

**1. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. There was a big explosion that shook the windows and people ran into the streets.
2. There was a big explosion that made the people run into the street and shake windows.
3. There was a big explosion that shook the windows and made people run into the street.
4. The big explosion shook the windows and people ran into the street.

**2. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. During that period of time, many car buyers preferred cars that were red in colour and shiny to look.
2. During that period, many car buyers preferred cars that were red and shiny.
3. During those period so many car buyers preferred red, shiny cars.
4. At that time car buyers preferred only to buy shiny red cars.

**3. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. Tim went to candy store quite often; he even knew his name.
2. Tim went to candy store quite often that he even knew his name.
3. Because Tim went to candy store quite often, he knew his name.
4. Tim went to candy store quite often; the clerk even knew his name.

**4. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. The girl has a lot of patience who teaches swimming at the neighbourhood pool.
2. The girl with a lot of patience is the one who teaches swimming at the

neighbourhood pool.

3. The girl who teaches swimming at the neighbourhood pool has a lot of patience.

4. The girl who teaches to swim at the neighbourhood pool has a lot of patience.

**5. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. The problems involved in this operation I think are numerous.

2. I think of the problems as being numerous in this operation.

3. The problems involved in this operation are, I think numerous.

4. Numerous problems are involved in this operation I think.

**6. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. The scientists hypnotized both men and made them live out the experience again.

2. The two men were hypnotized and the scientists made them to live through the experience again.

3. The scientists hypnotized both the men and made them live through the experience again.

4. The scientists hypnotized both the men and they were made to live through the experience again.

**7. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. A patient had a National Health Service hernia operation without anaesthetic, relying on hypnosis to withstand pain.

2. Relying on hypnosis to withstand pain a patient was operated by the National Health Service hernia operation.

3. A National Health Service hernia operation was done on a patient without anaesthetic, relying on hypnosis to withstand pain.

4. Without anaesthetic, relying on hypnosis to relieve pain a National Health Service hernia operation was done on a patient.

**8. Identify the correct sentence.**

1. When the hurricane was finished they emerged from their shelter to survey the damage.
2. When the hurricane had departed they emerged from their shelter to survey the damage.
3. When the hurricane was done with they emerged from their shelter to survey the damage.
4. When the hurricane was over they emerged from their shelter to survey the damage.

**Choose the correct alternatives for the underlined sentences.****9. A necklace of diamonds, presented by friends of the bride, were among the presents on view.**

1. Were among the presents in view.
2. Was among the presents on view.
3. Is with the presents on view.
4. Are among the presents on view.

**10. The reviewers agree that this is one of the most interesting novels that has recently been issued.**

1. Interesting novels that have recently been issued.
2. Interesting novels that had recently been issued.
3. Interesting novels that was recently been issued.
4. Interesting novels that were recently been issued.

**11. He is doing his best to propitiate his master, whom he fears may be seriously offended by what has happened.**

1. Whom he fears may be seriously offended with what has happened.
2. Who he fears may perhaps be seriously offended for what had happened.
3. Who he fears may be seriously offended for what has happened.
4. Which he fears may be seriously offended by what would have

happened.

**12. The journey by car is as quick, and perhaps quicker, than by train.**

1. The journey by car is as quick as, and perhaps quicker than by train.
2. The journey by car is perhaps quicker than by train.
3. Perhaps the journey by car is quicker than by train.
4. Car journey is quicker perhaps than by train.

**13. Due to me being a new-comer to this place, I found it difficult to get an accommodation that would suit our family budget.**

1. Because of me being a new comer.
2. Owing to my being a new comer.
3. As I am coming new.
4. For me being a new comer.

**14. The new committee arranged everything as it was before, except the weekly meetings were discontinued.**

1. Except the weekly meetings had discontinued.
2. Except the meetings was discontinued weekly.
3. Except the weekly meetings that were discontinued.
4. Except that the weekly meetings were discontinued.

**Directions (Q. 15 – 24): Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words to make the sentence/sentences meaningfully complete.**

**15. The teacher must .....the unique style of a learner in order to .....it to the desired knowledge.**

- (a) advocate.....direct
- (b) perpetuate.....develop
- (c) appreciate.....focus
- (d) discover.....harness

**16. Not all countries benefit .....from liberalization. The benefits tend to .....first to the advantaged and to those with right education to be able to benefit from the opportunities presented.**

- (a) equally .....generate
- (b) richly.....downgrade
- (c) suitably.....ascribe
- (d) uniformly.....percolate

**17. He has .....sense of words. Therefore, the sentence he constructs are always.....with rich meaning.**

- (a) profound.....pregnant
- (b) distinguished.....loaded
- (c) terrific.....tempted
- (d) meaningful.....full

**18. He was an .....musician, had been awarded the George Medal during the second world war and .....with the title of Rai Bahadur.**

- (a) outstanding.....popularized
- (b) underestimated.....declared
- (c) accomplished.....honoured
- (d) obdurate.....proclaimed

**19. Whether it be shallow or not, commitment is the ....., the bedrock of any .....loving relationship.**

- (a) expression.....perfunctory
- (b) foundation.....genuinely
- (c) manifestation.....deep
- (d) key.....alarmingly

**20. Many people take spirituality very seriously and .....about those who don't, worrying about them and .....them to believe.**

- (a) think.....criticizing
- (b) pride.....appraising
- (c) rationalize.....enabling
- (d) wonder.....prodding

**21. Unless new reserves are found soon, the world's supply of coal is being .....in such a way that with demand continuing to grow at present rates, reserves will be.....by the year 2050.**

- (a) consumed.....completed
- (b) depleted.....exhausted
- (c) reduced.....argument
- (d) burnt.....destroyed

**22. If you are .....you tend to respond to stressful situations in a calm, secure, steady and .....way.**

- (a) resilient.....rational
- (b) obdurate.....manageable
- (c) propitious.....stable
- (d) delectable.....flexible

**23. Management can be defined as the process of .....organizational goals by working with and through human and non-human resources to .....improve value added to the world.**

- (a) getting.....deliberately
- (b) managing.....purposefully
- (c) targeting.....critically
- (d) reaching.....continuously

**24. If you are an introvert, you.....to prefer working alone and, if possible, will .....towards projects where you can work by yourself or with as few people as possible.**

- (a) like.....depart
- (b) advocate.....move
- (c) tend.....gravitate
- (d) express.....attract

***Directions: (Q. 25 – 31): In each sentence below, a word/group of words has been printed in bold. From the four answer choices given below each***

***sentences, pick out the one which can substitute the bold word/group of words correctly without changing the meaning of the sentence.***

**25.** America's leadership will look to identify and **hunt down** perpetrators of this heinous crime.

- (a) hunt in
- (b) hunting down
- (c) hunt them down
- (d) No correction required

**26.** The intelligence establishment in the US was convinced that **if any threats were there** to the US, they were external.

- (a) if there were any threats
- (b) if any threat
- (c) threats if any were there
- (d) no correction required

**27.** The illicit cultivation of opium **is taking place on various part** of India and Nepal.

- (a) is placed on various part
- (b) is taking place there into various part
- (c) is taking place in various parts
- (d) no correction is required

**28.** The scheme **underline the needs of** bridging the digital divide, which is threatening to assume dangerous proportions.

- (a) is underlining the need of
- (b) underlines the need for
- (c) underlined the need to
- (d) no correction required

**29.** The government has decided **of proceeding with its** disinvestment policy.

- (a) to proceed with its
- (b) proceeding on its
- (c) on to proceed to
- (d) no correction required

**30. In the run-up** to the conference, various political and social issues were brought up by interested activists and human rights groups.

- (a) In running up
- (b) On the run-up
- (c) Over the running up
- (d) no correction required

**31. The women's reservation bill remains of being a distant mirage.**

- (a) remains being a distant mirage
- (b) remains as distant as mirage
- (c) remains a distant mirage
- (d) no correction required

**Answer Key:** 1-3, 2-2, 3-1, 4-3, 5-2, 6-3, 7-3, 8-4, 9-2, 10-1, 11-1, 12-2, 13-1, 14-3, 15.d 16.d 17.a 18.c 19.b 20.d 21.b 22.a 23.d 24.c 25.d 26.a 27.c 28.b 29.a 30.d 31.c

**Directions for Questions 32-36: Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.**

Much of the information we have today about chimpanzees comes from the groundbreaking, long-term research of the great conservationist, Jane Goodall. Jane Goodall was born in London, England, on April 3, 1934. On her second birthday, her father gave her a toy chimpanzee named Jubilee. Jubilee was named after a baby chimp in the London Zoo, and seemed to foretell the course Jane's life would take. To this day, Jubilee sits in a chair in Jane's London home.

From an early age, Jane was fascinated by animals and animal stories. By the



age of 10, she was talking about going to Africa to live among the animals there. At the time, in the early 1940s, this was a radical idea because women did not go to Africa by themselves. As a young woman, Jane finished school in London, attended secretarial school, and then worked for a documentary filmmaker for a while. When a school friend invited her to visit Kenya, she worked as a waitress until she had earned the fare to travel there by boat. She was 23 years old.

Once in Kenya, she met Dr. Louis Leake, a famous palaeontologist and anthropologist. He was impressed with her thorough knowledge of Africa and its wildlife, and hired her to assist him and his wife on a fossil-hunting expedition to Olduvai Gorge. Dr. Leakey soon realized that Jane was the perfect person to complete a study he had been planning for some time. She expressed her interest in the idea of studying animals by living in the wild with them, rather than studying dead animals through palaeontology. Dr. Leakey and Jane began planning a study of a group of chimpanzees who were living on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kenya. At first, the British authorities would not approve their plan. At the time, they thought it was too dangerous for a woman to live in the wilds of Africa alone. But Jane's mother, Vanne, agreed to join her so that she would not be alone. Finally, the authorities gave Jane the clearance she needed in order to go to Africa and begin her study.

In July of 1960, Jane and her mother arrived at Gombe National Park in what was then called Tanganyika and is now called Tanzania. Jane faced many challenges as she began her work. The chimpanzees did not accept her right away, and it took months for them to get used to her presence in their territory. But she was very patient and remained focused on her goal. Little by little, she was able to enter their world. At first, she was able to watch the chimpanzees only from a great distance, using binoculars. As time passed, she was able to move her observation point closer to them while still using camouflage. Eventually, she was able to sit among them, touching, patting, and even feeding them. It was an amazing accomplishment for Jane, and a breakthrough in the study of animals in the wild. Jane named all of the chimpanzees that she studied; stating in her journals that she felt they each had a unique personality.

One of the first significant observations that Jane made during the study was that chimpanzees make and use tools, much like humans do, to help them get food. It was previously thought that humans alone used tools. Also thanks to

Jane's research, we now know that chimps eat meat as well as plants and fruits. In many ways, she has helped us to see how chimpanzees and humans are similar. In doing so, she has made us more sympathetic toward these creatures, while helping us to better understand ourselves.

The study started by Jane Goodall in 1960 is now the longest field study of any animal species in their natural habitat. Research continues to this day in Gombe and is conducted by a team of trained Tanzanians. Jane's life has included much more than just her study of the chimps in Tanzania. She pursued a graduate degree while still conducting her study, receiving her Ph.D. from Cambridge University in 1965. In 1984, she received the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize for "helping millions of people understand the importance of wildlife conservation to life on this planet." She has been married twice: first to a photographer and then to the director of National Parks. She has one son. Dr. Jane Goodall is now the world's most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behaviour for nearly 40 years. She has published many scientific articles, has written two books, and has won numerous awards for her groundbreaking work. The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Research, Education, and Conservation was founded in 1977 in California but moved to the Washington, D.C., area in 1998. Its goal is to take the actions necessary to improve the environment for all living things. Dr. Goodall now travels extensively, giving lectures, visiting zoos and chimp sanctuaries, and talking to young people involved in environmental education. She is truly a great conservationist and an amazing human being.

**32. 'But she was very patient and remained focused on her goal'. What is an antonym for the word focused?**

- A) bothered
- B) tired
- C) disinterested
- D) concerned

**33. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?**

- A) to entertain the reader with stories about chimpanzees
- B) to inform the reader of the importance of wildlife conservation
- C) to warn the reader about the challenges of working in Africa
- D) to describe the work and life of Jane Goodall.

**34. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons Dr. Leakey chose Jane to**

**work with him?**

- A) She knew a lot about Africa.
- B) She knew a lot about African wildlife.
- C) She earned the money to travel to Africa on her own.
- D) She was interested in studying animals in the wild.

**35. Which of the following is NOT true of chimpanzees?**

- A) Chimpanzees are often comfortable with strangers right away.
- B) Chimpanzees eat meat as well as plants and fruit.
- C) Chimpanzees use tools to help them get food.
- D) Different chimpanzees have different personalities.

**36. Jane Goodall is now the world's most renowned authority on chimpanzees, having studied their behaviour for nearly forty years. What does authority mean?**

- A) an intelligent person
- B) one who studies animals
- C) a scientist
- D) an expert

Campus Play