

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF GRADE-V OF MIZORAM FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS SERVICE (i.e. INSPECTOR) UNDER MIZORAM FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMER AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, MARCH, 2019

GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

All questions carry equal marks of 1 each.

Attempt all questions.

Directions (Questions 1 - 10) : Name the Part of Speech of the underlined words in the following sentences:

1. The sun gives us heat and light.
(a) adverb (b) conjunction
(c) interjection (d) verb
2. I am extremely excited for my trip to Greece.
(a) adjective (b) verb
(c) adverb (d) interjection
3. The group had breakfast at a café.
(a) noun (b) adverb
(c) pronoun (d) adjective
4. I am not strong enough to lift this heavy rucksack.
(a) adverb (b) noun
(c) adjective (d) pronoun
5. You have to believe in yourself to succeed.
(a) adjective (b) pronoun
(c) verb (d) preposition
6. He exercises regularly yet he is sick.
(a) preposition (b) conjunction
(c) adverb (d) pronoun
7. Expensive clothes are worn by celebrities.
(a) noun (b) verb
(c) adjective (d) adverb

8. The *innocence* of these children is often tainted.
(a) adjective (b) verb
(c) adverb (d) noun
9. Liana *can* sing very well.
(a) verb (b) adverb
(c) preposition (d) conjunction
10. I have sent *for* the maid.
(a) verb (b) preposition
(c) adjective (d) interrogation

Directions (Questions 11-20): Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs:

11. Thanga _____ living here for two years.
(a) is (b) have been
(c) has been (d) has
12. They _____ on the project at the moment.
(a) is working (b) working
(c) be working (d) are working
13. I never _____ Liana anymore.
(a) seen (b) see
(c) has seen (d) have seen
14. We _____ a lot of volunteer work.
(a) do (b) doing
(c) are do (d) does
15. His company is greatly _____ after.
(a) sought (b) seeking
(c) been seeking (d) has been seeking
16. When I saw the child, he _____.
(a) cried (b) was crying
(c) is crying (d) had cried
17. I _____ since morning for you.
(a) waited (b) had wait
(c) wait (d) have been waiting
18. I _____ to my native place a week ago.
(a) have went (b) will go
(c) went (d) am going
19. It was hard work carrying the bags. They _____ very heavy.
(a) were (b) will be
(c) are (d) was
20. How many eggs has your hen _____ today?
(a) lay (b) been laying
(c) laid (d) laying

Directions (Questions 21-30): Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions:

21. The sweets were divided _____ the two friends.
(a) for (b) between
(c) among
22. The girl was kissed _____ the boy.
(a) with (b) on
(c) by
23. They wrote a song _____ the poems.
(a) besides (b) along
(c) beside
24. Ravi will arrive _____ the airport in the evening.
(a) on (b) in
(c) at
25. Muani has been sick _____ Tuesday.
(a) on (b) since
(c) for
26. Thanga will work here _____ the evening.
(a) till (b) for
(c) in
27. He kicked the ball _____ the well.
(a) at (b) in
(c) into
28. The beggar walked _____ foot.
(a) on (b) by
(c) with
29. Lincoln was very fond _____ dancing.
(a) at (b) of
(c) with
30. I will remain true _____ my promises till I die.
(a) to (b) with
(c) of

Directions (Questions 31 - 40) : Name the Tense of the Verb of the following.

31. They will cry over the dead.
(a) Present Perfect Tense (b) Simple Past Tense
(c) Past Continuous Tense (d) Simple Future Tense
32. The students protested against the teachers.
(a) Simple Past Tense (b) Present Perfect Tense
(c) Past Perfect Tense (d) Future Perfect Tense

33. I love bread and butter.
(a) Present Continuous Tense (b) Simple Present Tense
(c) Past Continuous Tense (d) Simple Past Tense
34. The girl is crying piteously.
(a) Past Continuous Tense (b) Future Perfect Tense
(c) Present Continuous Tense (d) Present Perfect Tense
35. I have finished my work.
(a) Present Perfect Tense (b) Past Perfect Tense
(c) Future Perfect Tense (d) Simple Present Tense
36. I have been working on my computer for six hours.
(a) Present Continuous Tense (b) Present Perfect Continuous Tense
(c) Present Perfect Tense (d) Past Perfect Tense
37. She had not realized that the game was over.
(a) Present Perfect Tense (b) Present Indefinite Tense
(c) Past Perfect Tense (d) Past Indefinite Tense
38. He eats with his left hand.
(a) Simple Present Tense (b) Present Continuous Tense
(c) Present Perfect Tense (d) Future Indefinite Tense
39. The chief guest addressed the gathering.
(a) Present Continuous Tense (b) Simple Past Tense
(c) Past Continuous Tense (d) Simple Present Tense
40. They will have learnt their mistakes.
(a) Past Perfect Tense (b) Future Perfect Tense
(c) Present Perfect Tense (d) Future Indefinite Tense

Directions (Questions 41 - 45) : Transform the following sentences by changing the degrees of comparison of the adjectives.

41. Lead is heavier than any other metal.
(a) No other metal is heavy as lead. (b) No other metal is more heavy as lead.
(c) No other metal is as heavy as lead. (d) No metal is heavy to lead.
42. The pen is mightier than the sword.
(a) The sword is as mighty as the pen. (b) The sword is not as mighty as the pen.
(c) The sword is mightier than the pen. (d) The sword is mightiest than the pen.
43. Truthfulness is the greatest virtue.
(a) No other virtue is greater like truthfulness.
(b) No other virtue like truthfulness is great.
(c) No other virtue is greatest like truthfulness.
(d) No other virtue is as great as truthfulness.
44. Air is lighter than water.
(a) Water is as light as air. (b) Water is not as light as air.
(c) Water is not lightest as air. (d) Water is not light like air.

45. Apples are not as sweet as mangoes.
- (a) Mangoes are sweeter than apples. (b) Mangoes are sweetest than apples.
(c) Mangoes are sweeter like apples. (d) Apples are not sweetest like mangoes.

Directions (Questions 46 - 50) : Transform the following sentences as directed:

46. This medicine is cheap. (to negative)
- (a) This medicine is not cheap. (b) This medicine is not expensive.
(c) This medicine is not as expensive. (d) This medicine is not cheaper.
47. When can their glory fade? (to assertive)
- (a) Their glory can never fade. (b) Can their glory ever fade?
(c) Their glory is never faded. (d) Their glory is ever fading.
48. I was not sure of your success. (to affirmative)
- (a) I was sure of your success. (b) I wasn't sure you will succeed.
(c) Your success cannot be denied. (d) I was doubtful of your success.
49. He is not always wise. (to affirmative)
- (a) He is foolish. (b) He is mostly foolish than wise.
(c) He is sometimes foolish. (d) He is wiser than foolish.
50. Virtue is its own reward. (to interrogative)
- (a) Is not virtue a reward? (b) Is not reward a virtue?
(c) Is not virtue its own reward? (d) Is not virtue rewarded?

Directions (Questions 51 - 60) : Convert the given sentences as directed in the brackets:

51. He is rich, yet he is not happy. (to simple)
- (a) He is rich, not happy. (b) In spite of being rich, he is not happy.
(c) In spite of being happy, he is not rich. (d) He is not happy though he is rich.
52. Besides being beautiful, she is intelligent. (to compound)
- (a) She is beautiful, intelligent girl.
(b) She is beautiful and intelligent.
(c) She is not only beautiful but also intelligent.
(d) Thought beautiful, she is intelligent.
53. He fled for fear of being arrested. (to compound)
- (a) He feared that he would be arrested and fled.
(b) He fled as he feared being arrested.
(c) He is fleeing to not be arrested.
(d) He feared being arrested.
54. The old man sat in a corner and drank. (to simple)
- (a) The old man sat in a corner to drink. (b) The old man drank in a corner and sat.
(c) The old man sat and drank. (d) The old man sat in a corner, drinking.
55. Being ill, he didn't attend the party. (to compound)
- (a) He was too ill to attend the party. (b) He was ill and didn't attend the party.
(c) He did not attend the party as he was ill. (d) He attended the party ill.

56. Leprosy is curable and everybody knows this. (to complex)
- (a) Leprosy is curable.
 - (b) It is known that leprosy has been curable.
 - (c) Leprosy is now curable.
 - (d) Everybody knows that leprosy is curable.
57. If you buy two shirts you get one free. (to compound)
- (a) Buy two to get one free shirt.
 - (b) Buy two shirts for one free.
 - (c) Buy two shirts and get one free.
 - (d) To get one free shirt buy two.
58. Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. (to complex)
- (a) The boy woke up when he heard the noise.
 - (b) The boy heard the noise and woke up.
 - (c) The boy woke up to hear the noise.
 - (d) The boy heard the noise , woke up.
59. As he was deceived by his friends, he lost all hope. (to simple)
- (a) Being deceived by his friends made him lose hope.
 - (b) He lost hope because his friends deceived him.
 - (c) Deceived by his friends, he lost all hope.
 - (d) His friends made him lose hope.
60. Speak the truth or I will arrest you. (to complex)
- (a) I will arrest you, so please tell the truth.
 - (b) I will arrest you if you don't speak the truth.
 - (c) You will be arrested for not speaking the truth.
 - (d) Speak the truth unless you be arrested.

Directions (Questions 61 - 70) : Synthesize the sentences as directed in the brackets.

61. He deserved to succeed. He failed. (adverb or adverbial phrase)
- (a) He deserved to succeed but failed.
 - (b) He failed undeservedly.
 - (c) He deservedly should succeed but failed.
 - (d) He deserves to succeed and failed.
62. The proposal is quite unreasonable. It cannot be accepted. (to / too)
- (a) The proposal is to unreasonable too be accepted.
 - (b) The proposal too be accepted is to unreasonable.
 - (c) The proposal is too unreasonable to be accepted.
 - (d) To be accepted the proposal is too weak.
63. You wait long enough. You will get what you want. (use conjunction)
- (a) If you wait long enough, you will get what you want.
 - (b) You will get what you want for waiting long enough.
 - (c) You will get what you want after waiting.
 - (d) For waiting long enough, you will get what you want.

64. The mason was tired of work. He sat down to rest. (use a participle)
- (a) Tiredly, the mason sat down to rest.
 - (b) The mason sat down to rest as he was tired of working.
 - (c) Tired of work, the mason sat down to rest.
 - (d) The mason was tired of working and rested.
65. The minister does his work. He is very honest in his work. (use adverb/ adverbial phrase)
- (a) The minister is honest in his work.
 - (b) The minister does his work honestly.
 - (c) The minister's work is honest.
 - (d) Work of the minister is very honestly done.
66. I have a big family. I need a lot of money to support it. (use infinitive)
- (a) I need a lot of money supporting my family.
 - (b) I have a big family thus I need lots of money.
 - (c) I need money for support of my big family.
 - (d) I need a lot of money to support my big family.
67. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender. (use conjunction)
- (a) Do not be a borrower or a lender be.
 - (b) Neither a lender nor a borrower be.
 - (c) Do not be a lender as well as borrower.
 - (d) Neither a lender or a borrower be.
68. The manager appointed Zara. He will do the accounts. (use infinitive)
- (a) The manager has appointed Zara for doing the accounts.
 - (b) Zara was appointed to the manager for the accounts.
 - (c) To do the accounts, Zara was appointed by the manager.
 - (d) The manager appointed Zara to do the accounts.
69. The car was expensive. He could not afford it. (use absolute phrase)
- (a) He could not afford the car as it was expensive.
 - (b) The car being expensive, he could not afford it.
 - (c) The car was expensive thus he could not afford it.
 - (d) Expensive cars are not afforded by him.
70. The sun set. They had not reached their destination. (use adverb or adverbial phrase)
- (a) They had not reached their destination by sunset.
 - (b) When the sun set they had not reached their destination.
 - (c) They had not reached even when the sun set.
 - (d) They did not reach at sunset.

Directions (Questions 71 - 80) : Choose the correct meaning of the following idioms and phrases.

71. not playing with a full deck
- (a) an ex-magician
 - (b) lacks intelligence
 - (c) not fully awake
 - (d) a tired athlete
72. a steal
- (a) stolen goods
 - (b) a different situation
 - (c) a good deal
 - (d) a difficult situation

73. above the salt
(a) valuable (b) medieval times
(c) honorable (d) strong
74. at sixes and sevens
(a) state of confusion (b) in control
(c) very tired (d) close to death
75. Big Apple
(a) wealthy (b) expensive
(c) influential person (d) New York City
76. fifth wheel
(a) informative (b) ancient
(c) superfluous (d) a compliment
77. in a nut shell
(a) small (b) humble
(c) summary (d) in a bad physical condition
78. to shift gears
(a) to drive fast (b) to go to jail
(c) to suddenly change what you are doing (d) to be unconcerned
79. bitter pill to swallow
(a) to lose consciousness (b) something unpleasant to endure
(c) to be sickly all the time (d) something difficult to understand
80. stool pigeon
(a) a piece of furniture (b) an informer for the police
(c) a convict (d) a big bird

Directions (Questions 81 - 90) : Choose the correct Synonym for the following words.

81. Fervent
(a) Enthusiastic (b) Calm
(c) Fearful (d) Anxious
82. Dossier
(a) Cultivate (b) Sleepy
(c) File (d) Vanish
83. Panache
(a) Gentle (b) Stylish elegance
(c) Creepy (d) Truthful
84. August
(a) Common (b) Comical
(c) Dignified (d) Revengeful
85. Irrelevant
(a) Boring (b) Useless
(c) Commonplace (d) Inferior

- 86. Camouflage**
(a) Hasten (b) Soldier
(c) Conceal (d) Fade
- 87. Unorthodox**
(a) Religious (b) Familiar
(c) Void (d) Strange
- 88. Behest**
(a) Influence (b) Request
(c) Doubt (d) Promise
- 89. Antithesis**
(a) Authentic (b) Questionable
(c) Original Idea (d) Exact opposite
- 90. Paradigm**
(a) Remedy (b) Standard example
(c) Clear (d) Charitable

Directions (Questions 91 - 100) : Choose the correct word substitute from the given choices :

- 91. Idyllic**
(a) a lazy and charming person (b) charmingly simple and serene
(c) a person who has his head in the clouds (d) a lazy yet clever person.
- 92. Paraphernalia**
(a) a person who is always scared
(b) something mysterious and unclear
(c) equipment consisting of miscellaneous articles
(d) a valuable painting
- 93. Novice**
(a) a beginner at some activity requiring skill (b) a slight variation in meaning
(c) to describe something insignificant (d) brother or sister's daughter
- 94. Sycophant**
(a) exceeding what is sufficient (b) one who sucks up to others
(c) reserved in speech (d) ready at all times to fight.
- 95. Zenith**
(a) a gentle wind (b) name of a star
(c) strong and willful (d) the point of culmination
- 96. Nemesis**
(a) a worthy opponent (b) a decorated soldier
(c) an unconquerable arch enemy (d) a noteworthy incident
- 97. Embezzle**
(a) to misappropriate funds (b) to be unclear of choices
(c) to act ridiculous (d) to exceed one's budget

98. Hoi Polloi

- (a) to be lost and confused
- (b) to be dirty and untidy
- (c) a bitter exotic fruit
- (d) the common people

99. Referendum

- (a) a written testimonial
- (b) vote on political question by electorate
- (c) free from impurities
- (d) a compromise by two parties

100. Advocate

- (a) a person who pleads for a person, cause or idea
- (b) in an opposing direction
- (c) a person with principles
- (d) a person who speaks with authority

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