

USEFUL FOR IAS/PCS PRELIMINARY EXAM



मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना



CSAT

ENGLISH

मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना प्रकोष्ठ
उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन और प्रबंधन अकादमी
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यह अध्ययन-सामग्री मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना प्रकोष्ठ (उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन और प्रबंधन अकादमी) द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मुख्यमंत्री अभ्युदय योजना के अंतर्गत सिविल सेवा परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे प्रतियोगियों की सहायता के लिए तैयार कराई गई है।

इस पाठ्य-सामग्री को उत्तर प्रदेश प्रशासन एवं प्रबंधन अकादमी, लखनऊ में 65वें आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे प्रशिक्षु डिप्टी कलक्टर्स (UPPCS-2018) द्वारा प्रोजेक्ट कार्य के रूप में तैयार किया गया है।



इस सामग्री की पूर्णतः शैक्षणिक और जन कल्याणकारी-उद्देश्यों के लिए तैयार किया गया है-इसका एक मात्र उद्देश्य प्रदेश के छात्र/छात्राओं का प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी में मार्गदर्शन व सहयोग करना है।

वैधानिक सूचना - इस अध्ययन सामग्री का किसी भी प्रकार से व्यावसायिक उपयोग प्रतिबंधित है।

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English Comprehension

Q (1-5). Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions that follows:

Education is a device for helping a man to grow to his full stature. It enables him to realize his nature both mentally and spiritually and in that realization to become all that he has it in him to be. It is to the child what perfect gardening is to the tree, a help so to grow that it may develop its own personality. A good gardener helps each plant to put forth that essential quality of its own that differentiates it from all other plants and makes it a thing of use and beauty in the world. The good education performs a similar office for the human being.

To the man of trained faculties and developed tastes the world becomes literally a larger place, larger and the more exciting. He is able to see in it more beauty, more variety, more scope for his sympathy and understanding than one saw before. So far as the understanding of the universe is concerned while education diminishes certainly of man, it widens his sense of the possibilities of what may be and transforms the world from humdrum scene of workshop, factory and office to a universe of mystery and treasure house of beauty.

1. Education enables a man

- (a) To realize his nature both mentally and spiritually
- (b) To become a gardener
- (c) To be physically strong
- (d) To become a successful person

Answer – A

2. What an educated man is able to see in the world?

- (a) Mountains, hills and bushes
- (b) Roads, meadows and inns
- (c) More beauty, more variety, more scope for his sympathy and understanding than he saw before
- (d) Rivers, lakes and rocks

Answer – C

3. The passage “universe of mystery and a treasure house of beauty” means

- (a) Helping a man to develop the best in him
- (b) Universe full of mysterious and beautiful things
- (c) Education of universe makes a man wise and beautiful
- (d) Education of universe makes him bounteous and large hearted

Answer – B

4. What is the work of a good gardener?

- (a) To help each plant to take water
- (b) To help each plant to put forth the essential quality of its own
- (c) To help each plant to grow
- (d) To help each plant to be green and healthy

Answer – B

5. The world becomes a larger place and the more exciting

- (a) For a wrestler
- (b) For a thief
- (c) For a cheat
- (d) For a man of trained faculties and developed tastes

Answer- D

Q (5-10). Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience! He that travelled into a country, before he hath some entrance into the language. goeth to school; and not to travel, that young men travel under some tutor or grave servant, I allow well; so that he be such a one that hath the language, and hath been in the country before; whereby he may be able to tell them what things are worthy to be seen in the country. where they go, what acquaintances they are to seek. what exercises or discipline the place yieldeth; for else young men shall go hooded and look abroad little. It is strange thing, that in sea voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men should make diaries but in land travel, where in so much is to be observed for the most part they omit it; as if chance I to be registered than observation; let diaries, therefore be brought in use. The things to be seen and observed are, the courts of princes, especially when

they give audience to ambassadors; the courts of justice, while they sit and hear causes.

6. Who tells about the things to be seen in the country one is travelling?

- (a) young men
- (b) elder people
- (c) tutor
- (d) stranger

Answer – C

7. What is NOT important for travelling in a country?

- (a) knowledge of the language of that country
- (b) diary
- (c) company of a person who already knows the place
- (d) company of the family members

Answer – D

8. The grave servant accompanying the traveller must have

- (a) already visited the country of the travel
- (b) acquaintance with reputed persons
- (c) undertaken sea voyages
- (d) knowledge of keeping diaries

Answer – A

9. One should visit the courts of princes when the princes are

- (a) dinning with ambassadors
- (b) listening to ambassadors
- (c) instructing the ambassadors
- (d) talking to ambassadors

Answer – B

10. Who learns from travelling?

- (a) old persons
- (b) tutor
- (c) young men
- (d) grave servant

Answer – C

Q (11-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse; for while it helps us to make our Intentions and desires known to our fellows.

It can also, if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwillingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of men.

11. The best way to win a friend is to avoid

- (a) Irony in speech
- (b) pomposity in speech
- (c) verbosity in speech
- (d) ambiguity in speech

Answer – D

12. While talking to an uneducated person we should use

- (a) ordinary speech
- (b) his vocabulary
- (c) simple words
- (d) polite language

Answer- C

13. If one uses the same style of language with everyone, one sounds

- (a) Flat
- (b) Boring
- (c) Foolish
- (d) democratic

Answer- C

14.Speech becomes a curse, if it

- (a) hurts others
- (b) leads to carelessness
- (c) creates misunderstanding
- (d) reveals our intentions

Answer- C

15.Speech is a gift, if it

- (a) creates confusion
- (b) communicates our meaning clearly to our fellows
- (c) becomes ambiguous
- (d) is used lightly

Answer- B

Q (16-20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The great grammar of panini which effectively stabilized the Sanskrit language, presupposes the work of many earlier grammarians. These had succeeded in recognizing the root as the basic element of a word, and had classified some 2000 monosyllabic roots which, with the addition of prefixes, suffixes, and inflexions were thought to provide all the words of the language. Though the early etymologists were correct in principle. They made many errors and false derivations, and started a precedent which produced interesting results in many branches of Indian thought.

Though its fame is much restricted by its specialized nature, there is no doubt that panini's grammar is one of the greatest intellectual achievements of any ancient civilization, and the most detailed and scientific grammar composed before the 19th century in any part of the world.

16.Which grammar book is considered the most scientific?

- (a) panini's
- (b) patanjali's
- (c) an unknown grammarian
- (d) katyana's

Answer – A

17. Which is the basic element of a word?

- (a) Prefix
- (b) Suffix
- (c) Root
- (d) inflexion

Answer – C

18. Fill in the blank in the given sentences:

The early etymologists devised principles_____.

- (a) which were partly correct
- (b) which were partly incorrect
- (c) which were correct
- (d) which were incorrect

Answer – C

19. Fill in the blank in the following sentence:

Panini's grammar gave _____ to sanskrit language.

- (a) Instability
- (b) Stability
- (c) Ability
- (d) inability

Answer – B

20. Who made many errors and false derivations?

- (a) Panini
- (b) Patanjali
- (c) the early grammarians
- (d) the later grammarians

Answer – C

Q (21-25): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested that is, some books are

to be read only in parts, others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books. Else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a reading man, and writing an exact man. And there for if a man writes little, he had need have a good memory; if he confers little, he had need have a present wit; and if he reads little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not.

Histories make men wise, poets witty, the mathematics subtle, natural philosophy deep, moral, grave, logic and rhetoric able to contend.

21.If a man reads very little, what must he pretend?

- (a) he must pretend to have a good memory.
- (b) he must pretend to have a lot of intelligence.
- (c) he must pretend to know a lot.
- (d) he must pretend to be witty.

Answer – C

22.What is meant by conference?

- (a) a meeting where conversation is important.
- (b) a gathering of people.
- (c) get together.
- (d) a group of people assembled to hear a speaker.

Answer – A

23.What does some books are to tasted mean?

- (a) to be read with diligence and attention.
- (b) to be read but not curiously.
- (c) to be read just for fun.
- (d) to be read only in parts.

Answer – D

24. How must we approach the 'meaner' sort of books?

- (a) they are to be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others.
- (b) they are to be read but not to contradict and confute.
- (c) they are to be read but only in parts.
- (d) they are to be read but not curiously.

Answer – A

25. What should be the real object of reading?

- (a) not to contradict and confute
- (b) to weigh and consider
- (c) to distil the contents
- (d) to understand the author's point of view

Answer – B

Q (26-30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions, choose the correct answer from the alternative based only on the passage given:

The great drawback of our education system is that the entire focus is on making young children a storehouse of information. They are given a load of books to carry on their backs and cram the information stored in them. There is no emphasis on creativity and personality development. They are not taught how they can be noble souls like Gandhiji, Rabindranath Tagore, C.V. Raman, Satyendra Nath Bose, Swami Vivekananda and other Indian greats. They are taught the lessons of material gain. They are coaxed to study engineering, medicine and business management and own a big house, a luxurious car and a heavy bank balance.

26. What is the main focus of our education system?

- (a) making young children smart.
- (b) making young children a storehouse of information.
- (c) making young children brilliant.
- (d) making young children literate.

Answer – B

27. What are the lessons which young children are being taught?

- (a) Lessons of material gain
- (b) Lessons of nobility
- (c) Lessons of science and history
- (d) Lessons of engineering and medicine.

Answer – A

28. The idiom ‘bag and baggage’ means

- (a) with all belongings
- (b) with all members
- (c) with all the money
- (d) with all the instruments

Answer – A

29. What tasks are given to young children?

- (a) doing difficult home work.
- (b) taking excellent care of their clothes and shoes.
- (c) paying attention to computers and tablets.
- (d) carrying a heavy load of books and cramming the information given in them.

Answer – D

30. Which basic element of education is ignored?

- (a) practical aspect of life.
- (b) moral aspect of life.
- (c) creativity and personality development.
- (d) mutual help and lessons of social service

Answer – C

Q (31-35): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions.

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives based only on the passage given.

Megasthenese declared that there were no slaves in India. He was certainly wrong, but Indian slavery was milder than the form he was used to see in the West and slaves were much less numerous than in the civilizations of the West, hence he may not have recognized the dasa as a slave. The Arthshastra, in many ways more liberal than the religious books, lays down regulations appreciably milder

than those we have outlined. The sale of children into slavery is explicitly forbidden except in dire emergency. Slaves are entitled to own and inherit property, and to earn money freely in their spare time. Slaves of the upper classes cannot be forced to perform defiling duties. The chastity of slave-girls is protected, the master who rapes a slave-girl must set her free and pay her compensation, and if she has a child by her master, even with her own consent, both mother and child become free. The humane regulations of the Arthshastra, probably unique in the records of any ancient civilization, are perhaps survivals of Mauryan laws, and it is, therefore, not surprising that Megasthenese declared that there was no slavery in India.

31. Why did Megasthenese declare that there was no slavery in India?

- (a) He did not see any slaves in India.
- (b) Indian slavery was not cruel.
- (c) The Arthashastra made strict laws against slavery.
- (d) The Vamashrama system did not allow slavery.

Answer – B

32. The slave-girl was set free and paid compensation if –

- (a) she was raped by her master.
- (b) she was badly beaten by her master.
- (c) people objected to her being a slave.
- (d) she belonged to the highest caste in society.

Answer – A

33. The laws allowed slaves to –

- (a) own and inherit property
- (b) marry a person of their choice
- (c) move freely in markets
- (d) read religious books

Answer – A

34. According to the passage –

- (a) only members of the lowest class were slaves.
- (b) only women were slaves.
- (c) even the members of the upper class were slaves.
- (d) only men were slaves.

Answer – C

35. When Megasthenese visited India he found that –

- (a) slaves were sold in the open market.
- (b) the sale of children into slavery was quite common.
- (c) slaves were not allowed to earn money in spare time.
- (d) the chastity of slave-girls was protected by law.

Answer – D



Word Identification

1. In the sentence, “he finished the job at one go”, the word ‘go’ is

- (a) Verb
- (b) Noun
- (c) Adverb
- (d) Adjective (2020)

Answer – B

2. Choose the correct part of speech/word class of the word “interesting” in the following sentence. This book is interesting.

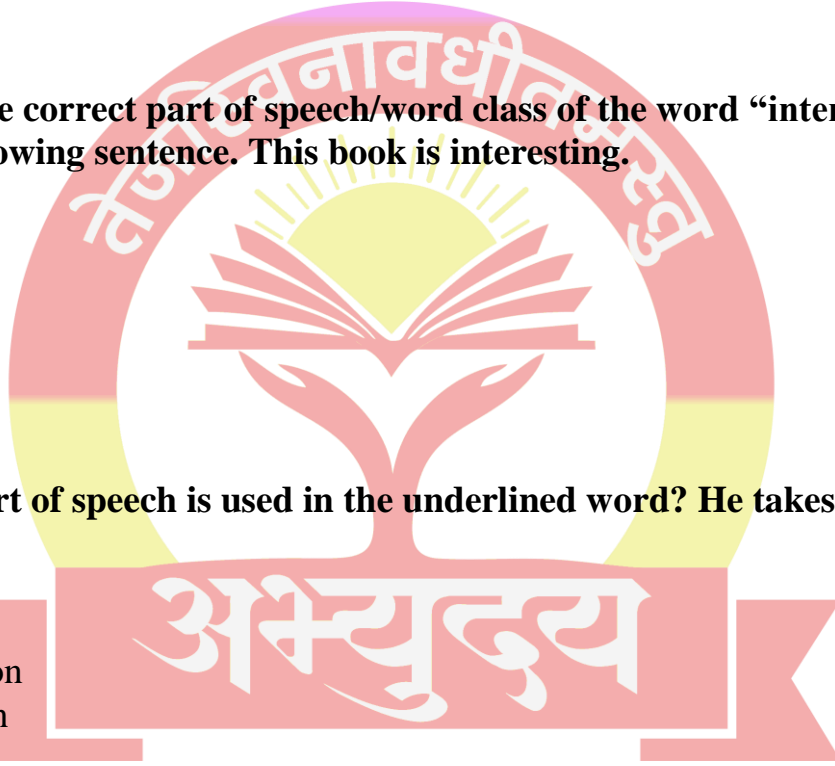
- (a) Auxiliary
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Adjective
- (d) noun

Answer – C

3. Which part of speech is used in the underlined word? He takes after his father.

- (a) Adverb
- (b) Adjective
- (c) Conjunction
- (d) Preposition

Answer – D



Direct-Indirect Speech

1. Change the sentence “I never eat meat, he explained” into indirect speech.

- (a) He explains that I eat meat
- (b) He explained to eat meat
- (c) He explained that he never ate meat
- (d) I explained that he never eats meat

Answer – C

2. Find out the correct indirect narration of the following direct speech.

John looked at the Taj and said “How magnificent!”

- (a) John looked at the Taj and told that how magnificent it is.
- (b) John looked at the Taj and exclaimed with surprise that it was very magnificent.
- (c) John looked at the Taj and asked that how magnificent
- (d) None of the above

Answer – B

3. Change the following sentence into indirect form: The teacher said, "Be quiet, boys".

- (a) The teacher said that the boys should be quiet
- (b) The teacher called the boys and ordered them to be quiet
- (c) The teacher urged the boys to be quiet
- (d) The teacher commanded the boys that they be quiet

Answer – C

4. Change the following sentence into indirect form: He said, “alas! I am undone. The correct option is:

- (a) He lamented that he was undone.
- (b) He exclaimed sadly that he was undone.
- (c) He felt sorry to say that he is done.
- (d) He repeated and said I am undone.

Answer – B

5. Change the given sentence into indirect speech.

- (a) Radha said "I am well."
- (b) radha said that she is well.
- (c) radha said that she was well.
- (d) radha said that she should be well.

Answer – C

6. Which of the following alternatives gives the correct form of indirect speech of the given sentence?

She said to him, "why don't you go today?"

- (a) She said to him that why he donot go today.
- (b) She asked him of he was going that day.
- (c) She asked him why he didnot to today.
- (d) She asked him why he didnot go that day.

Answer – D

7. Choose from the following the direct speech of the sentence – She told me that she would do it next month.

- (a) She said to me, "I shall do it next month."
- (b) She said to me, "I shall do it the coming month."
- (c) She said to me, "I shall be doing it the following month."
- (d) She said to me, "I shall be doing it the next month."

Answer – A

Word Meanings/Synonyms/Antonyms

1. The word 'rendezvous' means

- (a) Endeavour
- (b) A place appointed for a meeting
- (c) A secret place
- (d) Adventure

Answer – B

2. "White elephant" means

- (a) A rare object
- (b) An uneconomical possession
- (c) An object that does not exist
- (d) A useful possession

Answer – B

3. Choose the correct synonym of the word 'abominable'.

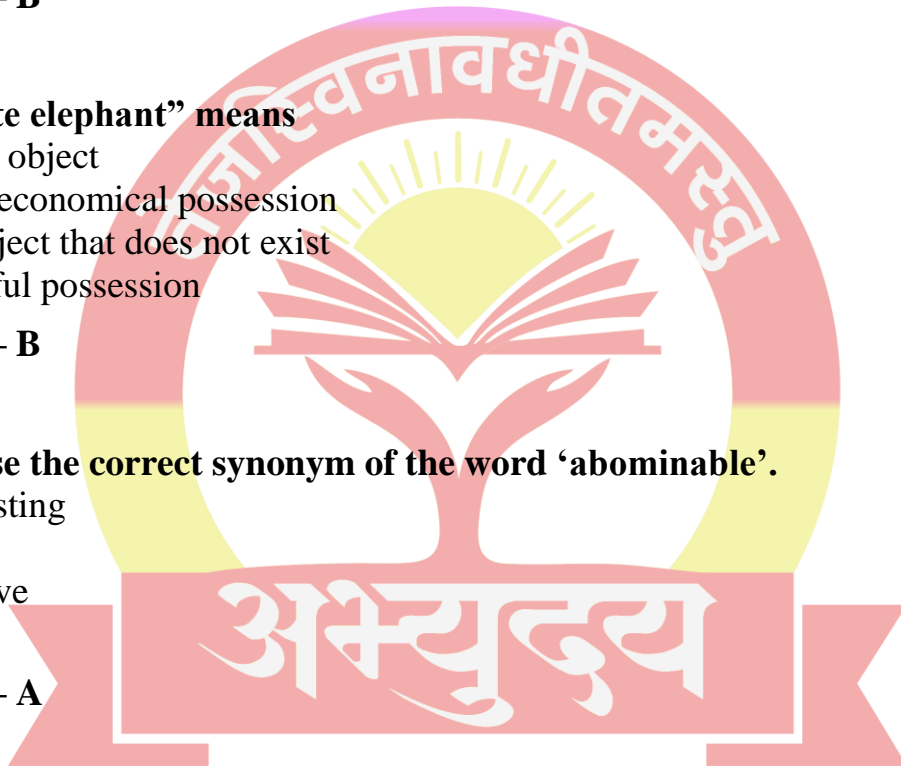
- (a) Disgusting
- (b) Cold
- (c) Abusive
- (d) Hot

Answer – A

4. 'In the pipeline' means

- (a) In the process of being developed
- (b) Partake
- (c) Pinnacle
- (d) Prions

Answer – A



5. Select the word as an appropriate meaning for the given word 'Vandal from the following.

- (a) One who destroys works of art.
- (b) One who creates works of art.
- (c) One who does not mix freely with others.
- (d) One who is present everywhere.

Answer – A

6. Choose the correct meaning of the Phrase "Zero hour".

- (a) 12 O'clock at night.
- (b) The hour when an operation begins.
- (c) The hour when the sun rises.
- (d) The hour when the sun sets.

Answer – B

7. The phrase 'Pyrrhic Victory' stands for

- (a) easy victory
- (b) honest victory
- (c) victory at a high cost
- (d) victory at a low cost

Answer – C

8. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to 'VENERATE'

- (a) Respect
- (b) Condemn
- (c) Severe
- (d) initiate

Answer – B

9. Pick out the synonym of 'ERUDITE' from the following

- (a) Execute
- (b) Expanse
- (c) Academic
- (d) settle

Answer – C

10. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to 'odd'?

- (a) Queer
- (b) Glare
- (c) Even
- (d) Smart

Answer – C

11. Identify the synonym of 'PLAUSIBLE' from the following:

- (a) Problematic
- (b) Costly
- (c) Believable
- (d) Probable

Answer – D

12. Select the correct meaning of the idiom from the following: Govind has left his country 'for good':

- (a) Better opportunities
- (b) For ever
- (c) On an important mission
- (d) To return soon

Answer – B

13. Which one of the following alternatives gives the meaning of the given idiom/phrase?

Snake in the grass

- (a) cowardly and brutal
- (b) an unreliable person
- (c) a hidden enemy
- (d) low and mean

Answer – C

14. "Absence of knowledge" stands for

- (a) Nescience
- (b) Insipient
- (c) Presence
- (d) Omniscience

Answer – A

15. Choose the word opposite in meaning for CHEAP.

- (a) Mean
- (b) Expensive
- (c) Expansive
- (d) Ordinary

Answer – B

16. Which one of the following alternatives gives the correct synonym of the word Commemorate”?

- (a) Boast
- (b) Remember
- (c) Manipulate
- (d) Harmonise

Answer – B

17. Choose the nearest meaning of the underlined in the following The prices are going up by laps and bounds.

- (a) Irregularly
- (b) Rapidly
- (c) Gradually
- (d) systematically

Answer – B

18. Which of the following words is the antonyms of the word ‘Auspicious’?

- (a) Optical
- (b) Oracular
- (c) Ominous
- (d) Austere

Answer – C

19. Choose the alternative which can be substituted for the following Time after twilight and before night’

- (a) Evening
- (b) Dawn
- (c) Dusk
- (d) Eclipse

Answer – C

Spellings

1. Which of the following word is wrongly spelt?

- (a) Correspondence
- (b) Conscience
- (c) Occurrence
- (d) Conveneince

Answer – D

2. Which of the following is wrongly spelt?

- (a) Hopeful
- (b) Truly
- (c) Wholly
- (d) Awful

Answer – B

3. Find out the word incorrectly spelt.

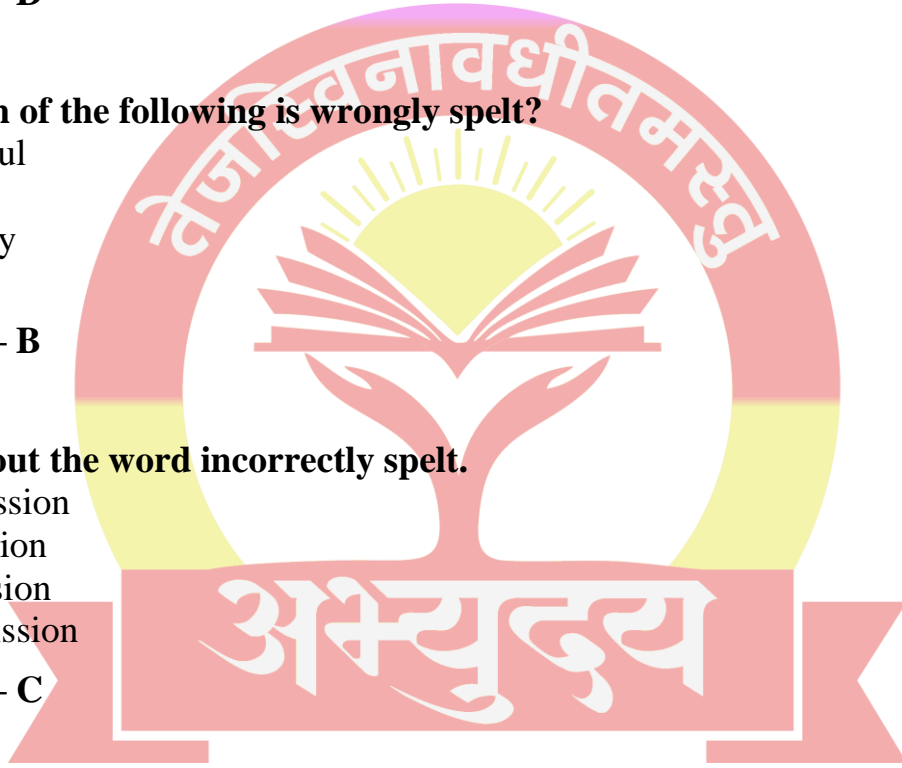
- (a) Permission
- (b) Ambition
- (c) Admision
- (d) Submission

Answer – C

4. Which of the following is wrongly spelt?

- (a) Deceive
- (b) Believe
- (c) Relieve
- (d) Belief

Answer – A



Active-Passive Voice

1. Change the sentence “let it be done at once” into active voice.

- (a) Let it happen at once
- (b) Do it atleast once
- (c) Let it occur at once
- (d) Do it at once

Answer – D

2. Change the given sentence into passive voice. Everyone loves him.

- (a) He is loved by all.
- (b) He loves everyone.
- (c) He was loved by everyone.
- (d) He is loved by everyone.

Answer – D

3. Change the given sentence into passive voice:

Who killed the snake?

- (a) Who was killed by the snake?
- (b) By whom was the snake killed?
- (c) The snake was being killed.
- (d) By whom is the snake killed?

Answer – D

4. Choose the correct passive voice of the given sentence: Why did you not give him proper advice?

- (a) Why he was not given proper advice by you?
- (b) Why proper advice did you not give him?
- (c) Why was he not given proper advice by you?
- (d) Why he was not given by you proper advice.

Answer – C

5. Change the sentence into passive voice:

All his friends laughed at him.

- (a) he laughed at all his friends.
- (b) he laughs at all his friends.
- (c) he is laughed at by all his friends.
- (d) he was laughed at by all his friends.

Answer – D

6. Identify the correct Active Voice of the following sentence: The clown was being laughed at by them.

- (a) They were laughing at the clown.
- (b) They were laughing on the clown.
- (c) They laughed at the clown.
- (d) They have been laughing at the clown.

Answer – A



Punctuation

1. Punctuate the following sentence: “Whatever is is right.”

- (a) Whatever is Is right?
- (b) Whatever. Is is right.
- (c) Whatever is, is right.
- (d) Whatever, is, is right

Answer – C

2. Punctuate the following sentence: “Whatever is is right.”

- (a) Whatever is Is right?
- (b) Whatever. Is is right.
- (c) Whatever is, is right.
- (d) Whatever, is, is right

Answer – C

3. Which of the following is correctly punctuated? Rama received a fountain pen hari a watch.

- (a) Rama received a fountain pen, hari a watch.
- (b) Rama received a fountain pen; hari a watch.
- (c) Rama received a fountain pen; hari, a watch
- (d) Rama received a fountain pen, hari, a watch

Answer – A

Conjunctions/Prepositions

1. Choose the correct conjunction from the following options to complete the sentence:

“He got___he was ill”.

- (a) Until
- (b) Because
- (c) Although
- (d) If

Answer – C

2. Fill in the blank in the given sentence by choosing the correct option.
Put___the clock, it is twenty minutes fast.

- (a) Up
- (b) Down
- (c) Off
- (d) back

Answer – D

3. Fill in the blank with the correct option:

“I tried to help him___the best of my ability”.

- (a) At
- (b) To
- (c) From
- (d) of

Answer- B

4. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word:

It is difficult for me to part___my belongings.

- (a) With
- (b) From
- (c) Away
- (d) off

Answer- A

5. Fill in the blank in the given sentence choosing the correct option:

The rule is applicable__everyone.

- (a) For
- (b) To
- (c) About
- (d) With

Answer – B

6. Fill in the blank in the given sentence with the correct preposition:

I have decided to give__drinking.

- (a) In
- (b) With
- (c) Away
- (d) Up

Answer – D

7. Fill in the blank in the given sentence with the correct preposition:

At last, he made__his mind to support us.

- (a) With
- (b) On
- (c) Up
- (d) Of

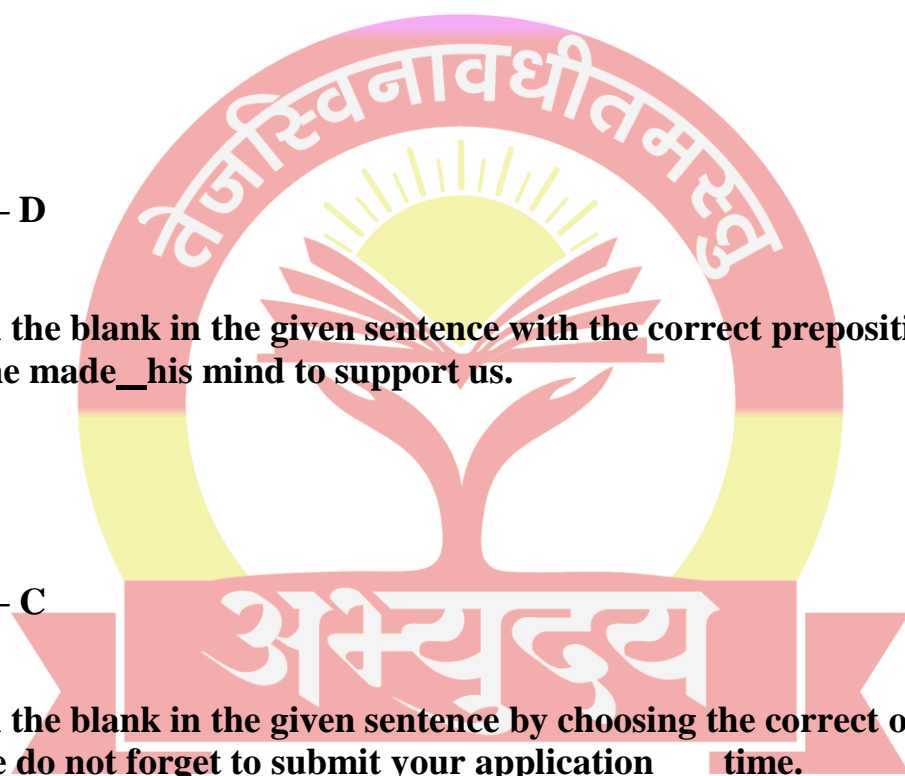
Answer – C

8. Fill in the blank in the given sentence by choosing the correct option.

Please do not forget to submit your application__time.

- (a) By
- (b) Of
- (c) In
- (d) with

Answer – C



Sentence Formation and Transformation

1. Correct the following expression.

Both he as well as his son were present.

- (a) Both, he and his son, was present.
- (b) Both of them he and his son were present.
- (c) Both he and his son were present.
- (d) Both he and his son has been present.

Answer – C

2. Choose the correct part of speech/word class of the word “interesting” in the following sentence. This book is interesting.

- (a) Auxiliary
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Adjective
- (d) Noun

Answer – C

3. Choose the correct option. This Pen is much _ than that.

- (a) Cheaper
- (b) More cheaper
- (c) The cheaper
- (d) Cheapest

Answer – A

4. Change the following sentence into a simple sentence. “The Institution is as bad as it could be.”

- (a) The Institute is thoroughly bad.
- (b) The Institute is so bad that we cannot live.
- (c) The Institute is too bad to say anything.
- (d) The Institute is not only bad but also good.

Answer – A

5. Change the following sentence into complex sentence: 'Without your help he can do nothing.'

- (a) Without your help what can he do
- (b) Unless you help him he can do nothing
- (c) He can do nothing without your help
- (d) He can not do anything unless you help him

Answer – D

6. Complete the sentence with suitable alternative: The son asked his mother if he-

- (a) can go out
- (b) may go out
- (c) might go out
- (d) did go out

Answer – A

7. Transform the following sentence:

You are as big a fool as a donkey.

- (a) a donkey is not as foolish as you.
- (b) a donkey is not as big a fool as you.
- (c) a donkey is not more foolish as you.
- (d) a donkey is not a bigger fool than you.

Answer – D

8. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word from the alternatives given below the sentence:

His__was inscribed on a slab of pure, white marble.

- (a) Epilogue
- (b) Epigraph
- (c) Epigram
- (d) epitaph

Answer – B

9. Fill in blank in the following sentence by choosing the most appropriate alternative –

The story is too fantastic to be.....

- (a) Praiseworthy
- (b) Readable
- (c) Credible
- (d) false

Answer – C

10. Which of the following words is not a noun?

- (a) Mention
- (b) Quench
- (c) Trench
- (d) Tension

Answer – B

