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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SECTION–A : 20 Marks

Instructions : *Each question under this section carries **two** marks. Please read the instructions carefully and answer the questions by selecting the right one out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.*

1. The promise that we .... shall be faithfully ....

   (Fill in the blanks with alternatives given below)

   A) made, to be kept

   B) had made, keep

   C) have made, kept

   D) are making, kept

2. If you .... harder, you .... passed your examination.

   (Fill in the blanks with alternatives given below)

   A) worked, have

   B) had worked, had

   C) had worked, will have

   D) had worked, would have

3. Before we .... our meal, he .... us back to work.

   (Fill in the blanks with alternatives given below)

   A) finished, had ordered

   B) have finished, ordered

   C) had finished, had ordered

   D) had finished, ordered

4. .... camel can go .... long distance without water.

   (Select correct articles and fill in the blanks if required.)

   A) the, a   B) A, the

   C) A, a   D) None of the above

5. I found ……………… book last night, …………………. book is very useful.
(*Select correct articles and fill in the blanks if required.*)

A) the, a
B) the, the
C) a, the
D) a, a

6. I ………………, when my friend …………. . (*Choose the correct pair of verbs to complete the sentence*)

A) left , had arrived

B) had left , arrived

C) left , arrive

D) had left , was arriving

7. …………….. I win, ……………. you lose. (*Choose the appropriate nouns*)

A) Heads , tail
B) Head , tails
C) Heads , tails
D) Head , tail

8. He is indebted …………… his friend ………… a large sum. (*Choose appropriate prepositions*)

A) to , for
B) for , to
C) by , for
D) to ,to

9. I could not ………… what he hinted at, but ………… my mind to help him. (*Choose the correct phrasal verb pairs*)

A) make in, made for

B) make out, made up

C) make for, made of

D) made out, made in

10. Jyoti is working …………… a farm, and her mother is working ………… a bank.
(*Choose the correct pair of prepositions*)

A) in, in
B) on, in
C) in, on
D) on, on

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
SECTION–B : 15 Marks

*Instructions : Each question under this section carries **one** mark. Please read the instructions carefully and answer the questions by selecting the right one out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.*

11. He said, "I saw her the day before yesterday". *(Choose the correct one in indirect speech.)*
    A) He said that he saw her the day before yesterday.
    B) He said that he had seen her two days before.
    C) He said that he had seen her one day before yesterday.
    D) He said that he has seen her two days before yesterday.

12. Anyone can do it easily. *(Choose the correct one in passive voice)*
    A) It can be done by easily anyone.   B) It can be easily done by anyone.
    C) It can be done easily by anyone.   D) Can it be done easily by anyone?

13. He is a 'novice' in the trade. *(Choose the correct meaning of the underlined word)*
    A) Expert   B) New   C) Experienced   D) Old

14. The box is too heavy to be lifted. *(Remove too from the sentence and find the correct one from the choices given)*
    A) The box is very heavy to be lifted.
    B) The box is very very heavy to lift.
    C) The box is so heavy that it cannot be lifted.
    D) The box is very heavy that it cannot be lifted.

15. Very few cities in India are as rich as Mumbai. *(Change into comparative and find the new sentence from the choices given)*
    A) Mumbai is richer than other city in India.
    B) Mumbai is richer than most other cities in India.
    C) Mumbai is as rich as other cities in India.
    D) Mumbai is the richest city in India.

16. What does Penultimate mean ? *(Choose the correct one)*
    A) The last one   B) Last but one   C) Middle one   D) First one

17. What is the meaning of 'Run down' in the following sentence ?
    He runs me down everywhere.
    A) Praise   B) Criticizes   C) Discuss   D) Run away

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18. What does a 'teetotaller' mean ?

   A) A person who never smokes   B) A person who never takes tea

   C) A person who never drinks   D) A person who never laughs

19. He cannot be trusted with important secret informations otherwise I would have made him my assistant. *(Spot the error in a part of the sentence)*

   A) He cannot be trusted

   B) with important secret informations

   C) otherwise I would have

   D) made him my assistant

20. Being a rainy day, I decided to stop work, stay at home and enjoy a movie.
(Spot the error in a part of the sentence)

   A) Being a rainy day   B) I decided to stop work

   C) Stay at home   D) And enjoy a movie

21. What is the singular form of 'data' ?

   A) Data   B) Datum   C) Dat   D) None of these

22. Many acts of 'homicide' are reported in the city. *(Pick up the word/words that is/are a synonym of homicide.)*

   A) Death   B) Suicide

   C) An attempt to murder   D) Killing of a person by another

23. A person who always believes that good things will happen. *(Give one word substitute for this sentence)*

   A) Misogynist   B) Optimist   C) Philanthropist   D) Pessimist

24. When winter comes, can spring be ………….. *(Complete the popular pro-verb)*

   A) much behind   B) more behind

   C) far behind   D) waiting behind

25. Mrs. Sudha Murty is a versatile genius and also known for her acts of 'Philanthropy'. What does Philanthropy mean ?

   A) Philosophy   B) Charity

   C) Honesty   D) Spendthrift

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SECTION–C : 15 Marks

*Instructions : Each question under this section carries **three** marks. Please read the passage carefully and answer the questions by selecting the right one out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.*

The law in many parts of the world increasingly restricts the discharge of agricultural slurry into water courses. The simplest and often the most economically sound practice returns the material to the land as semisolid manure or as sprayed slurry. This dilutes its concentration in the environment to what might have occurred in a more primitive and sustainable type of agriculture and converts pollutant into fertilizer. Soil microorganisms decompose the organic components of sewage and slurry and most of the mineral nutrients become available to be absorbed again by the vegetation.

The excess input of nutrients, both nitrogen and phosphorus – based, from agricultural runoff (and human sewage) has caused many 'healthy' oligotrophic lakes (low nutrient concentrations, low plant productivity with abundant water weeds, and clear water) to change to eutrophic condition where, high nutrient inputs lead to high phytoplankton productivity (sometimes dominated by bloom- forming toxic species). This makes the water turbid, eliminates large plants and, in the worst situations, leads to anoxia and fish kills; so called cultural eutrophication. Thus, important ecosystem services are lost, including the provisioning service of wild-caught fish and the cultural services with recreation.

The process of cultural eutrophication of lakes has been understood for some time. But only recently did scientists notice huge 'dead zones 'in the oceans near river outlets, particularly those draining large catchment areas such as the Mississippi in North America and the Yangtze in China. The nutrient-enriched water flows through streams, rivers and lakes, and eventually to the estuary and ocean where the ecological impact may be huge, killing virtually all invertebrates and fish in areas up to 70,000 km^2 in extent. More than 150 sea areas worldwide are now regularly starved of oxygen as a result of decomposition of algal blooms, fuelled particularly by nitrogen from agricultural runoff of fertilizers and sewage from large cities. Oceanic dead zones are typically associated with industrialized nations and usually lie off countries that subsidize their agriculture, encouraging farmers to increase productivity and use more fertilizer.

26. According to the passage, what are the effects of indiscriminate use of fertilizers ?
    I.   Addition of pollutants to the soil and water.
    II. Destruction of decomposer micro-organisms in soil.
    III. Nutrient enrichment of water bodies.
    IV. Creation of algal blooms.

    Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

    A) I, II and III only   B) I, III and IV only

    C) II and IV only   D) I, II, III and IV

27. What is/are characteristics of a water body with cultural eutrophication ?

   I. Loss of ecosystem services

   II. Loss of flora and fauna

   III. Loss of mineral nutrients

Select the correct using the code given below :

A) I only   B) I and II only

C) II and III only   D) I, II and III

28. What is the central theme of this passage ?

A) Appropriate legislation is essential to protect the environment.

B) Modern agriculture is responsible for the destruction of environment.

C) Improper waste disposal from agriculture can destroy the aquatic ecosystems.

D) Use of chemical fertilizers is undesirable in agriculture.

29. According to the passage, why should the discharge of agricultural slurry into water-courses be restricted ?

   I. Losing nutrients in this way is not a good practice economically.

   II. Watercourses do not contain the microorganisms that can decompose organic components of agricultural slurry.

   III. The discharge may lead to the eutrophication of water bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

A) I only   B) II and III only

C) I and III only   D) I, II and III

30. The passage refers to the conversion of "pollutant to fertilizer". What is pollutant and what is fertilizer in this context ?

A) Decomposed organic component of slurry is pollutant and microorganisms in soil constitute fertilizer.

B) Discharged agricultural slurry is pollutant and decomposed slurry in soil is fertilizer.

C) Sprayed slurry is pollutant and watercourse is fertilizer.

D) None of the above expressions is correct in this context.