

ROLL NUMBER :

रोल नं० :

BOOKLET NUMBER :

पुस्तिका संख्या :

0155

LANGUAGE TEST - 2015

Time : 45 Minutes :

X

Max Marks : 50

समय : 45 मिनट

पूर्णांक : 50

Instructions to the Candidates

Read the following instructions carefully before you answer the questions:

- Answers are to be given on a **SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET**.
- Please write your **twelve digits Roll Number** very clearly on the **Test-booklet** and **Answer Sheet** as given in your admission card.
- Please note and **follow the instructions** given on the answer sheet for writing the answers.
- Darken the CIRCLE with pen for answering** the question in the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question you are answering.
- There are 50 questions in the test.
- Since **all questions are compulsory**, do not try to read the whole question paper before beginning to answer it.
- If you do not know the answer to any question, do not spend much time on it and pass on to the next one. Time permitting, you can come back to the question, which you have left in the first instance and try them again.
- Since the time allotted for this question paper is very limited you should make the best use of it by not spending too much time on any one question.
- Rough work** can be done **anywhere in the Test booklet** but not on the Answer sheet/loose paper.
- Every correct answer will be awarded one mark.
- Please return the Answer Sheet to the invigilator after the test.**

परिक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्न निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़िए।

- उत्तर एक **अलग उत्तर पत्रक** पर दिए जाएंगे।
- अपना **बारह अंकों का रोल नम्बर** जैसा कि आपके प्रवेश पत्र में दिया गया है, टेस्ट पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्रक पर बहुत स्पष्ट लिखिए।
- कृपया उत्तर चिह्नित करने के लिए उत्तर पत्रक पर दिए गए **निर्देशों को ध्यान से समझकर** उनकी अनुपालना कीजिए।
- प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए प्रश्न की क्रम संख्या के अनुरूप उपयुक्त स्थान पर गोले को पेन से काला करें।**
- इस परीक्षा में 50 प्रश्न हैं।
- क्योंकि **सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं** इसलिए उत्तर देना आरम्भ करने से पूर्व पूरे प्रश्न पत्र को पढ़ने की कोशिश न कीजिए।
- यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं जानते हैं तो उस पर बहुत समय न लगाइए और अगले प्रश्न पर बढ़ जाइए। यदि बाद में समय मिले तो जिन प्रश्नों को अपने पहले छोड़ दिया था उन पर पुनः वापस आकर उनके उत्तर देने का प्रयास कीजिए।
- क्योंकि इस प्रश्न पत्र के लिए निर्धारित समय बहुत सीमित है, इसलिए इसका अधिकतम उपयोग कीजिए और किसी एक प्रश्न पर बहुत समय न लगाइए।
- रफ कार्य टेस्ट पुस्तिका में कहीं भी किया जा सकता है, किन्तु उत्तर पत्रक/अलग कागज पर नहीं।**
- प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए एक अंक प्रदान किया जाएगा।
- कृपया परीक्षा के बाद उत्तर पत्रक निरीक्षक को लौटा दीजिए।

Please turn over the page and start your work.

कृपया पृष्ठ पलटिए और अपना कार्य आरम्भ कीजिए।

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Directions for Questions 1 to 5 :

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The villager has customarily been very conservative in his attitude and approach. He is reluctant to change his traditional way of thinking and doing things. His attitude, in many respects, is "home-made is best". For instance, most cattle-farmers in the villages prefer to feed their cows and buffaloes with a home-mix comprising of local oil-cakes like mustard or cottonseed, pulses, jaggery, salt, etc. It takes numerous visits, hard convincing, daily trials and experiments to convince the rural cattle-farmer that compound feeds, scientifically formulated, improve the yield of milk, without any incremental costs.

The age-old values and attitudes towards caste, creed, women, time and money take time to change. The villager has traditionally been a believer in the philosophy of 'Karma' or fate. He has found it more convenient to blame his economic destitution, poor living conditions, and straitened social status on 'bhagya', 'Karma' or 'fate'. The security that the villagers find in the 'status quo' acts as a disincentive to change and experiment in the short run. Many of these antiquated attitudes, value systems and outlooks are changing due to improved levels of awareness and education. However, the rate of change is sluggish. Attitudes that have fossilized over the centuries, do take time to change.

1. What does the phrase "home-made is best" imply?
 1. the best should not be discarded
 2. whatever is being practised is better than what is new
 3. people should go in for the Swadeshi because it is home-made
 4. change for the sake of change is no good

2. When will you call a person conservative in his attitude and approach?
 1. when he sticks to old ways of thinking and doing
 2. when he would like to try out every new idea before accepting it
 3. when he imputes motives to change agents
 4. when he solves his problems through tried-out methods
3. Which one of the following is not the usual reason offered by an average Indian villager for his poverty?
 1. it is God's will
 2. it is a result of some of his bad deeds committed in this or the previous birth
 3. it is because of his resistance to new ideas
 4. it is his destiny
4. What is the best method to convince the average Indian villager about the superiority of a new cattle-feed?
 1. discussion
 2. field demonstration
 3. distribution of related literature
 4. home-visits
5. Why does a villager feel secured in maintaining the 'status quo'?
 1. because whatever is known should be the best
 2. because change is seldom for the better
 3. because too many people go about advising him
 4. because of the imagined risk involved in trying a new approach

Directions for Questions 6 to 10 :

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Several years ago my parents, my wife, my son, and I ate at a restaurant. After a wonderful dinner, the waiter set the bill in middle of the table. That's when it happened; my father reached for the bill.

Conversation continued. Finally, it dawned on me. I was supposed to pay the bill. After hundreds of restaurant meals with my parents, after a lifetime of thinking of my father as one with the money, it had all changed. I reached for the bill and my view of myself suddenly altered. I was an adult.

Some people mark off their lives in years; I measure mine in small events - in rites of passage. I did not become a young man at a particular age like 13, but rather when a boy strolled into the shop where I worked and called me 'mister'. The realization hit me like a punch: I was suddenly a mister.

I never thought that I would fall asleep in front of the television as my father did. Now it is what I do best. I never thought I would prefer to stay at home and avoid parties. I used to think that people who watched birds were weird, but this summer I found myself watching them, maybe I'll get a book on the subject. I yearn for a religious conviction that I never thought I'd want and feel close to my ancestors long gone and echo my father in arguments with my son. I still lose.

One day I became a father and not too long after that I picked up the ball for my own father. I thought then it was a rite of passage for me. But one day, when I was a little older, I realized it was one for him too.

6. The passage tells us about the author's
 1. growing into an intellectual
 2. growing into an adult
 3. growing into a rich man
 4. growing into a talented artist
7. The realisation of adulthood for the first time dawned on the author
 1. in a restaurant
 2. in a shop
 3. in a mutual conversation
 4. on a playground
8. Some people mark off their lives in years but the author measures his life in
 1. deeds
 2. small events
 3. noble thoughts
 4. great ideals
9. "I was suddenly a mister" here means
 1. the author felt that he had become an adult
 2. the author was highly respected
 3. the author was addressed as the owner of the shop
 4. the author was now a responsible person
10. The author had begun to forgo parties because
 1. he had begun to take interest in watching birds
 2. he had become somewhat abnormal
 3. he had become a party-hater
 4. he had become self-centred

Directions for Questions 11 to 15 :

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Very closely associated with the beauty of the mountains are some special emotions which the highest and wildest peaks provoke. The companionship provided by climbing together is almost universally valued by mountaineers. Lonely though the mountains peaks are, the teams of mountaineers who climb them find a unique kind of bond developing among them. The friendships established on the mountain are lasting and irreplaceable when you have walked the feather edge danger with someone, when you have held his life at the end.

11. The friendship established during mountain climbing are
1. lasting and irreplaceable
 2. like the friendship in modern society
 3. born out of solitude
 4. inspired by the beauties of nature
12. Real friendship is born when people share their
1. failures
 2. successes
 3. dangers
 4. a, b & c together
13. When you have walked the feather edge of danger with someone
1. you meet him at a party afterward
 2. you have really appreciated the beauty of nature
 3. you get tired very easily
 4. you have an impregnable foundation for a friendship

14. The passage suggests that friendship is

1. invaluable
2. invariable
3. intuition
4. dependable

15. The companionship provided by mountaineers by climbing together is

1. universally condemned
2. universally debated
3. universally valued
4. neither condemned nor valued

Directions for Questions 16 and 17 :

The following five sentences come from a paragraph. The first and the last sentences are given. Choose the order in which the three sentences PQR should appear to complete the paragraph.

16.

S 1 Where were you last night?

S2 _____

S3 _____

S4 _____

S 5 Why what happened?

P – Did you enjoy it?

Q – Oh, I'd gone to see a play.

R – No, the whole thing was a fiasco!

1. QPR
2. PQR
3. RQP
4. QRP

17.

S1 It has been a very rainy spring.

S2 _____

S3 _____

S4 _____

S5 But, alas, they were not so crisp.

P – I ventured out to buy some potato chips

Q – For almost a week, the rain had come down hard.

R – Everything was soaking wet.

1. QPR

2. PQR

3. RQP

4. QRP

Directions for Questions 18 and 19 :

Following questions have the second sentence missing. Choose the appropriate sentence from the given options to complete it.

18.

A. I had an experience with a soldier when both of us became angry and said things we never should have said.

B _____

C. Unfortunately for him, the front gate was open and my dog ran out and gave him a bite that drew blood.

1. In an anger he uttered, "I'll kill your dog!"

2. At that time I was a hot-headed youngster of 15 and though I stood a whole head shorter than him, I never gave in an inch.

3. The boy ran home and the next thing I know, his father, a big burly fellow, was at my gate demanding compensation.

4. It all started one day when the soldier's son, a little boy of six or seven, walked by my house and started throwing stones at my dog.

19.

A. "Villages ", said Gandhiji, "Are the soul of India".

B _____

C. About 75% of the population of India resides in villages.

1. Though people are unhappy living there.

2. It is where the real India resides.

3. One prefers to live in towns and cities these days.

4. Town and cities are better than villages.

Directions for Questions 20 to 29 :

Choose the word which best fills the blank from the four options given below.

20. I keep my _____ opinions to myself.

1. especial

2. particular

3. private

4. special

21. As there was no proof against the thief, he was acquitted _____ the charge.

1. of

2. off

3. from

4. with

22. She is so self-centred that she has _____ friends.
1. few
 2. a few
 3. lot of
 4. a lot of
23. The lawyer was threatened _____ dire consequences.
1. of
 2. with
 3. by
 4. from
24. However honest she _____ I do not trust her.
1. is
 2. may be
 3. might be
 4. could be
25. Would you mind _____ to the principal how the trouble started?
1. remarking
 2. telling
 3. talking
 4. explaining
26. You may directly _____ with the secretary of the union.
1. agree
 2. correspond
 3. attend
 4. be
27. The child sat _____ through the long sermon.
1. quiet
 2. quietly
 3. still
 4. quitely
28. The equipment works on the _____ of Archimedes.
1. general
 2. view
 3. principle
 4. basis
29. The building was so old and dilapidated that it was not _____.
1. habitable
 2. habitat
 3. habitability
 4. habituating
- Directions for Questions 30 to 35 :**
Select the meaning of the given phrases/ idioms.
30. To cry wolf
1. to give false alarm
 2. to turn pale
 3. to ruin oneself
 4. to overcome someone
31. A hard nut to crack.
1. one who is very obstinate
 2. very difficult child
 3. a walnut or a fruit
 4. a problem which cannot be solved.

32. A man of spirit is
1. a very talented man.
 2. a spiritual person
 3. a very courageous man
 4. a unique person

33. to come round
1. met with
 2. had the risk of
 3. to agree
 4. to go back to the start

34. to lose face
1. be humiliated
 2. be disfigured
 3. be blamed
 4. be criticized

35. at stake
1. at the top
 2. in danger
 3. very low
 4. appropriate

Directions for Questions 36 to 43

In the following passage there are some numbered blanks. Fill in the blanks by selecting the most appropriate word for each blank from the given options.

Systems have failed _____ (36) lessen human sorrow. There are frequent wars _____ (37) spoil our peace. Democracy is threatened by _____ (38) dictatorship. To _____ (39) peace is very difficult. It _____ (40) compassion, a new mind and a pure heart. This

fragmentation of the structure of society _____ (41) peace and gives rise to fear _____ (42) the minds of the people. To _____ (43) peace we all have to join hands and hearts.

36. 1. in
2. on
3. at
4. to

37. 1. which
2. that
3. those
4. who

38. 1. rough
2. brutal
3. human
4. gentle

39. 1. nurture
2. nourish
3. maintain
4. keep

40. 1. wants
2. ask for
3. calls
4. demands

41. 1. shatter
2. shatters
3. spoil
4. shake

42. 1. on
2. in
3. into
4. of

43. 1. keep
2. secure
3. achieve
4. get

Directions for Questions 44 to 47

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks from the given alternatives.

44. What is the time _____ your watch?

1. on
2. by
3. in
4. with

45. Subhash Chandra was a unique person who _____ a living legend.

1. become
2. was
3. became
4. becomes

46. The teacher gave him a _____ look.

1. surprise
2. surprised
3. surprisingly
4. surprising

47. Ask your uncle for _____ on how to start the business.

1. advertisement
2. advice
3. advise
4. advisory

Directions for Questions 48 to 50

Select the word which means the opposite of the given word.

48. FRAIL

1. beauty
2. weak
3. tempting
4. strong

49. DULL

1. clever
2. coloured
3. bright
4. youthful

50. RELIGIOUS

1. Secular
2. sinful
3. immoral
4. atheistic