



1. Identify the type of sentence:
I imagined that I lived in a palace.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

2. Identify the type of sentence:
This house is too expensive, and that house is too small.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

3. Identify the type of sentence:
Whenever it rains, I like to wear my blue coat.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

4. Deer can run very fast for they are very active and have nimble feet..

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

5. William goes to school, and pursues his studies with diligence.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

6. We stopped by the roadside for lack of food.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

7. I looked for Mary and Samantha at the bus station, but they arrived at the station before noon and left on the bus before I arrived

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

8. Fruits ripen in autumn, and yield us rich repasts.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

9. Mary and Samantha arrived at the bus station early but waited until noon for the bus.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

10. Sentence Rearrangement:

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled A, B, C and D to produce the correct sentence.(A) is viable or successful(B) that a company(C) The purpose of advertising is(D) to reassure employees or shareholders

a) DCAB

b) ADCB

c) BDCA

d) CDBA

11. Sentence Rearrangement:

(A) about 40% of Indians had first-hand experience(B) Transparency International reports(C) of



paying bribes or using a contact(D) to get a job done in public office

a) CADB

b) BACD

c) CABD

d) ACBD

12. Sentence Rearrangement:

coal as a fuel(A)/ in place of wood(B)/ during this period (C)/ people were beginning to use(D)

a) BDAC

b) ACDB

c) CDAB

d) DCAB

13. Sentence Rearrangement:

try to use the camera(A)/ carefully(B)/ before you(C)/ read the manual(D)

a) ACBD

b) CADB

c) BDCA

d) DCAB

14. Sentence Rearrangement:

(A) about 40% of Indians had first-hand experience (B)Transparency International reports (C) of Paying bribes or using a contact (D) to get a job done in public office.

a) ACBD

b) CADB

c) BADC

d) DCAB

15. Sentence Rearrangement:

(A)She had never seen the like of it before. (B)But her own earnings had been in coppers and Nickels. (C)She peered closely at the big currency note. (D)She only recognised the fives and Tens she had seen in other people's hands.

a) ACBD

b) CADB

c) BADC

d) DCAB

16. Sentence Rearrangement:

(A) concept used when (B) philosophy of technology (C) technological somnambulism is a (D) talking about the

a) ACBD

b) CADB

c) BADC

d) DCAB

17. Although I miss him so much, I cannot go to him because I do not have money.

a) Simple Sentence

b) Compound Sentence

c) Complex Sentence

d) Mixed Sentence

18. Delirious is most similar to

a) manic

b) calm

c) tasty

d) suspicious

19. infirm is most similar to

a) hospital

b) weak

c) short

d) fortitude

20. cautious is most dissimilar to

a) Reasonable

b) Careful



c) illogical	d) reckless
21. lure is most similar to	
a) tickle	b) Decoy
c) Resist	d)suspect
22. perilous is most dissimilar to	
a) disciplined	b) similar
c) safe	d)honest
23. Antonyms of withdraw	
a) Reduce	b) need
c) Advance	d) Want
24. Antonyms of secret	
a) Friendly	b) covert
c) Overt	d)hidden
25. Antonyms of heartfelt	
a) loving	b) insincere
c) humorous	d)unhealthy
26. Antonyms of impartial	
a) Hostile	b) Biased
c) Dislike	d) worried
27. Antonyms of luminous	
a) Clear	b) Dim
c) Brittle	d) Clever
28. Find out which part of a sentence has an error: When we reached the fair/ (b) we found that there / (c) was no place to stand. / (d) No error.	
a) When we reached the fair	b) we found that there
c) was no place to stand.	d) No error
29. Find out which part of a sentence has an error:She wears spectacle/ (b) and so she was unable to see the gangster/ (c) that attacked her last night. / (d) No error.	
a) She wears spectacle	b) and so, she was unable to see the gangster
c) that attacked her last night.	d) No error.
30. Find out which part of a sentence has an error:The driver showed / (b) great talent in keeping / (c) the damaged car under control. / (d) No error	
a) The driver showed	b)great talent in keeping
c) the damaged car under control.	d)No error



31. Find out which part of a sentence has an error: visited (a)/Ram's and Sita's house (b)/and found the couple missing. (c)/No error(d)

a) I visited

b) Ram's and Sita's house

c) and found the couple missing.

d)No error

32. Find out which part of a sentence has an error:There should be/ (b) no furnitures/ (c) in my room./ (d) No error.

a) There should be

b) no furnitures

c) in my room.

d)No error

33. Find out which part of a sentence has an error: He told me that/ (b) it was/ (c) his friend's Sankar's house./ (d) No error.

a) He told me that

b) it was

c) No error

d) his friend's Sankar's house.

34. Find out which part of a sentence has an error:The population of India /(b) is divided into two classes- / (c) Haves and Haves not./ (d) No error

a) The population of India

b) is divided into two classes-

c) Haves and Haves not

d) No error

35. A videocall from my favourite film star on my birthday was a complete surprise.

A. Adams quib

B. Bolt from the blue

C. A field day

D. A mare's nest

36. The article on the world population published in today's journal is a duplicate of what was published the other day.

A. On tenterhooks

B. An Ananias

C. Dead Ringer

D. A wee bit

37. Even though he is a learned person, he talks nonsense when it comes to morality and integrity

A. Talk through one's hat

B. Bark up the wrong tree

C. Like a cat on hot bricks

D. Show a clean pair of heels

38. The world today is facing an unpleasant situation because of the pandemic disease.

A. Thrown out of gear

B. Harp on the same string

C. Like a fish out of water

D. A bitter Spill

39. Students have to face the risk in order to attain success in the Civil Services exams.

A. To bell the cat

B. To nip in the bud



C. Totakeonetotask	D. Ahardnuttocrack
40. Duetolackofprofessionalknowledge,thetricksusedinthemarketingandbrandingofthenewproductyieldednoresult.	
A. Gainedground	B. NoAvail
C. Throwingcoldwateronanything	D. Reapedtheharvest
41. Maryhadabadexperienceinrelationshipinthepast,now,sheisinastateofconfusionwhethersheshouldmarrysomeoneornot.	
A. AllatSea	B. Wrappedone'sbrainaround
C. Playingducksandrakes	D. Atone'sbeckandcall
42. Beinganatheist,hediffersstronglywithhisparentsteachingsonprinciplesandtheideaofthealmighty.	
A. Callaspadeaspade	B. Burnthemidnightoil
C. Atloggerheads	D. Keeponeatbay
43. Shehastobeginningexperienceifshewishestojointhemediaindustry.	
A. Costanarmandaleg	B. Getone'sfeetwet
C. Crossone'sT'sanddots	D. Tositonthe fence
44. Alargecrowdwasanticipatedfortheartexhibitionbytheorganisers,butitdidnothappen.	
A. Breakdown	B. Ahouseofcards
C. Onthecards	D. Keep up with

45. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions.

.No one today quite understands how they did it, but people in the Stone Age could turn ribbons of birch bark into sticky, black tar. They used this tar to make tools, fixing arrowheads on arrows and blades onto axes. And they chewed it, as evidenced by teeth marks in some lumps. These unassuming lumps of chewed birch-bark tar turn out to be an extraordinary source of **ancient** DNA. This month, two separate research groups posted preprints describing DNA from the tar in Stone Age Scandinavia. The two papers have not yet been peer reviewed, but they are already generating excitement about what they herald.



“It’s really amazing,” says Pontus Skoglund, an ancient-DNA researcher at Francis Crick Institute who was not involved with either study. Ancient DNA from human bones and teeth have recently revolutionized the study of the past, but many cultures over time did not bury their dead and left no remains to analyze. Chewing gum could fill in some of the gaps. It could also reveal a wealth of additional information, such as who helped make the Stone Age tools, what they ate, and what bacteria lived in their teeth.

The first new paper describes human DNA from three 10,000-year-old pieces of birch-bark tar, all found at a site called HusebyKlev in western Sweden. Having never extracted DNA from tar before, the team tried a protocol originally designed to extract DNA from feces—and it worked. Each piece of tar appears to have been chewed by just one person. In total, the tar pieces captured the DNA of two females and one male.

The site where the lumps were found was littered with the raw material and leftovers from making stone blades. From this, the authors suggest that it was actually a site for making tools, and chewing birch-bark tar was a step in the production process. If so, it would mean both men and women made tools during the Stone Age. And because some of the teeth marks appear to be from baby teeth, it suggests that children had a role, too. All this hints at the social structure of Stone Age society. “The most exciting part is how close we can come to the culture,” says NatalijaKashuba, a researcher at the University of Oslo and first author on the paper.

Ancient DNA can be prone to contamination from modern humans handling the sample. In this case, however, the DNA in the chewing gum appears to be genuinely ancient. “It’s very clear the DNA they get out has ancestry that was only there around 8,000 or 5,000 years ago, and it’s not really there anymore,” Skoglund says. The DNA of the three people looked a lot like the DNA of other hunter-gatherers who lived in northern Europe around that time.

I. Where did the people in Stone Age use the black tar obtained from birch bark?

1. They used it to make tools.
2. They used it to fix arrow heads on blades onto axes.
3. They used it to build bridges.

A. Only 1	B. Only 1 and 2
C. Only 2	D. Only 2 and 3

II. What information can be found in the birch-bark tar chewing gum?

A It could provide information about the food the people of the stone age ate.	B It could provide information about the eating habits of the people of the stone age.
C It could provide information about the dressing habit of the people of the stone age.	D It could provide information about the professions of the people of the old age.

III. As per the passage, which of the following statements are correct?



1. DNA was recovered from the birch-bark tar chewing gum.
2. The tar pieces discovered contained the DNA of two males and one female.
3. The birch-bark tar chewing gum was 10,000 years old.

A Only 1 and 2

B Only 1

C Only 2

D. All 1, 2 and 3

IV. What information was revealed from the site where the lumps were discovered?

A It was found that the site was a place to eat.

B It was found that the site was a place for making tools

C It provided information about the different kind of tools

D. It provided information about the different ways used by the people of the stone age to make tools.

46. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions.

Plato (427-347 B.C.E.) was the son of Athenian aristocrats. He grew up in a time of upheaval in Athens, especially at the conclusion of the Peloponnesian war, when Athens was conquered by Sparta. Debra Nails says, "Plato would have been 12 when Athens lost her empire with the revolt of the subject allies; 13 when democracy fell briefly to the oligarchy of Four Hundred...; [and] 14 when democracy was restored". We cannot be sure when he met Socrates. Although ancient sources report that he became Socrates' follower at age 18, he might have met Socrates much earlier through the relationship between Socrates and Plato's uncle, Charmides, in 431 B.C.E. He might have known Socrates, too, through his "musical" education, which would have consisted of anything under the purview of the muses, that is, everything from dancing to reading, writing, and arithmetic. He also seems to have spent time with Cratylus, the Heraclitean, which probably had an impact primarily on his metaphysics and epistemology.

Plato had aspirations for the political life, but several untoward events pushed him away from the life of political leadership, not the least of which was Socrates' trial and conviction. While the authenticity of Plato's Seventh Letter is debated among scholars, it might give us some insight into Plato's biography:

"At last I came to the conclusion that all existing states are badly governed and the condition of their laws practically incurable, without some miraculous remedy and the assistance of fortune; and I was forced to say, in praise of true philosophy, that from her height alone was it possible to discern what the nature of justice is, either in the state or in the individual, and that the ills of the human race would never end until either those who are sincerely and truly lovers of wisdom [that is, philosophers] come into political power, or the rulers of our cities, by the grace of God, learn true philosophy." (Letter VII)

Plato saw any political regime without the aid of philosophy or fortune as fundamentally corrupt. This attitude, however, did not turn Plato entirely from politics. He visited Sicily three times, where two of these trips were failed attempts at trying to turn the tyrant Dionysius II to the life of philosophy. He thus returned to Athens and focused his efforts on the philosophical education he had begun at his Academy.

Since Plato wrote dialogues, there is a fundamental difficulty with any effort to identify just what Plato himself thought. Plato never appears in the dialogues as an interlocutor. If he was voicing any of his own thoughts, he did it through the



mouthpiece of particular characters in the dialogues, each of which has a particular historical context. Thus, any pronouncement about Plato's "theory" of this or that must be tentative at best. Thus, while we can **indubitably** highlight recurring themes and theoretical insights throughout Plato's work, we must be wary of committing Plato in any wholesale fashion to a particular view.

Perhaps the most famous of Plato's metaphysical concepts is his notion of the so-called "forms" or "ideas." The Greek words that we translate as "form" or "idea" are *eidos* and *idea*. Both of these words are rooted in verbs of seeing. Thus, the *eidos* of something is its look, shape, or form. But, as many philosophers do, Plato manipulates this word and has it refer to immaterial entities. Why is it that one can recognize that a maple is a tree, an oak is a tree, and a Japanese fir is a tree? What is it that unites all of our concepts of various trees under a unitary category of Tree? It is the form of "tree" that allows us to understand anything about each and every tree, but Plato does not stop there.

The forms can be interpreted not only as purely theoretical entities, but also as immaterial entities that give being to material entities. Each tree, for example, is what it is insofar as it participates in the form of Tree. Each human being, for example, is different from the next, but each human being is human to the extent that he/she participates in the form of Human Being. This material-immaterial emphasis seems directed ultimately towards Plato's **epistemology**. That is, if anything can be known, it is the forms. Since things in the world are changing and temporal, we cannot know them; therefore, forms are unchanging and eternal beings that give being to all changing and temporal beings in the world, if knowledge is to be certain and clear. In other words, we cannot know something that is different from one moment to the next. The forms are therefore pure ideas that unify and stabilize the multiplicity of changing beings in the material world.

I. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

1. Plato never met Socrates himself.
2. Plato believed that humanity's misfortunes can be alleviated only when people who truly know philosophy become kings
3. There are many scholars who believe that Plato's Seventh Letter was not written by Plato

A Only 1	B. 1 and 2
C Only 2	D 2 and 3

II. As per the passage, which of the following statements is/are true about Plato's concept of "Eidos"?

1. Eidos of an object is related to its look or shape.
2. Eidos are material entities that give being to immaterial entities.
3. Eidos are unchanging and eternal beings that give rise to all changing and temporal beings.

A Only 1	B 1 and 2
C Only 2	D 1 and 3



III. As per the passage, how old was Plato when he first met Socrates?

A 18 years

B 19 years

C. Cannot be determined

D 16 years

IV. Which of the following words has a meaning opposite to “indubitably” used in the passage?

A Absolute

B Compelling

C Difficult

D Doubtful

47. The Government wing responsible for making Rules

A. Judiciary

B. Executive

C. Court

D. Legislature

48. Life history of a person written by that person

A. Autobiography

B. Topography

C. Flexography

D. Biography

49. A disease which attacks many people in a particular area in one time

A. Epidemic

B. Pandemic

C. Sardonic

D. Academic

50. A speech delivered without any previous preparation

A. Elocution

B. Dialogue

C. Extempore

D. Dialect