

24thMVI
(ENGLISH)

Time Allowed 1 hour

Maximum Marks : 100

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- (1) -

1. Written words in English are mostly made up of _____.
(A) Capital letters
(B) Small letters
(C) Equal combination of small and capital letters
(D) None of these
2. _____ is called a semi - consonant.
(A) y (B) a
(C) w (D) u
3. Sounds and letters are the _____ of the English language.
(A) seeds (B) signs
(C) styles (D) rules
4. Each predicate must have a/an _____.
(A) object (B) complement
(C) enlargement (D) finite verb
5. _____ is the name of quality.
(A) Happiness (B) Sympathy
(C) Beauty (D) Gait
6. Usually common nouns and _____ are countable nouns.
(A) some collective nouns
(B) material nouns
(C) some proper nouns
(D) abstract nouns
7. The plural form of 'piano' is
(A) pianos (B) pianoes
(C) piani (D) pianoses
8. The plural form of 'focus' is
(A) focuses (B) fecus
(C) focii (D) foci
9. The plural form of vertex is
(A) vertexes (B) vertexis
(C) vertices (D) vertises
10. The plural form of basis is
(A) basises (B) basis
(C) bases (D) basisis
11. The feminine gender of duke is
(A) dukeness (B) dukes
(C) dukis (D) duches
12. The feminine gender of sorcerer is
(A) sorcerers (B) sorceres
(C) sorceress (D) sorcerishes
13. The feminine gender of master is
(A) mastress (B) mistress
(C) miss (D) girl
14. The feminine gender of bachelor is
(A) maiden (B) woman
(C) girl (D) miss

- (4) -

36. Rain
(A) Patters (B) bubbles
(C) rattle (D) rustle
37. The young one of lion is
(A) Joey (B) Whelp
(C) Foal (D) Kid
38. The young one of snake is
(A) tadpole (B) leveret
(C) joey (D) foal
39. The person who builds houses is
(A) Mason (B) Carpenter
(C) Builder (D) sculptor
40. The nearest opposite meaning of abundant is
(A) Ample (B) Little
(C) minimum (D) scarce
41. The nearest opposite meaning of anxiety is
(A) happiness (B) hurry
(C) peace (D) sorrow
42. The antonym of dormant is
(A) Eternal (B) Reserved
(C) Active (D) latent
43. Find the correctly spelt word
(A) Embarrassment
(B) Embbarassment
(C) Embarrasement
(D) Embarassment
44. Find the correctly spelt word
(A) Comperison (B) comparison
(C) Comparrison (D) comperisen
45. A state prisoner is called
(A) the accused (B) Culprit
(C) Delinquent (D) Detenu
46. A place where government papers are kept
(A) Archives (B) Library
(C) Treasury (D) museum
47. A place for washing hands and face is
(A) lavatory (B) laboratory
(C) loo (D) toilet
48. Neither is the negative of
(A) or (B) each
(C) either (D) nor
49. Bread and butter _____ my favorite food
(A) are (B) is
(C) were (D) be
50. When we use a personal pronoun without a verb in a short response, we use the
(A) Subject pronoun
(B) Object pronoun
(C) Possessive pronoun
(D) none of these

24. When 'the' is used before some common nouns and adjectives to express an
(A) Abstract sense
(B) Absolute sense
(C) Unusual sense
(D) special sense
25. A or an is used to indicate a class as a ____
(A) Single (B) Part
(C) Whole (D) fraction
26. Some auxiliary verbs do not have all the three forms. They are called- ____
(A) Double verbs (B) Single verbs
(C) Defective verbs (D) weak verbs
27. A verb is ____ if the action does not stop with the agent.
(A) intransitive (B) transitive
(C) auxiliary (D) modal
28. Is he going to school? Yes, he is Here, the underline 'is' is
(A) causative verb
(B) Main verb
(C) Non-finite verb
(D) Auxiliary verb
29. Present perfect tense is never used with adverbs of
(A) Present time
(B) Past time
(C) Future time
(D) none of these
30. We can also use expression used to +verb in place of
(A) Simple present
(B) Simple past
(C) Present perfect
(D) past perfect
31. Bull ____
(A) Bellows (B) bleats
(C) growls (D) lows
32. Jackal ____
(A) growls (B) howls
(C) barks (D) grunts
33. Vulture ____
(A) hoots (B) screams
(C) chirps (D) hums
34. Wind ____
(A) sighs (B) rattle
(C) hisses (D) rumble
35. Wheels ____
(A) crackles (B) rattle
(C) patters (D) chatter

15. A noun which is used to name a person or things that is addressed is said to be in the ____
(A) Nominative case
(B) Possessive case
(C) Vocative case
(D) Locative case
16. The form of nouns is changed only in the ____
(A) Dative case
(B) Possessive case
(C) Vocative case
(D) none of these
17. Relative pronouns are also called ____
(A) Emphatic pronoun
(B) Reflexive pronoun
(C) interrogative pronoun
(D) Linking pronoun
18. The nouns or pronouns immediately before the Relative pronouns are called the
(A) precedents
(B) antecedents
(C) oppositions
(D) none of these
19. He is a lovely boy.
'lovely' in this sentence is
(A) verb (B) adverb
(C) adjective (D) pronoun
20. When 'each' follows the plural subject, the verb is
(A) singular
(B) plural
(C) the same
(D) either singular or plural
21. Strong verbs are also called
(A) Regular verb
(B) Irregular verb
(C) Defective verb
(D) none of these
22. Weak verbs are also called
(A) defective verbs
(B) Irregular verb
(C) Rumour verb
(D) Regular verb
23. Double ____ is omitted before '____ing'
(A) __ e (B) __ s
(C) t (D) y

47. Fill in the blank

It is already widely _____

- (A) having circulated
- (B) circulated
- (C) circulating
- (D) been circulated

48. Identify the word which is not a verb

- (A) Rises (B) Prepares
- (C) Angry (D) Destroys

49. Change the noun 'board' into adverb
using the given words

- (A) boardly (B) aboard
- (C) boardingly (D) aboardly

50. Work hard so that you _____

- (A) shall get good marks.
- (B) will get good marks.
- (C) must get good marks
- (D) may get good marks.

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- (1) -

1. It is time to + V-1 + noun
The passive structure is
(A) It is time + to be +V-3 + noun.....
(B) It is time + for + noun + to be + V3
(C) It is time + for + V-3 + to be + noun
(D) it is time+to be + for + Noun+V3
In following question numbers 2 - 6 a sentence has been given in active/ passive voice. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.
2. Open the door.
(A) The door is opened.
(B) The door will be opened.
(C) Let the door be opened.
(D) The door must be opened.
3. Someone is following us.
(A) We are followed by someone.
(B) We are being followed by someone.
(C) We had been followed by someone.
(D) We have been followed by someone
4. Could you pass the salt?
(A) Could the salt been passed?
(B) Could the salt be past?
(C) Could the salt be passed by anyone?
(D) Could the salt be passed?
5. By whom is John looked after?
(A) Who looks after John?
(B) John looks after whom?
(C) Whom looks after John?
(D) Who is looking after John?
6. Who did you laugh at?
(A) Who was laughed at by you?
(B) Who laughed at you?
(C) Who was laughing at you?
(D) Who was laughing at?
7. Verbs placed immediately after prepositions must be in
(A) infinitive form (B) V-2 form
(C) base form (D) gerund form
8. 'Over' is an example of _____
(A) participial preposition
(B) simple preposition
(C) compound preposition
(D) disguised preposition
9. Below is a _____
(A) compound preposition
(B) simple preposition
(C) participial preposition
(D) phrase preposition
10. I was alarmed ____ the crash
(A) in (B) at
(C) on (D) to

- (4) -

35. As _____ as butter wax
(A) smooth (B) soft
(C) shiny (D) beautiful
36. Omniscient means _____
(A) Present everywhere
(B) Knowing everything
(C) All powerful.
(D) having everything
37. Parasite means
(A) One who depends on others
(B) One who loves other people
(C) One who is independent
(D) One wants to live together
38. A _____ of wind
(A) sip (B) puff
(C) blow (D) morsel
39. Pen is the home of
(A) owl (B) hare
(C) sheep (D) rabbit
40. Mint is the place where _____ is made.
(A) scent (B) medicines
(C) mobile (D) money
41. Rink is place for _____
(A) Boxing (B) Skating
(C) Wrestling (D) Fencing
42. A battle is a single fight while a war has a
(A) great single fight
(B) fight among countries
(C) a series of battles
(D) none of these
43. A white elephant means
(A) a costly but useless dignity.
(B) a costly and useful dignity.
(C) an imaginary elephant.
(D) an ancient elephant
44. Bad blood means
(A) diseased blood (B) enmity
(C) cheapness (D) cruelty
45. All is not well _____ the automobile sector.
(A) to (B) at
(C) of (D) in
46. Mr. Murugem has been in this college _____2010
(A) for (B) before
(C) since (D) in

- (3) -

23. 'The' is placed before _____
(A) the superlative adjective
(B) a superlative adverb
(C) both
(D) none of these
24. I am much pleased. 'much' is
(A) determiner (B) an adverb
(C) an adjective (D) preposition
25. It is raining heavily. 'Heavily' is
(A) an adverb of cause
(B) an adverb of degree.
(C) an adverb of frequency.
(D) an adverb of manner.
26. The adverb form of 'idle' is
(A) Idly (B) Idlely
(C) Idlly (D) idley
27. The conjunction 'and' joins
(A) dissimilar ideas
(B) similar ideas
(C) opposite ideas
(D) all of these
28. _____ joins clauses of equal ranks of a compound sentence.
(A) sub-ordinating conjunction
(B) co-ordinating conjunction
(C) either sub-ordinating or co-ordinating conjunction
(D) none of these
29. When a Principal clause and a subordinate clause are joined by a conjunction, the conjunction is _____
(A) Co-ordinating conjunction
(B) Subordinating conjunction
(C) Co-relative conjunction
(D) none of these
30. 'Otherwise' is an example of
(A) Co-ordinating conjunction
(B) Sub-ordinating conjunction
(C) co-relative conjunction
(D) none of these
31. He came before the fixed time.
Here, 'before' is
(A) conjunction (B) preposition
(C) adverb (D) adjective
32. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
STATUS
(A) respect (B) condition
(C) right (D) position
33. The synonym of courteous is
(A) shy (B) honest
(C) courageous (D) polite
34. As _____ as a grave
(A) cool (B) peaceful
(C) quiet (D) wonderful

- (2) -

11. Gerunds and infinitives are forms of verbs that act like
(A) pronouns (B) adjectives
(C) nouns (D) adverbs
12. -----out of the window, she saw a strange creature.
(A) looked
(B) looking
(C) having looked
(D) none of these
13. We have nothing to do but _____ for her.
(A) waiting (B) to wait
(C) wait (D) to be waited
14. I want a _____ complaint.
(A) wrote (B) written
(C) writing (D) write
15. His speech left me _____
(A) to think (B) thought
(C) thinking (D) to thinking
16. The third form of 'am' is
(A) was (B) were
(C) being (D) been
17. You needn't have hurried.
(A) absence of necessity
(B) prohibition
(C) suggestion of hesitation
(D) advice
18. It might rain before evening.
(A) possibility
(B) strong possibility
(C) remote possibility
(D) confirmation
19. Passive voice is used when _____
(A) the agent is to be made prominent.
(B) the action is to be made prominent
(C) the agent is preferable
(D) none of these
20. Defective verb means
(A) having weak verb
(B) being irregular verb.
(C) having complete conjugation.
(D) having incomplete conjugation
21. was/were + subject + V-3 + by + agent?
It is the passive construction of
(A) Question beginning with did.
(B) Question beginning with was/were.
(C) Question beginning with do.
(D) Question beginning with is
22. The passive voice of past continuous tense is the verb form of
(A) was/were + been + the past participle
(B) was/were + the past participle
(C) was/were + been + being + the past participle
(D) was/were + being + the past participle

In Q. 40 to 43, four alternatives are given for the phrase in the sentence. Choose the alternative which expresses the meaning of the phrases.

40. See through
(A) To persist with something.
(B) To see off.
(C) To detect the true nature.
(D) To ignore something
41. Stand by
(A) Resist (B) Support
(C) Postpone (D) Stand up
42. Do not run down your friends in public
(A) fight with
(B) make a mention of
(C) criticise
(D) follow
43. The carefully worked out plan fell through because of an unexpected even.
(A) came out successfully
(B) had a steep fall
(C) failed
(D) was shattered
44. Womanly is used in a good sense for qualities while womanish
(A) in a bad sense for weaknesses
(B) expresses femininity
(C) expresses kind nature
(D) none of these

45. Respectful means full of respect while respected means ____
(A) whom people respect
(B) worthy to respect
(C) full of respect
(D) whom people like to respect
46. Popular means liked by the people while populous means
(A) total
(B) entire
(C) numerous
(D) thickly populated
47. Punctuation is derived from the Latin
(A) punctum (B) punctus
(C) punctim (D) punctious
48. Identify the error.
(A) The committee /
(B) is divided /
(C) over this issue
(D) this issue
49. A person who readily believes others
(A) Credulous (B) Credible
(C) Sensitive (D) Emotional
50. Find the sentence in which the underlined word is used as a verb.
(A) He had gone direct to the lounge.
(B) I prefer to deal with her direct.
(C) The train goes to Madras direct
(D) Let me direct these remarks to postgraduate students.

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- (1) -

1. Find the sentence in which the underlined word is used as a verb.
(A) You have done a grave wrong
(B) Everything went wrong
(C) This is a wrong answer
(D) I have never wronged any person
2. Find the sentence in which the underlined word is used as a noun
(A) He is alert to possible dangers.
(B) The troops were placed on full alert.
(C) You should alert the staff
(D) Are you mentally very alert
3. Find the sentence in which the underlined word is used as an adjective.
(A) He does not like to be crossed
(B) The place is marked on the map with a cross.
(C) I was cross with her for behaving rudely
(D) let us cross the road
4. Identify the adverb from the underlined words.
(A) It is no use running after
(B) The doctor came after the patient had died
(C) The cat ran after the rat
(D) She takes after her mother
5. Identify the simple sentence.
(A) If you permit me I will go away.
(B) I will go away if given per mission.
(C) With your permission I will go away.
(D) I know what her name is
6. Find out the part of speech that is used in the underlined word. She is a very beautiful girl.
(A) Adjective (B) Adverb
(C) Preposition (D) Verb
7. Find out the enlargements that are used in underlined words.
1) A desire to learn is always good.
2) This is a long story.
3) I was the principal of the school.
(A) Subject, object, object.
(B) Subject, subject, object.
(C) Object, object, object.
(D) Subject, object, subject, subject
8. Find out the part for the underlined word. It is I
(A) Complement
(B) Enlargement of the subject.
(C) Object.
(D) Subject
9. Sentence pattern of assertive sentence is :
(A) (S - V - O / comp/ Adverbials)
(B) (V - O / comp/ Adverbials)
(C) (V - S - O /comp/ Adverbials)
(D) (V-O-S/comp/Adverbials)
10. Subject is omitted in the imperative as the subject is always.
(A) I (B) he
(C) It (D) you

- (4) -

28. "What a beautiful gift!", my friend said.
(A) My friend retorted that the gift was beautiful.
(B) My friend said that it is a beautiful gift.
(C) My friend exclaimed that the gift was very beautiful.
(D) My friend explained that it is a beautiful gift
29. He said, "I have never seen anything like it."
(A) He said that he had never seen anything like that.
(B) He said that I had never seen anything like it.
(C) He said that I had never seen anything like that.
(D) He said that he had never seen anything like it.
30. In narration, the speech which is under quotation marks or Inverted commas in writing is called
(A) Reporting verb
(B) Direct speech
(C) Reported speech
(D) Indirect speech
31. Find the error
(A) My father asked me/
(B) why you were/
(C) taking that/
(D) examination.
32. Study of human development.
(A) Anthropology (B) Sociology
(C) Psychology (D) Genetics
33. Government by a king
(A) Aristocracy (B) Autonomy
(C) Monarchy (D) Democracy
34. Speaking without preparation
(A) Fluent (B) Comfortable
(C) Deliberate (D) Extempore
35. The diminutive of 'dad' is
(A) Daddy (B) Darling
(C) Dade (D) Dude
36. The diminutive of 'mole' is
(A) molar (B) molet
(C) molecule (D) Milli
37. Complete the proverb
Every dog _____
(A) has its day.
(B) has a faithfull nature.
(C) is good.
(D) is loyal
38. Complete the proverb
A bird in the hand is _____
(A) not worth two in the bush.
(B) worth two in the bush.
(C) worth many in the bush.
(D) none of these
39. Price
(A) to a dealer or seller.
(B) to a shopkeeper
(C) to a buyer.
(D) to a school

21. Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.
 (A) The sun having set the lotuses, closed their eyes.
 (B) The sun, having set, the lotuses closed their eyes.
 (C) The sun, having set the lotuses closed their eyes.
 (D) The sun having set, the lotuses closed their eyes.
22. Choose the sentence with the correct punctuation.
 (A) Friends, companions, relatives - all deserted him.
 (B) Friend, companions, relatives all, deserted him.
 (C) Friend, companions, relatives, all deserted him.
 (D) Friend, companions, relatives: all deserted him.
- In Q. 23 to 29, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct.**
23. Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."
 (A) Socrates said that Virtue had its own rewards.
 (B) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
 (C) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
 (D) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.
24. 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 last night.
 (D) Kiran asked me whether I have seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
25. 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 he had been working so hard.
 (D) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
26. He said, "Babies, drink milk."
 (A) He said that babies drink milk.
 (B) He told that babies should drink milk.
 (C) He advised the babies to drink milk.
 (D) He said that babies drank milk.
27. The priest said, "May God pardon this sinner!"
 (A) The priest prayed that God would pardon this sinner.
 (B) The priest prayed that God might pardon that sinner.
 (C) The priest said that God might pardon the sinner.
 (D) The priest said that God might pardon this sinner.

11. The verb is placed ____ the subject in exclamatory sentence with 'what' or 'how'.
 (A) after (B) before
 (C) between (D) none of these
12. Transformation is the process of changing a sentence from one form to another.
 (A) without changing its essential meaning
 (B) with our convinience having same or different meaning.
 (C) for getting a better meaning having same or different meaning
 (D) none of these
13. Identify the simple sentence.
 (A) He is honest, though poor.
 (B) Having reached the airport, I met my cousin.
 (C) He is poor but honest.
 (D) Neither a borrower nor a lender be
14. Identify the complex sentence.
 (A) In spite of coming late, he was not punished
 (B) Rajesh earns little though he is hard working.
 (C) He lost his pen but he has found it again.
 (D) Either he is mad or he feigns madness
15. Identify the compound sentence.
 (A) He has much wealth, but he is not happy.
 (B) The accused said that he was innocent.
 (C) Youth is the time for the formation of character.
 (D) You should not be a borrower or a lender
16. Identify the sentence.
 Besides being a physician Dr. Roy was a statesman
 (A) Multiple (B) Complex
 (C) Compound (D) Simple
17. Identify the sentence which does not contain an adjective.
 (A) What manner of man is he?
 (B) I hate such things.
 (C) I play chess regularly.
 (D) I like to eat chilly chicken
18. Fill up the mark
 Bipin ____ come here
 (A) (?) (B) (.)
 (C) (.) (D) :
19. Fill up the mark
 His virtues are as follows __ sincerity, punctuality and truthfulness.
 (A) (:) (B) (;)
 (C) (-) (D) ,
20. Identify the correct punctuated sentence.
 (A) Father said to him,Go to school
 (B) Father said to him, "Go to school."
 (C) Father said to him, "Go to school".
 (D) Father said to him, " Go to school.