Bachelor of Design (GAT) - SA

1. Find the value of $-[-\{-(a-\overline{b-c})\}]$

   $-[-\{-(a-\overline{b-c})\}]$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

   - a – b – c
   - a + b + c
   - a – b + c
   - – a + b – c

   (1 mark, negative marking)

2. Simplify $-[-\{-(y+z-x)\}]+[-\{-(x+z-y)\}]$

   सरल करें। $-[-\{-(y+z-x)\}]+[-\{-(x+z-y)\}]$

   - 2x - 2y - 2z
   - 2x - 2z
   - 2x - 2y
   - 2x + 2y

   (1 mark, negative marking)

3. Find the value of $84-7[-11x-4\{-17x+3(8-\overline{9-5x})\}]$.

   $84-7[-11x-4\{-17x+3(8-\overline{9-5x})\}]$का मान ज्ञात कीजिए ।

   - -12x
   - 21x
   - x
   - 12x

   (1 mark, negative marking)

4. Find the fourth proportional to 6, 9, 20.

   6, 9, 20 का चौथा समानुपाती ज्ञात कीजिए।

   - 40
   - 60
   - 25
   - 30

   (1 mark, negative marking)

5. The sum of speed with which a motor ship goes with stream and against the stream of a river is equal to 30km/h. The speed of the motor ship in stagnant water is
एक मोटर जहाज का धारा के साथ और एक नदी की धारा के विपरीत गति का योग 30 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा के बराबर है। रुके हुए पानी में मोटर जहाज की गति है

- 12km/h
  12 किमी/घंटा
- 18 km/h
  18 किमी/घंटा
- 30km/h
  30 किमी/घंटा
- 15 km/h
  15 किमी/घंटा

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. Two numbers are in the ratio 5:6. If 20 is added to each of them, the ratio becomes 7:8. The numbers are
दो संख्याएँ 5:6 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि उनमें से प्रत्येक में 20 जोड़ दिया जाए, तो अनुपात 7:8 हो जाता है। संख्याएं हैं

- 55, 66
- 40, 48
- 50, 60
- 25, 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. A person took a loan of Rs. 10,000 at x% simple interest and after 5 years he pays a total of Rs. 14,250. Then x is
एक व्यक्ति ने x% साधारण ब्याज पर 10,000 रुपये का ऋण लिया और 5 वर्षों के बाद वह कुल 14,250 रु. का भुगतान करता है, तो x है

- 6.5
- 8
- 7.5
- 8.5

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. A rope 1.98 cm long was cut into parts so that one part turned out to be 20% longer than the other part. The lengths are
1.98 सेमी लंबी एक रस्सी को भागों में काटा गया ताकि एक भाग दूसरे भाग से 20% अधिक लंबा निकले। लंबाई हैं

- 101 cm, 97 cm
- 120 cm, 78 cm

- 100 cm, 98 cm
- 110 cm, 88 cm

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. If $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}$, then which one is true?

यदि $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}$, तो कौन सा सत्य है ?

- $b = \frac{ax^2}{1-x^2}$
- $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x^2}$
- $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x}$
- $b = \frac{x^2}{a(1-x^2)}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. If $x : y = 3 : 2$, find the value of $(2x - y) : \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$.

यदि $x : y = 3 : 2$, तो $(2x - y) : \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 5:3
- 3:5
- 8:5
- 5:8

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. Find two numbers such that the mean proportional between them is 6 and the third proportional to them is 48.

दो संख्याएँ इस प्रकार ज्ञात कीजिए कि उनके बीच माध्य समानुपाती 6 हो और उनका तीसरा समानुपाती 48 हो।

- (2, 18)
- (3, 18)
- (3, 12)
- (4, 9)

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. A seller offers a TV for Rs. 27,000 cash down or Rs. 3000 cash down and 18 equal monthly installment of

Rs. 1500 each. Find the simple interest charged.

एक विक्रेता 27,000 नकद रुपये, या रु. 3000 नकद डाउन पेमेंट एवं रु. 1500 की 18 समान मासिक किस्त के लिए टीवी प्रदान करता है। लिया गया साधारण ब्याज ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $14\frac{7}{9}\%$
- $17\frac{7}{9}\%$
- $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
- $15\frac{1}{3}\%$

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. Due to fall in rate of interest from 12% to 10.5% p.a. simple interest a money lender's income diminishes by Rs. 900. Find the capital.

साधारण ब्याज के 12% से 10.5% तक की ब्याज दर में गिरावट के कारण एक साहूकार की आय 900 रुपये कम हो जाती है। पूँजी का पता लगाएं।

- Rs. 45,000
- Rs. 55,000
- Rs. 60,000
- Rs. 40,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. Salim saves 14% of his salary while Manjur saves 22%. If both get the same salary and Manjur saves Rs. 1540, then the savings and salary of Salim are

सलीम अपने वेतन का 14% बचाता है जबकि मंज़ूर 22% बचाता है। यदि दोनों को समान वेतन मिलता है और मंज़ूर रुपये 1540 बचाता है। तो सलीम की बचत और वेतन है

- Rs. 980, Rs. 5000
- Rs. 980, Rs. 6000
- Rs. 980, Rs. 8000
- Rs. 980, Rs. 7000

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. It takes 3 days for Mr. X to go from place A to place B. On the first day he travelled 30% of the entire distance; on the second day 60% of the remaining distance. After the first two days it remains for Mr. X to travel by 5 km less than the distance he covered during the first day. What is the distance between A and B?

मिस्टर X को स्थान A से स्थान B तक जाने में 3 दिन लगते हैं।
पहले दिन उसने पूरी दूरी का 30% तय किया; दूसरे दिन शेष दूरी का 60%।
पहले दो दिनों के बाद मिस्टर X के लिए पहले दिन के
दौरान तय की गई दूरी से 5 किमी कम यात्रा करना शेष है।
A और B के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

- 200 km
- 250 km
- 150 km
- 300 km

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. What is the last digit of the product of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19?
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 और 19 के गुणनफल का अंतिम अंक क्या है?

- 0
- 9
- 1
- 5

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. 200 men are employed in a job to complete it by 35 days. After 15 days, it is seen that only 2/7th portion of the job has been finished. The number of men to be further employed to complete the job within the stipulated time is
एक कार्य को 35 दिनों में पूरा करने के लिए 200 पुरुषों को लगाया जाता है। 15 दिनों के बाद, यह देखा जाता है कि कार्य का केवल 2/7वां भाग समाप्त हो गया है। निर्धारित समय के भीतर कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए आगे नियोजित किए जाने वाले पुरुषों की संख्या है

- 75
- 50
- 375
- 175

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. Two-fifth of X's money is equal to Y's, and seven-ninth of Y's money is equal to Z's; in all they have Rs. 770. How much X has?
X के पैसे का दो-पांचवां हिस्सा Y के बराबर है,
और Y के पैसे का सात-नौवां हिस्सा Z के बराबर है;
कुल मिलाकर उनके पास रु. 770 है।
X के पास कितने पैसे हैं?

- Rs. 320
- Rs. 180

- Rs. 450
- Rs. 140

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. Two bottles contain mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5:1 and the other in the ratio 9:1. In what proportion the quantities from the two should be mixed together so that the mixture thus formed may contain milk and water in the ratio of 8:1?
दो बोतलों में दूध और पानी का मिश्रण 5:1 के अनुपात में और दूसरी में 9:1 के अनुपात में है। दोनों की मात्राओं को किस अनुपात में मिलाया जाना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार बने मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 8:1 हो जाए?

- 1:8
- 1:5
- 5:1
- 2:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. At 12 noon X starts to walk at 6 km an hour and at 1:30 p.m. Y follows on horseback at 8 km an hour. When will Y overtake X?
दोपहर 12 बजे X 6 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलना शुरू करता है और 1.30 बजे Y घोड़े पर 8 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलता है। Y कब X से आगे निकल जाएगा?

- 4-30 p.m
- 5 p.m.
- 6 p.m.
- 5-30 p.m.

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. Find the missing term: KPA, LQB, MRC, NSD, ?
लुप्त पद ज्ञात कीजिए: KPA, LQB, MRC, NSD, ?

- OTE
- PSE
- OSE
- PTE

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a circle. C is facing to D. D is to the right of B and left of E. E is to the left of A. F is to the right of C. If A exchanges his position with F and B with D, then who is to the left of A?

एक वृत्त में छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F हैं। C, D की ओर उन्मुख है। D, B के दाईं ओर है और E के बाईं ओर है। E, A के बाईं ओर है। F, C के दाईं ओर है। यदि A, F के साथ अपनी स्थिति का आदान-प्रदान करता है और B, D के साथ, तो A के बाएं कौन होगा?

- B
- C
- F
- A

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. R and K are good in football and cricket. S and R are good in football and golf. G and K are good in volleyball and cricket. S, G and M are good in tennis and golf. Who is good in football, volleyball and cricket?
R और K फुटबॉल और क्रिकेट में अच्छे हैं।
S और R फुटबॉल और गोल्फ में अच्छे हैं।
G और K वॉलीबॉल और क्रिकेट में अच्छे हैं।
S, G और M टेनिस और गोल्फ में अच्छे हैं।
फुटबॉल, वॉलीबॉल और क्रिकेट में कौन अच्छा है?

- G
- S
- K
- R

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 6?
6 बजकर 15 मिनट पर घड़ी की सूइयां किस कोण पर झुकी होती हैं?

- 97°
- 90°
- 95°
- $97\frac{1}{2}°$

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. What is the time of the mirror image of a clock when the original time is 8 minutes past 12?
घड़ी की दर्पण छवि का समय क्या है जब मूल समय 12 बजकर 8 मिनट है?

- 10.54
- 6.52
- 11.25

- 11.52

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. Which two signs should be interchanged in the following equation to make it correct?

निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही करने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदला जाना चाहिए?

$$28 - 32 \div 2 + 286 \times 26 = -25$$

- + and –
- ÷ and ×
- + and ÷
- × and +

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace * signs and to balance the following equations.

* चिह्नों को बदलने और निम्नलिखित समीकरणों को संतुलित करने के लिए गणितीय चिह्नों के सही संयोजन का चयन करें।

16 * 6 * 25 * 36 * 2 = -116

- -, ÷, +, ×
- +, -, ×, ÷
- -, ×, +, ÷
- +, ×, ÷, -

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. 'Pitch' is related to 'Cricket', in same way 'Court' is related to
'पिच' का संबंध 'क्रिकेट' से है, उसी प्रकार 'कोर्ट' का संबंध किससे है?

- Football
  फुटबॉल
- Race
  रेस

- Tennis
  टेनिस
- Boeing
  बोइंग

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. Find the missing number: 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?
    लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए: 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?

- 29
- 27
- 28
- 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. Find the missing term: PON, RQP, TSR, VUT, ?
    लुप्त पद ज्ञात कीजिए: PON, RQP, TSR, VUT, ?

- WXV
- XWV
- XWZ
- XWU

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. There are five persons A, B, C, D and E in a row. B is to the right of C and A is to the left of D and right of B, C is to the right of E. Who is in the middle?
    एक पंक्ति में पांच व्यक्ति A, B, C, D और E हैं। B, C के दायीं ओर है और A, D के बायीं ओर और B के दायीं ओर है, C, E के दायीं ओर है। बीच में कौन है?

- C
- E
- B
- D

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. How many times do the hands of a clock make a right angle with each other during 24 hours?
    24 घंटों के दौरान घड़ी की सुइयां कितनी बार एक दूसरे से समकोण बनाती हैं?

- 48
- 22

- 24
- 44

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. Find the odd one among the following:
निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

- Win – Lose
जीत - हार
- Success – Failure
सफलता - असफलता
- Gain – Profit
लाभ - लाभ
- Spend – Earn
खर्च - प्राप्ति

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. Insert the missing number

लुप्त संख्या डालें।

18 25 4

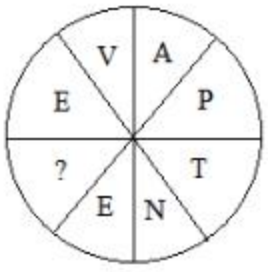
16 20 3

6 15 ?

- 3
- 20
- 16
- 4

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. Insert the missing letter
लापता अक्षर डालें।



- O
- M

- N
- Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. Which country won the Cricket World Cup in 1983?
विश्व कप क्रिकेट 1983 किस देश ने जीता?

- India
भारत
- Pakistan
पाकिस्तान
- England
इंग्लैंड
- West Indies
वेस्ट इंडीज

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. The author of the book “Home in the World” is
"होम इन द वर्ल्ड" पुस्तक के लेखक हैं

- Ruskin Bond
रस्किन बॉंड
- Kaushik Basu
कौशिक बसु
- Amartya Sen
अमर्त्य सेन
- Amitav Ghosh
अमिताव घोष

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. Who was the captain of Indian Women’s Hockey team for Tokyo Olympics 2020?
टोक्यो ओलंपिक 2020 के लिए भारतीय महिला

हॉकी टीम की कप्तान कौन थी?

- Rani Rampal
रानी रामपाल
- Deep Grace Ekka
दीप ग्रेस एक्का
- Savita Punia
सविता पुनिया

- Lalremsiami
  लालरेम्सियामी

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. What is the rank of India in the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021?
ग्लोबल पीस इंडेक्स (GPI) 2021 में भारत का रैंक क्या है?

- 130
- 134
- 132
- 135

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. NASA refers to
नासा को संदर्भित करता है

- North Atlantic Space Agency
  नॉर्दर्न एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  नॅशनल एअरोनॉटिक्स एंड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन
- National Airborne and Space Agency
  नॅशनल एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी
- Northern Airborne and Space Agency
  नॉर्दर्न एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. Parakram Diwas is observed to celebrate the birth anniversary of
'पराक्रम दिवस' किसकी जयंती पर मनाया जाता है?

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
- Subhas Chandra Bose
  सुभाष चंद्र बोस
- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
  एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. In the study of pollution, SPM refers to
प्रदूषण के अध्ययन में, SPM संदर्भित करता है

- Sulphur Phosphorus Matter
  सल्फर फास्फोरस मैटर
- Sulphur Particulate Matter
  सल्फर पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर
- Solid Particulate Matter
  सॉलिड पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर
- Suspended Particulate Matter
  सस्पेंडेड पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Where is CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute situated?
केंद्रीय कांच और सिरेमिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (CSIR)कहाँ स्थित है?

- New Delhi
  नई दिल्ली
- Nagpur
  नागपुर
- Lucknow
  लखनऊ
- Kolkata
  कोलकाता

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. Hollywood is located in
हॉलीवुड इस शहर में स्थित है

- London
  लंदन
- Paris
  पेरिस
- Florida

फ्लोरिडा

California

कैलिफोर्निया

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. The world's highest plateau is
विश्व का सबसे ऊँचा पठार है

Deccan
डेक्कन

Tibetan
तिबेटन

Bolivian
बोलिवियन

Canadian
कनेडियन

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. Which of the following won "Oscar Award 2020" for best film?
निम्नलिखित में से किस फिल्म ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म के लिए "ऑस्कर अवार्ड 2020" जीता?

Parasite
पॅरासाइट

Avenger
ॲवेंजर

Joker
जोकर

Gully Boy
गली बॉय

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. The capital of Somalia is
सोमालिया की राजधानी है

Ankara

अंकारा

Ulan Bator
उलान बतोर

Juba
जुबा

Mogadishu
मोगादिशु

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Finland is known as
फिनलैंड को इस रूप में जाना जाता है

Land of Midnight Sun
मध्यरात्रि सूर्य की भूमि

Land of Thousand Lakes
हजार झीलों की भूमि

Land of Thunderbolt
वज्र की भूमि

Land of Golden Fleece
स्वर्ण ऊन की भूमि

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. In banking system the abbreviation SWIFT stands for
बैंकिंग प्रणाली में SWIFT का संक्षिप्त नाम है

Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transformations
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्डवाइड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंन्शियल ट्रान्स्फॉर्मेशन

Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्डवाइड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंशियल टेलीकम्युनिकेशन्स

Society of World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी ऑफ वर्ल्ड इंटरबैंक फाइनेन्शियल टेलिकम्युनिकेशन्स

Society for World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्ड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंन्शियल टेलिकम्युनिकेशन्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. The abbreviation BRICS stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम BRICS का अर्थ है

- Bangladesh-Russia-India-China-South Africa
  बांग्लादेश-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Britain-Russia-India-China-South Africa
  ब्रिटेन-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa
  ब्राजील-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Korea
  ब्राजील-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ कोरिया

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

The author most likely places the sentence "The substance currently marketed as 'balm of Gilead,' a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference" in parentheses because it represents a

- a direct quotation from another source
- a departure from the main idea
- the main idea of the passage
- a controversial statement

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia,

the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

In the passage given the word "Salve" is a synonym of

- salvation
- solvent
- none of these
- ointment

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

As used near the end of the passage, which is the best synonym for futile?

- pointless
- reckless
- immature
- inaccessible

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely characterize Poe's attitude toward suffering in "The Raven" as

- philosophical
- religious
- disrespectful
- delusional

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

The author argues that Poe mentions the balm of Gilead in order to

- describe how dry, itchy skin was treated in Arabia's desert climate
- argue that the narrator's suffering is universal
- emphasize the delusional nature of the narrator
- demonstrate his own religious convictions

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that

- the narrator will eventually be reunited with his lost love, Lenore
- readers during Poe's time were more likely to have read the Bible than today's readers
- the book of Jeremiah contains the most profound depiction of suffering in the Bible
- ravens are often interpreted as an omen foreshadowing a lover's return

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
To understand The Age of Reason, one needs to understand the context. After the Revolutionary War, Paine returned to his native England before his controversial, proFrench Revolution leanings made him increasingly unpopular. Paine immigrated to France, where he was so revered that he helped draft two separate French constitutions. However, the French Revolution was a far more violent and turbulent conflict than was the American Revolution, with dozens of leaders jockeying for power and killing each other to get it. Paine ended up in prison during one fluctuation of power but turned this vicissitude into an opportunity. It was while he was in prison that Paine wrote The Age of Reason, his religious text.
The Age of Reason is not an inherently atheistic text, though that is how it was interpreted. Rather, the text espouses the same religious ideals that defined the Enlightenment, especially those ideals of the French Revolution, with its disestablishment of the Catholic Church as a national institution. Paine returned to America in 1802 and quickly fell out of favor in the new nation. Americans saw The Age of Reason as expressly anti-Christian, even though the actual philosophy of the text is closer to the deism practiced by Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. But America of 1802 was very different from the America of the Revolution, as the Second Great Awakening was just rising. In this new, devoutly Protestant nation, men like Paine were not welcome, nor would have men like Jefferson been, if Jefferson had not adapted to the times and modified his public statements on religion. Jefferson, unlike Paine, had the good sense—politically speaking—to not publish his religious beliefs. Thus, Jefferson, unlike Paine, was able to publicly, at least, keep up with the times. Paine, on the other hand, was ostracized and denied the corridors of political power

he had once helped make possible.
Ultimately, Paine was punished for being an anachronism in a world that passed him by. In 1809, Paine died in New York, largely forgotten and certainly not celebrated. And today, while Americans commemorate Common Sense, most schoolchildren know nothing of the man who wrote it.

In paragraph 1 the author makes use of words most commonly associated with which of the following?

- religion
- history
- politics
- patriotism

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that which of the following would be an example of a pantheon?

- a history of the most important era in American politics
- a ranking of American presidents
- a collection of the best baseball players of all time
- a canon of important works of literature

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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This passage is best described as a(n)

- analysis of Thomas Paine’s work in historical context
- historic analysis of the end of the Enlightenment
- celebration of American patriots
- defense of Thomas Paine’s lifework and time in France

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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According to the passage, which of the following provides an accurate order of the places Paine lived during his lifetime?

- America, England, France, America, England
- England, America, France, America, England
- England, America, England, France, America
- America, England, France, America

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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As used in paragraph 2, the word vicissitude most nearly means

- philosophy

- act of violence
- change
- opportunity

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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Based on the description given in paragraph 2, as compared to the French Revolution, the American Revolution was

- inherently simple
- relatively stable
- largely unimportant
- completely peaceful

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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The Age of Reason is not an inherently atheistic text, though that is how it was interpreted. Rather, the text espouses the same religious ideals that defined the Enlightenment, especially those ideals of the French Revolution, with its disestablishment of the Catholic Church as a national institution. Paine returned to America in 1802 and quickly fell out of favor in the new nation. Americans saw The Age of Reason as expressly anti-Christian, even though the actual philosophy of the text is closer to the deism practiced by Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. But America of 1802 was very different from the America of the Revolution, as the Second Great Awakening was just rising. In this new, devoutly Protestant nation, men like Paine were not welcome, nor would have men like Jefferson been, if Jefferson had not adapted to the times and modified his public statements on religion. Jefferson, unlike Paine, had the good sense—politically speaking—to not publish his religious beliefs. Thus, Jefferson, unlike Paine, was able to publicly, at least, keep up with the times. Paine, on the other hand, was ostracized and denied the corridors of political power he had once helped make possible.

Ultimately, Paine was punished for being an anachronism in a world that passed him by. In 1809, Paine died in New York, largely forgotten and certainly not celebrated. And today, while Americans commemorate Common Sense, most schoolchildren know nothing of the man who wrote it.

Which of the following, if added to the passage, would be least likely to strengthen the author's argument?

- a history of the French Revolution
- a description of Paine's beliefs
- excerpts from The Age of Reason
- a brief explanation of the beliefs of the Second Great Awakening

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.

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Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2?

- It describes the content of The Age of Reason.
- It explains Paine's unpopularity in America.
- It introduces the author's main argument.
- It provides the context for Paine's writings.

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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Which of the following summarizes the author's principal explanation for Paine's unpopularity at the time of his death?

- He was the relic of an earlier era of religious thought.
- He had betrayed the ideals of his own and his adopted countries.
- He was explicitly atheistic at a time of religious fervor.
- He was associated with the equally unpopular Thomas Jefferson.

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, The Age of Reason.
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As used in the final paragraph, the word anachronism most nearly means something

- ◯ disdainful and deservedly criticized
- ◯ that incites religious passion and zeal
- ◯ vilified and demonized by the masses
- ◯ belonging to a different time period

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
So where do they come from? Well, in a literal sense, they come from people asking questions and seeking answers. But in a more figurative sense, they come from the experience of not knowing, the great void created by a dearth of certainty. There are several questions about the Kennedy assassination, enough so that several government panels (most notably the Warren Commission) have investigated it; there have been several thousands of reports of UFO encounters (not to mention an equally absurd number of television shows about aliens); and there are aspects of the moon landing that seem too good to be true. But none of these questions necessarily hint at something nefarious or sinister. Rather, they demonstrate that these events are all too real. Nothing in life is certain, and nothing completely adds up. Sure, we’d all prefer major historic events to have the certainty of a sunrise, but there’s the rub: most of us do not really know why the sun rises or even, with certainty, that it will rise tomorrow. But a sane person does not question the sunrise, though that same person will wonder about the trajectory of a bullet in Dallas.
None of this is to say that one should not ask questions. Rather, one should ask questions of everything! We

should know who shot JFK, whether there are aliens, and whether the Illuminati control everything. Yet, this is impossible. We can no more know these things than we can know who specifically invented the wheel. So, rather than making up theories to explain away the lacuna of facts, we should simply accept the fact that we will never know absolutely everything about anything. Continue asking questions, but don't make up ridiculous answers for them. Because the ultimate problem with conspiracy theories is that they don't answer any questions; they merely explain away gaps of knowledge with pseudoscience.
Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that veracity belongs to which of the following word groups?

- ridiculousness, preposterousness, absurdity
- fallacy, misconception, delusion
- authenticity, genuineness, truth
- artifice, bias, prejudice

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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As used in paragraph 2, the word nefarious most nearly means

- indifferent
- evil
- secret
- vague

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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In this passage, the author makes use of which of the following literary devices?

- Paradox, characterized by the use of contradictory concepts or ideas that, when placed together, bear a deep significance or possible truth
- Rhetorical question, characterized by a question posed for effect rather than one that expects a reply
- Satire, characterized by the use of ridicule to expose a vice, weakness, or flaw
- Repetition, characterized by repeating the same phrase multiple times for emphasis in order to produce a grander effect

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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The main purpose of this passage is to

- argue that conspiracy theories arise from normal questions
- provide information about the history of conspiracy theories in the twentieth century
- refute the notion that conspiracy theories have no benefit in answering unknowable questions
- argue that conspiracy theories are harmful to those who ask questions

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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Which of the following pieces of information, if added to the passage, would most strengthen the author's argument?

- examples of ancient theories explaining the sunrise and interactions with aliens
- examples of gaps in certainty about the Kennedy assassination, aliens, and the moon landing
- a survey suggesting that very few Americans actually believe in conspiracy theories
- proof that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate John F. Kennedy

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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As used in paragraph 3, lacuna most nearly means

- a body of water
- a gap
- a fallacy
- an abundance

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph in the context of the rest of the passage?

- It redirects the passage and furthers the author's main argument.
- It refutes the argument made earlier in the passage and provides a new one.
- It states the author's main thesis and restates the evidence the author uses to make his or her argument.
- It introduces several hypothetical conspiracies for the purpose of providing evidence for an earlier point.

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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In the final paragraph, the author most likely uses the example of why cats purr to suggest that some things

- are better left to conspiracy theorists
- are unknowable
- should simply be accepted as fact
- are scientific truths

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a possible conspiracy theory?

- The moon landing was staged.
- Kennedy was not assassinated by a lone gunman.
- The wheel was not invented by one person.
- The government has hidden aliens for years.

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Choose the right word to complete the sentence:
Thirty kilometres … a big distance.

- Were
- Are
- Is
- Was

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Choose the correct word opposite in meaning:
Hesistancy:

- Certainity
- Band

- Stout
- Gird

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Give the antonym of **Innocuous.**

- Marred
- Immortal
- Pious
- Harmful

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. Antonym of **Fragility** is

- Robustness
- Raise
- Relax
- Peace

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. Antonym of **Reluctance** is

- Rapid
- Remove
- Polite
- Willingness

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Antonym of **Pandemonium** is

- Nuisance
- Silence
- Emerge
- Educate

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Antonym of **Abrasive** is

- Care
- Begin
- Bear

- Kind

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Give the synonym of **Retrogade**

- Downhill
- Seemly
- Disreputable
- Positive

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Give the synonym of **Perseverance**

- Determination
- Clear
- Regressive
- Negative

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Give the synonym of **Angst**

- Authorize
- Ban
- Calm
- Dread

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. Give the synonym of **Intransigent**

- Anxiety
- Unbending
- Outdated
- Compliant

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. Give the synonym of **Rebut**

- Conscious
- Confirm
- Intentional
- Disprove

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Sachin has had a **good innings** in cricket.

- Long and successful spell
- Victorious win
- Fine experience
- Ultimate success

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
He left the town **under a cloud.**

- With a heavy heart
- In disgrace
- When it was raining
- Of his one accord

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
They **got on well** with each other the moment they met.

- Had a misunderstanding
- Had a friendly relationship
- Fell in love
- Held an agreement

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
She tried to **slip out** but was caught immediately.

- Slight quickly
- Steal
- Go quickly
- Leave quietly

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Fall flat

- To fail to maintain
- To fail to produce intended effect
- To fail to realize

- To fail to stand

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

PUSILLANIMOUS

- Tremulous
- Plucky
- Gallant
- Spunky

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

BROBDINGNAGIAN

- Colossal
- Laconic
- Succinct
- None of these

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

MENDACIOUS

- Perfidious
- Bounteous
- Preemptive
- Albion

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

It started to rain while we _____ tennis.

- are playing
- have been playing

- had played
- were playing

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

I know all about that film because I _____ it twice.

- saw
- seen
- had seen
- have seen

(1 mark, negative marking)

98. Out of the options given, find out the most similar in meaning to the given word.

Fester

- Jollity
- Carnival
- Feast
- Decay

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Out of the options given ,find out the one which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

Homespun

- unrefined
- Nominal
- Titular
- uniform

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Rostrum

- dais
- revolve
- decompose
- mould



(1 mark, negative marking)