## DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

E-II

2011

Question Booklet Version Code

QUESTION BOOKLET

## GENERAL ENGLISH



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 150

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Before beginning to Encode/Shade the Question Booklet version in the Answer Sheet, you should check that this Question Booklet does NOT have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete 'Question Booklet' of available series.
- 2. Write and encode clearly the Question Booklet Version Code A, B, C, D ...... or H, as the case may be, in the appropriate space provided for the purpose, in the Answer Sheet.
- You have to enter your Register Number in the Question Booklet in the box provided alongside.
   DO NOT write anything else on the Question Booklet.

Register Number

- 4. This Question Booklet contains 100 questions. Each question contains four responses (answers). Select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE RESPONSE for each question.
- 5. All the responses should be marked ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided and ONLY in Black or Blue Ballpoint Pen. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
- 6. All questions carry equal marks. Attempt all questions. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
- 7. Before proceeding to mark the responses in the Answer Sheet, you have to write and encode particulars regarding Register Number, Question Booklet Version Code etc., (along with your signature and Invigilator's signature) in the space provided in the Answer Sheet.
- 8. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Question Booklet at the end. You should not make any marking on any other part of the Question Booklet.
- 9. Immediately after the final bell indicating the conclusion of the examination, stop making any further markings in the Answer Sheet. Be seated till the Answer Sheets are collected and accounted for by the Invigilator.
- 10. Use of calculators of any kind is not permitted.
- 11. No marking should be made on the Bar Codes appearing in the Answer Sheet.

DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

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sent Cho word Sha	ections: Questions 1-3 have ences with some missing word/s. ose the best alternative from the given ds and complete the sentence. de/blacken the corresponding circle in	2.	The		was su conment.	P	. to					
your	answer sheet.		(2)	rigorous								
	Example: The child could not his		(3)	righteous								
	book. (1) locate		(4)	respective								
	(2) sea											
	(3) look											
	(4) beheld	3.	The	soldiers'		was	very					
	Explanation:		high	during the w	var.							
	In this example the right word that completes the sentence is "(1) locate".		(1)	morale								
	So you have to shade/blacken no. 1 in your answer sheet.		(2)	moral								
1.	The of the speaker should		(3)	conscious								
	be comfortable.		(4)	mural								
	(1) pasture		(+)	murui								
	(2) pastor											
	(3) posture											
	(4) prosper											
nun erro	ections: In questions 4–10 there abered into three parts. One of the r. If there are no errors, mark "(4) N le in your answer sheet.	parts	s. ma	y contain an	error.	Identify	the					
	Example:											
	He was enter the cinema hall. No e	rror.										
	(1) $(2)$ $(3)$ $(4)$	)										
	Explanation:											
	The correct answer in this case is "(2)" – it must be "entering" not "enter". So you must shade/blacken number 2 in your answer sheet.											
4.	Early to bed, early to rise make a r	nan l	nealt	ny wealthy an	ıd wise.	No err	or.					
	(1) (2)			(3)		(4)						

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#### (1961) 1861 (1864) 1864 (1864) 1864 (1864) 1864 (1864) 1864 (1864) 1864 (1864) 1864

5.	Many students	has complained	about his teaching.	No error.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6.	Unfortunately,	neither my brot	her nor my uncle	
		(1)	(2)	
	are able to atte	nd the wedding.	No error.	
	(3)	<b>;</b>	(4)	
7.	He is badly in	jured wasn't he	? No error.	
	(1) (2)	(3)	(4)	
8.	She sat beside	s me near the	pool. No error.	
	(1) (2	) (3)	(4)	
9.	The student en	ntered in the li	brary. No error.	
	(1)	(2)	(4)	
10.	After some dela	ny the plane to	ook of. No error.	
	(1)	(2)	(3) (4)	

**Directions**: Questions 11-18 are on degrees of comparison (positive, comparative and superlative). Substitute the underlined word/s in each question with the most appropriate word/words from among the alternatives (1), (2) and (3). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, choose "no improvement" (choice 4) and shade/blacken the corresponding circle accordingly in your answer sheet.

#### Example:

Mangoes are sweet than oranges.

- (1) sweetest
- (2) sweeter than
- (3) sweet
- (4) No improvement

## Explanation:

Since "(2)" is the correct choice for substitution, shade/blacken number 2 in your answer sheet.

11.	Laughter	is	a	best	medicine.
-----	----------	----	---	------	-----------

- (1) a good alternative
- (2) a better medicine
- (3) the best medicine
- (4) No improvement

# 12. Between hatred and forgiveness, the latter is well.

- (1) the latter is better
- (2) the letter is later
- (3) the latter is gooder
- (4) No improvement

## 13. Anna is beautiful than Rekha.

- (1) the most beautiful
- (2) more beautiful than
- (3) not beautifuller than
- (4) No improvement

## 14. He is taller to me.

- (1) tallest
- (2) tall
- (3) taller than
- (4) No improvement

## 15. Gopal is younger amongst all of us.

- (1) the youngest
- (2) young
- (3) more young
- (4) No improvement

# 16. Seema is the smartest girl in the whole village.

- (1) smarter
- (2) more smart
- (3) most smart
- (4) No improvement

## 17. Cancer is considered as dangerous disease among all diseases.

- (1) more dangerous
- (2) most dangerous
- (3) the most dangerous
- (4) No improvement

## 18. Gandhi stood for simpler lifestyle.

- (1) simple
- (2) simplest
- (3) more simple
- (4) No improvement

#### 

Directions: Questions 19-23 have expressions which can be replaced by single words. Choose the most appropriate one word from among the alternatives, and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

#### Example:

One who sells meat is called a

- (1) fisher
- (2) non-vegetarian
- (3) butcher
- (4) poultrist

### Explanation:

Since "butcher" is the most appropriate one word for the given expression you have to shade/blacken number 3 in your answer sheet.

- 19. One who completely abstains from liquor is known as
  - (1) Titotaller
  - (2) Teetolar
  - (3) Teatotaller
  - (4) Teetotaller

- 20. A person who is hopeful or given to looking to the bright side of life is called a/an
  - (1) pessimist
  - (2) rationalist
  - (3) optimist
  - (4) optometrist
- 21. The occupation of rearing silkworms for silk is known as
  - (1) Floriculture
  - (2) Sericulture
  - (3) Silkoculture
  - (4) Horticulture
- 22. A branch of biology which deals with the study of plants is
  - (1) Botany
  - (2) Zoology
  - (3) Cytology
  - (4) Chemistry
- 23. The place where ancient historical records are preserved is
  - (1) Arches
  - (2) Archives
  - (3) Archaeology
  - (4) Achilles

**Directions**: Questions 24-28 have 25. He got in the train at Kolkata. grammatically incorrect sentences. The inappropriate word or incorrect or phrase is underlined in each question. Substitute the word/phrase choosing alternativesfromthe given andshade/blacken the corresponding circle in vour answer sheet.

#### Example:

The book is kept in the table.

- (1) into the table
- (2) besides the table
- (3) on the table
- (4) at the table

## Explanation:

The grammatical form for the above sentence is in number (3), "on the table". So you have to shade/blacken number 3 in your answer sheet.

- 24. Please put out the candle.
  - (1) put over
  - (2) put off
  - (3) put of
  - (4) put

- - (1) got against
  - (2) got at
  - (3) got into
  - (4) got enter
- 26. She was taken to by the man's false promises.
  - (1) taken for
  - (2) taken onto
  - (3) taken off
  - (4) taken in
- We have been living hand on mouth since our father died.
  - (1) hand on hand
  - (2) hand to mouth
  - (3) hand for mouth
  - (4) hand on head
- 28. It is time to be left.
  - (1) to left
  - (2) since to be left
  - (3) left
  - (4) to leave

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Directions Readthefollowing 29. carefully andanswer the passages auestions on them. Shade/blacken the circle corresponding thecorrectto answer.

#### Passage 1 (Questions 29 - 33)

The world's biggest single flower comes from a plant that spends most of its life unseen. This is because the plant called Rafflesia is a parasite. It 30. lives in the jungles of Malaysia inside the roots of tropical vines and is visible only when it blooms once a year. In South-east Asia's vanishing rain forest, Rafflesia flowers are a rare sight. Each one opens for just a week once a year. The first sign of Rafflesia flowers comes in the form of 31. a fleshy cabbage-like bud which slowly erupts from the ground. This gradually opens to form an immense reddish brown bowl ringed rubbery white and purple petals. The flower can be up to 1 m across and it weighs 7 kg. It has a powerful odour of rotting flesh which attracts flies in their thousands.

Once pollinated, the Rafflesia flower forms a large squashy fruit filled with seeds. This must await the heavy tread of a large animal such as rhinoceros or elephant. When the fruit is trodden on, it bursts and the seeds stick to the animal's feet. The animals move through the jungle and the Rafflesia seeds get pushed into the soil. In this way, they stand a good chance of being planted near the roots of another host vine so that the process of parasitic life can begin again.

- 29. Rafflesia flowers are a rare sight because
  - (1) they are not found at all
  - (2) they bloom once a year
  - (3) they are the world's biggest single flower
  - (4) they are found in South-east Asia
- **30.** Which of the following is true of Rafflesia?
  - (1) They open suddenly
  - (2) They have red petals
  - (3) They have a powerful odour
  - (4) They are small flowers
- 31. Propagation of Rafflesia takes place with the help of
  - (1) seeds scattered by wind
  - (2) seeds sown by farmers
  - (3) pollen distributed by bees
  - (4) seeds carried by animal's feet
- 32. The word in the passage similar in meaning to "stepped on" is
  - (1) trodden
  - (2) immense
  - (3) erupts
  - (4) vines
- **33.** Flies are attracted to Rafflesia because
  - (1) they have a sweet smell
  - (2) they are big flowers
  - (3) they have a smell of rotting flesh
  - (4) they provide them with nectar

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## Passage 2 (Questions 34 – 38)

Brain drain continues to be a cause of concern to India with thousands of students going abroad every year for education. Most of these students, after finishing their education, get recruited and more often settle abroad οf better because iob opportunities. Corruption in India is also cited as another cause for brain drain as getting a well paid job today depends largely on influence rather than personal merit. Rather than fight the system, many prefer to escape abroad with their peace of mind intact in search of better jobs and better lifestyles for families.

Former Indian President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam had said that reverse brain drain will have to begin if India is to become a developed nation in the future. As the percentage of students returning to India is not very high, efforts will have to be made to reduce students going out in the first place. Though every Indian is proud of the fact that he is an Indian, he should also be proud of 37. being in India. For this we will have to revamp our education system by including more higher education institutions in the country so that students do not have to look for alternatives elsewhere. migration of students might have helped "Brand India" becoming more powerful but the image of India has to be changed in the future to reduce brain drain. Corruption has to be 38 reduced, preferably abolished and jobs should be given to deserving candidates along with respectable pay packages. We should not just be a country which produces great talent but also one that recognizes, appreciates and rewards talent.

- 34. Brain drain causes concern as
  - (1) educated students get jobs and settle abroad
  - (2) it causes brain tumour
  - (3) it leads to lack of energy
  - (4) it leads to memory loss
- **35.** Which of the following is true of brain drain?
  - (1) Highly paid jobs in India
  - (2) Enough jobs in India
  - (3) Corruption plays a major role
  - (4) Recognising and rewarding talented students
- 36. According to former President A.P.J.

  Abdul Kalam, India can become a
  developed nation if
  - (1) we encourage migration
  - (2) we stop students migrating by using force
  - (3) we reverse progressive education trends
  - (4) we reverse brain drain
- 37. The two major reasons for brain drain are
  - (1) better job opportunities and poverty
  - (2) better job opportunities and corruption
  - (3) better alternatives and money
  - (4) lack of patriotism and education
- 38. The passage deals with both
  - (1) causes and effects of brain drain
  - (2) causes and effects of corruption
  - (3) causes of brain drain and solutions
  - (4) brain drain and education

#### | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1961 | 1962 | 1964 | 1965 | 1964 | 1966 | 1966 | 1966 | 1966 | 1966 | 1966 |

Directions: To answer questions 39-50, choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

#### Example:

Contrary to all expectations India won the match.

- (1) Unaccounted
- (2) Uncountable
- (3) Against
- (4) Avert

#### Explanation:

- "(3) Against" is nearest in meaning to the word underlined in the given sentence. So you have to shade/blacken the circle number 3 in your answer sheet.
- 39. After the bomb blast, there was utter pandemonium.
  - (1) great joy
  - (2) loud noise
  - (3) big crowd
  - (4) great confusion
- 40. The income tax department has come up with stringent measures to punish tax evaders.
  - (1) dry
  - (2) rigorous
  - (3) strained
  - (4) shrill

- 41. The soldiers laid down their arms.
  - (1) put their arms on the ground
  - (2) refused to obey orders
  - (3) surrendered ....
  - (4) put their arms in their place
- 42. The growing disparity between the rich and the poor is a matter of concern.
  - (1) unity
  - (2) diversity
  - (3) segregation
  - (4) inequality
- 43. You must provide sufficient water and light for the seeds to germinate.
  - (1) breed
  - (2) sprout
  - (3) spout
  - (4) terminate
- 44. My friends promised to look up my sister when they went to London.
  - (1) survey
  - (2) look after
  - (3) visit
  - (4) greet
- 45. The teacher reiterated his statement.
  - (1) retracted
  - (2) repeated
  - (3) disputed
  - (4) retraced

- 46. He was trying to put across his ideas to the audience.
  - (1) to convey
  - (2) to cross
  - (3) to argue
  - (4) to influence
- 47. Though the murderer was caught, his accomplice escaped.
  - (1) ringleader
  - (2) victim
  - (3) accomplish
  - (4) companion
- 48. Eventually, vision is affected if proper treatment is not given.
  - (1) Initially
  - (2) Gradually
  - (3) Primarily
  - (4) Suddenly
- **49.** I found his crude manners abominable.
  - (1) flattering
  - (2) sloppy
  - (3) attractive
  - (4) detestable
- 50. The dacoits returned home under an amnesty.
  - (1) general pardon
  - (2) financial assistance
  - (3) police security
  - (4) judicial trial

Directions: To answer questions 51-62, choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the underlined word or phrase, and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

### Example:

The sailing was very smooth.

- (1) sleek
- (2) stylish
- (3) sickly
- (4) rough

#### Explanation:

In the answers, the word "rough" in number (4) is most nearly the opposite of "smooth". So you have to shade/blacken number 4 in your answer sheet.

- 51. He has a passion for indigenous flowers.
  - (1) native
  - (2) foreign
  - (3) silly
  - (4) cheap
- 52. Under the circumstances her behaviour cannot be termed logical.
  - (1) irrational
  - (2) disorderly
  - (3) inconsiderate
  - (4) biological

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53.	This newspaper is well-known for its comprehensive news coverage.	58.	There was a <u>marginal</u> increase in the company's profits.
	(1) casual		(1) peripheral
	(2) inadequate		(2) significant
	(3) indifferent		(3) negligible
	(4) superficial		(4) unforeseen
54.	Good teachers are an <u>asset</u> to the institution.  (1) loss (2) drag (3) handicap	59.	Smoking is detrimental to health.  (1) injurious  (2) destructive  (3) beneficial  (4) harmful
•	(4) liability		
55.	The judgement was accepted as fair by all.  (1) biased  (2) dark  (3) insincere  (4) wrong	60.	He stood looking at the tranquil beauty of the snow-capped mountains.  (1) serene (2) noisy (3) clear (4) ugly
56.	He appeared to be a phony person.  (1) beautiful  (2) unreal  (3) genuine  (4) ugly	61.	This is a trivial matter.  (1) important  (2) small  (3) easy  (4) difficult
57.	Our life on this earth is said to be transient.  (1) joyful  (2) sinful	62.	We must realize the <u>futility</u> of wars.  (1) value  (2) important
	(3) unnatural		(2) meafulnere

(4) permanent

(4) urgency



Directions: To answer questions 67.

63-72, choose the correctly spelt word from the alternatives given and shade/blacken the corresponding circled number in your answer sheet.

- 63. (1) commandant
  - (2) comandant
  - (3) commondent
  - (4) comadante
- 64. (1) accelerate
  - (2) aceelerate
  - (3) acelerate
  - (4) accelerete
- 65. (1) infaluable
  - (2) infilible
  - (3) infolible
  - (4) infallible
- 66. (1) etymology
  - (2) atimology
  - (3) yetimology
  - (4) otymology

- 67. (1) manyuscript
  - (2) monuscript
  - (3) manuscript
  - (4) maniuscript
- 68. (1) intarmitant
  - (2) intermittent
  - (3) intermittant
  - (4) intermiteant
- **69.** (1) mattyni
  - (2) matni
  - (3) matenee
  - (4) matinee
- **70.** (1) neurotic
  - (2) nuerotic
  - (3) neurotik
  - (4) newrotic
- 71. (1) pisciiculture
  - (2) pisciculture
  - (3) pisiculture
  - (4) piciculture
- 72. (1) pilanthrophist
  - (2) phillanthropist
  - (3) philanthropist
  - (4) phyllanthrophist

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Directions: In questions 73-78, each question contains a paragraph of 6 sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning and end and numbered (1) and (6) respectively. The four sentences in the middle are jumbled and labelled (P), (Q), (R) and (S). You must identify the proper order of these four sentences and shade/blacken the number that correctly identifies this sequence.

#### Example:

- Once upon a time there lived a king.
- P. One day while hunting he was attacked by a tiger.
- Q. He had three ferocious hunting dogs.
- R. The dogs pounced on the tiger and saved the king's life.
- S. The king used to take them with him while going out.
- 6. He loved them till the end of his life.

## The correct sequence is

- (1) PQSR
- (2) RQSP
- (3) QSPR
- (4) SRQP

## Explanation:

The correct sequence or order in this example is QSPR. So you have to shade/blacken number 3 in your answer sheet.

- 73. 1. Japan was struck by tsunami.
  - P. Later, the nuclear reactors were damaged.
  - Q. Huge tidal waves struck the coast.
  - R. People, vehicles and buildings were swept away.
  - S. Japan suffered from radiation threats.
  - 6. Aid poured into Japan.

#### The correct sequence is

- (1) PQRS
- (2) SRQP
- (3) QRPS
- (4) SQPR
- 74. 1. The lion was sick and could not move out of his den.
  - P. The fox then pleaded for mercy.
  - Q. The lion was angry as the fox did not visit him.
  - R. And said that it had gone to the doctor instead.
  - S. The doctor advised that wolf's blood was the best medicine for the lion.
  - The lion killed the wolf and drank his blood.

## The correct sequence is

- (1) RQPS
- (2) PRSQ
- (3) QRPS
- (4) QPRS

- 75. 1. When he was the headmaster of Rugby school, Dr. Arnold bought a home in Lake District.
  - P. He became friendly with the Arnolds and often talked about education.
  - Q. Years later Arnold became an important member of Parliament.
  - R. Young William Forster was one of his neighbours.
  - S. William Forster, in fact, convinced Arnold about the value of universal education.
  - Arnold was responsible for the famous Act of Parliament which ensured school education for all children.

The correct sequence is

- (1) RPSQ
- (2) PQRS
- (3) SRPQ
- (4) QPSR
- 76. 1. Ramu was an old blind man.
  - P. "Light is not for me, it is for you and others."
  - Q. Ramu had a pitcher of water and a light in his hand.
  - R. A young man saw him and said that Ramu was foolish to carry a light.
  - S. "As without the light you may knock me down."
  - 6. The young man was ashamed.

The correct sequence is

- (1) RPQS
- (2) SQRP
- (3) QRPS
- (4) SPQR

- 77. 1. It is true that casteism is a disgraceful scar on the body-politic of our country.
  - P. They became the object of violence and oppression.
  - Q. Mahatma Gandhi called them Harijans or children of god.
  - R. To begin with, caste system was based on division of labour.
  - S. At the bottom of caste hierarchy were the untouchables.
  - 6. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar fought together to give them status of respect in society.

The correct sequence is

- (1) PQRS
- (2) RPSQ
- (3) SQPR
- (4) RSPQ
- 78. 1. One day, a rich merchant of Baghdad sent his servant to the market.
  - P. "How can I escape death, O master?"
  - Q. The servant was sent to Samara immediately by the master.
  - R. The servant saw the god of death in the market and was frightened.
  - S. The merchant then asked the god of death as to why he had not killed his servant then.
  - 6. God of death replied that he had arranged long ago to meet the servant in Samara.

The correct sequence is

- (1) RPQS
- (2) QPRS
- (3) PSQR
- (4) RSPQ

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inco appi give sent	ections: Questions 79-83 are implete sentences. Choose the most ropriate phrase from the alternatives in below them to complete the ence, and shade/blacken the esponding circle in your answered.	inco choo Sha in y	emplete sentences. Complete them by osing the most appropriate word. Ide/blacken the corresponding circle your answer sheet.
5,,,,	<b>~</b> .	84.	is better than cure.
79.	<del></del>		(1) Pretension
	(1) agreed		(2) Prevension
	(2) agreed to		(3) Prevention
	(3) agreed in		(4) Prescription
	(4) agreed far		(4) Frescription
80.	We the child tenderly.  (1) brought up	85.	We should not food.
	(2) brought against		(1) waste
	(3) brought through		(2) cooked
	(4) brought for		(3) ate
01	The same of the sight		
81.	She a rage at the sight of her enemy.		(4) fast
	(1) flow into	00	The Deir sine last the request
	(2) flied into	86.	The Principal to the request of the students' union.
	(3) fall into		
	(4) flew into		(1) exceeded
82.	He has a rural upliftment.		(2) acceded
	(1) passion in		(3) hindered
	(2) passion for		(4) axeeded
	(3) passion to	,	
	(4) passion on	87.	He is a smoker.
83.	She is now her husband.		(1) crumbling
	(1) reconciled to		(2) compulsive
	(2) reconciled for		(3) campulsive
	(3) reconciled		· •
	(4) reconciled on .		(4) convulsive

(15-A)

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88.	We must not violate the	90. The essays aim at imparting moral to the readers.
	(1) cannons	(1) council
	(2) kaynons	(2) councillor
	(3) corners	(3) counsel
	(4) canons	(4) corporate
89.	We must make every effort to a Third World War.	91. In surroundings, a child's mind develops very well.
	(1) avert	(1) congenital
	(2) overt	(2) congenial
	(3) abstract	(3) congestive
	(4) alert	(4) cunning

Directions: Each of the questions in 92-98 has a jumbled sentence, parts of which are labelled P, Q, R and S. Choose the correct order from the alternatives that gives the correct form of the sentence and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet. Note that punctuation marks including capital letters are deliberately ignored.

## Example:

come to	when the work	the Principal's room	is done
P	Q	R	s
The corr	ect order is		

- (1) PRQS
- (2) QSRP
- (3) RSPQ
- (4) SPQR

## Explanation:

The correct order is PRQS. So you have to shade/blacken number 1 in your answer sheet.

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			a nain af au		ha anda			
92.			a pair of su			<u>rea</u>		
	P	Q	R	•	S			
	(1) RSQP							
	(2) QSPR							
	(3) SRPQ							
	(4) PQRS							
93.	the consum	ner in India	what he war	nted able	to buy	has not	always	been
	F	•	Q		R		S	
	(1) PQRS							
	(2) QPRS							
	(3) SPQR							
	(4) PSRQ							
94.	is the best	t friend of r	nan dog					
	<u> </u>		R S					
	(1) QPSR	-						
	(2) SPQR							
	(3) RQSP							
	(4) PQSR							
05	•			1 41				
95.			sick hangs		ead			
	P (1) SPQR	Q	R	S		•		
	(2) RQSP							
	_							
	(4) PQRS							
96.	the constru	iction full s	wing of the	bridge w	as in			
	P	Q		R	S			
	(1) RPQS							

(2) PRSQ(3) QPSR(4) PQSR

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(18 – A)

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## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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