

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
FOREST RANGER UNDER ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS & CLIMATE CHANGE
DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, JUNE, 2024.

GENERAL ENGLISH - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

*All questions carry equal mark of 1 each.
Attempt all questions.*

Directions (Question Nos. 1 - 10) : Identify the Part of Speech of the underlined words.

1. How often does the postman deliver letters to your locality?
(a) Adverb (c) Verb
(b) Adjective (d) Conjunction
2. He fought with great courage but was ultimately defeated.
(a) Adjective (c) Verb
(b) Noun (d) Adverb
3. She is the bravest woman that I know.
(a) Noun (c) Adjective
(b) Adverb (d) Preposition
4. We had a rousing discussion about Football.
(a) Adjective (c) Adverb
(b) Noun (d) Preposition
5. He refused to acknowledge me when I saw him last night.
(a) Verb (c) Adverb
(b) Noun (d) Conjunction
6. I could not face him after what I had done.
(a) Verb (c) Noun
(b) Adjective (d) Pronoun
7. The burglar took slow, careful steps into the dark and gloomy room.
(a) Adverb (c) Verb
(b) Noun (d) Adjective
8. The burglar exited the house through the attic window.
(a) Adverb (c) Adjective
(b) Preposition (d) Conjunction
9. Although the class started late, she was still late for it.
(a) Interjection (c) Conjunction
(b) Preposition (d) Adjective
10. Alas! I have lost everything.
(a) Conjunction (c) Preposition
(b) Interjection (d) Verb



Directions (Question Nos. 11 - 20): Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in brackets.

11. I _____ (complete) the assignment I had been given.
 (a) complete (c) was completing
 (b) had completed (d) completes
12. She _____ (go) to work with me every day.
 (a) goes (c) went
 (b) go (d) has gone
13. He _____ (think) that he is so special, but he is not.
 (a) think (c) thinks
 (b) thought (d) is thinking
14. We _____ (contemplate) a trip to Delhi, but we had to cancel it.
 (a) contemplated (c) has contemplated
 (b) had been contemplating (d) are contemplating
15. I _____ (start) to think that you do not like me.
 (a) started (c) starts
 (b) start (d) am starting
16. She _____ (do) not think he deserves to be forgiven.
 (a) do (c) did
 (b) does (d) done
17. Jane and Mary _____ (visit) the graveyard each Saturday.
 (a) visits (c) visit
 (b) visited (d) visiting
18. I _____ (know) your father for a very long time, and he would have been proud of you.
 (a) know (c) knew
 (b) knows (d) have known
19. Hurry up, the game _____ (start) now.
 (a) starts (c) is starting
 (b) started (d) will start
20. We should always _____ (abide) by the rules of the school.
 (a) abide (c) abided
 (b) abides (d) abideth

Directions (Questions No. 21 - 25): Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate adjective or adverb.

21. She answered all of my questions _____.
 (a) superly (c) superbly
 (b) superbedly (d) superily
22. She fell asleep in class because she was _____.
 (a) broad (c) board
 (b) bored (d) brood



23. I have _____ objection to their marriage.
(a) no (c) non
(b) not (d) none
24. This dish is not _____.
(a) audible (c) edible
(b) legible (d) delible
25. He wishes _____ that he was still single.
(a) sometime (c) sometimes
(b) any time (d) anytimes

Directions (Question Nos. 26 - 35): Fill in the blanks with the appropriate conjunction or preposition.

26. He lives in the flat _____ mine.
(a) above (c) upon
(b) atop (d) over
27. The police promised to look _____ the matter of the theft.
(a) at (c) into
(b) for (d) onto
28. Walk fast, _____ you are late for school.
(a) hence (c) unless
(b) and (d) lest
29. He was lazy, _____ he failed to get a job.
(a) since (c) so long as
(b) hereby (d) therefore
30. He sat on the chair _____ to mine.
(a) beside (c) next
(b) aside (d) besides
31. He struggled _____ the crowd to reach the exit.
(a) through (c) throughout
(b) trough (d) thorough
32. He succeeded _____ his unfortunate circumstances
(a) inspite (c) despite
(b) aside (d) beside
33. Tom leaned lazily _____ the wall
(a) across (c) around
(b) against (d) amongst
34. Theo is disappointed _____ Tom is delighted by the news of the holiday.
(a) whether (c) unless
(b) whereas (d) wheras
35. The three friends divided their savings _____ themselves.
(a) among (c) between
(b) within (d) along



Directions (Question Nos. 36 - 45) : Convert the sentences as directed.

36. The rain stopped and the sun came out (*To Complex*)
- (a) After the rain stopped, the sun came out
 - (b) The rain stopped. The sun came out
 - (c) The rain stopped the sun coming out
 - (d) The sun came out after the rain stopped
37. Tom finished his homework and went to bed (*To Simple*)
- (a) Tom finished his homework, and hence so forth went to bed
 - (b) Finishing his homework, Tom went to bed
 - (c) Going to bed, Tom finished his homework
 - (d) Tom finished his homework, and therefore, he went to bed
38. Despite being sick, he went to work (*to Compound*)
- (a) Despite being sick; he went to work
 - (b) He was sick. He went to work
 - (c) He went to work sick
 - (d) He was sick but he nevertheless went to work
39. He has to eat healthier, or he will get sick (*to Simple*)
- (a) He has to eat healthier to avoid getting sick
 - (b) He has to eat healthier so that he will get sick
 - (c) He will get sick if he does not eat healthier
 - (d) He has to eat healthier so long as he does not want to get sick
40. Although the concert was loud, it was enjoyable (*to Compound*)
- (a) The concert was loud. It was enjoyable
 - (b) The concert was loud, but it was also enjoyable
 - (c) Being loud, the concert was enjoyable
 - (d) The concert was loud and enjoyable
41. Due to his illness, Nick did not go to work (*to Complex*)
- (a) Nick did not go to work due to his illness
 - (b) Being ill, Nick did not go to work
 - (c) Nick, owing to his illness, did not go to work
 - (d) Nick did not go to work because he was ill
42. It was raining but we went out (*to Complex*)
- (a) Though it was raining, we went out
 - (b) It was raining because we went out
 - (c) We went out in the rain
 - (d) It was raining and we went out
43. Bill was so weak that he could not walk any further (*to Simple*)
- (a) Bill cannot walk any further because he was so weak
 - (b) Bill was too weak to walk any further
 - (c) As he was so weak, Bill could not walk any further
 - (d) Bill could not walk any further as a consequence of his weakness



44. It is so cold that I had to turn off the fan (*to Compound*)
- (a) Being cold, I turned off the fan
 - (b) I turned off the fan as it was cold
 - (c) It is very cold and so I turned off the fan
 - (d) As it was cold, I turned off the fan
45. Although Pansy is rich, she is not happy (*to Simple*)
- (a) Despite being rich, Claire is not happy
 - (b) Pansy is rich yet she is unhappy
 - (c) Pansy is unhappy in spite of being rich
 - (d) Although Pansy is rich, yet she is unhappy

Directions (Question Nos. 46 - 55): Transform the sentences as directed without changing their meanings.

46. He performed in a confident manner. (*use a Noun*)
- (a) He performed confidently
 - (b) He performed with confidence
 - (c) His performance was confident
 - (d) He performed in a manner which was confident
47. It was so hot that we could not go out. (*use 'too'*)
- (a) It was too hot to go out
 - (b) It was too hot that we could not go out
 - (c) It was so hot that we could not go out too
 - (d) It was hot too go out
48. Lea is the greatest dancer amongst the troupe. (*use Comparative Degree*)
- (a) Lea is greater than the greatest dancer amongst the troupe
 - (b) Lea is the greater dancer amongst the troupe
 - (c) No other dancer amongst the troupe is greater than Lea
 - (d) No other dancer is as great as Lea amongst the troupe
49. The garden was made beautiful by the presence of the fairies (*use a Verb*)
- (a) The garden was beautified by the presence of the fairies
 - (b) The presence of the fairies made the garden beautiful
 - (c) The garden was made beautifully by the presence of the fairies
 - (d) The presence of the fairies gave the garden beauty
50. He has not been seen by anyone (*to Affirmative*)
- (a) Anyone has not seen him
 - (b) He has been seen by anyone
 - (c) He has been seen by nobody
 - (d) Anyone has seen him
51. He smiled at the ladies with great charm (*use Adjective*)
- (a) He smiled at the ladies with great charmingly
 - (b) He smiled at the ladies with charming
 - (c) He smiled at the ladies charmingly
 - (d) He smiled at the ladies in a charming manner

52. As soon as he arrived, he went to bed (*use 'No sooner...than'*)
- (a) No sooner had he arrived than he went to bed
 - (b) No sooner than he arrived, he went to bed
 - (c) No sooner as he arrived than he went to bed
 - (d) No sooner did he arrived, then went to bed
53. She was too ill-mannered to be tolerated (*use 'so... that'*)
- (a) She was too ill-mannered so that I could not tolerate her
 - (b) She was too ill-mannered so I cannot tolerate that
 - (c) She was so ill-mannered that to be tolerated
 - (d) She was so ill-mannered that I could not tolerate her
54. She is a very proud person (*to Negative*)
- (a) She is not a very proud person
 - (b) She is a very humble person
 - (c) She is not a very humble person
 - (d) She is not at all proud
55. No other girl is as accomplished a singer as Minny. (*use Superlative*)
- (a) Minny is the accomplishest singer among the girls
 - (b) No other girl is more accomplished in singing than Minny
 - (c) Minny is an accomplished singer among the girls
 - (d) Minny is the most accomplished singer among the girls

Directions (Question Nos. 56 - 65): Synthesize the following sentences as directed without changing their meaning.

56. John is a very eligible man. He is wealthy and generous. (*use Noun phrase in apposition*)
- (a) John, a wealthy and generous man, is very eligible.
 - (b) John is eligible as well as wealthy and generous.
 - (c) Being wealthy and generous, John is an eligible man.
 - (d) John is eligible, wealthy and generous.
57. He succeeded. It is due to his hard work. (*use 'by dint of'*)
- (a) He succeeded by dint of due to his hard work.
 - (b) He succeeded by dint of his hard work.
 - (c) It is due to his hard work by dint of his success.
 - (d) He succeeded due to his hard work by dint of.
58. I saw her loyalty. I was impressed. (*use an Adjective*)
- (a) I saw her loyalty and was impressed
 - (b) I was impressed by her loyalty
 - (c) I was impressed on seeing how loyal she was
 - (d) I was impressed on seeing how loyally she was being
59. The movie was too violent. I could not finish it. (*use infinitive*)
- (a) The movie was so violent that I could not finish it
 - (b) The movie was too violent that I could not finish it
 - (c) The movie was too violent, hence I could not finish it
 - (d) The movie was too violent to finish



60. He finished his work. He went home, (*use a Participial Phrase*)
- He finished his work and went home
 - Finishing his work, he went home
 - As soon as he finished his work, he went home
 - He went home after finishing his work
61. She was so beautiful. Other women became jealous. (*use a Noun*)
- She was so beautiful that other women became jealous
 - Her beauty made other women become jealous
 - She was a beauty that other women were jealous
 - Her beauty made other women became jealous.
62. He sat on a bench. It had just been painted. (*use Compound adjective*)
- He sat on a freshly-painted bench
 - He sat on a just-been-painted bench
 - He sat on a painted-bench
 - He sat on a bench that had just been-painted
63. The Chairman promised to meet their demands. The workers were still angry. (*use 'Although'*)
- Although the Chairman promised to meet their demands, the workers were still angry
 - The chairman promised to meet their demands although the workers were still angry
 - Although the workers were still angry, the Chairman promised to meet their demands
 - The Chairman although promised to meet the demands of the angry workers
64. Kim did not forget the thief's name. She also did not forget his face. (*use 'neither'*)
- Kim did not forget neither the thief's name and face
 - Kim did not forget the thief's name and face neither
 - Kim did not forget neither the thief's name or his face
 - Kim did not forget neither the thief's name nor his face
65. This car is economical. It also feels good to drive (*use 'Not only... but also'*)
- Not only does this car economical but also feels good to drive
 - This car not only is economical, but also feels good to drive
 - Not only this car is economical, but also feels good to drive
 - This car not only feels good to drive, but also feels economical

Directions (Question Nos. 66 - 75): Choose the correct meaning of the following idioms and phrases.

66. To find your feet
- To adjust to a new situation
 - To become suddenly more energetic
 - To want to travel
 - To meet someone whom you instantly like
67. To spice things up
- To find a solution
 - To give up a bad habit
 - To learn a new skill
 - To make things more exciting
68. To be in hot water
- To be in pleasant circumstances
 - To be in serious trouble
 - To make the correct choice
 - To investigate something further



69. To be under the weather
- (a) To keep a secret (b) To be intoxicated
(c) To feel unwell or sick (d) To lack ambition
70. To make a mountain out of a molehill
- (a) To pretend to know something
(b) To try to appear as what one is not
(c) To make a small problem seem bigger than it actually is
(d) to laugh at other people's misfortune
71. to tie the knot
- (a) to get married
(b) to agree with someone
(c) to overthink a situation till you cannot do anything else
(d) to complete a task in a careless manner
72. from the horse's mouth
- (a) to be suspicious of one's good fortune
(b) to come into unexpected money or good luck
(c) from someone with direct, personal knowledge
(d) a daunting task
73. Sink or swim
- (a) to be indecisive (b) fail or succeed
(c) something of superior quality (d) ruthlessly competitive
74. To cost an arm and a leg
- (a) The cause of someone's misfortune (b) At little to no cost
(c) To postpone something (d) Very expensive
75. To be pushing up daisies
- (a) An eternally optimistic person
(b) A chronic liar
(c) To be dead and buried
(d) Someone who works hard, but can never become successful

Directions (Question Nos. 76 - 85): Complete the following sentences by choosing the most appropriate word.

76. I shall _____ to your superior judgment in this matter.
- (a) defer (c) differ
(b) infer (d) infirm
77. You will _____ all your credibility if you continue to drink like this.
- (a) loose (c) lost
(b) loss (d) lose
78. The politician promised to _____ a large amount of funds to build a school.
- (a) alot (c) allot
(b) ballot (d) elect

79. The refugees were told to collect _____ belongings.
(a) there (c) their
(b) they're (d) them
80. The colour of her gown _____ her skin tone perfectly.
(a) compliments (c) condiments
(b) conditions (d) complements
81. I am sure that _____ the right person for this job.
(a) you're (c) your
(b) youre (d) yourself
82. We have taken steps to _____ that your money is safe with us.
(a) insure (c) assure
(b) ensue (d) ensure
83. We shall now _____ to the next room.
(a) precede (c) procede
(b) proceed (d) preceed
84. I shall _____ the clients about your acceptance of their proposal.
(a) apprise (c) appraise
(b) reprise (d) comprise
85. Everyone _____ to the Chairman's suggestion to break for lunch.
(a) ascended (c) accented
(b) ascented (d) assented

Directions (Question Nos. 86 - 90) : Give the Antonyms of the following words.

86. Zenith
(a) Bottom (c) Ugliness
(b) Beauty (d) Height
87. Obvious
(a) Obstruse (c) Subtle
(b) Heavy (d) Deep
88. Perpetual
(a) Permanent (c) Temporary
(b) Transparent (d) Plain
89. Benefit
(a) Advantage (c) Charity
(b) Bereft (d) Detriment
90. Anxious
(a) Pity (c) Concerned
(b) Careful (d) Carefree

Directions (Question Nos. 91 - 95) : Give the Synonyms of the following.

91. Convivial
 (a) Cheerful (c) Dour
 (b) Inspiring (d) Depressing
92. Gargantuan
 (a) Tiny (c) Enormous
 (b) Weak (d) Strong
93. Passive
 (a) Calm (c) Tidy
 (b) Messy (d) Active
94. Sensible
 (a) Foolish (c) Dangerous
 (b) Safe (d) Clever
95. Conclusion
 (a) Ending (c) Beginning
 (b) Explanation (d) Judging

Directions (Question Nos. 96 - 100) : Choose the word that stands for the definitions given below.

96. The act of killing one's father
 (a) Regicide (c) Matricide
 (b) Patricide (d) Homicide
97. A state under a cruel and oppressive government
 (a) Tyranny (c) Apocalypse
 (b) Republic (d) Monarchy
98. A hater of women
 (a) Philogynist (c) Bigamist
 (b) Monogamist (d) Misogynist
99. A book published after the author's death
 (a) Postmortem (c) Posthumous
 (b) Philanthropy (d) Philately
100. Favouring one's relatives for a job
 (a) Sinecure (c) Biased
 (b) Iconoclasm (d) Nepotism

