



B.Sc./B.Com. (Part-I) Examination, 2022
(Common for Science and Commerce)
(Compulsory Paper)
GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration of Examination: 90 Minutes

Max. Marks: 50

परीक्षा की अवधि: 90 मिनट

पूर्णांक: 50

Instructions to the Candidates:

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश:-

Attempt 50 questions. 50 questions x 1 mark.

- I. **Comprehension and Vocabulary :**
- A. **Question based on content from the prescribed text :-**
Choose the Correct Option :
1. Rama Rao in the story "Out of Business" came across a journal in the Jubilee Reading Room. The Journal was called:
(A) The Business man
(B) The Captain
(C) The Profit
(D) The Leader
2. Rama Rao in the story "Out of Business" searched for an employment because:
(A) He wanted a promotion.
(B) The boss in his earlier company troubled him.
(C) He had just lost his lucrative business.
(D) He wanted to compete with his brother.
3. The Andamans are also called:
(A) Club
(B) Settlements
(C) Kalapani
(D) Concentration Camps
4. Where did Grymsdyke study:
(A) St. Lawrence Medical College
(B) St. Swithin's Hospital Medical College
(C) St. Stephen's Medical College
(D) St. Stevenson's Medical College.
5. Gandhiji met Parsi Rustomji in:
(A) America
(B) South Africa
(C) England
(D) South Korea
6. Rustomji imported goods from:
(A) Gujrat
(B) South Africa
(C) England
(D) Bombay and Calcutta
7. The writer of the story "Old Man at the Bridge" is:
(A) Verrier Alwin
(B) Eric Duffey
(C) Ernest Hemingway
(D) R.K. Narayan
8. Why did the grandfather shoot one of the policemen:
(A) He thought that they were the enemies.
(B) He thought that they were the thieves.
(C) He thought that they were the deserters from Meade's army.
(D) None of the above.
9. Where was Ronald Ross born ?
(A) Alaska
(B) Allahabad
(C) Almora
(D) Agra
10. Who wrote "Prankster of the Sea"?
(A) Jack Denton Scott
(B) Eric Duffey
(C) Ernest Hemingway
(D) James Thurber
- B. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: (Questions: 11 - 30)**
An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great



as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Whole buildings collapse. Dams burst. Bridges fall. Gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the 'quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valleys. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past. In the year 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal--the city destroyed entirely, and 450 killed. 1970: Peru--50,000 killed. In 1968, an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part of the world, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful 'quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved above 80 feet farther west, into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that faces the scientists. They are dealing with forces so immensely powerful that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where earthquake will strike, and work from there. But first- just what is an earthquake? And what causes it'? In the early history of the earth, when it was cooling down, the rocks deep in the earth's crust created huge 'islands' which floated on the softer and hotter rocks below.... rather like wood floats on water. Slowly, these islands drifted apart to make the land- masses we know today as continents. But even now these 'islands' are not stable, and are still drifting very, very slowly. It is these imperceptible movements which create stress, in the rock, many miles below the surface. Even so often, one of these stresses will break and on the surface the deep underground movement is felt as an earthquake There are three large regions in the world where earthquakes are most likely to happen. Scientists call them earthquake zones.

- ✓ 11. What happens when the earthquake strikes the sea?
 - (A) Huge tidal waves sweep inland.
 - (B) Huge tidal waves recede to the sea-shore.
 - (C) Waves do not strike against the sea-shore.
 - (D) Huge tidal waves do not sweep inland.
- ✓ 12. The continents were created when
 - (A) Land masses drifted apart.
 - (B) Earthquake occurred.
 - (C) There was an explosion
 - (D) None of the above.
- ✓ 13. "These 'islands' are not stable" means-
 - (A) Islands are moving.
 - (B) Islands are not moving.
 - (C) Islands are unchanging
 - (D) Islands are not sinking.
- ✓ 14. The regions in the world where earthquakes are most likely to happen, are called:
 - (A) Earthquake regions
 - (B) Earthquake Zones
 - (C) Stormy Oceans
 - (D) None of the above
- ✓ 15. Lisbon is the capital of
 - (A) Peru
 - (B) Portugal
 - (C) Alaska
 - (D) Brazil
- ✓ 16. "As this is a relatively unpopulated part of the world, only a few people were killed." The word "this" here refers to:
 - (A) Lisbon
 - (B) Pacific Ocean
 - (C) Peru
 - (D) Alaska
- ✓ 17. Earthquake occurs:
 - (A) When buildings collapse.
 - (B) When bridges fall.
 - (C) Stresses below the surface of the earth break.
 - (D) None of the above.
- ✓ 18. When earthquake struck Alaska,
 - (A) The whole of the state moved above 80 feet farther west, into the Pacific Ocean Huge tidal waves sweep inland.
 - (B) The whole of the state moved above 80 feet farther east, into the Pacific Ocean.



- (C) The whole of the state remained unaffected.
- (D) None of the above.
19. Which one of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) In the year 1758: Lisbon, capital of Portugal--the city destroyed entirely.
- (B) There are five large regions in the world where earthquakes are most likely to happen.
- (C) Earthquake strikes giving a warning.
- (D) If the earthquake strikes in mountain regions, avalanches do not roar down into the valleys.
20. The phrase "Gaping Crevices" denotes:
- (A) Water bodies
- (B) Land mass
- (C) Wide openings
- (D) Stormy Waves
21. The word 'Imperceptible' in the passage means:
- (A) Huge
- (B) Real
- (C) Mysterious
- (D) Unnoticeable
22. The word 'Primitive' in the passage means:
- (A) Urban
- (B) Of modern times
- (C) Of very old times
- (D) Industrialized
23. The sentence 'Railways are wrecked' in the passage means:
- (A) Railways are constructed.
- (B) Railways are damaged.
- (C) Railways are welcomed
- (D) Railways are repaired.
24. Pick one word from the passage which means 'Shocks of earthquake':
- (A) Islands
- (B) Tremors
- (C) Dams
- (D) Waves
25. An 'avalanche' is -
- (A) Wind
- (B) Noise
- (C) A large mass of snow sliding down a mountain.
- (D) None of the above.
26. The scientists who study the solid, liquid and gaseous matter that constitutes earth are called (in the passage).
- (A) Geologists
- (B) Zoologists.
- (C) Geographers
- (D) None of the above
27. The word 'estimate' in the passage means:
- (A) Comment
- (B) Guess
- (C) Write
- (D) Announce
28. The earthquake causes:
- (A) Damage to dams
- (B) Damage to life
- (C) Damage to railways
- (D) All of the above
29. The stress is created in the rocks by:
- (A) The rising of tidal waves
- (B) The huge buildings
- (C) The drifting of islands
- (D) None of the above
30. Pick the word from the passage which is the antonym of "Modern":
- (A) Current
- (B) Tidal
- (C) Primitive
- (D) Immense
- C. UNSEEN PASSAGE:**
- Read the following question carefully and choose the correct answers for the questions (Questions: 31-40)*
- It all began more than 5,000 years ago in Egypt. At that time ancient Egyptians wrote on materials made from the papyrus reed, a plant grown in the delta of the Nile. This 'plant paper' was made by laying strips of the stem tissue side by side. These were then stuck together with a crude kind of paste made from bread crumbs soaked in boiling water. Though papyrus travelled all over, it did not travel to Eastern Europe. Europeans had started using animal skins as their writing paper. This material was called parchment and although it was expensive, it had several advantages over the humble papyrus. First, the parchment could be folded over without it cracking



unlike papyrus, which had to be rolled up into a scroll, making it cumbersome for a reader to handle. Second, as both sides of the parchment could be used for writing, no space was wasted. The material we use for writing today was invented over a 1000 years earlier in China. A Chinese official named Tsai Loon made his paper in 105 A.D from a motley assortment of strange ingredients including mulberry and bamboo fibres, fishnets and rags. The Emperor Ho Ti was pleased with the invention. Tsai Loon was made an important man in his court. With success going to his head Loon got involved in illegal business. Unable to face public exposure he committed suicide. The Chinese jealously guarded the secret of paper making for more than 1,000 years. Unfortunately for the Chinese, the Moors learned it and it was brought to Spain and Sicily. From there it spread throughout Europe and by the 1200s paper mills had mushroomed in Italy and elsewhere. Paper got a big boost when Johannes Gutenberg, a German craftsman, invented the first practical mechanical printing press in 1455.

- 31. 'Paper' as we know it today was invented by
 - (A) the Egyptians
 - (B) the Moors
 - (C) the Chinese
 - (D) the Spanish
- 32. The material we use for writing today was first invented...
 - (A) about 2000 years ago.
 - (B) about 800 years ago.
 - (C) 5000 years ago.
 - (D) 1000 years ago.
- 33. Tsai Loon committed suicide because
 - (A) the secret of his invention was stolen
 - (B) he feared his illegal business activities would be exposed
 - (C) he couldn't guard the secret of paper
 - (D) None of the above.
- 34. Paper got a big boost when..
 - (A) Tsai Loon made his paper in 105 A.D
 - (B) Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press

- (C) Egyptians wrote on materials made from the papyrus reed.
- (D) None of the above.
- 35. The first among the Europeans to learn the art of paper-making were:
 - (A) The east Europeans
 - (B) The Italians
 - (C) The Spanish
 - (D) The Germans
- 36. "The Moors learned it...". What does the word "it" here refers to:
 - (A) Chinese business
 - (B) Papyrus
 - (C) Art of Printing
 - (D) Art of Paper-making
- 37. Which one of the following statements is FALSE?
 - (A) Egyptians wrote on materials made from the papyrus reed.
 - (B) The Emperor Ho Ti was displeased with the invention of paper.
 - (C) Papyrus did not travel to Eastern Europe.
 - (D) The parchment could be folded over without it cracking unlike papyrus
- 38. Choose a word in the passage that means the same as "a collection of different things":
 - (A) assortment
 - (B) crumbs
 - (C) parchment
 - (D) scroll
- 39. The word 'cumbersome' in the passage means:
 - (A) Beneficial
 - (B) Mysterious
 - (C) Burdensome
 - (D) Magnificent
- 40. The word 'mushrooming' in the passage means:
 - (A) Rapid growth
 - (B) Slow progress
 - (C) Poverty
 - (D) Industry



2. **Composition: (Questions: 41-44)**

Choose the correct option

41. Letters of invitation to family parties and birthday celebrations are called:

- (A) Indifferent
- (B) Formal
- (C) Personal
- (D) Special

42. Choose the correct complimentary closing for an official letter:

- (A) Your Truly
- (B) Your's Truly
- (C) Truly
- (D) Yours Truly

43. The essential features of a good paragraph are:

- (A) Unity
- (B) Logical sequence of thoughts
- (C) Variety in sentence construction
- (D) All of the above

44. Which one of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Precis is always written in the third person.
- (B) Precis is the reproduction of important sentences in the given passage.
- (C) The word -limit for the precis is the one-fourth of the original length of given passage.
- (D) The word -limit for the precis is the half of the original length of given passage.

3. **GRAMMAR:**

A. **ELEMENTS OF A SENTENCE:**

Choose the correct option (Questions: 45-50)

45. Which word is working as Subject in the following sentence:

My grandmother told me a story.

- (A) Grandmother
- (B) My grandmother
- (C) Story
- (D) My

46. Choose the word which is working as Indirect Object in the following sentence:

I have bought my sister a watch.

- (A) My (B) Watch
- (C) My sister (D) Sister

47. Choose the sentence which is framed on the following pattern: Subject + Verb + Subject Complement

- (A) She went to the market.
- (B) She met her friend.
- (C) She kept quiet.
- (D) None of the above.

48. Choose the pattern on which the following sentence is framed:

She went to the market.

- (A) Subject+ Verb+ Object.
- (B) Subject+ Verb+ Subject Complement
- (C) Subject+ Verb+ Adverbial
- (D) None of the above.

49. Choose the pattern on which the following sentence is framed: They painted the door white.

- (A) Subject+ Verb+ Direct Object + Indirect Object.
- (B) Subject+ Verb+ Object + Subject Complement
- (C) Subject+ Verb+ Object + Object Complement
- (D) Subject+ Verb+ Adverbial

50. Choose the word which is working as Subject in the following sentence: The singing of the birds delights us.

- (A) Birds
- (B) Singing
- (C) The singing of the birds
- (D) delight

B. **TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES:**

Choose the correct option: (Questions: 51-55)

51. Change the following sentence into Assertive Sentence: What a beautiful flower this is!

- (A) This is what a beautiful flower.
- (B) This is a very beautiful flower.
- (C) This is what a very beautiful flower.
- (D) This is one of the very beautiful flowers.

52. Change the following sentence into Interrogative Sentence: I can never forget your kindness.

- (A) Can I ever forgot your kindness?
- (B) Can I never forget your kindness?
- (C) Can I never forgot your kindness?
- (D) Can I ever forget your kindness?



53. Change the following sentence into Negative Sentence without changing the sense: She lived only for few years in this city.
- (A) She not living few years in this city.
 - (B) She not lived few years in this city.
 - (C) She did not live for many years in this city.
 - (D) She was not live many years in this city.

54. Change the following sentence into Assertive Sentence: How lovely the child is!
- (A) The child is very lovely
 - (B) The child is how lovely.
 - (C) The child is how very lovely.
 - (D) Very lovely is the child.

55. Change the following sentence into Negative Sentence without changing the sense: The old lady is too weak to walk.
- (A) The old lady cannot walk.
 - (B) The old lady is so weak that she cannot walk.
 - (C) The weak lady cannot walk.
 - (D) None of the above.

Choose the correct Passive voice transformation of the given sentences
(Question no. 56- 60):

56. They will inform the police.
- (A) The Police will have informed by them.
 - (B) The police will be informed by them.
 - (C) The police will inform them.
 - (D) The police will inform by them.

57. Has she completed her project ?
- (A) Has the project she completed?
 - (B) Has the project been completed by her?
 - (C) Has the project completed her?
 - (D) None of the above.

58. The old lady was selling the umbrellas.
- (A) The umbrellas selling the old lady.
 - (B) The umbrellas were sold by the old lady.
 - (C) The umbrellas were being sold by the old lady.
 - (D) The umbrellas were being selling by the old lady.

59. I can solve this problem.
- (A) This problem I solve.
 - (B) This problem can I solved.
 - (C) This problem can be solved by I.
 - (D) This problem can be solved by me.

60. She will help you.
- (A) You will be helped by her.
 - (B) You will help by her.
 - (C) You will have helped by her.
 - (D) None of the above.

Choose the option which is correct Indirect transformation of the given sentences
(Question no. 61- 65):

61. My friend asked me, "Have you submitted the final assignment?"
- (A) My friend asked me whether I had submitted the final assignment.
 - (B) My friend said whether I submitted the final assignment.
 - (C) My friend asked me that I submitted the final assignment.
 - (D) My friend asked whether I have submitted the final assignment.

62. He says, "I am ready."
- (A) He says that he is ready.
 - (B) He said that I was ready.
 - (C) He says that He will be ready.
 - (D) He says that I am ready.

63. The teacher said, "The earth revolves round the sun."
- (A) The teacher said that the earth revolved round the sun.
 - (B) The teacher said that the earth has revolved round the sun.
 - (C) The teacher said that the earth revolves round the sun.
 - (D) The teacher said that the earth had revolved round the sun.

64. The students said, "We cannot solve the puzzle."
- (A) The students said that they cannot solve the puzzle.
 - (B) The students said that we cannot solve the puzzle.
 - (C) The students said that they could not solve the puzzle.
 - (D) The students asked that they cannot solve the puzzle.



65. He said to me, "What are you doing?"
(A) He said to me what you are doing.
(B) He asked me what I am doing.
(C) He asked me what I was doing.
(D) He asked to me what I was doing.

C. MODALS: - (Questions:66-70)

Choose the correct modal auxiliaries suitable to the meaning indicated in the brackets:

66. The players ... obey their captain if they want to win the match. (suggestion)
(A) can
(B) need
(C) should
(D) None of the above
67. She thinks she do it. (present ability)
(A) can
(B) could
(C) would
(D) should
68. Weto obey our elders. (moral duty)
(A) should
(B) need
(C) ought
(D) must
69.he live long! (wish)
(A) Can
(B) Must
(C) May
(D) Must be
70. If you win the contest, I.... present a laptop to you. (promise)
(A) need
(B) should
(C) will
(D) may

D. TENSE USAGE: -

(QUESTIONS:71-76)

Choose the correct form of verb (given in bracket) to fill in the blanks:

71. Water.... (boil) at 100° C.
(A) boiling
(B) boiled
(C) boils
(D) boil

72. Look! it (rain) now.
(A) rained
(B) raining
(C) is rains
(D) is raining
73. Work hard, one day you.....(get) success.
(A) is getting
(B) got
(C) will get
(D) get

74. She (learn) Urdu for five years.
(A) learning
(B) learn
(C) has been learning
(D) was learning

75. He(run) as fast as he could.
(A) run
(B) running
(C) ran
(D) none of the above

76. Time and tide(wait) for none.
(A) waited
(B) was waiting
(C) waiting
(D) wait

E. DETERMINERS: - (QUESTIONS:77-82)

Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:

77. The children are making noise.
(A) a (B) the
(C) very (D) None of the above
78. Honesty is best policy.
(A) a (B) the
(C) all (D) some
79. Sir C.V. Raman is called Newton of India.
(A) the (B) a
(C) whole (D) an.
80. May I ask you questions?
(A) the few (B) a few
(C) a (D) much
81. She was singing song which I love.
(A) a (B) the
(C) some (D) any
82. There are not books on the table.
(A) much (B) some
(C) any (D) a



F. PREPOSITIONS: - (QUESTIONS:83-88)

Choose the Correct option to fill in the blanks:

83. He ordered dinner.
(A) for (B) in
(C) No preposition (D) To
84. Open your bookpage 35.
(A) in (B) on
(C) at (D) No preposition
85. My friend livesAmritsar in Punjab.
(A) at (B) in
(C) into (D) No preposition
86. She is goinghome .
(A) at (B) to
(C) in (D) No preposition
87. Shri Lanka isthe south of India.
(A) in (B) to
(C) at (D) No preposition
88. The frog jumpedthe well.
(A) in (B) into
(C) to (D) No preposition

G. COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH:-

(Questions : 89-94)

Choose the sentence which has an no error :

89. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) Ram got passing marks.
(B) Ram got pass marks.
(C) Ram got passed marks.
(D) None of the above.
90. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) I asked a ticket.
(B) I asked to a ticket.
(C) I asked for a ticket.
(D) None of the above.
91. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) One of these candidates is sure to be selected.
(B) One of these candidates are sure to be selected.
(C) One of these candidates is sure to selected.
(D) One of these candidates is sure to select.
92. Choose the correct sentence:
(A) She is senior than me.
(B) She is senior from me.
(C) She is senior to me.
(D) None of the above.
93. Choose the correct sentence:

- (A) I reached at Delhi only this morning.
(B) I reached in Delhi only this morning.
(C) I reached to Delhi only this morning.
(D) I reached Delhi only this morning.

94. Choose the correct sentence:

- (A) He is my cousin
(B) He is my cousin brother.
(C) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
(D) None of the above.

H. PHRASAL VERBS: - (Questions:95-100)

Choose the correct phrasal verb to fill in the blanks:

95. The principal the prizes to the winners.
(A) gave in
(B) gave away
(C) gave into
(D) None of the above.
96. Our car when we were travelling to Delhi from Mathura.
(A) broke down
(B) broke into
(C) broke off
(D) break Up
97. Yesterday my motherher old friend in the market.
(A) came by
(B) came upon
(C) came across
(D) came about
98. The director has the meeting until further order.
(A) put off
(B) cut off
(C) carry out
(D) put Up
99. The younger sister the elder one.
(A) takes to
(B) takes after
(C) break down
(D) None of the above
100. The old man was..... his spectacles.
(A) looking out
(B) looking after
(C) looking for
(D) None of the above.