

Question Booklet No.

200010**CS (M) 2021****SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH****(Do not open this QUESTION BOOKLET until you are asked to do so)****Maximum Marks : 200****Duration of Test : 3 Hours**

(Use Ball point Pen to fill up this cover page of the Question Booklet)

Signature of the Candidate :

Roll No. :

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS*Candidates should read the following instructions carefully and fill all the required particulars before answering the questions:*

- 1) The Question Booklet has seal pasted on it. Candidates should break the seal only when they are asked to do so by the Invigilator.
- 2) After breaking the seal, candidates must check the completeness of the Question Booklet. If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the Invigilator, for changing the Question Booklet.
- 3) Candidates must take care while furnishing the required particulars at the appropriate places marked on the front page of both the Question Booklet and the Answer Booklet. Do not write anything in the spaces provided for office use.
- 4) Page(s) for Rough Work is provided at the end of the Question Booklet.
- 5) If any additional answer sheets are used, ensure that they are firmly tied with page nos. and attached to the main Answer Booklet before submitting.
- 6) Candidates must hand over the Answer Sheet before leaving the Examination Hall. They may take away the Question Booklet.
- 7) Use of mobile Phones, calculators and electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.
- 8) Any misconduct or indiscipline in the examination hall/resorting to any form of unfair means/failure to follow the examination rules will result in Disciplinary action as deemed fit by the commission.
- 9) The decision of the Commission on all examination matters is final.

PAPER : GENERAL ENGLISH

Time: 3hrs.

Maximum Mark : 200

Candidates are directed to answer the questions given below in their own words as far as practicable

SECTION I

1. Write essay of about 1000 words on any two of the following topics : (50 x 2 = 100)
1. Education today is no longer synonymous with learning.
 2. Man and nature need to co-exist.
 3. The Hornbill Festival of Nagaland – it's origins and importance.
 4. Drones as the solution to future surveillance in all fields – how feasible is it in the Indian context?

SECTION II

ALL QUESTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION CARRY ONE MARK EACH

2. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 x 1 = 20)

(A) Books and Reading

Happy is the man who acquires the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of pleasure, instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books, he need never feel lonely. He always has a pleasant occupation of leisure moments, so that he need feel bored. He is the possessor of wealth more precious than gold. Ruskin calls books, "Kings' Treasures" – treasures filled, not with gold and silver and precious stones, but with riches much more valuable than these – knowledge, noble thoughts and high ideals. Poor indeed is the man who does not read, and empty is his life.

The blessings which the reading habit confers on its possessors are many provided we choose the right kind of books, reading gives the highest kind of pleasure. Some books we read simply for pleasure and amusement - for example, good novels. And novels and books of imagination must have their place in everybody's reading. When we are tired, or the brain is weary with serious study, it is a healthy recreation to lose ourselves in some absorbing story written by a master hand.

But to read nothing but books of fiction is like eating nothing but cakes and sweetmeats. As we need plain, wholesome food for the body, so we must have serious reading for mind. And here we can choose according to our taste. There are many noble books on history, biography, philosophy, religion, travel, and science which we ought to read, and which will give us not only pleasure but an education. And we can develop a taste for serious reading, so that in the end it will give us more solid pleasure than even novels and books of fiction. Nor should poetry be neglected, for the best poetry gives us noble thoughts and beautiful imaginings clothed in lovely and musical language.

Books are the most faithful of friends. Our friends may change, or die; but our books are always patiently waiting to talk to us. They are never cross, peevish, or unwilling to converse, as our friends sometimes are. No wonder a reader becomes a book-lover.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR ANSWER OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 2.1 When should one begin reading in order to achieve happiness :-
 A) Young age B) Middle age C) Old age D) Childhood
- 2.2 What are "King's Treasures"?
 A) gold B) diamonds C) food D) books
- 2.3. According to the passage a man who does not read is _____
 A) relaxed B) poor C) envious D) illiterate
- 2.4. Reading can be an antidote to _____
 A) illness B) loneliness C) poverty D) boredom
- 2.5. Good novels provide _____
 A) pleasure B) insight C) learning D) information
- 2.6. Books of _____ should be everyone's reading list
 A) science B) realism C) imagination D) mystery
- 2.7. Books of fiction have been compared to _____
 A) cakes and sweetmeats B) oats & porridge
 C) rice & meat D) bread & cakes
- 2.8. Some books give pleasure and _____
 A) facts B) education C) life skills D) news
- 2.9. What kind of reading gives solid pleasure?
 A) fiction B) light C) serious D) heavy
- 2.10. Who is our most faithful friend?
 A) family B) teachers C) food D) books
- 2.11. A reader can become a _____
 A) book lover B) book addict C) book hater D) book worm
- 2.12. The reference to "masterhand" refers to _____
 A) publisher B) author C) printer D) bookseller
- 2.13. What is considered to be a lifelong source of pleasure?
 A) sports B) food C) reading D) relaxing
- 2.14. Serious reading has been compared to _____
 A) gourmet food B) tasty food C) wholesome food D) spicy food
- 2.15. Which pair is considered to be noble books?
 A) philosophy & poetry B) religion & fiction C) travel & journals D) history & biography
- 2.16. Reading is a/an _____ habit
 A) studied B) natural C) acquired D) taught

- 2.17. Reading habits confer many ——— on the reader
 A) blessings B) degrees C) knowledge D) instructions
- 2.18. In which kind of work would you find “musical language”?
 A) essays B) poetry C) theology D) science
- 2.19. Books must be chosen according to —
 A) availability B) finances C) taste D) location
- 2.20. Who/what according to the passage may change?
 A) books B) relatives C) friends D) climate

3. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 x 1 = 20)

B) The Elephant

Now that the mammoth is extinct, the elephant is the largest of all animals living, and the strongest. It is a strange-looking animal, with its thick legs, huge sides and back, large hanging ears, small tail, little eyes, long white tusks, and, above all, its long nose, called the trunk. The trunk is the elephant's peculiar feature, and it puts it to various uses. It draws up water by its trunk, and can squirt it all over its body like a shower bath; and with it, it picks leaves from the trees and puts them into the mouth. In fact, its trunk serves the elephant as a long arm and hand. Elephants look very clumsy and heavy, and yet they can move very quickly when they like.

Elephants are found in India and in Africa. The African elephant differs in some points from Indian, being larger, with longer tusks and bigger ears. In fact the two are considered to be different species. In both countries, they live in herds in the jungles, and are naturally shy animals that keep away from men. Elephants, with their great size and strength, are fine advertisement for vegetarianism, for they live entirely on leaves of trees, grass, roots and bulbs.

The elephant is a very intelligent animal, and its intelligence combined with its great strength, makes it, when tamed, a very useful servant to man; and it has been trained to serve in various ways.

Elephants can carry heavy loads about a thousand seers each; and they are used to draw heavy wagons and big guns that would require many horses. They are very skilful, too, in piling timber. The trained elephant will kneel down, lift a heavy log of wood with its tusks carry it to the place where it is wanted, and lay it exactly in position.

Elephants are also trained for tiger-hunting. The huntsmen sit in the howdah on the back of the elephant, which is driven and guided by the driver, called the mahout who squats on its neck. In this way the hunters are carried through the thickest, and at such a height that they can see and fire at the tiger when it is driven out.

In old days elephants were used in battles, and all Indian Rajas had their regiments of trained fighting elephants. And they still have their place in state processions when they are painted with bright colours and covered with silk and velvet clothes.

In Africa elephants are hunted mainly for their tusks, which are made of ivory and are very valuable. Their skins are so thick that an ordinary bullet will not pierce them; and so large guns, called elephant-guns, are used to kill the animals.

Many elephants are caught alive to be tamed and trained. But catching elephants alive is difficult and dangerous work; for, though the elephant is a shy, wild animal, when left alone, it can be a dangerous enemy when attacked. Elephants are generally caught alive in great traps or enclosures, called keddahs. They are either driven into these keddahs or led into them by tame elephants, called decoys, which are trained; lead their wild brothers into captivity.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 3.1 Which animal is extinct?
 A) elephant B) mammoth C) tiger D) koala
- 3.2 The 'trunk' of the Elephant serves as —
 A) eyes B) feet C) arm D) ears
- 3.3 Elephants, though heavy can move —
 A) quickly B) slowly C) clumsily D) leisurely
- 3.4 Elephants are mainly found in —
 A) Europe B) Australia C) Japan (d) Africa
- 3.5 A group of elephants is called a —
 A) herd B) gaggle C) swam D) collection
- 3.6 Elephants can be a good example of—
 A) veganism B) cannibalism C) non vegetarianism D) vegetarianism
- 3.7 Intelligence combined with what makes the elephant useful to man?
 A) strength B) size C) weight D) girth
- 3.8 How much load can an elephant carry?
 A) 1000 kgs B) 1000 gms C) 1000 lbs D) 1000 seers
- 3.9 Where do the huntsmen sit on the elephant?
 A) saddle B) howdah C) basket D) rug
- 3.10 Who is the 'mahout' of the elephant?
 A) caretaker B) cleaner C) driver D) rider
- 3.11 Who had trained fighting elephants?
 A) Viceroys B) Hunters C) Rajas D) Foresters
- 3.12 Where does 'ivory' come from?
 A) tusks B) hair C) skin D) nails
- 3.13 What are 'keddahs'?
 A) pits B) mazes C) parks D) traps
- 3.14 Who act as 'decoys' for wild elephants?
 A) mahouts B) huntsmen C) tame elephants D) other wild elephants
- 3.15 Which is NOT a food for elephants?
 A) grass B) root C) bulbs D) fish
- 3.16 What does an elephant use to pick leaves?
 A) fore legs B) trunk C) hind legs D) ears

- 3.17. Who is dressed in silk and velvet in state processions?
 A) bears B) tigers C) lions D) elephants
- 3.18. What is used to kill elephants?
 A) elephant gun B) elephant arrow C) elephant spear D) elephant sword
- 3.19. Which two body parts of the elephant are small?
 A) tail & tusks B) ears & tail C) eyes & tail D) tusks & ears
- 3.20. Which adjective has not been used in the passage to describe the elephant?
 A) shy B) wild C) dangerous D) mean

4. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 x 1 = 20)

C) Cicero

The great Roman orator, Cicero, in his celebrated treatise on Friendship, remarks with truth that it increases happiness and diminishes misery by the doubling of our joy and the dividing of our grief. When we do well, it is delightful to have friends who are so proud of our success that they receive as much pleasure from it as we do ourselves. For the friendless man the attainment of wealth, power, and honour is of little value. Such possessions contribute to our happiness most by enabling us to do good to others but if all those whom we are able to benefit are strangers, we take far less pleasure in our beneficence than if it were exerted on behalf of friends whose happiness is as dear to us as our own. Further, when we do our duty in spite of temptation, the mental satisfaction obtained from the approval of our consciences is heightened by the praise of our friends; for their judgement is as it were a second conscience, encouraging us in good and deterring us from evil. Our amusements have little zest and soon pall upon us if we engage in them in solitude, or with uncongenial companions, for whom we can feel no affection. Thus in every case our joys are rendered more intense and more permanent by being shared with friends.

It is equally true that, as Cicero points out, friendship diminishes our misery by enabling us to share the burden of it with others. When fortune has inflicted a heavy unavoidable blow upon us, our grief is alleviated by friendly condolence, and by the thought that as long as friends are left to us, life is still worth living.

But many misfortunes which threaten us are not inevitable and in escaping such misfortunes, the advice and active assistance of our friends may be invaluable. The friendless man stands alone, exposed, without protection to his enemies and to the blows of fortune; but whoever has loyal friends is thereby provided with a strong defence against the worst that fortune can do to him.

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 4.1. What is Cicero's treatise on?
 A) enmity B) success C) friendship D) brotherhood
- 4.2. What diminishes by dividing grief?
 A) misery B) happiness C) stress D) fear
- 4.3. For whom is the attainment of wealth, power, etc of little value?
 A) insincere man B) ruthless man C) friendless man D) prosperous man

- 4.4. _____ from friends heightens satisfaction
 A) criticism B) praise C) charity D) anger
- 4.5. Who is an 'orator'?
 A) politician B) dictator C) public speaker D) actor
- 4.6. What alleviates our grief?
 A) friendly condolence B) friendly advice C) friendly charity D) friendly criticism
- 4.7. Our amusements pall in _____
 A) company B) solitude C) groups D) office
- 4.8. Joys become more _____ when shared with friends
 A) intense B) hazy C) subdued D) weak
- 4.9. What can one share with friends?
 A) money B) food C) discussion D) burden
- 4.10. Who can be a strong defence against the worst misfortunes?
 A) scholarly teachers B) experienced elders C) loyal friends D) educated colleagues
- 4.11. What does the word 'pall' mean in the passage?
 A) fade B) brighten C) heighten D) linger
- 4.12. Which word in the passage means 'enthusiasm for life'?
 A) attainment B) zest C) amusement D) treatise
- 4.13. What is like a second conscience?
 A) praise of friends B) ignorance of friends C) judgement of friends D) help of friends
- 4.14. Some misfortunes are not _____
 A) hazardous B) inevitable C) permanent D) dangerous
- 4.15. The friendless man stands '_____
 A) together B) unexposed C) protected D) exposed
- 4.16. Friends act as a _____
 A) second conscience B) second lifeline C) primary conscience D) primary lifeline
- 4.17. When joys are shared with friends they become more _____
 A) fleeting B) permanent C) joyous D) striking
- 4.18. Select the word from the passage which means "a written work dealing formally with a subject"
 A) possession B) defence C) treatise D) beneficence
- 4.19. What does 'alleviated' mean?
 A) heightened B) reduced C) removed D) strengthened
- 4.20. To 'defer' means _____
 A) to help B) to increase C) to reduce D) to discourage

5. Study the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(20 x 1 = 20)

D) Advantage of early rising

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives us in our day's work. The early riser has done a large amount of hard work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh and there are few sounds or other distractions, so that work done at that time is generally well done. In many cases the early riser also finds time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air, and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy that will last until the evening. By beginning so early he knows that he has plenty of time to do thoroughly all the work he can be expected to do, and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it. All his work being finished in good time, he has a long interval of rest in the evening before the timely hour when he goes to bed. He gets to sleep several hours before midnight, at the time when sleep is most refreshing and after a sound night's rest rises early next morning in good health and spirits for the labours of a new day.

It is very plain that such a life as this is far more conducive to health than that of the man who shortens his waking hours by rising late, and so can afford in the course of the day little leisure for necessary rest. Any one who lies in bed late, must, if he wishes to do a full day's work, go on working to a correspondingly late hour, and deny himself the hour of two of evening exercise that he ought to take for the benefit of his health. But, in spite of all his efforts, he will probably not produce as good results as the early riser, because he misses the best working hours of the day.

It may be objected to this that some find the perfect quiet of midnight by far the best time for working. This is no doubt true in certain cases. Several great thinkers have found by experience that their intellect is clearest, and they can write best, when they burn the midnight oil. But even in such cases the practice of working late at night cannot be commended. Few men, if any, can exert the full power of their intellect at the time when nature prescribes sleep, without ruining their health thereby; and of course the injury done to the health must in the long run have a bad effect on the quality of the work done".

ALL THE QUESTIONS BELOW HAVE FOUR OPTIONS. WRITE THE OPTION WHICH IS MOST APPROPRIATE.

- 5.1 Early morning is ____
 A) unnecessary B) advantageous C) disadvantageous D) unimportant
- 5.2. What is the state of the mind in the early morning?
 A) fresh B) stale C) lazy D) slow
- 5.3. There are no _____ early in the morning
 A) children B) workers C) problems D) distractions
- 5.4. Fresh morning air is good for ____
 A) exercise B) snacks C) tea D) sleep
- 5.5. What does exercise supply?
 A) money B) intelligence C) energy D) work
- 5.6. "To finish in good time means" ____
 A) in reasonable time B) in an hour C) in our own time D) within working hours

- 5.7. What is "conducive to health"?
A) late rising B) working hard C) relaxing D) early rising
- 5.8. What does the late riser deny himself?
A) morning snacks B) evening exercise C) afternoon lunch D) night meal
- 5.9. Which other time of day, apart from early morning, is considered the best time for work?
A) dawn B) afternoon C) evening D) midnight
- 5.10. What is common between early morning and midnight?
A) quietness B) emptiness C) bustle D) busyness
- 5.11. What does nature prescribe at night?
A) work B) food C) sleep D) play
- 5.12. What does "to burn the midnight oil" mean?
A) to burn many candles B) to work late into the night
C) to light many lamps D) to sleep till midnight
- 5.13. If one does not sleep at the right time what can be ruined?
A) health B) appetite C) work D) physique
- 5.14. Who thought that at midnight their intellect was clearest?
A) some sportsmen B) some politicians C) some thinkers D) some educators
- 5.15. What does bad health ultimately affect?
A) quality of life B) quality of work C) quality of time D) quality of intellect
- 5.16. By beginning the work early there is no need to ____ any part of it.
A) repeat B) do over C) cancel D) hurry over
- 5.17. What does the term 'fund' mean in the context of 'fund of energy'?
A) store house B) money C) gold D) warehouse
- 5.18. Late rising corresponds to ____
A) lot of leisure B) working late C) good exercise D) early bedtime
- 5.19. Which phrase is closest to the meaning of 'a sound night's rest'?
A) deep sleep B) noisy sleep C) light sleep D) disturbed sleep
- 5.20. When is exercising recommended?
A) morning and afternoon B) afternoon and night
C) evening and afternoon D) morning and evening

SECTION III: GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)

ALL QUESTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION CARRY ONE MARK EACH

6. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the word:-

5 x 1

- 6.1. I cannot walk any _____.
 A) farther B) farthest C) further D) furthest
- 6.2. Her brother is _____ than her by two years
 A) older B) elder C) eldest D) old
- 6.3. I prefer the ____ proposal to the former.
 A) later B) late C) latest D) latter
- 6.4. This is the ____ bank to my house.
 A) nearest B) next C) near D) nearer
- 6.5. Today is the ____ day for submitting forms
 A) latest B) latter C) last D) late

7. Select the appropriate meaning for the underlined idiomatic expression :-

5 x 1

- 7.1. The teacher called for an explanation.
 A) demanded B) requested C) hoped D) asked
- 7.2. The shop brings in Rs. 10000/- a month
 A) takes B) gives C) yields D) stocks
- 7.3. They kept up their festivities till midnight
 A) stopped B) continued C) increased D) none of these
- 7.4. Prices of hand made goods are looking up
 A) rising B) decreasing C) making a loss D) beyond reach
- 7.5. The fire gave off a dense smoke
 A) died down B) flared up C) burnt D) emitted

8. Find the appropriate word/phrase to fill in the corresponding numbered blanks :-

5 x 1

Nature seems to (8.i) taken particular care to disseminate her blessings (8.ii) the different regions of the world, so that the natives of the several parts of the globe might have a dependence (8.iii) one another, like the food often (8.iv) in one country, and the sauce (8.v) another.

- 8.i. A) have B) had C) had been D) has been
- 8.ii. A) from B) in C) among D) on
- 8.iii. A) in B) upon C) from D) at
- 8.iv. A) grow B) grown C) growth D) grows
- 8.v. A) on B) in C) among D) from

9. Choose the correct pair of prepositions for each sentence:-

5 x 1

9.1. We are accountable ____ the authorities ____ our actions.

A) to/for

B) to/of

C) for/of

D) with/to

9.2. The accident happened ____ him ____ a late hour

A) at/for

B) to/at

C) to/in

D) for/by

9.3. He is indebted ____ his friend ____ a large sum of money

A) with/for

B) by/with

C) to/with

D) to/for

9.4. Let us compete ____ one another ____ doing good

A) with/in

B) to/by

C) by/for

D) with/to

9.5. His thirst ____ knowledge left him no leisure ____ doing anything else

A) for/to

B) for/for

C) to/to

D) to/for

ROUGH WORK

prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide

ROUGH WORK

AL

prepp
Your Personal Exam Guide