



## Rajasthan Junior Legal Officer - 2019 (Paper-IV- English & Hindi)

1. तत्सम -तद्भव से संबंधित कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित नहीं है ?

- (1) श्यालक > सियार
- (2) उपल > ओला
- (3) प्रस्तर > पत्थर
- (4) क्षेत्र > खेत

Ans [1]

2. निम्नलिखित में देशज शब्द है :

- (1) चूल्हा
- (2) कड़ाह
- (3) आग
- (4) ठेठ

Ans [4]

3. किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द विदेशी मूल के हैं ?

- (1) चापलूस, आदमी
- (2) कारीगर, किवाड़
- (3) गिलास, पकवान
- (4) चश्मा, खाँसी

Ans [1]

4. "हरिश्चंद्रों की सत्यता से ही भारत का सम्मान बचा हुआ है ।" इस वाक्य में किस प्रकार के संज्ञा शब्द प्रयुक्त हुए हैं?

- (1) केवल व्यक्तिवाचक
- (2) केवल व्यक्तिवाचक और भाववाचक
- (3) केवल व्यक्तिवाचक और जातिवाचक
- (4) व्यक्तिवाचक, जातिवाचक और भाववाचक

Ans [4]

5. निम्नलिखित शब्दों पर ध्यान दीजिए:

अ. धरती ब. हल्दी  
स. मोर द. लौह य. कोकिल

इनमें से तत्सम शब्दों के क्रमाक्षर हैं :

- (1) अ और ब
- (2) ब और स
- (3) स और द
- (4) द और य

Ans [4]

6. किस वाक्य में निजवाचक सर्वनाम का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?

- (1) अपना-अपना कार्य करके ही घर जाना ।
- (2) यह काम तुम स्वयं कर लो ।
- (3) आप आगे आ जाएँ ।
- (4) वह अपने आप चला गया ।

Ans [3]

7. कौन सा शब्द विशेषण नहीं है ?

- (1) इकहरा
- (2) प्राथमिकता
- (3) सुवासित
- (4) साप्ताहिक

Ans [2]

8. किस वाक्य में सार्वनामिक विशेषण प्रयुक्त हुआ है ?

- (1) वह बस जयपुर जाएगी।
- (2) यह मेरी प्रिय पुस्तक है ।
- (3) वे चार दिन बाद लौटेंगे ।
- (4) उसे खाना खिला दो ।

Ans [1]

9. निम्नलिखित में अकर्मक क्रिया है ::

- (1) पढ़ना
- (2) खरीदना
- (3) देखना
- (4) रोना

Ans [4]

10. प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया का उदाहरण है.

- (1) जगना
- (2) बोलना
- (3) सुलाना
- (4) भूलना

Ans [3]

11. जातिवाचक संज्ञा से निर्मित भाववाचक संज्ञा है

- (1) पशुता
- (2) एकता
- (3) वीरता
- (4) निकटता

Ans [1]

12. इनमें से कौन सा शब्द-भेद अव्यय नहीं है ?

- (1) संबंधबोधक
- (2) समुच्चयबोधक
- (3) विशेषण
- (4) क्रिया - विशेषण

Ans [3]

13. किस वाक्य में निपात का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?

- (1) मैं उसे जानता तक नहीं ।
- (2) बोतल में पानी भर दो ।
- (3) वह कल ही चला जाएगा ।
- (4) मैं भी साथ जाऊँगा ।

Ans [2]

14. कौन सा शब्द 'आग' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है ?

- (1) अनिल
- (2) कृशानु
- (3) पावक
- (4) हुताशन

Ans [1]

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15. किस विकल्प में परस्पर पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं हैं ?

- (1) हरिण, कुरंग
- (2) अतिथि, अभ्यागत
- (3) पहाड़, शैलजा
- (4) चावल, अक्षत

Ans [3]

16. निम्नलिखित में सही विलोम शब्द-युग्म है :

- (1) आदृत- समादृत
- (2) आमिष - सामिष
- (3) विज्ञ - अभिज्ञ
- (4) सुकर- दुष्कर

Ans [4]

17. निम्नलिखित में क्रिया-विशेषण नहीं है

- (1) समकालीन
- (2) ध्यानपूर्वक
- (3) लगातार
- (4) प्रतिमाह

Ans [1]

18. 'कही हुई बात को फिर फिर कहना' वाक्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द है

- (1) पिष्टपेषण
- (2) वाग्मिता
- (3) छिद्रान्वेषण
- (4) किंवदंती

Ans [1]

19. कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित नहीं है ?

- (1) रोंगटे खड़े कर देने वाला - लोमहर्षक
- (2) वह भोजन जो नित्य - सदावर्त गरीबों में बाँटा जाए
- (3) बिना पलक झपकाए - निर्निमेष
- (4) अनुकूल-प्रतिकूल -अन्यमनस्क स्थितियों पर पूरा सोच विचार

Ans [4]

20. 'अभीप्सा' शब्द किस वाक्यांश के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है ?

- (1) जिसके बिना कार्य न चल सके
- (2) अधिक खर्च करने की इच्छा
- (3) किसी वस्तु को पाने की नितांत इच्छा
- (4) जीवन जीने की इच्छा

Ans [3]

21. किस समश्रुत शब्द-युग्म का अर्थ-भेद सुमेलित नहीं है ?

- (1) कर्म - क्रम = सिलसिला - कार्य
- (2) प्रहार - परिहार = चोट - परित्याग
- (3) चिर - चीर = सदा रहने वाला - वस्त्र
- (4) अतल - अतुल = तल रहित - अनुपम

Ans [1]

22. 'ख्यात' का विलोम शब्द है

- (1) विख्यात

- (2) कुख्यात
- (3) प्रख्यात
- (4) आख्यात

Ans [2]

23. 'स्वयं के प्रति अरुचि' का भाव प्रकट करने वाला उपयुक्त शब्द है

- (1) क्षोभ
- (2) व्रीड़ा
- (3) ग्लानि
- (4) लज्जा

Ans [3]

24. निम्नलिखित में शुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) धोकाधड़ी
- (2) अंधाधुंध
- (3) इकठ्ठा
- (4) सूजबूज

Ans [2]

25. किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?

- (1) पुनरावलोकन, क्रियान्वयन
- (2) हितेषी, न्यौता
- (3) निरवलंब, सिद्धहस्त
- (4) दंपती, प्रशस्थ

Ans [3]

26. कौन सा शब्द अशुद्ध है ?

- (1) खिलाफ़
- (2) एहतियात
- (3) चरागाह
- (4) खौपनाक

Ans [4]

27. किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द अशुद्ध हैं ?

- (1) चित्रपट्ट, मलयुद्ध
- (2) न्यायाधिकरण, यथेष्ट
- (3) न्योछावर, संप्रभुता
- (4) प्रत्यावर्तन, जीर्णशीर्ण

Ans [1]

28. 'रिक्त - रिक्थ' समश्रुत शब्द-युग्म का सही अर्थ- भेद है

- (1) दायभाग - खोखला
- (2) खाली - उत्तराधिकार में प्राप्त धन-संपत्ति
- (3) खाली - ऋण
- (4) शून्य - रीति

Ans [2]

29. निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) समष्टि
- (2) पृष्ठभूमि
- (3) अनिष्ट
- (4) गरिष्ट

Ans [4]

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30. कौन सा शब्द शुद्ध है ?

- (1) उत्तरोत्तर
- (2) उत्तरोतर
- (3) उतरोत्तर
- (4) उतरोतर

Ans [1]

31. किस वाक्य में करण कारक के परसर्ग का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?

- (1) कारीगर ने पेचकस से ढक्कन खोला ।
- (2) गाड़ी पेट्रोल से चलती है ।
- (3) तराजू से सामान तौला जाता है ।
- (4) वह जयपुर से आज ही आया है ।

Ans [4]

32. निम्नलिखित में पुल्लिंग शब्द है :

- (1) पानी
- (2) रोटी
- (3) थाली
- (4) पढ़ाई

Ans [1]

33. निम्नलिखित शब्दों पर ध्यान दीजिए :

- अ. अभ्यारण्य      ब. आर्द्रता  
स. सौहार्द द. उच्छृंखल  
य. सिरमौर

किस विकल्प में दोनों शब्द शुद्ध हैं ?

- (1) अ और ब
- (2) ब और स
- (3) स और द
- (4) द और य

Ans [2]

34. कौन सा शब्द सदैव एकवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है ?

- (1) प्राण
- (2) भीड़
- (3) हस्ताक्षर
- (4) लोग

Ans [2]

35. वचन की दृष्टि से कौन सा शब्द परिवर्तनीय नहीं है ?

- (1) जनता
- (2) नदी
- (3) परीक्षा
- (4) रास्ता

Ans [1]

36. किस वाक्य में मध्यम पुरुष का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (1) मेरा आना संभव नहीं है ।
- (2) आप आगे आ जाएँ ।
- (3) उन्होंने बहुत हुड़दंग मचाया ।
- (4) उसमें धैर्य नहीं है ।

37. 'हेतुहेतुमद्भूत' का उदाहरण है

- (1) मैंने पूरी पुस्तक पढ़ी है ।
- (2) वह आकर बैठा ही है ।
- (3) बालक स्कूल जा चुका था ।
- (4) समय पर चलते तो गाड़ी मिल जाती ।

Ans [2]

38. किस वाक्य में 'संदिग्ध वर्तमान' का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (1) बाजार खुलने पर हम सामान खरीदेंगे ।
- (2) वह शायद पढ़ाई के लिए कोटा जाए ।
- (3) तीर्थयात्री गंगा में स्नान करते होंगे ।
- (4) उसने गाना गाया ।

Ans [4]

39. इनमें से किस शब्द में लिंग की दृष्टि से परिवर्तन नहीं होता है ?

- (1) बाघ
- (2) नौकर
- (3) हाथ
- (4) नायक

Ans [3]

40. 'सातत्यबोधक पक्ष' का उदाहरण है

- (1) राकेश पढ़ रहा है ।
- (2) वह अच्छा खिलाड़ी है ।
- (3) वह नियमित रूप से स्कूल जाती है ।
- (4) वह पढ़ाई कर चुका है ।

Ans [3]

41. किस वाक्य में 'भाववाच्य' का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (1) मोहन ने खाना नहीं खाया ।
- (2) मैंने दरवाजा नहीं खोला ।
- (3) कुलियों ने सामान नहीं उठाया ।
- (4) दादी से चला नहीं जाता ।

Ans [1]

42. 'दूसरों का भला करोगे तो तुम्हारा भी भला होगा।' अर्थ की दृष्टि से यह वाक्य किस प्रकार का है ?

- (1) विधानार्थक
- (2) संदेहार्थक
- (3) संकेतार्थक
- (4) आज्ञार्थक

Ans [4]

Ans [3]

43. किस वाक्य में 'क्रिया - विशेषण उपवाक्य' सम्मिलित है ?





- (1) जो विद्वान होते हैं, उनका सभी आदर करते हैं ।
- (2) यदि वह परिश्रम करता, तो अवश्य उत्तीर्ण होता ।
- (3) मोहन आया किंतु सोहन चला गया ।
- (4) गाँधीजी ने कहा कि सदा सत्य बोलो ।

Ans [2]

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44. किस वाक्य में 'संकेतार्थ वृत्ति' का प्रयोग हुआ है ?

- (1) ईश्वर सबका भला करे ।
- (2) यदि तुम पढ़ते तो पास हो जाते ।
- (3) सदैव सच बोली ।
- (4) उसने अपना कार्य कर लिया है।

Ans [2]

45. "सूर्य पूर्व दिशा में उदय होता है ।" व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से इस वाक्य में 'उद्देश्य' है

- (1) सूर्य
- (2) पूर्व
- (3) दिशा
- (4) उदय

Ans [1]

46. निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध वाक्य है :

- (1) पानी पीकर जात पूछना निरर्थक है ।
- (2) कुसंगति के कारण उसके तन पर कालिख पुत गई ।
- (3) तेरी बातें सुनते-सुनते मेरे कान पक गए ।
- (4) प्रधानमंत्री ने देश का तूफानी दौरा किया ।

Ans [2]

47. इनमें से कौन सा वाक्य शुद्ध है ?

- (1) भीतर प्रवेश करना निषिद्ध है ।
- (2) सर्वत्र आधुनिकीकरण करना ठीक नहीं ।
- (3) मैंने तुम्हारी बहुत प्रतीक्षा देखी ।
- (4) यह आप पर निर्भर है ।

Ans [4]

48. किस वाक्य में वचन संबंधी अशुद्धि है ?

- (1) अभी दस बजे हैं ।
- (2) उसकी भुजाएँ घुटनों तक लंबी हैं।
- (3) मैंने अनेकों पुस्तकें पढ़ी हैं ।
- (4) ये मेरे ही हस्ताक्षर हैं ।

Ans [3]

49. वाक्य-रचना के विषय में कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है ?

- (1) साधारण / सामान्य वाक्यों में कर्ता + कर्म + क्रिया का क्रम होता है ।
- (2) पूर्वकालिक क्रिया मुख्य क्रिया से पहले आती है ।
- (3) द्विकर्मक क्रिया वाले वाक्यों में मुख्य कर्म पहले तथा गौण कर्म बाद में आता है ।
- (4) मिश्र वाक्य की संरचना में प्रधान उप- वाक्य प्रायः आश्रित उपवाक्य के पहले आता है ।

Ans [3]

50. कौन सा वाक्य शुद्ध है ?

- (1) नौजवान युवकों को आगे आना चाहिए ।
- (2) इसके बाद फिर क्या हुआ ?
- (3) देश भर में यह बात फैल गई ।
- (4) यह कैसे संभव हो सकता है ?

Ans [3]

51. किस वाक्य में उपयुक्त 'विराम चिह्न' का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?

- (1) तुम कहाँ रहते हो ?
- (2) 'रामचरितमानस' के रचयिता तुलसीदास हैं ।
- (3) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' ओज के कवि हैं ।
- (4) उसने कहा, मैं तुम्हें नहीं जानता ।

Ans [4]

52. लिखते समय बीच में कोई शब्द / वाक्यांश छूट जाता है तो उस स्थान पर कौन सा विराम चिह्न लगाकर उसे लिख दिया जाता है ?

- (1) विवरण
- (2) हंसपद
- (3) योजक
- (4) कोष्ठक

Ans [2]

53. हर्ष, शोक, घृणा आदि भावों को सूचित करने वाले शब्दों या वाक्यों के अंत में किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

- (1) प्रश्नसूचक
- (2) संक्षेपण
- (3) विस्मयसूचक
- (4) निर्देशक

Ans [3]

54. निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध वाक्य है :

- (1) बच्चे को धोकर फल खिलाओ ।
- (2) यहाँ पर गाय का शुद्ध दूध मिलता है ।
- (3) तुम वास्तव में चतुर हो ।
- (4) मैं आपको कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Ans [1]

55. 'टेढ़ी उँगली से घी निकालना' मुहावरे का उपयुक्त अर्थ है

- (1) कठिन परिश्रम करना
- (2) क्रोध भड़काना
- (3) चालबाजी से या बलपूर्वक काम निकालना
- (4) वश में करना

Ans [3]

56. 'एक स्थान पर स्थिर न रहना' अर्थ को व्यंजित करने वाला मुहावरा है

- (1) धरती पर पाँव न पड़ना
- (2) पाँव उखड़ना
- (3) पाँव के नीचे से जमीन खिसकना
- (4) पाँव में शनीचर होना

Ans [4]

57. "अमरदीप ने कारखाना खोला तो मित्रों ने आने वाली परेशानियाँ गिनाई, तब उसने कहा कि । रिक्त स्थान में उपयुक्त लोकोक्ति होगी

- (1) खिसियानी बिल्ली खंभा नोचे
- (2) ओखली में सिर दिया तो मूसलों से क्या डर
- (3) जाको राखे साइयाँ मार न सकिहैं कोय
- (4) पर उपदेश कुशल बहुतेरे

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Ans [2]

58. कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित नहीं है ?

- (1) हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या = स्पष्ट को प्रमाण की जरूरत नहीं ।
- (2) सावन हरे न भादों सूखे = हमेशा एक-सा रहना ।
- (3) नीम हकीम खतरे जान = अधूरा ज्ञान हानिकारक होता है ।
- (4) चोर के घर मोर = अपराधी सदैव चिंतित रहता है ।

Ans [4]

59. "ऊँचे पद पर बैठे व्यक्ति को.....नहीं होना चाहिए ।" इस वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान में उपयुक्त मुहावरा होगा

- (1) कान का कच्चा
- (2) सोने में सुहागा
- (3) किताबी कीड़ा
- (4) बात का धनी

Ans [1]

60. इनमें से कौन सा शब्द 'MANIPULATION' का हिंदी पारिभाषिक नहीं है ?

- (1) हस्तकौशल
- (2) जोड़-तोड़
- (3) प्रकलन
- (4) अतिशयता

Ans [4]

61. 'Ex-PARTE JUDGEMENT' का हिंदी पारिभाषिक है

- (1) एकपक्षीय निर्णय
- (2) अन्यपक्षीय निर्णय
- (3) उभयपक्षीय निर्णय
- (4) बहुपक्षीय निर्णय

Ans [1]

62. कौन सा विकल्प सुमेलित नहीं है ?

- (1) Juvenile Delinquency = किशोर वृत्ति
- (2) Moral Turpitude = नैतिक अधमता
- (3) Sanctions = अनुशास्ति
- (4) Obligatory = बाध्यकर

Ans [1]

63. कौन सा विकल्प असुमेलित है ?

- (1) Quorum = गणपूर्ति
- (2) Hypothecation = परिकल्पना
- (3) In Camera = बंद कमरे में
- (4) Deed = विलेख

Ans [2]

64. 'PERJURY' का हिंदी पारिभाषिक है

- (1) सच्ची गवाही
- (2) शपथभंग
- (3) विधिक निर्णय
- (4) अभिसाक्ष्य

Ans [2]

65. किस शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद सही नहीं है ?

- (1) वाङ्मय = वाक् + मय
- (2) सदानंद सदा = आनंद
- (3) सच्छास्त्र = सत् + शास्त्र
- (4) रामायण = राम + अयन

Ans [2]

66. किस शब्द का संधि-विच्छेद सही है ?

- (1) अभीष्ट = अभी + इष्ट
- (2) तल्लीन = तम् + लीन
- (3) इत्यादि = इत्य + आदि
- (4) आच्छादन = आ + छादन

Ans [4]

67. कौन सा सामासिक पद अव्ययीभाव समास का उदाहरण है ?

- (1) यावज्जीवन
- (2) कामचोर
- (3) आपबीती
- (4) शक्तिहीन

Ans [1]

68. द्वंद्व समास से संबंधित पद है

- (1) बीचोंबीच
- (2) अनचाहा
- (3) इकतीस
- (4) यथाशीघ्र

Ans [3]

69. किस सामासिक पद का विग्रह सही नहीं है ?

- (1) आशातीत = आशा को अतीत करके
- (2) त्रिभुवन = तीनों भुवनों का समाहार
- (3) दहीबड़ा = दही और बड़ा
- (4) चंद्रमुख = चंद्र सरीखा मुख

Ans [3]

70. किस विकल्प में गलत संधि हुई है ?

- (1) पितृ + अनुमति = पित्रनुमति
- (2) सु + आगत = स्वागत
- (3) सप्त + ऋषि = सप्तर्षि
- (4) मही + इंद्र = महेन्द्र

Ans [4]

71. किस शब्द में सबसे कम उपसर्ग प्रयुक्त हुए हैं ?

- (1) प्रत्युपकार
- (2) अवलोकन
- (3) अभ्यागत
- (4) अव्यवस्थित

Ans [2]

72. 'इयल' प्रत्यय से रहित शब्द है

- (1) नारियल

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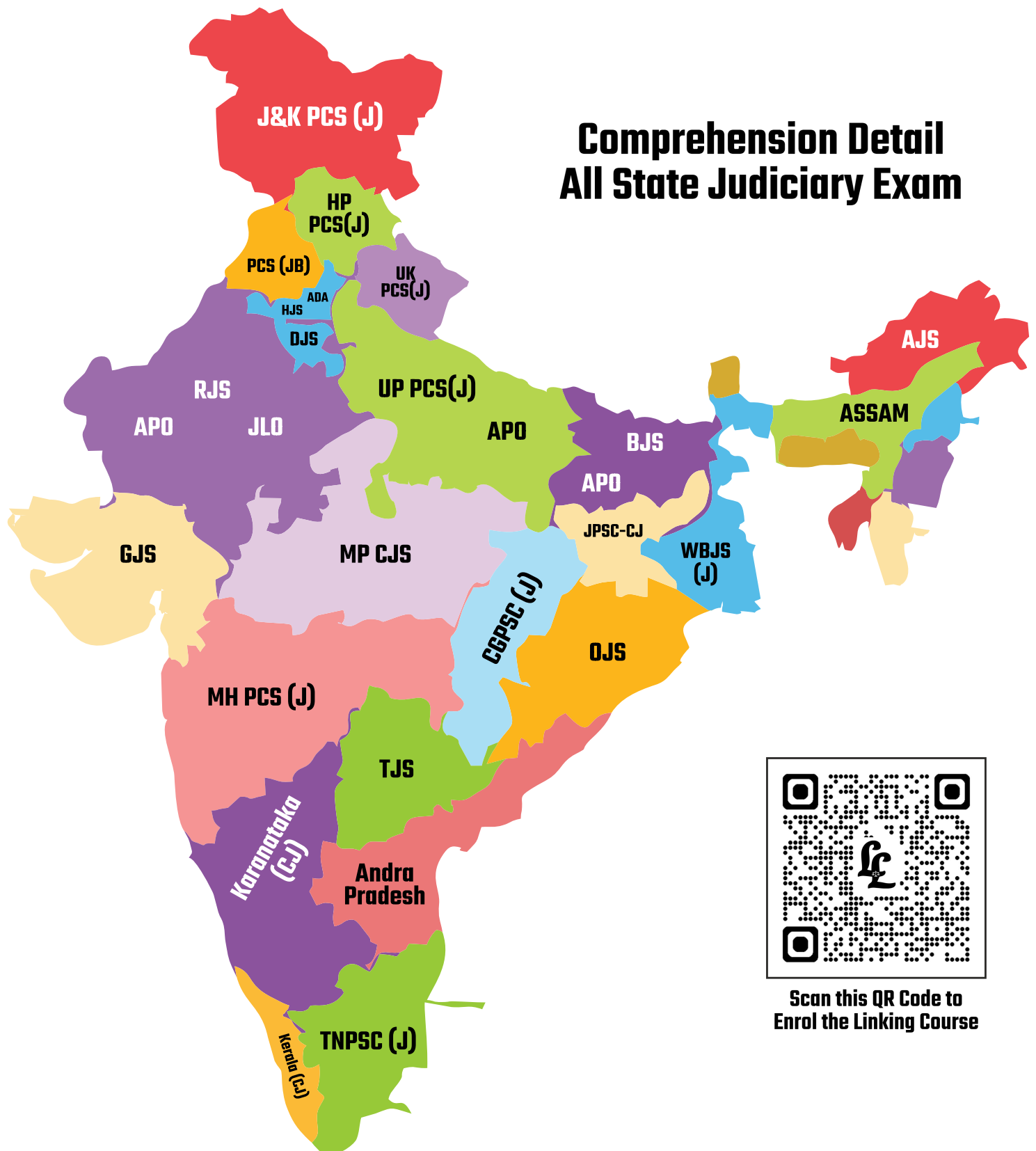


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- (2) अड़ियल  
(3) सड़ियल  
(4) मरियल

Ans [1]

73. किस शब्द में 'दान' प्रत्यय नहीं है ?

- (1) इत्रदान  
(2) कलमदान  
(3) पीकदान  
(4) रक्तदान

Ans [4]

74. किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द तत्सम हैं ?

- (1) चीतल, शीतल  
(2) अग्नि, वायु  
(3) मुख, कान  
(4) दिन, रात

Ans [2]

75. निम्नलिखित में उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है :

- (1) आरंभ  
(2) आकार  
(3) आधुनिक  
(4) आकर्षण

Ans [3]

**Direction: Choose the grammatically correct and meaningful option to complete the following sentences.**

76. The hall is almost full, there is.....room left for those arriving now.

- (1) few  
(2) a few  
(3) no any  
(4) little

Ans [4]

77. .... exhibition closed a month ago.

- (1) That  
(2) Those  
(3) All  
(4) These

Ans [1]

78. I have tried both the numbers, but..... of them is working.

- (1) any  
(2) every  
(3) neither  
(4) both

Ans [3]

79. ....of us wanted to walk that far in the hot Sun.

- (1) Nobody  
(2) None  
(3) Anybody  
(4) Every

Ans [2]

80. We believed.....half of his story.

- (1) only  
(2) little  
(3) much  
(4) most

Ans [1]

81. It's always been.....of my ambitions to travel.

- (1) one  
(2) much  
(3) some  
(4) few

Ans [1]

82. It seems that she hasn't..... idea about this place.

- (1) little  
(2) some  
(3) any  
(4) none

Ans [3]

83. ....we planned seems to be unacceptable to the others.

- (1) Somethings  
(2) Anythings  
(3) Everything  
(4) Nothings

Ans [3]

84. Digital technology has..... fundamental changes in the way we communicate.

- (1) brought up  
(2) brought about  
(3) brought in  
(4) brought by

Ans [2]





85. How did you.....this book, it has been out of print for a long time?

- (1) come up  
(2) come to  
(3) come round  
(4) come by

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86. After a week's chase the culprits. finally

- (1) gave in
- (2) gave away
- (3) gave over
- (4) gave to

Ans [4]

87. The circulars for the next meeting have been.....well in advance.

- (1) sent for
- (2) sent down
- (3) sent up
- (4) sent out

Ans [1]

88. I have ..... good friends and we meet quite often.

- (1) the few
- (2) a few
- (3) a little
- (4) not much

Ans [4]

Ans [2]

89. Everyone..... from signing the deal when they heard the terms and conditions.

- (1) backed away
- (2) turned down
- (3) called off
- (4) broke off

Ans [1]

90. I hope we don't.....bad weather or the game will be spoiled.

- (1) look into
- (2) come into
- (3) fall into
- (4) run into

Ans [4]

91. He promised to stand by me.....

- (1) through black and white
- (2) through thick and thin
- (3) through ducks and drakes
- (4) through hand and mouth

Ans [2]

92. Your success in this examination is but a.....for your future plans.

- (1) writing on the wall
- (2) herculean task

- (3) stepping stone
- (4) fish to fry

Ans [3]

93. It is very difficult to..... with a single income.

- (1) make both ends meet
- (2) hit the nail on the head
- (3) live from hand to mouth
- (4) see eye to eye

Ans [1]

94. The government has promised to the loans for farmers.

- (1) back off
- (2) write off
- (3) wear off
- (4) break off

Ans [2]

95. I ..... go out tonight, but I am not very keen.

- (1) shan't
- (2) mayn't
- (3) could
- (4) needn't

Ans [3]

96. ....the news be true?

- (1) May
- (2) Ought
- (3) Can
- (4) Need

Ans [3]

97. There is a possibility that he emigrate soon.

- (1) ought
- (2) need
- (3) must to
- (4) could

Ans [4]

98. The police.....be looking for someone as they are stopping all cars.

- (1) must
- (2) won't
- (3) used to
- (4) wouldn't

Ans [1]

99. You..... know the address, you've been living here for a while.

- (1) could
- (2) should

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- (3) will not  
(4) ought

Ans [2]

100. Do you really think he..... be able to help us?

- (1) can  
(2) must  
(3) ought  
(4) will

Ans [4]

101. He doesn't.....go against the court verdict.

- (1) can  
(2) shall  
(3) will  
(4) dare

Ans [4]

102. Do not consider life to be a one has to work hard to earn one's rest.

- (1) hard nut to crack.  
(2) bolt from the blue  
(3) bed of roses  
(4) gift of the gab

Ans [3]

103. She can never keep a secret, she..... tell everyone soon.

- (1) would be  
(2) will  
(3) needs  
(4) used to

Ans [2]

104. When he was a child, he.....weep for hours to get what he wanted.

- (1) would  
(2) used  
(3) must  
(4) shall

Ans [1]

105. You.....take rest for a few days after this illness.

- (1) would  
(2) should  
(3) need  
(4) ought

Ans [2]

106. There is very low visibility at the airport..... the plane has been diverted.

- (1) otherwise  
(2) when  
(3) while

- (4) therefore

Ans [4]

107. The days are getting shorter.....December is just round the corner.

- (1) so that  
(2) as  
(3) although  
(4) nevertheless

Ans [2]

108. She has three brothers all of..... are unmarried.

- (1) which  
(2) that  
(3) whom  
(4) who

Ans [3]

109. Nations.....solve their disputes through peaceful means.

- (1) need  
(2) should  
(3) ought  
(4) used

Ans [2]

110. She washed the dishes.....then dried them.

- (1) but  
(2) so  
(3) since  
(4) and

Ans [4]

111. ....hard he may try, he cannot please all.

- (1) Whatever  
(2) Moreover  
(3) Although  
(4) However

Ans [4]

112. ....he was getting late he stopped to offer her a lift.

- (1) However  
(2) Though  
(3) Besides  
(4) Moreover

Ans [2]





113. They wanted to know .....it happened.

- (1) how  
(2) what  
(3) whom

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(4) which

Ans [1]

114. If I had wings, I.....fly.

- (1) will
- (2) would
- (3) would have
- (4) would been

Ans [2]

115. .... the severe weather conditions everyone goes to work.

- (1) Although
- (2) Unless
- (3) Despite
- (4) Because

Ans [3]

116. Some people waste food..... others haven't enough to eat.

- (1) since
- (2) hence
- (3) because
- (4) while

Ans [4]

117. We were given a lot of information.....was useless.

- (1) who
- (2) which
- (3) what
- (4) whose

Ans [2]

118. We can't understand why he.....so stubborn.

- (1) being
- (2) have been
- (3) is being
- (4) has being

Ans [3]

119. We were very tired, so we..... the party early.

- (1) leaved
- (2) left
- (3) did left
- (4) had leaved

Ans [2]

120. Have you ever..... a horse ?

- (1) rode
- (2) ride
- (3) ridid

(4) ridden

Ans [4]

121. Drugs.....a major problem among youth everywhere.

- (1) are become
- (2) becoming
- (3) have become
- (4) are being

Ans [3]

122. We..... for half an hour when it started to rain.

- (1) had been playing
- (2) just playing
- (3) been playing
- (4) had been played

Ans [1]

123. The population of the world..... tremendously in the last decade.

- (1) increasing
- (2) has increased
- (3) will increased
- (4) be increased

Ans [2]

124. Don't get worried if I..... late getting back home tonight.

- (1) were
- (2) becoming
- (3) am
- (4) to be

Ans [3]

125. How often..... you..... to movies?

- (1) do, goes
- (2) does, go
- (3) do, goed
- (4) do, go

Ans [4]

126. The gardener..... new plants for the coming season.

- (1) is sowing
- (2) been sowing
- (3) has sowing
- (4) sowing

Ans [1]

127. I have not..... my application yet.

- (1) send
- (2) sent
- (3) sendd

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(4) to sent

Ans [2]

128. I would like to know....games you are interested in.

- (1) no article
- (2) every
- (3) each
- (4) the

Ans [4]

129. ....train we were travelling by has been delayed.

- (1) No article
- (3) Some
- (2) Only
- (4) The

Ans [4]

130. We.....live in our ancestral village till last year.

- (1) were
- (2) had been
- (3) used to
- (4) have been

Ans [3]

**Direction:** Choose the correct option to transform the given sentence as asked / directed in the brackets.

131. You will be met at the station. (Choose the Active)

- (1) Someone will meet you at the station.
- (2) Station where someone meets you.
- (3) You will be met at the station.
- (4) Someone meets you at the station.

Ans [1]

132. We must give him an explanation. (Change of Passive)

- (1) He must given an explanation by us.
- (2) He must be given an explanations by us.
- (3) He must have given an explanation to us.
- (4) An explanation must be given to him by us.

Ans [4]

133. The organizers did not expect him to win. (Choose the Passive)

- (1) He was not expected to won by the organizers.
- (2) It was not expected of him to win.
- (3) He did not expect to win by the organizers.
- (4) It was not expected that he would win.

Ans [\*]

134. How do some people learn languages so quickly? (Change to Passive)

- (1) How are languages learned so quickly by some people?
- (2) How did some people learnt languages quickly?
- (3) How are some people being learning languages so quickly?
- (4) How quickly are languages learn by some people?

Ans [1]

135. The letter might have been sent to the wrong address. (Change to Active)

- (1) The letter wrongly addressed.
- (2) The letter has gone to the wrong address.
- (3) Someone might have sent the letter to the wrong address.
- (4) Someone might send the letter addressed wrongly.

Ans [3]

136. I wasn't given the information I needed. (Change to Active)

- (1) They didn't give me the information I needed.
- (2) I needed information not given.
- (3) They wasn't given me the information I needed.
- (4) The information needed I wasn't given.

Ans [1]

137. They let us go without a question. (Passive Change)

- (1) We were let (to) go without a question.
- (2) We were letted to go without a question.
- (3) We were gone without a question.
- (4) We were gone to question them.

Ans [1]

138. "Will you be quiet!" he said (Indirect Change)

- (1) He ordered to me I will be quiet.
- (2) He ordered us to be quiet!
- (3) He asked us if were going to quiet.
- (4) He questioned out being quiet.

Ans [\*]

139. I warned her not to stay out late. (Direct Change)

- (1) "Don't stay out late !" I said.
- (2) "Don't stayed out late !" I told.
- (3) Warned I her, "Not stay out late!"
- (4) "No, you are not staying late!" I warning her.

Ans [1]

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**140. The tourist said, "Can you please direct me to the station? (Change to Indirect)**

- (1) The tourist asked to me to directed him to the station.
- (2) The tourist asked politely if I could direct him to the station.
- (3) The tourist requested whether to direct him to the station.
- (4) The tourist said me to direct him where the station.

**Ans [2]**

**141. He wished me luck. (Direct Narration)**

- (1) He said to me, "You are lucky!"
- (2) He told me, "May you be good. luck !"
- (3) He said, "Good Luck!"
- (4) He exclaimed, "You are lucky!"

**Ans [3]**

**142. "Would you mind waiting for just a few minutes ?" he said. (Indirect)**

- (1) He asked if you minded waiting for just a few minutes.
- (2) He asked whether you will be waiting for just a few minutes.
- (3) He asked if I would mind waiting for just a few minutes.
- (4) He said me politely to just wait few minutes more.

**Ans [3]**

**143. He said that he was trying to get a taxi for the past one hour. (Direct Narration)**

- (1) He said, "I'm trying to get a taxi for the past one hour."
- (2) He regretted to me, "I'm not getting a taxi for the past one hour".
- (3) He was saying, "I was trying to get taxi for the past one hour."
- (4) He said, "I have been trying to get a taxi since for one hour."

**Ans [1]**

**144. The teacher said, "You ought to read. the instructions carefully."**

- (1) The teacher said us to read the instructions carefully.
- (2) The teacher told to us you must read the instructions carefully.
- (3) The teacher said we should to read the instructions carefully..
- (4) The teacher advised us to read the instructions carefully.

**Ans [4]**

**145. "May you remain healthy !" he said. (Indirect)**

- (1) He wished me to remaining healthy.
- (2) He wished that I may remain healthy.
- (3) He wished to med to remained. healthy.
- (4) He wished you may remain healthy.

**Ans [2]**

**146. "Let us walk ahead of them," he said. (Indirect)**

- (1) He suggested that we walk ahead of them.
- (2) He suggested that we aheaded them.
- (3) He offered to me to ahead walk of them.
- (4) He offered to walk heading them.

**Ans [1]**

**147. "Please keep me informed of the latest developments." (Indirect)**

- (1) He requested me to kept him. informed of the latest developments.
- (2) He asked to me to please inform him of the latest developments.
- (3) He requested to be kept informed what the latest developments were.
- (4) He requested me to keep him informed of the latest developments.

**Ans [4]**

**148. The doctor has advised me to take complete rest. (Change to Passive)**

- (1) I have been advised to take complete rest by the doctor.
- (2) Complete rest has been advised to take by me.
- (3) To take complete rest is the advise to me by doctor.
- (4) Advise has been given to rested. by the doctor.

**Ans [1]**

**149. Even the most difficult of tasks can be solved by hard work and patience. (Choose the Correct Active)**





- (1) Hard work and patience can solve even the most difficult of tasks.
- (2) Tasks of great difficulty can solve even hard word and patience.
- (3) Hard work and patience could have solve tasks of great difficulty.
- (4) Hard work and patience are being solved with tasks of great difficulty.

**Ans [1]**

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150. Our hosts treated us very politely. (Change to passive)

- (1) Very politely were we hosted by our treats.
- (2) We were treated very politely by our hosts.
- (3) We had been treated very politely by our hosts.
- (4) We were being treating very politely by our hosts.

Ans [2]



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