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SOLUTIONS

1. Earlier Vivek _____ on 17th floor of a multi-storeyed building. So, he knows how to use a lift.
(1) live (2) lived (3) lives (4) is living

Ans. (2) lived

Sol. The time frame in reference is Simple Past, so 'lived' is the appropriate answer.

2. Sonali _____ an English newspaper daily.
(1) reads (2) read (3) was reading (4) were reading

Ans. (1) reads

Sol. Simple Present Tense is used to refer to 'Habits' or 'Activities' of daily routine as in this case.

3. Himani _____ this test recently.
(1) pass (2) passed (3) have passed (4) has passed

Ans. (4) has passed

Sol. Present Perfect Tense is used to refer to activities that have just been completed in the present.

4. Look before you _____.
(1) leap (2) leapt (3) are leaping (4) leaps

Ans. (1) leap

Sol. Commonly used Proverb : 'Look before you leap'

5. The senior staff _____ bonus by the company last year.
(1) is given (2) will be given (3) was given (4) has given

Ans. (3) was given

Sol. Passive verb form of Simple Past will be used in this case to refer to an action that happened in simple past.

6. A long bridge _____ over the village river presently.
(1) is being built (2) was being built (3) was built (4) will be built

Ans. (1) is being built

Sol. Passive verb form of Simple Present Continuous will be used in this case to refer to an action that is happening presently.

7. 'Vande Matram' song _____ by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
(1) is being written (2) was being written (3) had written (4) was written

Ans. (4) was written

Sol. Passive verb form of Simple Past will be used in this case to refer to an action that happened in remote past.

8. Second-hand books _____ on this foot-path every Sunday.
(1) bought and sold (2) is bought and sold (3) are bought and sold (4) will be bought and sold

Ans. (3) are bought and sold

Sol. Passive verb form of Simple Present will be used in this case to refer to an action that happens as a routine or schedule.

9. The watchman said to the lady, "I cannot stay here all the time."
The watchman told the lady that _____ all the time
(1) he cannot stay there (2) he could not stay there (3) he could not stay here (4) he cannot stay here

Ans. (2) he could not stay there

Sol. Indirect Speech uses the modal 'could' and place reference 'there' if 'can' and 'here' are used in Direct Speech. Place reference will be changed to 'there' because 'here' here does not refer to a place that would stand as an address or universally static place.

10. My sister said to me, "Please bring me a sketch-pen set."
My sister requested me _____ a sketch-pen set.
(1) that I should bring her (2) if I bring her (3) to bring her (4) to brought her

Ans. (3) to bring her

Sol. Indirect Speech of Imperative sentences making requests uses the 'to infinitive form'

11. The old lady said, "I am man going on a holiday."
The old lady said _____ on a holiday.
(1) that she was going (2) if she was going (3) that I am going (4) that I was going

Ans. (1) that she was going

Sol. Indirect Speech of Present Continuous uses Past Continuous verb form.

12. Lencho said to the post-office clerks, "You are a band of cheats."
Lencho blamed the post-office clerks that _____ a band of cheats.
(1) you are (2) you were (3) they are (4) they were

Ans. (4) they were

Sol. Third person plural pronoun is used in indirect speech when second person pronoun is used in Direct Speech, and Simple Present tense changes to Simple Past.

13. It is a difficult puzzle. You _____ also try it.
(1) could (2) may (3) shall (4) will.

Ans. (1) could

Sol. 'Could' as a modal will be used here to express a tentative possibility in hypothetical sense i.e they refer to something which is possible but unlikely.

14. Smoking is prohibited in school too. Nobody use tobacco products there.
(1) may (2) will (3) can (4) could

Ans. (3) can

Sol. Use of 'can' expresses the modality of Prohibition in this sentence

15. We love our country.
(1) should (2) may (3) will (4) can

Ans. (1) should

Sol. Use of 'should' expresses the modality of moral obligation/ a strong sense of moral duty in this sentence.

16. Religion helps us keep to the right path in life. So, we..... follow our religion.
(1) could (2) may (3) must (4) shall

Ans. (3) must

Sol. Use of 'must' here expresses the modality of deduction and inference which shows necessity in this sentence.

17. A bunch of grapes all that the fox wanted.
(1) is (2) am (3) was (4) were

Ans. (3) was

Sol. 'A bunch of grapes' is taken as a singular subject and will take the singular past form of verb in this sentence .

18. Coffee and biscuits a refreshing snack.

- (1) is (2) was (3) were (4) are

Ans. (1) is

Sol. Singular verbs in present form are used with subjects that express a single idea that stand true in any time reference.

19. One of the soldiers wounded last night.

- (1) is (2) am (3) was (4) were

Ans. (3) was

Sol. 'One of the soldiers' is taken as a singular subject and will take Singular past form of verb in this sentence.

20. A good number of patients diagnosed of Dengue last year.

- (1) is (2) are (3) was (4) were

Ans. (4) were

Sol. 'A good number' is taken as a Plural Subject and will take a Plural Past form of verb in this case.

21. 'Have you any sugar?'

'Yes. But i dont have

- (1) many (2) more (3) much (4) some

Ans. (3) much

Sol. 'Much' as a determiner is used with uncountable nouns.

22. The athletes were prepared to face challenge.

- (1) a (2) all (3) every (4) several

Ans. (3) every

Sol. 'EVERY' as a determiner is followed by Singular Nouns.

23. I quietly went out the door to see the snake.

- (1) into (2) to (3) from (4) through

Ans. (4) through

Sol. 'Through' as a preposition is used to denote- 'into something at one side and out of it at the other side'.

24. The rich man promised the warden to pay the poor girls.

- (1) in (2) on (3) for (4) of

Ans. (3) for

Sol. 'For' as a preposition is used in reference to payment, rewards, thanks and other exchanges.

25. We lived in an ancestral house made limestone.

- (1) in (2) of (3) from (4) by

Ans. (2) of

Sol. 'Of' as a preposition is used to specify the contents of a thing

26. Kishore was looking all for his lost ATM card.

- (1) in (2) near (3) around (4) about.

Ans. (3) around

Sol. 'Around' as a preposition is used to refer to surroundings.

27. The king lost all his rsources his courage helped him regain his kingdom.

- (1) as (2) and (3) yet (4) so

Ans. (3) yet

Sol. 'Yet' as a coordinating conjunction is used to refer to situations- in spite of that, expressing contrast between two statements

28. of all his supports, he was left all alone is his odd times.
(1) Besides (2) Because (3) Despite (4) Instead

Ans. (2) because, (4) instead

Sol. As per all the international language sources from dictionaries, 'despite' is never followed by 'of'. Next best possibilities are (2) or (4).

29. Raghu had better at a boarding school.
(1) study (2) to study (3) studying (4) studied

Ans. (1) study

Sol. We use 'had better' to give strong advice or to tell people what to do, and it uses the infinitive form without 'to'.

30. She went to the village market the necessary commodities.
(1) for buy (2) to buy (3) buying (4) to be bought

Ans. (2) to buy

Sol. 'to infinitive form' will be used in this case to qualify a verb like an adverb.

31. Add a question tag :
I sold all my notes,

(1) ain't I ? (2) didn't I ? (3) did I ? (4) aren't I ?

Ans. (2) didn't I

Sol. In a Positive sentence where auxiliary verb is not used, a negative question tag using 'did' is used.

32. Add a question tag :
Never betray anyone,

(1) shall we ? (2) should we ? (3) shall they ? (4) should they ?

Ans. (2) should we

Sol. In this Sentence, Subject- Auxiliary combination of 'You should' is understood here, in addition 'Never' gives a negative connotation to the statement making us use the positive question tag 'Should we'.

33. to Anil / should / I / back / go
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
(1) (c) (b) (d) (d) (a) (2) (b) (c) (d) (e) (a) (3) (a) (b) (d) (c) (e) (4) (d) (b) (c) (e) (a)

Ans. (1) cbeda

Sol. The only logical sequence possible.

34. two dollars / down to / the bargain / he / managed
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
(1) (b) (a) (c) (d) (e) (2) (d) (e) (c) (b) (a) (3) (b) (c) (d) (e) (a) (4) (a) (e) (c) (b) (d)

Ans. (2) decba

Sol. The only logical sequence possible.

For Question Nos. 35-36 select the word that best expresses the meaning of the given word :

35. Stifled
(1) tough (2) suffocated (3) hard (4) free

Ans. (2) suffocated

Sol. The only word that best expresses the meaning of the given word.

36. Conceit
(1) pride (2) shame (3) hate (4) joy

Ans. (1) Pride

Sol. The only word that best expresses the meaning of the given word.

For Question Nos. 37-38 select the word which means the opposite to the given word :

37. Temporary
(1) stable (2) fix (3) permanent (4) mobile

Ans. (3) Permanent

Sol. The only word that means the opposite of the given word.

38. Kindle
(1) light (2) put out (3) put in (4) put up

Ans. (2) put out

Sol. The only word that means the opposite of the given word.

For Question No. 39-40 select the meaning of the given phrasal verbs.

39. Break away
(1) escape (2) split (3) end relationship (4) stop working

Ans. (1) escape

Sol. The meaning of the given phrasal verb.

40. Look out
(1) check (2) be careful (3) search (4) bring

Ans. (2) be careful

Sol. The meaning of the given phrasal verb.

41. Put the most suitable word :

Can you tell me you found my keys ?

(1) how (2) whose (3) which (4) who

Ans. (1) how

Sol. The only conjunctive adverb that best fits the sentence.

42. Fill in the blanks with correct determiner :

..... student in the class had a book.

(1) All (2) Every (3) Neither (4) Few

Ans. (2) Every

Sol. The only possible determiner that fits in the sentence .

43. Fill in the blank with correct modal :

I get there on time (determination)

(1) can (2) may (3) could (4) will

Ans. (4) will

Sol. Here , 'will' will be used to express modality of determination .

44. Use the appropriate preposition to complete the given sentence :

When the doctor arrived the patient was lyingthe floor.

(1) under (2) above (3) on (4) over

Ans. (3) on

Sol. The preposition ' on ' is used to show something which is in contact with something.

45. She is seeking admission any of the management colleges.

(1) by (2) at (3) for (4) to

Ans. (4) to

Sol. The preposition ' to ' follows the verb ' admission ' .

46. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- (1) hari, latif, ali and I saw an old, lean weak bullock on the road.
- (2) Hari Latif Ali and I saw an old, lean, weak bullock on the road.
- (3) Hari, Latif, Ali and I saw an old, lean, weak bullock on the road.
- (4) Hari, Latif, Ali and I saw an old lean weak bullock on the road.

Ans. (3)

Sol. The only correctly punctuated sentence which considers old, lean , weak as ' Co-ordinate adjectives' thereby using commas in between the adjectives .

47. Choose the correct Negative sentence of the given Affirmative sentence.

Ram is the cleverest boy in the school.

- (1) No boy in the school is as clever as Ram
- (2) Ram is as clever as other boys
- (3) No boy is cleverest in school as Ram is
- (4) Ram is cleverest of all

Ans. (1)

Sol. The transformation of sentences employing superlative affirmative degrees into positive- degree sentences is done using ' no..as..as'

48. Fill in the blank with proper word from the options given below :

The bus has arrived, now the passengers are getting down.

- (1) while
- (2) just
- (3) since
- (4) because

Ans. (2) just

Sol. The only adverb of time that can be used in this sentence is ' just ' .

49. Choose the correct noun form of the given adjective :

'Pure'

- (1) purify
- (2) purely
- (3) purification
- (4) purified

Ans. (3) purification

Sol. This is the correct noun form of the given adjective .

50. Give synonym of the given word

Pious

- (1) evil
- (2) holy
- (3) ill-will
- (4) vulgar

Ans. (2) holy

Sol. This is the correct synonym of the given word .
