Roll No	Question Booklet No.
O.M.R. Serial No.	प्रश्नपुस्तिका सिरीज Question Booklet Series

पश्चपस्तिका क्रमांक

LL.B (Sixth Semester) Examination, January-2022 LL.B602

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE

Time: 1:30 Hours Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश: 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सिरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 - 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वांइट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

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- 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
- 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
- 5. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
- 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
- 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जॉच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

- 1. Which of these is not a type of essay:
 - (A) Narrative essay
 - (B) Descriptive essay
 - (C) Argumentative essay
 - (D) Personal essay
- 2. Which of these in not a characteristic of good essay :
 - (A) Brevity
 - (B) Dignified style
 - (C) Fakeness
 - (D) Personal touch
- 3. An essay is:
 - (A) A song with story
 - (B) A poem that has many stanzas
 - (C) A type of writing that has organized paragraphs
 - (D) A type of writing that requires research
- 4. Essays are:
 - (A) Easier to write because you can put your opinion
 - (B) Harder to write because they require a lot of research
 - (C) Flexible because you can use a narrative style or structured paragraphs
 - (D) Both A and B

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- 5. The conclusion of an essay should:
 - (A) Include last minute ideas and thoughts for the future
 - (B) Have a restatement of the thesis and thoughts for the future
 - (C) Be a recap of the whole essay
 - (D) Be only two sentences
- 6. When writing the main idea paragraphs:
 - (A) Include the thesis to remind the reader
 - (B) Include the supporting details with examples and specific details
 - (C) Make sure the supporting details are clearly shown through the main idea
 - (D) Use opinion to show why your thesis is right
- 7. The introductory paragraph of an essay requires:
 - (A) The topic, thesis, and the main ideas
 - (B) The topic, thesis, and the supportive details
 - (C) The reason for the essay, the topic and theses
 - (D) All of the above

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8. Ignorance of Law excuses on one: Ignorance of Law excuses on one: 8. (A) Rex non protest peccare (A) Rex non protest peccare (B) Ignoratia juris non excusat (B) Ignoratia juris non excusat (C) Nunc pro tunc (C) Nunc pro tunc (D) None of the above (D) None of the above 9. It is in the interest of the state that 9. It is in the interest of the state that there should be an end to litigation: there should be an end litigation: (A) Fraus est celare fraudem (A) Fraus est celare fraudem (B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis (B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium litium (C) Qui sentit commodum, sentire (C) Qui sentit commodum, debet et onus sentire debet et onus (D) None of the above (D) None of the above The law must not be violated even 10. 10. The law must not be violated even by by the king: the king: (A) Lex non a rege est violanda (A) Lex non a rege est violanda (B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis (B) Interest reipublicae ut sit finis litium litium (C) Furiosi nulla voluntas est (C) Furiosi nulla voluntas est (D) None of the above (D) None of the above 11. Correct maxim for "let the buyer 11. Correct maxim for "let the buyer beware": beware": (A) Caveat actor (A) Caveat actor (B) Caveat venditor (B) Caveat venditor (C) Caveat emptor (C) Caveat emptor (D) All are correct (D) All are correct 12 Ante litem motam: 12 Ante litem motam: (A) Before suit brought (A) Before suit brought (B) Before controversy instituted (B) Before controversy instituted (C) Spoken before a lawsuit is (C) Spoken before a lawsuit is

brought

(D) All of the above

brought

(D) All of the above

- 13. Actori incumbit onus probandi
 - (A) The burden of proof is on defendant
 - (B) The burden of proof is on the plaintiff
 - (C) There is meaning of burden of proof
 - (D) None of the above
- 14. Doli incapx:
 - (A) Incapable of doing harm
 - (B) Capable of doing harm
 - (C) Person above 18 years
 - (D) All of the above
- 15. Volenti non fit injuria :
 - (A) To a willing person, injury is not done
 - (B) One must be compensated for the injury
 - (C) During litigation nothing should be changed
 - (D) None of the above
- 16. De minimus lex non curat :
 - (A) The law does not notice trifling matters
 - (B) Incapable of a crime
 - (C) By reason of a subsequent act
 - (D) A crime committed by minor
- 17. Corpus delicti:
 - (A) Show me the body
 - (B) Where is the body
 - (C) The body of crime
 - (D) The guilty person in crime

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- 18. Ubberime fide:
 - (A) Reason for deciding the judgement
 - (B) In utmost good faith
 - (C) As much as deserved
 - (D) The principle that occurs abide by
- 19. Non sequitur
 - (A) An inconsistent statement
 - (B) Guilty state of mind
 - (C) No one can be judge in his own case
 - (D) In the matter of
- 20. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 - (A) The laws are adapted to those cases which occur more frequently
 - (B) For the perpetual memorial for the matter
 - (C) The act does not make guilty unless there is a guilty intent
 - (D) Alienation is preferred by law rather than accumulation
- 21. ipso facto
 - (A) By the very fact itself
 - (B) Legitimate
 - (C) From the very beginning
 - (D) In good faith
- 22. Persona non grata
 - (A) By the fact itself
 - (B) Person non wanted
 - (C) State recognition of law
 - (D) Principle of equity

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23. 23. Inter alia Inter alia (A) Alia did her inter (A) Alia did her inter (B) Among other thing (B) Among other thing (C) Amongst all (C) Amongst all (D) None of the above (D) None of the above letter rogatory 24. 24. letter rogatory (A) Formal request from a court to (A) Formal request from a court a foreign court to a foreign court (B) Letter to court which is related (B) Letter to court which is related to disease to disease (C) Formal request to court about (C) Formal request to court about disease disease (D) Formal request from a high (D) Formal request from a high court to supreme court court to supreme court 25. Audi alteram partem 25. Audi alteram partem (A) Listen to me (A) Listen to me (B) Go to hell (B) Go to hell (C) Listen to the other side (C) Listen to the other side (D) None of the above (D) None of the above 26. Pro bono publico 26. Pro bono publico (A) Public good (A) Public good (B) Personal good (B) Personal good (C) Both 1 and 2 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of the above (D) None of the above 27. Amicus curiae 27. Amicus curiae (A) Friend of poor (A) Friend of poor (B) Friend of judge (B) Friend of judge (C) Friend of court (C) Friend of court (D) Friend of state (D) Friend of state Ad idem Ad idem 28. 28. (A) Meeting of heart (A) Meeting of heart (B) Meeting of mind (B) Meeting of mind (C) Idiom should be clear (C) Idiom should be clear (D) None of the above (D) None of the above

- 29. Malafide
 - (A) In good faith
 - (B) In bad faith
 - (C) In utmost good faith
 - (D) Man of faith
- 30. Res judicata
 - (A) Under Judicial consideration
 - (B) By this very fact
 - (C) A case which has already been decided
 - (D) Things that are said in the passing of a judgement
- 31. Pari Passu
 - (A) An amount
 - (B) In proportion
 - (C) In the opinion of the court
 - (D) On an equal footing
- 32. Alibi
 - (A) A friend of court
 - (B) From elsewhere
 - (C) Equity follows law
 - (D) At another place
- 33. Pacta sunt servanda
 - (A) Treaties are legally binding
 - (B) Treaties are legally binding only to the contracting parties
 - (C) Goods without an owner
 - (D) With the intention of making will

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- 34. Assentio mentium
 - (A) The meeting of minds
 - (B) In good faith
 - (C) An argument directed at the person
 - (D) Injury without damage
- 35. Actionable per se
 - (A) For the case or end at hand
 - (B) The meeting of minds
 - (C) In good faith
 - (D) The very act is punishable, no proof of damage is required
- 36. Necessitas facit licitum quod alias non est licitum
 - (A) Necessity makes theat lawful which otherwise unlawful
 - (B) Public necessity in greater than private
 - (C) No one can be heir during the life of his ancestor
 - (D) No one is punished for another's crime
- 37. Usto tempore
 - (A) At all the time
 - (B) At the right time
 - (C) At the wrong time
 - (D) At certain time
- 38. The raging river roars through the gorge.
 - (A) Adverb
 - (B) Adjective
 - (C) Verb
 - (D) Pronoun

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39.	Jackie carefully walked across the	39.	Jackie carefully walked across the
	icy parking lot.		icy parking lot.
	(A) Adverb		(A) Adverb
	(B) Verb		(B) Verb
	(C) Noun		(C) Noun
	(D) Adjective		(D) Adjective
40.	Oh dear, I forgot my homework	40.	Oh dear, I forgot my homework
	again.		again.
	(A) Conjunction		(A) Conjunction
	(B) Noun		(B) Noun
	(C) Interjection		(C) Interjection
	(D) Adverb		(D) Adverb
41.	When the bell rings, the class runs	41.	When the bell rings, the class runs
	out the door.		out the door.
	(A) Verb		(A) Verb
	(B) Adverb		(B) Adverb
	(C) Adjective		(C) Adjective
	(D) Noun		(D) Noun
42.	Fill in the blank according to the	42.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	She for effective follow up of		She for effective follow up of
	agenda.		agenda.
	(A) Called		(A) Called
	(B) Call		(B) Call
	(C) Will called		(C) Will called
12	(D) Be call	12	(D) Be call
43.	Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:	43.	Fill in the blank according to the correct tense:
	One must consider about any		One must consider about any matter
	matter before it,		before it,
	(A) Deciding		(A) Deciding
	(B) Decides		(B) Decides
	(C) Decide		(C) Decide
	(D) Decided		(D) Decided

44.	Fill in the blank according to the	44.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	The clerk the money from the		The clerk the money from the
	bank by one o-clock.		bank by one o-clock.
	(A) Has withdrawn		(A) Has withdrawn
	(B) Will have withdrawn		(B) Will have withdrawn
	(C) Is withdrawing		(C) Is withdrawing
	(D) Had been withdrawing		(D) Had been withdrawing
45.	Fill in the blank according to the	45.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	My father newspaper after		My father newspaper after
	getting up.		getting up.
	(A) Read		(A) Read
	(B) Is read		(B) Is read
	(C) Am read		(C) Am read
	(D) Reads		(D) Reads
46.	Fill in the blank according to the	46.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	Do you know, I_ asked by them		Do you know, I asked by them to
	to be honest?		be honest?
	(A) Am		(A) Am
	(B) Is		(B) Is
	(C) Were		(C) Were
	(D) Are		(D) Are
47.	Fill in the blank according to the	47.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	Charles his father in the shop		Charles his father in the shop
	until school_		until school_
	(A) Is helping, starts		(A) Is helping, starts
	(B) Helped, was starting		(B) Helped, was starting
	(C) Was helping, will start		(C) Was helping, will start
	(D) Has helped, is starting		(D) Has helped, is starting

48.	Fill in the blank according to the	48.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	Why you break your promise?		Why you break your promise?
	(A) Did		(A) Did
	(B) Does		(B) Does
	(C) Done		(C) Done
	(D) Is		(D) Is
49.	Fill in the blank according to the	49.	Fill in the blank according to the
	correct tense:		correct tense:
	I'm sorry the house is not available		I'm sorry the house is not available
	any longer. It to a timber		any longer. It to a timber tycoon.
	tycoon.		(A) Was being sold
	(A) Was being sold		(B) Will be sold
	(B) Will be sold		(C) Is sold
	(C) Is sold		(D) Has been sold
50	(D) Has been sold	50	In the greation below a contour
50.	In the question below a sentence	50.	In the question below a sentence
	have been given in active/ passive		have been given in active/ passive
	voice. From the given alternatives,		voice. From the given alternatives,
	choose the one which best		choose the one which best expresses
	expresses the given sentence in		the given sentence in active/passive
	active/passive voice.		voice.
	Do you understand what I mean?		Do you understand what I mean?
	(A) What I mean is understood		(A) What I mean is understood by
	by you?		you?
	(B) Was what I mean understood		(B) Was what I mean understood by
	by you?		you?
	(C) What I mean is that		(C) What I mean is that
	understood by you?		understood by you?
	(D) Is what I mean understood by		(D) Is what I mean understood by
	you?		you?

51. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

- (A) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (B) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
- (C) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (D) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the noise of the traffic.
- 52. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.

- (A) During festivals people throng the shops.
- (B) The shops are thronged by people making purchases
- (C) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
- (D) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases

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53. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/ passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

- (A) His teacher congratulated him.
- (B) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
- (C) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
- (D) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
- 54. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The thief climbed over the wall without being seen.

- (A) The thief climbed over the wall without any one seeing him
- (B) Without being seen the thief climbed over the wall.
- (C) The thief was climbed over the wall without being seen.
- (D) The wall was climbed over by the thief without being seen.

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- (C) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
- (D) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
- 54. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The thief climbed over the wall without being seen.

- (A) The thief climbed over the wall without any one seeing him
- (B) Without being seen the thief climbed over the wall.
- (C) The thief was climbed over the wall without being seen.
- (D) The wall was climbed over by the thief without being seen.

55. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

- (A) The garbage was first sundried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
- (B) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.
- (C) One to three days of sundrying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
- (D) The moisture level was brought down by sun-drying the garbage for one to three days.
- 56. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Look at the poll results-do they inspire hope?

- (A) Let the poll results be looked is hope inspired by them?
- (B) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope inspired by them?
- (C) Let the poll results be looked at has hope been inspired by them?
- (D) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them?

55. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

They first sun-dried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

- (A) The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.
- (B) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sun-dried for one to three days.
- (C) One to three days of sun-drying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
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- 56. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

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- (B) Let the poll results be looked atis hope inspired by them?
- (C) Let the poll results be looked at has hope been inspired by them?
- (D) Let the poll results be looked at-is hope being inspired by them?

57. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

he gave you permission to enter?

- (A) By whom were you given permission to enter?
- (B) By whom given you permission to enter?
- (C) By whom you were given permission to enter?
- (D) By whom was you given permission to enter?
- 58. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

The principal kept the staff members waiting.

- (A) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal
- (B) The staff members were waiting for the principal
- (C) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal
- (D) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.

57. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

he gave you permission to enter?

- (A) By whom were you given permission to enter?
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- (A) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal
- (B) The staff members were waiting for the principal
- (C) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal
- (D) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.

59. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Whom does he look for?

- (A) He is looked after for whom?
- (B) Who is looked after for him?
- (C) Who is looked for by him?
- (D) He is looked after by whom?
- 60. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

The tailor said to him, "Will you have suit ready by tomorrow evening?"

- (A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
- (C) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (D) The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

59. In the question below a sentence have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

Whom does he look for?

- (A) He is looked after for whom?
- (B) Who is looked after for him?
- (C) Who is looked for by him?
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The tailor said to him, "Will you have suit ready by tomorrow evening?"

- (A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
- (C) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
- (D) The tailor asked him if he will like to the suit ready by the next evening.

61. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

He said to her, "What a cold day!"

- (A) He told her that is was a cold day.
- (B) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
- (C) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
- (D) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.
- 62. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"

- (A) I asked him why he was working so hard?"
- (B) I asked him why was he working so hard.
- (C) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
- (D) I asked him why he had been working so hard.

61. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

He said to her, "What a cold day!"

- (A) He told her that is was a cold day.
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I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"

- (A) I asked him why he was working so hard?"
- (B) I asked him why was he working so hard.
- (C) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
- (D) I asked him why he had been working so hard.

63. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."

- (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
- (C) David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
- (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.
- 64. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?"

- (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (C) Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
- (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.

63. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."

- (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
- (C) David told Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
- (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.
- 64. In the question below a sentence have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?"

- (A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (C) Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
- (D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.

65.	The local team scored three	65.	The local team scored three goals
	goals the first half of the		the first half of the match.
	match.		(A) At
	(A) At		(B) For
	(B) For		(C) In
	(C) In		(D) On
	(D) On		
66.	Jeremy accidentally cut herself	66.	Jeremy accidentally cut herself when
	when cutting the		cutting the vegetablesshe
	vegetablesshe was		was destracted.
	destracted.		(A) Even though
	(A) Even though		(B) Despite
	(B) Despite		(C) And
	(C) And		(D) As
	(D) As		
67.	you refuse to pay the ransom,	67.	you refuse to pay the ransom,
	the kidnappers might hurt the		the kidnappers might hurt the child.
	child.		(A) Or else
	(A) Or else		(B) If
	(B) If		(C) Lest
	(C) Lest		(D) Unless
	(D) Unless		
68.	She has not spoken to us we	68.	She has not spoken to us we
	had the argument.		had the argument.
	(A) Since		(A) Since
	(B) While		(B) While
	(C) So		(C) So
	(D) As		(D) As

69.	, you've got a chance, you	69.	, you've got a chance, you
	might as well make full use of it.		might as well make full use of it.
	(A) As soon as		(A) As soon as
	(B) Now that		(B) Now that
	(C) Although		(C) Although
	(D) After		(D) After
70.	Fill in the blanks:	70.	Fill in the blanks:
	I live the 7 th floor 21		I live the 7 th floor 21
	oxford Street London.		oxford Street London.
	(A) On, at, in		(A) On, at, in
	(B) At, on, in		(B) At, on, in
	(C) In, at, on		(C) In, at, on
	(D) At, in, on		(D) At, in, on
71.	Fill in the blank:	71.	Fill in the blank:
	My plane stoppedDubai and		My plane stoppedDubai and
	Hanoi and arrived		Hanoi and arrived Bangkok
	Bangkok two hours late.		two hours late.
	(A) In, At		(A) In, At
	(B) At, In		(B) At, In
	(C) In, In		(C) In, In
	(D) At, At		(D) At, At
72.	An adjective is a word that	72.	An adjective is a word that modifies
	modifies		(A) A noun or noun phrase or
	(A) A noun or noun phrase or		describes its referent.
	describes its referent.		(B) A pronoun or pronoun phrase or
	(B) A pronoun or pronoun phrase		describes its referent.
	or describes its referent.		(C) A verb or verb phrase or
	(C) A verb or verb phrase or		describes its referent.
	describes its referent.		(D) None of the above
	(D) None of the above		

73.	Indicate the verb in a sentence.	73.	Indicate the verb in a sentence.
	Mr. Imran came to Karachi and		Mr. Imran came to Karachi and
	visited the Quaid-e-Azam tomb		visited the Quaid-e-Azam tomb
	(A) Came		(A) Came
	(B) Visited		(B) Visited
	(C) Both 1 and 2		(C) Both 1 and 2
	(D) None of the above		(D) None of the above
74.	Nothing lasts forever ().	74.	Nothing lasts forever ().
	(A) Reflexive pronoun		(A) Reflexive pronoun
	(B) Indefinite pronoun		(B) Indefinite pronoun
	(C) Relative pronoun		(C) Relative pronoun
	(D) None of the above		(D) None of the above
75.	London () is on	75.	London () is on
	the river ()		the river ()
	of Thames ().		of Thames ().
	(A) Proper noun, common noun,		(A) Proper noun, common noun,
	proper noun		proper noun
	(B) Common noun, proper noun,		(B) Common noun, proper noun,
	proper noun		proper noun
	(C) Proper noun, proper noun,		(C) Proper noun, proper noun,
	common noun		common noun
	(D) Proper noun, Proper noun,		(D) Proper noun, Proper noun,
	Proper noun		Proper noun
76.	Hardly had we got into the forest	76.	Hardly had we got into the forest
	when it began to rain.		when it began to rain.
	(A) Hardly we got		(A) Hardly we got
	(B) We had hardly got		(B) We had hardly got
	(C) We had got hard		(C) We had got hard
	(D) No improvement		(D) No improvement

77.	The police accused him for theft.	77.	The police accused him for theft.
	(A) With		(A) With
	(B) In		(B) In
	(C) Of		(C) Of
	(D) No improvement		(D) No improvement
78.	P- To give a definition	78.	P- To give a definition
	Q- If I were		Q- If I were
	R- I would begin		R- I would begin
	S- Like this		S- Like this
	The proper sequence should be		The proper sequence should be
	(A) QPRS		(A) QPRS
	(B) PQRS		(B) PQRS
	(C) SRQP		(C) SRQP
	(D) RSPQ		(D) RSPQ
79.	P- My brother	79.	P- My brother
	Q- To attend his friend's wedding		Q- To attend his friend's wedding
	R- Is going to Chennai		R- Is going to Chennai
	S- Tomorrow		S- Tomorrow
	The proper sequence should be		The proper sequence should be
	(A) PSQR		(A) PSQR
	(B) QPSR		(B) QPSR
	(C) RQPS		(C) RQPS
	(D) PRSQ		(D) PRSQ
80.	P-That it would affect the	80.	P-That it would affect the
	investigation process		investigation process
	Q- They refused		Q- They refused
	R- Of these raids saying		R- Of these raids saying
	S- To divulge the venues		S- To divulge the venues
	The proper sequence should be		The proper sequence should be
	(A) PSQR		(A) PSQR
	(B) SRPQ		(B) SRPQ
	(C) QSRP		(C) QSRP
	(D) RPQS		(D) RPQS

81.	Spot error in following sentence	81.	Spot error in following sentence
	This hardly won freedom should		This hardly won freedom should not
	not be lost so soon.		be lost so soon.
	(A) This hardly won freedom		(A) This hardly won freedom
	(B) Should not be lost		(B) Should not be lost
	(C) So soon		(C) So soon
	(D) No error		(D) No error
82.	Identify the part of speech of	82.	Identify the part of speech of
	underlined word:		underlined word:
	The boys ran <u>round</u> the tree.		The boys ran <u>round</u> the tree.
	(A) Adjective		(A) Adjective
	(B) Adverb		(B) Adverb
	(C) Noun		(C) Noun
	(D) Preposition		(D) Preposition
83.	Choose the correct option.	83.	Choose the correct option.
	The pen is much than that.		The pen is much than that.
	(A) Cheaper		(A) Cheaper
	(B) More cheaper		(B) More cheaper
	(C) The cheaper		(C) The cheaper
	(D) Cheapest		(D) Cheapest
84.	Choose the correct part of	84.	Choose the correct part of
	speech/word class of the word		speech/word class of the word
	"interesting" in the following		"interesting" in the following
	sentence.		sentence.
	The book is interesting.		The book is interesting.
	(A) Auxiliary		(A) Auxiliary
	(B) Adjective		(B) Adjective
	(C) Adverb		(C) Adverb
	(D) Noun		(D) Noun

- 85. Correct the following expression:

 Both he as wellas son were present.
 - (A) Both, he and his son, was present.
 - (B) Both of them he and his son were present.
 - (C) Both he and his son were present
 - (D) Both he and his son has been present.
- 86. Change the following sentence into passive voice.

Everyone loves him.

- (A) He is loved by all
- (B) He loves everyone
- (C) He was loved by everyone
- (D) He is loved by everyone
- 87. Find out the correct indirect narration of the following indirect speech.

John looked at the Taj and said "how magnificent!"

- (A) John looked at the Taj and told that how magnificent it is
- (B) John looked at the Taj and exclaimed with surprise that it was very magnificent
- (C) John looked at the Taj and asked that how magnificent.
- (D) None of the above

- 85. Correct the following expression:

 Both as well as his son were present.
 - (A) Both, he and his son, was present.
 - (B) Both of them he and his son were present.
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 - (B) John looked at the Taj and exclaimed with surprise that it was very magnificent
 - (C) John looked at the Taj and asked that how magnificent.
 - (D) None of the above

88.	Punctuate the following sentence-	88.	Punctuate the following sentence-
	"Whatever is. Is right".		"Whatever is. Is right".
	(A) Whatever is. Is right?		(A) Whatever is. Is right?
	(B) Whatever. Is is right		(B) Whatever. Is is right
	(C) Whatever is, is right		(C) Whatever is, is right
89.	(D) Whatever, s, is right Change the sentence 'I never eat	89.	(D) Whatever, s, is right Change the sentence 'I never eat
	meat, he explained' into indirect speech		meat, he explained' into indirect speech
	(A) He explains that I eat meat		(A) He explains that I eat meat
	(B) He explained to eat meat		(B) He explained to eat meat
	(C) He explained that he never ate meat		(C) He explained that he never ate meat
	(D) I explained that he never eats meat		(D) I explained that he never eats meat
90.	In the sentence 'he finished the job	90.	In the sentence 'he finished the job at
	at one go' the word go is-		one go' the word go is-
	(A) Verb		(A) Verb
	(B) Noun		(B) Noun
	(C) Adverb		(C) Adverb
	(D) Adjective		(D) Adjective
91.	Choose the correct conjunction	91.	Choose the correct conjunction from
	from the from the following		the from the following options to
	options to complete the sentence:		complete the sentence:
	"he got he was ill".		"he got he was ill".
	(A) Until		(A) Until
	(B) Because		(B) Because
	(C) Although		(C) Although
	(C) Although		(C) Although

92. Language of Court in India is 92. भारत में न्यायालय की भाषा है (A) English (A) अंग्रेजी (B) Arabic (B) अरबी (C) Sanskrit (C) संस्कृत (D) Urdu (D) उर्दू निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है? Which of the following statement 93. 93. is correct? (A) हिंदी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा है (A) Hindi national is our (B) अंग्रेजी हमारी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है language (C) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों संघ और राज्यों (B) English national is our language में संचार के लिए राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं (C) Hindi and English both are (D) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं national languages for communication in union and states (D) None of the above VOID AB INITIO का अर्थ -94. VOID AB INITIO MEANS-94. (A) Legally invalid from the very (A) शुरू से ही कानूनी रूप से अमान्य beginning (B) बाद में कानूनी रूप से अमान्य (B) Legally invalid afterwards (C) वैध (C) Lawful (D) दूसरे की इच्छा पर शून्य (D) Void on the desire of other निम्न में से कौन सी भाषा आठवीं अनुसूची में 95. Which of the following languages 95. is not included in the Eighth सम्मिलित नहीं की गई है ? Schedule? (A) हिंदी (A) Hindi (B) इंग्लिश (B) English (C) बोडो

(D) नेपाली

(C) Bodo

(D) Nepali

96.	How many languages are there in	96.	आठवीं अनुसूची में कितनी भाषाएं हैं ?
	eighth schedule?		(A) 22
	(A) 22		(B) 21
	(B) 21		(C) 20
	(C) 20		(D) 23
	(D) 23		
97.	What contained in the eighth	97.	संविधान की आठवीं सूची में अन्तर्विष्ट हैं–
	schedule of the constitution?		(A) मूल अधिकार
	(A) Fundamental Rights		(B) निर्देशक सिद्धांत
	(B) Directive principles		(C) भाषाओं की सूची
	(C) List of languages		(D) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
	(D) None of the above		(D) THAN I WANG TEL
98.	Which article of the constitution	98.	संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद राजभाषा के
	provides official language?		बारे में प्रावधान करता है
	(A) Article 342		(A) अनुच्छेद 342
	(B) Article 343		(B) अनुच्छेद 343
	(C) Article 362		(C) अनुच्छेद 362
	(D) Article 363		(D) अनुच्छेद 363
			• •
99.	In which part of the constitution,	99.	संविधान के किस भाग में राजभाषा के बारे में
	provision has been made regarding		प्रावधान किया गया है
	official language?		(A) भाग xvii
	(A) Part xvii		(B) भाग xviii
	(B) Part xviii		(C) भाग xx
	(C) Part xx		(D) भाग xvi
	(D) Part xvi		
100.	What is the official language of union of India?	100.	_
	(A) Urdu		(A) उर्दू (B) गुजराती
	(B) Gujrati		(C) हिंदी
	(C) Hindi		(D) उपरोक्त सभी
	(D) All of the above	***	

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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