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**ENGLISH**

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**Direction (1 – 5) :** In the following passage, the first 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 rectangle in the Answer Sheet.

- Q.1) 1. Making ourselves  
P. our language  
Q. part of growing into  
R. masters of  
S. is an important  
6. full manhood or womanhood
- (1) PSRQ                      (2) SQPR  
(3) RPSQ                      (4) PRSQ
- Q.2) 1. The very first battle they fought  
P. and they had to fall back  
Q. cross the border  
R. was lost  
S. letting the enemy  
6. an enter the country
- (1) RQSP                      (2) RPSQ  
(3) QRPS                      (4) QPRS
- Q.3) 1. A nation  
P. the material assets it possesses  
Q. is not made by  
R. and collective determination  
S. but by the will  
6. of the people
- (1) PQRS                      (2) QPSR  
(3) RSPQ                      (4) SRPQ
- Q.4) 1. When the Governor  
P. the bell had rung  
Q. justice should be immediately  
R. he ordered that  
S. found out why  
6. done to the horse
- (1) RSPQ                      (2) PQSR  
(3) SPRQ                      (4) SQRP
- Q.5) 1. When you ponder over  
P. that the only hope  
Q. you will realize  
R. of world peace lies  
S. the question deeply  
6. in the United Nations

- (1) QRSP                      (2) SPQR  
(3) SQPR                      (4) RSPQ

**Direction (6 – 15) :** 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. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

The language problem is not solved by deciding the medium of instruction in the education institutions. The problem is 81.

between State Governments still 82. At present, each State Government is 83 the process of 84 the 85 language as the medium for 86 purposes. Then the need for a stable language for 87 communication 88. Moreover, the Central Government shall 89 adopt a particular language for 90 own official work.

Q.6)

- (1) communication              (2) information  
(3) intimation                    (4) decision

Q.7)

- (1) stays                            (2) remains  
(3) resides                         (4) rests

Q.8)

- (1) into                             (2) through  
(3) with                             (4) in

Q.9)

- (1) adapting                       (2) imposing  
(3) thrusting                       (4) adopting

Q.10)

- (1) local                            (2) mother  
(3) regional                        (4) foreign

Q.11)

- (1) governmental                (2) officious  
(3) administrative                (4) religious

Q.12)

- (1) inter-state                    (2) regional  
(3) international                 (4) intra-state

Q.13)

- (1) come up                        (2) rises  
(3) crops up                       (4) persists

Q.14)

- (1) having to                      (2) have to  
(3) had been                       (4) have been

Q.15)

- (1) its                                (2) their  
(3) our                                (4) his

**Direction (16 – 25) :** In the following passage, you have two brief passage with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate rectangles in the Answer-sheet.

**Passage - I**

“The Law is an ass’, declared Mr. Bumble in “Oliver Twist”, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal.”

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadhav, a hard-core criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour’s son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief-stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between 1 ½ and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like here are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminal? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient – when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilized.

- Q.16) The writer says ‘The Law is an ass’ because
- (1) it is as patient as an ass
  - (2) it does not punish the criminals severely
  - (3) punishments do not help to reform criminals
  - (4) criminals can escape punishment.
- Q.17) Gopal Yadhav came out on bail
- (1) in order to murder his enemy
  - (2) to cremate his mother
  - (3) so that he could be rearrested
  - (4) to see his four children undergoing treatment in the hospital
- Q.18) The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she
- (1) rushed her children to the hospital
  - (2) mixed an ineffective poison in the food
  - (3) was able to save three out of four children
  - (4) was deserted by her husband.
- Q.19) The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they
- (1) don’t commit crimes frequently
  - (2) are less dangerous than other criminals
  - (3) represent poor society
  - (4) should not be clubbed with other criminals
- Q.20) The main difference between the two cases is
- (1) the first is about a man and the other is about a woman
  - (2) the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man
  - (3) the man is a lifer but the woman is not
  - (4) the man and the woman belong to different communities

## Passage - II

The United Nations Fourth World Women’s Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4<sup>th</sup>. This is the century’s most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women’s lives characterized by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms. Aung Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women’s power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

“It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate”, said Ms. Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. “What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone”, Ms Ayako Yamaguchi said.

“Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous but it is the organizers, not the women, who get the full benefit”, said Ms Ranjana Bhargava. “After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted no one else will accept them”.

- Q.21) The Women’s World Conference was very important because  
 (1) Ms Aung Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize  
 (2) Ms Aung Suu Kyi was taking part in the Conference  
 (3) its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women  
 (4) it was to protest against beauty contests
- Q.22) Which of the following arguments of Ms Aung Suu Kyi is not true?  
 (1) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.  
 (2) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.  
 (3) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.  
 (4) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.
- Q.23) The main emphasis in Ms. Ayako Yamaguchi’s argument is  
 (1) men have no right to judge women.  
 (2) men should be given more time to evaluate women.  
 (3) all women are beautiful in a way.  
 (4) beauty contests are not necessary.
- Q.24) “Beauty is something different for everyone”.  
 This statement means  
 (1) beauty is certainly different from ugliness.  
 (2) beautiful women do not mingle with other women.  
 (3) beauty cannot be defined adequately.  
 (4) each woman is beautiful.
- Q.25) “Colourful start” in the first sentence refers to  
 (1) participants who were all beautiful  
 (2) a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall  
 (3) absence of black coloured girls  
 (4) flags of various colours outside the conference hall

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**ANSWERS**

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|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (3) | 6.  | (1) | 11. | (3) | 16. | (3) | 21. | (3) |
| 2. | (2) | 7.  | (2) | 12. | (1) | 17. | (2) | 22. | (4) |
| 3. | (2) | 8.  | (4) | 13. | (1) | 18. | (1) | 23. | (1) |
| 4. | (3) | 9.  | (4) | 14. | (2) | 19. | (2) | 24. | (3) |
| 5. | (3) | 10. | (3) | 15. | (1) | 20. | (2) | 25. | (2) |