

ORF/510

(2)

B

5. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with Blue/Black Ball point pen by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 1 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to **invalidation** of your Answer Sheet.

Example : If the Paper Code is **027**, and Roll No. is **95640376** fill as shown below :

Paper Code

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Roll No.

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6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for **invalidation**.
7. The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to **invalidation**.
8. Do **not** mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.
9. Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate should hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet (top sheet) to the Invigilator and carry the bottom sheet (duplicate) for his/her record, failing which disciplinary action will be taken.
10. Use of whitener is prohibited. If used, the answer sheet is liable for invalidation.

Directions : Choose the correct usage among the following sentences in Q. No. 1 - 15.

1. (1) The box was so heavy that I could not lift it.
 (2) The box is so heavy that I could not lift it.
 (3) The box was so heavy that I cannot lift it.
 (4) The box was so heavy and I could not lift it.
2. (1) It is so hot that we could not go out.
 (2) It was so hot that we could not go out.
 (3) It was so hot that we cannot go out.
 (4) It was very hot that we could not go out.
3. (1) We had come so early that we cannot miss the train.
 (2) We has come so early that we cannot miss the train.
 (3) We have come so early that we cannot miss the train.
 (4) We have come so early that we could not miss the train.
4. (1) He was so deaf that he cannot hear our words.
 (2) He is so deaf that he could not hear our words.
 (3) He is very deaf that he cannot hear our words.
 (4) He is so deaf that he cannot hear our words.
5. (1) The button was so small that I cannot see it.
 (2) The button is so small that I could not see it.
 (3) The button was too small that I could not see it.
 (4) The button was so small that I could not see it.
6. (1) He is so old that he can hardly walk.
 (2) He was so old that he can hardly walk.
 (3) He is so old that he can freely walk.
 (4) He is very old that he can hardly walk.
7. (1) It is so late that they waited no longer.
 (2) It was so late that they waited no longer.
 (3) It was so late that they wait no longer.
 (4) It was so late that they can wait longer.
8. (1) They fight so bravely that the enemies were driven off.
 (2) They fought so bravely that the enemies are driven off.
 (3) They fought so bravely and the enemies were driven off.
 (4) They fought so bravely that the enemies were driven off.
9. (1) It was so cold that many people died.
 (2) It is so cold that many people died.
 (3) It was so cold that many people have died.
 (4) It was extremely cold that many people died.

10. (1) He was so a good man that all people respect him.
 (2) He is so a good man that all people respect him.
 (3) He is a so good man that all people respect him.
 (4) He is a very good man that all people respect him.
11. (1) This hill is too high for us to carry it.
 (2) This hill is too high for us to climb it.
 (3) This hill is very high for us to carry it.
 (4) This hill is so high for us to climb up it.
12. (1) The bag is very heavy for him to carry it.
 (2) The bag is very heavy for he to carry it.
 (3) The bag is too heavy for him to carry it.
 (4) The bag was very heavy for him to carry it.
13. (1) The child is too young to go to school.
 (2) The child is too old to go to school.
 (3) The child is very young to go to school.
 (4) The child is so young to go to school.
14. (1) This soup is very hot for they to drink it.
 (2) This soup is very hot for them to drink it.
 (3) This soup is very hot for them to drank it.
 (4) This soup is very hot for them to be drunk.
15. (1) His handwriting is too bad for any one to read it.
 (2) His handwriting is too bad for any one to be read.
 (3) His handwriting is very bad for any one to read it.
 (4) His handwriting is so bad for any one to read it.

Directions : Identify the correctly punctuated sentence in Q. No. 16 - 27.

16. (1) 'Hello', said he, 'What brings you here ?
Take your seat.'
 (2) 'Hello,' said he, 'What brings you here ?
Take your seat.'
 (3) 'Hello,' said he, 'what brings you here ?
Take your seat.'
 (4) 'Hello,' said he, 'What brings you here.
Take your seat.'
17. (1) 'Don't go out,' said the mother, 'because,
it's raining cats and dogs.'
 (2) 'Dont go out,' said the mother, 'Because,
it's raining cats and dogs.'
 (3) 'Don't go out,' said the mother,
'Because, its raining cats and dogs.'
 (4) 'Don't go out,' said the mother,
'Because, it's raining cats and dogs.'
18. (1) He said, "These books' have just arrived.
Would you like to go through them ?"
 (2) He said, "These books have just arrived.
would you like to go through them ?"
 (3) He said, "These books have just arrived.
Would you like to go through them."
 (4) He said, "These books have just arrived.
Would you like to go through them' ?"
19. (1) Tagore got the Nobel Prize for his book
of verse, *Gitanjali*.
 (2) Tagore got the nobel Prize for his book
of verse, *Gitanjali*.
 (3) Tagore got the Nobel prize for his book
of verse, *Gitanjali*.
 (4) Tagore got the Nobel Prize for his book
of verse, '*Gitanjali*'.

20. (1) telugu and tamil are the important Dravidian languages in South India.
 (2) Telugu and Tamil are the important Dravidian languages in South India.
 (3) Telugu and Tamil are the important dravidian languages in South India.
 (4) Telugu and Tamil are the important Dravidian languages in South India.
21. (1) The best dictionary to follow is *Longman contemporary Dictionary of English*.
 (2) The best Dictionary to follow is *Longman Contemporary dictionary of English*.
 (3) The best dictionary to follow is *Longman Contemporary Dictionary of English*.
 (4) The best dictionary to follow is *Longman Contemporary Dictionary of english*.
22. (1) Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought; but you can also earn, while you learn.
 (2) Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought. but you can also earn, while you learn.
 (3) Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought: but you can also earn, while you learn.
 (4) Wealth may seek us, but wisdom must be sought; But you can also earn, while you learn.
23. (1) Our merits are Judged not by the efforts we put in, but by the results we produce.
 (2) Our merits are judged not by the efforts we put in, but by the results we produce.
 (3) Our merits are judged not by the efforts we put in but by the results we produce.
 (4) Our merits are Judged not by the efforts we put in, But by the results we produce.
24. (1) Some are born great; some achieve greatness and Some have greatness thrust upon them.
 (2) Some are born great; Some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
 (3) Some are born great; some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
 (4) Some are born great. some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.
25. (1) some books are to be tasted; some to be swallowed; a few to be chewed and digested.
 (2) Some books are to be tasted; some to be swallowed; a few to be chewed and digested.
 (3) some books arc to be tasted. some to be swallowed; a few to be chewed and digested.
 (4) some books are to be tasted; some to be swallowed, a few to be chewed and digested.
26. (1) London is the capital of England; Tokyo of Japan and Stockholm of Sweden.
 (2) London is the capital of England; tokyo of Japan and Stockholm of Sweden.
 (3) London is the capital of England; Tokyo of Japan; and stockholm of Sweden.
 (4) London is the capital of England; Tokyo of Japan; and Stockholm of sweden.
27. (1) 'What?' exclaimed the manager, 'Do you oversleep at home too?!'
 (2) 'What?!' exclaimed the manager, 'Do you oversleep at home too?!'
 (3) 'What?!' exclaimed the manager, 'do you oversleep at home too?!'
 (4) 'What?!' exclaimed the manager, 'Do you oversleep at home too?!'

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 28 - 32).

Humankind has always searched in vain for an imaginary elixir of life, the divine Amrita, a draught of which was thought to confer immortality. But the true elixir of life lies near our hands. For it is the commonest of all liquids, plain water ! I remember one day standing on the line which separates the Libyan Desert from the Valley of the Nile in Egypt. On one side was visible a sea of billowing sand without a speck of green or a single living thing visible anywhere on it. On the other side lay one of the greatest, most fertile and densely populated areas to be found anywhere on the Earth, teeming with life and vegetation. What made this wonderful difference ? Why, it is the water of the river Nile.

28. What is the "imaginary elixir of life" referred to in the above passage ?

- (1) Amrita
- (2) Water
- (3) Nectar
- (4) Milk

29. What is the "true elixir of life" as referred in the above passage ?

- (1) The divine Amrita
- (2) Plain water
- (3) Honey
- (4) Milk

30. What is the meaning of "elixir" ?

- (1) A harmful liquid
- (2) Nectar
- (3) A potion believed to make people live for ever
- (4) Honey

31. What is meant by "a sea of billowing sand" ?

- (1) An ocean
- (2) A sea with tidal waves
- (3) Desert
- (4) A stormy sea

32. What is the meaning of the word "speck" ?

- (1) Water
- (2) A tiny spot or particle
- (3) Sand
- (4) Without any preparation or plan

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 33 - 37).

We may not all be professional public speakers but we may have to make a presentation at some point of time or the other. Whether one is a student, a professional engineer, an academician, or a business executive, one may have to make oral presentations in front of one's colleagues or professional peers. A professional student may be required to make presentations in the form of progress reports, student seminars, research presentations, and so on. Professionals in different fields, including scientists and engineers, have also to make oral reports, present seminars, deliver project presentations, or present proposals orally. Similarly, business executives may have to introduce a new product that their company has launched, to present a new sales plan that they want others to know about, or they may just have a brilliant idea that they would like to share with their colleagues.

Thus, of the many skills that contribute to professional success, none is more important than the ability to communicate orally in front of a group of people. Business people rank oral presentation skills among the most important factors responsible for their success. Oral

presentation is a tool of professional and business interaction. In fact, in some organisations, institutions, or universities, recruitment is made on the basis of a selection process, which involves oral presentation in the form of seminar presentation, short lectures, business presentations or some other form of oral presentation.

33. Which of the following is correct ?
- (1) Few of us are public speakers
 - (2) All of us are public speakers
 - (3) Some of us are public speakers
 - (4) Most of us are professional public speakers
34. The following do **not** make oral presentations :
- (1) Producers
 - (2) Students
 - (3) Engineers
 - (4) Academicians
35. Peers are
- (1) superiors
 - (2) juniors
 - (3) seniors
 - (4) equals
36. Presentations include
- (1) program reports
 - (2) student seminars
 - (3) research presentations
 - (4) all the above
37. What is mainly responsible for success ?
- (1) Money
 - (2) Oral skills
 - (3) Written skills
 - (4) Business contacts

Directions : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Q. No. 38 - 42).

The end of the eighteenth century saw the flowering of English in America. Many interesting accounts were written about the lives of pioneers and Indians. Washington Irving wrote interesting stories of the Dutch settlers in the Hudson Valley. Walt Whitman wrote poems on the Civil War.

The classics *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe were written in the nineteenth century. With the opening up of the West after the Civil War, a new type of realistic writing began with Mark Twain. He wrote *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* based on his own experiences in the rapidly growing new country. Then came a succession of great novelists like Henry James, Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Norman Mailer.

America's leading position in commerce, films and finance has invigorated the English language with many new terms such as the phrase 'to get down to brass tacks' and the verb 'to fix' as used in the sentence 'I'll fix it for you'. Certain distinctions can be found in the use of British English and American English. American spellings such as program, disk, color, meter and center are becoming increasingly popular. The rhythm and intonation of speech in American English is significantly different from British English. Archaisms such as the preservation of 'gotten' as the past participle of 'get' or the term 'fall' for 'autumn' are used in American English.

38. 'Flowering' means

- (1) blossoming
- (2) flourishing
- (3) emerging
- (4) flattering

39. The passage is about

- (1) English in America
- (2) English in Commonwealth countries
- (3) English in literature
- (4) Language and literature

40. "I'll fix it for you" is used for

- (1) solving
- (2) settling
- (3) installing
- (4) waiting

41. Which of the following is correct ?

- (1) There are no differences between British English and American English
- (2) There are some differences
- (3) Two varieties are totally different
- (4) One is superior to the other

42. Old words are found in

- (1) Indian English
- (2) British English
- (3) American English
- (4) Modern English

Directions : Select the correct suffix in Q. No. 43 - 57.

43. musi___

- (1) tion
- (2) cian
- (3) cion
- (4) sion

44. abund___

- (1) ance
- (2) ence
- (3) ince
- (4) anse

45. adja___

- (1) cant
- (2) sent
- (3) ccent
- (4) cent

46. attend___

- (1) tense
- (2) ance
- (3) dance
- (4) dence

47. cere___

- (1) many
- (2) money
- (3) mony
- (4) mani

48. confer____

- (1) ance
- (2) ence
- (3) rence
- (4) rance

49. confid____

- (1) ence
- (2) ance
- (3) ense
- (4) dence

50. contract____

- (1) or
- (2) rer
- (3) er
- (4) ar

51. can____

- (1) cel
- (2) sel
- (3) cell
- (4) sell

52. curio____

- (1) citi
- (2) sity
- (3) city
- (4) acity

53. dec____

- (1) iev
- (2) eiv
- (3) seav
- (4) ceiev

54. disobedi____

- (1) yant
- (2) eent
- (3) ant
- (4) ent

55. exhibi____

- (1) sion
- (2) tion
- (3) shion
- (4) ssion

56. expre____

- (1) sion
- (2) tion
- (3) shion
- (4) ssion

57. gram____

- (1) mer
- (2) mar
- (3) mor
- (4) mmer

Directions : Find out the correct spelling from amongst the following in Q. No. 58 - 59.

58. (1) beginning
(2) begining
(3) begininng
(4) biginning

59. (1) vaccum
(2) vaccuum
(3) vacuum
(4) vacum

Directions : Choose the correct word/words to fill in the blanks in Q. No. 60 - 62.

60. My friend's young nephew is very _____; he writes and paints.

- (1) logical
(2) creative
(3) productive
(4) intelligent

61. The blind man overcame his _____ and passed his Master's degree with distinction.

- (1) injury
(2) experience
(3) handicap
(4) talent

62. If you were an orthopaedic specialist, you would be interested in _____.

- (1) teeth
(2) bones
(3) eyes
(4) skin

Directions : Rearrange the sentences to form a logical sequence in Q. No. 63 - 73.

63. A. I really believe that in all her life she has not wasted a minute in silence.

- B. She would like to stop her prattle, but I would not.

- C. My five-year-old daughter Mini cannot live without chattering.

- D. Her mother is often vexed at this.

- (1) ABCD

- (2) CADB

- (3) DCBA

- (4) BCDA

64. A. Though he knew it was an illusion, he thought he sensed his mind flower and expand.

- B. Back in college, Gopal devoted himself to his work.

- C. Now from this unshakeable base, he was able to make sorties.

- D. The Indian system of education had drilled his mind and beaten it until it was tight.

- (1) DCBA

- (2) ABCD

- (3) DBCA

- (4) BADC

65. A. Einstein wrote a letter to President Roosevelt on the possibility of making an atom bomb.
- B. Fission of a uranium atom on bombardment by neutrons was reported in 1939.
- C. Niels Bohr brought out the significance of this and its awesome possibilities.
- D. This gave birth to the Manhattan Project and a decision was taken to build a nuclear reactor at Chicago.
- (1) BCAD
(2) ADBC
(3) DCBA
(4) DABC
66. A. The ship's orchestra, joined by some others, sang, "Nearer, my God, to Thee."
- B. As the Titanic slowly sank into the icy lap of the Atlantic in April 1912 a most unusual occurrence was witnessed on the scene.
- C. The sound waves of the song lingered on the surface of the ocean as the singers disappeared into the jaws of death.
- D. It was with this song on their lips that they went down to the bottom of the sea.
- (1) CADB
(2) CABD
(3) ADBC
(4) BADC
67. A. They were followed by the Afghans and Marathas.
- B. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the empire broke up.
- C. In 1739 the Persians under Nadir Shah sacked Delhi.
- D. When Lord Lake, the British Commander-in-chief visited Delhi in 1803, he found the poor old Emperor blind.
- (1) DABC
(2) BCAD
(3) CDAB
(4) BDAC
68. A. After fifteen years, he and his Court suddenly left Sikri and departed for the north.
- B. In 1569 he determined to build a city after his own heart at a place named Sikri, about twenty-five miles away.
- C. The Emperor Akbar was not content with Agra as a capital.
- D. This he named Fatehpur Sikri, or the City of Victory.
- (1) CBDA
(2) CDBA
(3) BDCA
(4) BADC
69. A. Many times to nearby Sikkim and back to Nepal.
- B. When I was a small boy in Solo-Khumbu, I once ran away from home to Kathmandu.
- C. And from Darjeeling, for more than twenty years, I have gone out with expeditions to all parts of the Himalayan world.
- D. Later I left again, for Darjeeling.
- (1) DCBA
(2) BDCA
(3) DCAB
(4) CBDA

70. A. Whenever she hears a noise in the street, she always jumps to the conclusion that they are either thieves or drunkards.
- B. So she was full of doubts about the Cabuliwallah.
- C. Mini's mother is unfortunately very timid.
- D. Even after all these years of experience, she is not able to overcome her terror.
- (1) DCBA
(2) ABCD
(3) CADB
(4) BDCA
71. A. Room rents in big hotels have gone up during November-December across the big cities in India.
- B. Winter brings some cheer into the hospitality industry.
- C. The Oberoi Mumbai has registered the highest average room rent in India followed by the Imperial in Delhi.
- D. Profitability, of course, depends on a combination of room rent and occupancy.
- (1) BACD
(2) ABCD
(3) DCBA
(4) ACBD
72. A. You don't need a medical diagnosis to tell you when your stress is out of control.
- B. Experts say that by bringing more of your personality, ambitions, ideas and beliefs into everything you do, you can overcome stress.
- C. If you stand up to stress, you can calm your thudding heart and bursting brain.
- D. How often do you feel worked up and tense ?
- (1) DACB
(2) CDBA
(3) BCDA
(4) ADBC
73. A. So too is the sustainable yield of oceanic fisheries, forests and farm lands.
- B. Human population continues to grow, but Earth's natural systems do not.
- C. The amount of fresh water produced by the hydrological cycle today is essentially the same as it was in 1950 and as it is likely to be in 2050.
- D. As population grows the shrinking per capita supply of natural resources threatens not only the quality of life, but sometimes life itself.
- (1) ACBD
(2) BCAD
(3) ABCD
(4) ADCB

Directions : Select the relevant phrases / words to fill in the blanks in Q. No. 74 – 100.

74. Surendar _____ the police department in 2006.
- (1) joined in
 - (2) joined into
 - (3) joined with
 - (4) joined
75. I do not _____ you in this matter.
- (1) agree to
 - (2) agree for
 - (3) agree with
 - (4) agree on
76. I _____ the officer for my mistake.
- (1) apologized of
 - (2) apologized to
 - (3) apologized for
 - (4) apologized with
77. The train reached the station _____
- (1) on time
 - (2) in time
 - (3) at time
 - (4) by time
78. The President of Russia has _____ Delhi.
- (1) arrived at
 - (2) arrived to
 - (3) arrived in
 - (4) arrived into
79. The prisoner begged _____ the Judge.
- (1) pardon to
 - (2) pardon of
 - (3) pardon for
 - (4) pardon with
80. The poor woman _____ some money.
- (1) begged to
 - (2) begged with
 - (3) begged of
 - (4) begged for
81. We decided to _____ the SP today.
- (1) call on
 - (2) call in
 - (3) call for
 - (4) call into
82. The strike was _____ yesterday.
- (1) called of
 - (2) called on
 - (3) called off
 - (4) called for
83. He _____ business in a small town.
- (1) carried off
 - (2) carried of
 - (3) carried to
 - (4) carried on
84. The monkey _____ a golden ring.
- (1) carried off
 - (2) carried out
 - (3) carried on
 - (4) carried for

85. Naresh _____ a noble family.
- (1) comes from
 - (2) comes of
 - (3) comes with
 - (4) comes off
86. We are _____ the lost keys.
- (1) looking to
 - (2) looking for
 - (3) looking about
 - (4) looking at
87. _____ your shoes before entering the temple.
- (1) Put out
 - (2) Put off
 - (3) Put with
 - (4) Put down
88. The car _____ the dog.
- (1) ran into
 - (2) ran on
 - (3) ran above
 - (4) ran over
89. _____ the light, please. I want to read.
- (1) Turn on
 - (2) Turn down
 - (3) Turn off
 - (4) Turn in
90. I'll _____ you whatever happens.
- (1) stand for
 - (2) stand by
 - (3) stand with
 - (4) stand against
91. The price of computers has come _____ recently.
- (1) down
 - (2) up
 - (3) above
 - (4) with
92. I advised my friend to cut _____ his expenditure.
- (1) off
 - (2) of
 - (3) down
 - (4) into
93. The gentleman gave _____ all his money.
- (1) up
 - (2) out
 - (3) away
 - (4) in
94. He has given _____ the habit of drinking liquor.
- (1) of
 - (2) up
 - (3) off
 - (4) to
95. Where are you put _____ ?
- (1) up
 - (2) to
 - (3) on
 - (4) off

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96. The price of paddy has gone _____ recently.
- (1) down
 - (2) up
 - (3) off
 - (4) out
97. The work has been held _____.
- (1) down
 - (2) up
 - (3) on
 - (4) off
98. The staff was on pen _____ strike.
- (1) off
 - (2) out
 - (3) in
 - (4) down
99. The fire-men put _____ the fire.
- (1) on
 - (2) out
 - (3) off
 - (4) up
100. The thieves took _____ all her ornaments.
- (1) down
 - (2) away
 - (3) up
 - (4) off