it ? / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
110. There was great excitement / on planet of Mars this week, / wasn't there ? / No error.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Directions : In questions no. 111 to 115, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an 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 (●) in the Answer Sheet.

111. Raju willingly _____ my request for financial assistance.
 (A) complied to (B) complied with
 (C) complied on (D) complied for
112. My friend _____ at seven this morning.
 (A) took away (B) got up
 (C) left up (D) kept on

113. A lady _____ I know helped me.
 (A) who (B) whom
 (C) which (D) that
114. The government has identified food processing as the key _____ rapid industrialization in Bihar.
 (A) for (B) to
 (C) of (D) in
115. Rajan was so tired _____ he could not walk.
 (A) as (B) than
 (C) that (D) still

Directions : In questions no. 116 to 120, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

116. Stable

- (A) adamant (B) enduring
(C) firm (D) ☒ durable

117. Turmoil

- (A) tranquillity (B) peace
(C) chaos (D) ☒ quiet

118. Emerge

- (A) simulate (B) ☒ emulate
(C) appear (D) recede

119. Predicament

- (A) comment (B) lament
(C) document (D) ☒ trying situation

120. Incredible

- (A) ☒ incredulous (B) sceptical
(C) ☒ unbelievable (D) impossible

Directions : In questions no. 121 to 125, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

121. Inflammable

- (A) combustible (B) non-flammable
(C) ☒ flammable (D) excitable

122. Hasty

- (A) harsh (B) unhurried
(C) ☒ rapid (D) cautious

123. Attachment

- (A) attraction (B) rejection
(C) ☒ detachment (D) reversion

124. Uniform

- (A) ☒ variable (B) common
(C) unfamiliar (D) a measure

125. Obscure

- (A) hidden (B) ☒ obvious
(C) concealed (D) zealous

Directions : In questions no. 126 to 130, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

126. Hue and cry

- (A) lot of laughter (B) an uproar
(C) ☒ a burst of anger (D) plenty of tears

127. To win laurels

- (A) ☒ to achieve success
(B) to win the hearts of ladies
(C) to win praise
(D) to win a lottery

128. To pay heed

- (A) to submit (B) ☒ to listen
(C) to care for (D) to understand

129. To eat the humble pie

- (A) feel humiliated (B) feel abandoned
(C) feel rejected (D) ☒ feel glorified

130. A tall order

- (A) ☒ too difficult a task
(B) a normal task
(C) a simple task
(D) an easy task

Directions : In questions no. 131 to 135, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and blacken the appropriate oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

131. 1. Planning

- P. as a method for
Q. has been declared in India
R. a body of common aims
S. achieving and evolving

6. and techniques to be pursued on a national scale.

- (A) QRSP (B) SQRP
(C) ☒ QPSR (D) PRSQ

132. 1. My dear wife
 P. but she was calm
 Q. as I thus spoke to my sons -
 R. could not hide the tears
 S. and knelt down to pray
 6. while the boys clung round her.

(A) RQPS (B) QRSP
 (C) QPRS (D) RSQP

133. 1. My work
 P. will be finished if I succeed
 Q. in carrying the conviction to the human family,
 R. that every man or woman, however weak in body,
 S. is the guardian of his or her self-respect
 6. and liberty.

(A) PQRS (B) SRQP
 (C) RQSP (D) SPRQ

134. 1. So the swallow
 P. while the beggars
 Q. making merry in their houses
 R. flew over the great city
 S. and saw the rich
 6. were sitting at the gates.

(A) SQRP (B) PRSQ
 (C) RSQP (D) QRSP

135. 1. They admitted
 P. obtained
 Q. that
 R. the information
 S. they had
 6. from unreliable sources.

(A) QSPR (B) QRPS
 (C) QPRS (D) QSRP

Directions : In questions no. 136 to 145, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

136. She will bring cakes.

(A) Cakes will be brought by her.
 (B) Cakes are to be bought by her.
 (C) Cakes are to be brought by her.
 (D) Cakes will be bought by her.

137. Promises should be kept.

(A) You should have kept your promises.
 (B) One must keep one's promises.
 (C) You had to keep promises.
 (D) Promises should have been kept.

138. Give the order.

(A) An order was given by someone.
 (B) Order was given.
 (C) Order given.
 (D) Let the order be given.

139. My neighbour described his history to me.

(A) His history had been described by my neighbour to me.
 (B) His history was described to me by my neighbour.
 (C) Description of his history to me was done by my neighbour.
 (D) My neighbour's history was described to me by himself.

140. Many cities had been destroyed by the invaders in those days.

(A) The invaders destroy many cities in these days.
 (B) Many cities were destroyed in those days by invaders.
 (C) Many invaders destroyed cities in those days.
 (D) In those days the invaders had destroyed many cities.

141. The police victimize the innocent commoners.

- (A) The police are victimized by the innocent commoners.
- (B) The innocent commoners victimized the police.
- (C) The innocent commoners are victimized by the police.
- (D) No victimization of the innocent commoners.

142. His suggestion was received by me with disdain.

- (A) I disdainly received the suggestion.
- (B) I was received with suggested disdain.
- (C) Disdainful suggestion was received by me from him.
- (D) I received his suggestion with disdain.

143. He offered me all the money at his command.

- (A) He commanded all the money at his hand to me.
- (B) All money at his command was given to me.
- (C) I was offered all the money at his command.
- (D) I took all his money at his command.

144. Bad companions tempted him to drink heavily.

- (A) He was tempted to drink heavily by bad companions.
- (B) He had to drink heavily because of his bad companions.
- (C) He drunk heavily in the bad company of his friends.
- (D) He succumbed to the temptation of heavy drinking due to bad companions.

145. People believed that witches communicated with the devil.

- (A) Devils widely believe in communication with people.
- (B) It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.
- (C) Witches communicated with the devil in front of people.
- (D) Witches and the devil communicated.

Directions : In questions no. 146 to 155, 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).

146. He never thought so sad as when he had made a blunder.

- (A) looked
- (B) cried
- (C) caused
- (D) No improvement

147. The man taken to the hospital by an ambulance.

- (A) was taken
- (B) took
- (C) is taking
- (D) No improvement

148. I am looking forward to see you soon.

- (A) looking forward towards seeing
- (B) looking forward for seeing
- (C) looking forward to seeing
- (D) No improvement

149. English in India has acquired distinct identity as a regional variety and is known as Indian English.

- (A) an distinct
- (B) a distinct
- (C) a special
- (D) No improvement

150. It is said that Oscar Wilde was most sincere artistically when he depicts insincere characters.

- (A) is
- (B) were
- (C) have been
- (D) No improvement

151. A person who wants to go out to work should be given the possibility to do so.

- (A) chance
- (B) opportunity
- (C) preference
- (D) No improvement

152. Unless he does not leave this house, I will not say anything.

- (A) has left
- (B) left
- (C) leaves
- (D) No improvement

153. The politician surprisingly confessed the responsibility for the accident.

- (A) owned up
- (B) agreed
- (C) acknowledged
- (D) No improvement

154. Indian democracy is a great attention for overseas investors.

- (A) attraction (B) demand
(C) avocation (D) No improvement

155. She abandoned the idea of marrying him.

- (A) deserted (B) forsake
(C) left (D) No improvement

Directions : In questions no. 156 to 165, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

156. He said, "I will return tomorrow."

- (A) He said that he will return tomorrow.
(B) He said that he would return tomorrow.
(C) He said that he would return the next day.
(D) He said that I would return the next day.

157. "What a wonderful time we had there !" she exclaimed.

- (A) She exclaimed that she had quite a wonderful time there.
(B) She exclaimed that she had had quite a wonderful time there.
(C) She exclaimed that they had had quite a wonderful time there.
(D) She exclaimed that they have quite a wonderful time there.

158. The teacher said to the students, "You should obey your parents. You should be of help to them."

- (A) The teacher advised the students to obey their parents and added that they should be of help to them.
(B) The teacher commanded the students to obey their parents and further added that they should be of help to them.
(C) The teacher requested the students to obey their parents and added they should be of help to them.
(D) The teacher advised the students that they should obey their parents and should be of help to them.

159. My mother said, "Please go to the shop."

- (A) My mother told me to please go to the shop.
(B) My mother requested me to go to the shop.
(C) My mother requested me going to the shop.
(D) My mother asked me to be going to the shop.

160. The reporter said, "We have been following the matter closely for a month."

- (A) The reporter said that they had been following the matter closely for a month.
(B) The reporter said that we had been following the matter closely for a month.
(C) The reporter said that they have been following the matter closely for a month.
(D) The reporter said that they has been following the matter closely for a month.

161. "What are you doing here ?" she asked me.

- (A) She asked what I was doing here.
(B) She wanted to know what I am doing here.
(C) She wants to know what I was doing here.
(D) She wanted to know what I was doing there.

162. The lawyer said to his client, "We will win the case."

- (A) The lawyer told to his client that they would win the case.
(B) The lawyer said that the client would win the case.
(C) The lawyer told the client that they should win the case.
(D) The lawyer told the client that they would win the case.

163. The watchman warned the boys not to go deep into the sea.

- (A) The watchman said to the boys, "You are not going deep into the sea."
(B) The watchman said, "Boys, don't go deep into the sea."
(C) The watchman said, "Boys didn't go deep into the sea."
(D) The watchman said to the boys, "Why do you go deep into the sea?"

164. The shopkeeper told me to be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash.

- (A) The shopkeeper said to me, "Will you pay for the tape-recorder kindly in cash?"
(B) The shopkeeper said, "Be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash."
(C) The shopkeeper exclaimed to me, "Be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash!"
(D) The shopkeeper ordered me, "Please be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash."

165. She asked her brother if he could give her some money then.

- (A) She said to her brother, "Could I give you some money now?"
(B) She said to her brother, "Can you give me some money then?"
(C) She said to her brother, "Can you give me some money now?"
(D) She asked her brother, "Give me some money now."

Directions : In questions no. 166 to 185, you have the following two passages in which 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. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE - I (Q. Nos. 166 to 175)

The Indian Ocean earthquake of 2004, also 166 as the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake, was an undersea earthquake that 167 on the morning of 26 December 2004. It had a 168 of 9.15 on the Richter scale, which makes it one of the most 169 earthquakes ever recorded. The only known earthquake of 170 magnitude was the Great Earthquake of Chile (magnitude 9.5) in 1969. The Indian Ocean earthquake 171 more than 283,100 people, making it one of the deadliest 172 in modern history. It lasted 173 to ten minutes, when most earthquakes last no more than a few seconds. It caused the 174 planet to move off its course by at least a few centimeters and 175 earthquakes elsewhere, as far away as Alaska.

166. (A) known (B) called
(C) recognized (D) referred

167. (A) happened (B) arose
(C) occurred (D) began

168. (A) dimension (B) magnitude
(C) height (D) reference

169. (A) great (B) beautiful
(C) wonderful (D) powerful

170. (A) different (B) distinct
(C) comparable (D) likewise

171. (A) destructed (B) murdered
(C) saved (D) killed

172. (A) blows (B) disasters
(C) failures (D) breakdowns

173. (A) close (B) near
(C) open (D) nearby

174. (A) full (B) entire
(C) complete (D) total

175. (A) prompted (B) elicited
(C) triggered (D) invited

PASSAGE - II (Q. Nos. 176 to 185)

Socrates who was a great thinker and 176 never liked to write 177. He wanted to make people 178 well. Plato was the most 179 pupil of Socrates. With boundless love and 180 for his 181, Plato wrote all the teachings of Socrates. Years 182 when printing was invented, Plato's books were also 183. They have been 184 into many 185.

176. (A) teacher (B) preacher
(C) speaker (D) announced

177. (A) letters (B) essays
(C) books (D) poems
178. (A) speak (B) think
(C) act (D) play
179. (A) known (B) loving
(C) obedient (D) famous
180. (A) kindness (B) respect
(C) anger (D) hatred
181. (A) pupil (B) guardian
(C) master (D) servant
182. (A) later (B) after
(C) before (D) over
183. (A) published (B) released
(C) sold (D) printed
184. (A) changed (B) translated
(C) written (D) published
185. (A) ways (B) varieties
(C) languages (D) sizes

Directions : In questions no. 186 to 200, you have two brief passages with 10/5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE - I (Q. Nos. 186 to 195)

As soon as Japan entered the war, Subhas Chandra Bose received a call from Rash Behari Bose, the veteran revolutionary who had settled down in Japan and had organised the Indians in South-East Asia to work for India's freedom, under the Indian Independence League. Subhas left Germany in a German U-boat for Madagascar, where he was transferred to a Japanese submarine. He arrived in Tokyo, met General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, and persuaded him to issue a declaration promising full independence to India in case Japan defeated Britain. Reaching

Singapore, he took over the leadership of the Indian independence movement and set up a Provisional Government of Free India which was recognized immediately by Japan, Germany, Italy, Burma, Thailand, Nationalist China and the Philippines.

Thus began the most glorious chapter in the life of Subhas Bose. He displayed tremendous energy and organizational skill in recruiting, training and financing the Indian National Army. The Indian soldiers and civilians in South-East Asia at once declared their allegiance to him and began to call him 'Netaji'. He gave them the inspiring call of 'Jai Hind' and 'Dilli Chalo'.

186. Who was Rash Behari Bose ?
(A) A veteran bureaucrat
(B) A British citizen
(C) A Bengali civil servant
(D) A radical leader
187. How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan ?
(A) In a Japanese U-boat and then in a German submarine
(B) In a German aircraft and then in a Japanese submarine via Madagascar
(C) First he took a U-boat until Madagascar and then a submarine
(D) By land
188. Who established Indian Independence League ?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Rash Behari Bose
(C) General Tojo
(D) Adolf Hitler
189. Who declared that India will get full independence in the event of Japan defeating Britain in the World War II ?
(A) Japanese Prime Minister
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Rash Behari Bose
(D) Japanese King

190. Who became the head of the Provisional Government of Free India?

- (A) General Tojo
- (B) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (C) Rash Behari Bose
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

191. Where was the Provisional Government of Free India headquartered?

- (A) Tokyo
- (B) Germany
- (C) India
- (D) Singapore

192. Which of the following countries did *not* recognize the Provisional Government of Free India?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Germany
- (C) Britain
- (D) Thailand

193. Name the slogan associated with Subhas Chandra Bose.

- (A) Dilli Chalo
- (B) Garibi Hatao
- (C) Quit India
- (D) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

194. What triggered a collaboration between the Japanese and Subhas Chandra Bose?

- (A) Germany's unwillingness
- (B) Japanese intolerance
- (C) Japanese entry in the World War
- (D) Rash Behari Bose's suggestion

195. What was the most glorious chapter in 'Netaji' Bose's life?

- (A) Collaboration with the Germans
- (B) Collaboration with the Japanese
- (C) Organization of the Indian National Army
- (D) Organization of the Indian Independence League

PASSAGE - II (Q. Nos. 196 to 200)

On October 13, 1945, a citizen of Durham, North Carolina was brought before Judge Wilson of Traffic Court for parking his car on a restricted street right in front of a sign forbidding parking. But instead of pleading guilty, the defendant protested that he was not extracting ore from underneath the street.

This was not a fictitious reply, for when the sign was brought as an evidence, the defendant triumphantly pointed out that it read "No stopping" and "stopping" he was able to prove with the help of an unabridged dictionary [p. 2, 845 Webster's New International] means "extracting ore from a stope or loosely underground".

"Your honour," said the defendant, "I am a law-abiding citizen. When I saw the sign I thought whatever you do, don't extract any ore — it's against the law. I did not do any stopping — and I move the case be dismissed." The judge understood the inconvenience caused by a mere drop of the single letter and that the defendant had lived up to the letter of the law. Therefore the case was dismissed.

196. The citizen was brought before the Traffic Court for parking because

- (A) he exceeded the speed limit
- (B) he did not possess a licence
- (C) he extracted ore unlawfully
- (D) he parked his car on a restricted street

197. The sign board read

- (A) No parking
- (B) No stopping
- (C) No stopping
- (D) Parking

198. The dictionary gives the meaning for the word 'Stopping' as

- (A) Parking
- (B) Extracting ore
- (C) School zone
- (D) Halt and go

199. The accused was really

- (A) a law-abiding citizen
- (B) an innocent person
- (C) a knowledgeable person who converts an inconvenient situation into a convenient one
- (D) a criminal

200. The case was dismissed because the defendant

- (A) was found not guilty
- (B) pleaded innocence
- (C) did not possess a car at all
- (D) lived up to the letter of the law