

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INSPECTOR OF TAXES UNDER TAXATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM APRIL, 2018

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 sentence:

1. He was a degenerate gambler.
(a) Noun (b) Verb
(c) adjective (d) adverb
2. Her beauty caught him by surprise.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) Pronoun (d) Preposition
3. None but the Queen shall see the Princess.
(a) Conjunction (b) Verb
(c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
4. You are all permitted to leave this place.
(a) Conjunction (b) Verb
(c) noun (d) Adverb
5. This is the rock upon which I shall build my kingdom.
(a) Preposition (b) Verb
(c) Conjunction (d) Interjection
6. He will continue to pursue her, though he may never win her heart.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Adjective (d) conjunction
7. He steadily persevered despite heavy odds.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) adverb (d) verb
8. She was unwilling; still, he refused to give up.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) adverb (d) conjunction

9. Lo! a huge dragon rose from among the trees.
(a) Interjection (b) Pronoun
(c) Verb (d) Conjunction
10. She woke up to a glorious sunrise.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Pronoun

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

11. She _____ to school daily. (go)
(a) go (b) goes
(c) went (d) gone
12. Neither he, nor John _____ present yesterday. (be)
(a) are (b) were
(c) is (d) was
13. Amos _____ home by the time we finish cleaning this mess. (reach)
(a) has reached (b) will be reaching
(c) was reaching (d) will have reached
14. He _____ when the shark attacked him. (swim)
(a) was swimming (b) will have been swimming
(c) swam (d) swims
15. He _____ the woman previously. (see)
(a) was seeing (b) saw
(c) had seen (d) will have seen
16. The doctor _____ you now. (see)
(a) will be seeing (b) will see
(c) have seen (d) sees
17. Kendra _____ in the same spot since 2 hours back. (sit)
(a) will have been sitting (b) was sitting
(c) has been sitting (d) sat
18. I _____ a car hitting a dog yesterday. (see)
(a) was seeing (b) will have seen
(c) had seen (d) saw
19. I want to know why you _____ this. (do)
(a) have done (b) done
(c) has done (d) do
20. He _____ his meal when the phone rang. (finish)
(a) finishes (b) had finished
(c) will be finishing (d) finished

Directions (Questions 21 – 30): Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentences:

21. We did not agree _____ each other in this matter.
(a) on (b) at
(c) between (d) with
22. The Policeman assured me that he would look _____ the matter.
(a) at (b) up
(c) into (d) in
23. Although he professed his innocence, I was still convinced _____ his guilt.
(a) by (b) at
(c) of (d) with
24. The Headmaster warned the students not to venture _____ the gates.
(a) beyond (b) after
(c) from (d) upon
25. He lives in the apartment _____ mine.
(a) under (b) below
(c) upon (d) over
26. We have been living here _____ nine months back.
(a) upto (b) until
(c) for (d) since
27. I was told not to sit _____ to his girlfriend.
(a) near (b) next
(c) beside (d) along with
28. There was a small stream that ran _____ the shack.
(a) beside (b) below
(c) besides (d) until
29. I first saw her _____ the crossroads in Park Street.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) to
30. He promised to look _____ the dying man's children.
(a) up to (b) over
(c) after (d) into

Directions (Questions 31 – 35): Identify the tense of the verb of the following:

31. I shall arrive by 3:30 pm tomorrow
(a) Future Perfect Tense (b) Future Indefinite Tense
(c) Future Perfect Continuous Tense (d) Future Continuous Tense
32. I have seen the future, and it is bleak.
(a) Future Indefinite tense (b) Present Indefinite tense
(c) Past Perfect tense (d) Present perfect tense

33. She will have sold seashells by the seashore.
(a) Future perfect tense (b) Future perfect continuous tense
(c) Past perfect tense (d) Past perfect continuous tense
34. I have been seeing a doctor for my ailments.
(a) Past continuous tense (b) Present continuous tense
(c) Past Indefinite (d) Present perfect continuous tense
35. Did you see the doctor like I asked you to?
(a) Past Indefinite tense (b) present indefinite tense
(c) Past continuous tense (d) present perfect tense

Directions (Questions 36 – 40): Fill in the blanks using the correct adjectives and adverbs:

36. It rained _____ for three days and nights.
(a) steady (b) steadiness
(c) steadily (d) steadfast
37. The task assigned to me was one of great _____.
(a) difficult (b) difficulty
(c) difficultness
38. He was able to move the stone with a _____ display of strength.
(a) greatest (b) grate
(c) greatness (d) great
39. _____ jacket is that on the floor?
(a) whose (b) who's
(c) whom (d) whosoever
40. I shall be seeing her _____ this evening.
(a) sooner (b) previously
(c) later (d) earlier

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

41. He is the best boy in the class.
(a) All other boys in the class are as good as him
(b) All other boys in the class are better than him.
(c) He is not as good as all the other boys in the class
(d) No other boy in the class is as good as him.
42. It is better to reign in hell, than to serve in heaven.
(a) Serving in heaven is as good as reigning in hell.
(b) It is not as good to serve in hell than to reign in heaven.
(c) To serve in heaven is not as good as to reign in hell.
(d) to serve in heaven is best than to reign in hell.

43. No other employee in this office is as lazy as you.
- (a) You are the laziest employee in this office.
 - (b) All other employees in this office are laziest than you.
 - (c) All other employees in this office are lazier than you.
 - (d) You are not the laziest employee in this office.
44. Chanmari is the most expensive area in the city.
- (a) Chanmari is most expensive than any area in the city.
 - (b) No area in the city is most expensive than Chanmari.
 - (c) No area in the city is expensive to Chanmari.
 - (d) No area in the city is as expensive as Chanmari.
45. I have more contacts than you.
- (a) You do not have most contacts than me.
 - (b) You have as many contacts as me.
 - (c) You do not have contacts to me.
 - (d) You do not have as many contacts as me.

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

46. Asking him for help is a waste of time. (Interrogative)
- (a) Is to ask him for help wasting his time?
 - (b) Will time be wasted in asking him?
 - (c) Is it a waste of time asking him for help?
 - (d) Will you ask him for help this time?
47. What a lovely person she is! (Assertive)
- (a) She is the loveliest person.
 - (b) Is she not lovely.
 - (c) How lovely she is.
 - (d) She is a lovely person.
48. Nobody will deny him his right to the crown. (Affirmative)
- (a) Will nobody deny him his right to the crown.
 - (b) Everybody will admit his right to the crown.
 - (c) Everybody will say that he denied his right to the crown.
 - (d) How rightful of him to wear the crown!
49. May I have a cup of tea? (Imperative)
- (a) Oh that I might have a cup of tea.
 - (b) I may have a cup of tea.
 - (c) I will have a cup of tea, please.
 - (d) Bring me a cup of tea at once.
50. He is a dirty fellow. (Exclamatory)
- (a) Lo! a dirty fellow!
 - (b) Oh that I were a dirty fellow.
 - (c) Pooh! What a dirty fellow!
 - (d) The fellow is dirty, alas!

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

51. Being ill, he could not attend school (into Compound)
- (a) He was ill and therefore, school was not attended
 - (b) He was ill and could not attend school
 - (c) Being ill, therefore, he could not attend school
 - (d) Being ill, as such he could not attend school.

52. You are suffering because of your own crime. (into compound)
- (a) You have committed a crime, therefore you are suffering.
 - (b) You have committed a crime because you are suffering.
 - (c) You are suffering in order to your own crime
 - (d) You are suffering unless you committed a crime
53. His health broke down because of overwork (into complex)
- (a) As he overworked himself, therefore his health broke down
 - (b) His health broke down in order to overwork
 - (c) Though his health broke down, yet he is overworked
 - (d) As he overworked himself, his health broke down.
54. Speak the truth and you will be forgiven (into complex)
- (a) If you speak the truth, you will be forgiven
 - (b) You will be forgiven unless you speak the truth
 - (c) you speak the truth because you will be forgiven
 - (d) You will be forgiven as you speak the truth.
55. Though he is rich yet he is greedy (into compound)
- (a) He is rich and greedy
 - (b) He is rich but he is greedy
 - (c) He is greedy because he is rich
 - (d) He is rich , therefore he is greedy.
56. Despite being a man of great learning, yet he still takes bribes. (into simple)
- (a) With all his great learning, he still takes bribes.
 - (b) He takes bribes because of his great learning
 - (c) Despite being a man of great learning, therefore he still takes bribes.
 - (d) He still takes bribes despite of being a man of great learning
57. With all his wealth, he is not happy. (into Complex)
- (a) He is not happy with his wealth
 - (b) Though he is wealthy, yet he is not happy
 - (c) With all his wealth, still he is not happy
 - (d) He is not happy despite of all his wealth.
58. Only a brave man can defeat the dragon (Complex)
- (a) Only a brave man can defeat the dragon if he is brave
 - (b) The dragon can only be defeated by a man
 - (c) Only a brave man can be defeated by the dragon
 - (d) Only if a man is brave, he can defeat the dragon.
59. When the sun rose, we returned to the house. (Compound)
- (a) We returned to the house until the sun rose
 - (b) The sun rose and we returned to the house
 - (c) When the sun rose, therefore we returned to the house
 - (d) Though the sun rose, yet we returned to the house
60. Unless you do as I say, you will not succeed. (Compound)
- (a) Unless you do as I say, but you will not succeed
 - (b) You do as I say, therefore you will not succeed
 - (c) Do as I say or you will not succeed
 - (d) You will not succeed if you do as I say

Directions (Questions 61 – 70): Synthesise the sentences as directed in the brackets:

- 61.** We do not work hard. We shall not succeed. (Use ‘unless’)
- (a) We shall not succeed unless we work hard.
 - (b) We do not work hard unless we succeed.
 - (c) We shall not succeed unless we do not work hard
 - (d) We work hard unless we succeed.
- 62.** The man is in a grey suit. He is our principal. (Use a relative pronoun)
- (a) The principal is wearing a grey suit.
 - (b) The man in a grey suit which is our principal.
 - (c) The man who is in a grey suit is our principal.
 - (d) Our principal in a grey suit.
- 63.** John has committed a crime. Mark has also done the same. (Use ‘as well as’)
- (a) John as well as Mark has committed a crime.
 - (b) John as well as Mark have committed a crime.
 - (c) John is as well as Mark.
 - (d) John and Mark as well as have committed a crime.
- 64.** She attended the church today. She is always regular. (adverb or adverbial phrase)
- (a) She attended the church regularly today.
 - (b) She attends the church regularly.
 - (c) She regularly attend church.
 - (d) She attended the church with great regularity today.
- 65.** She is hardworking. She is not very bright. (adversative conjunction)
- (a) She is hardworking and not very bright.
 - (b) She is hardworking as well as not very bright.
 - (c) She is hardworking still she is not very bright.
 - (d) She is hardworking but not very bright.
- 66.** He came first in the race. He was not very happy. (although)
- (a) Although he came first, he was not very happy in the race
 - (b) He came first in the race although he was not very happy
 - (c) He was not very happy although he came first in the race.
 - (d) He came first in the race but he was not very happy although.
- 67.** He lifted the heavy rock. He was very strong. (adverb or adverbial phrase)
- (a) He lifted the heavy rock with great strength.
 - (b) He lifted the rock strongly.
 - (c) He was very strongly lifting the rock.
 - (d) He was very strong in lifting the rock.
- 68.** Amos participated in the competition. Abel did too. (not only..., but also)
- (a) Amos not only participated but also Abel in the competition.
 - (b) Not only Amos but also Abel participated in the competition.
 - (c) Amos not only but also Abel participated in the competition.
 - (d) Not only but also Amos and Abel participated in the competition.

69. He tried to open the door. He was not successful. (adverb or adverbial phrase)

- (a) He tried to successfully open the door.
- (b) He tried to open the door unsuccessfully.
- (c) He was not successful to try to open the door.
- (d) Opening the door was not succeeded in by him.

70. I am strong. You are weak. (adversative conjunction)

- (a) I am strong; therefore you are weak
- (b) I am strong, still you are weak
- (c) I am strong, yet you are weak.
- (d) I am strong because you are weak.

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

71. all at sea

- (a) to be completely confused
- (b) to miss the point
- (c) to enjoy life
- (d) to lose all one's wealth

72. a moot point

- (a) a docking point for boats
- (b) a blunt or useless weapon
- (c) an important piece of information
- (d) an irrelevant piece of information

73. to bury the hatchet

- (a) to attend a funeral
- (b) an agreement to make peace
- (c) a term used for warfare
- (d) to misplace one's tools

74. lily-livered person

- (a) a coward
- (b) an healthy person
- (c) a saint-like person
- (d) a person who drinks heavily

75. to be dressed in mufti

- (a) to wear civilian clothes
- (b) to wear a disguise
- (c) to wear army uniforms
- (d) to wear expensive clothes

76. to bring the house down

- (a) to destroy a house
- (b) audience participation
- (c) to perform badly on stage, thereby ruining a show
- (d) to make an audience laugh or applaud enthusiastically.

77. to flog a dead horse

- (a) to abuse an animal to death
- (b) to waste energy on a lost cause
- (c) to boast vainly about something
- (d) making the best use of a situation

78. to get the better of

- (a) to make use of an opportunity
- (b) to be unsuccessful
- (c) to deceive someone
- (d) to overcome

79. to pull through

- (a) to pass with difficulty
- (b) to deliver a baby
- (c) to help someone in need
- (d) to sow crops after a harvest

80. a bone of contention

- (a) source of happiness
- (b) lack of food
- (c) a cause of dispute
- (d) an appeasement

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

81. Adversity

- (a) Prosperity
- (b) Misery
- (c) Calm
- (d) Contempt

82. despise

- (a) hate
- (b) honour
- (c) happiness
- (d) praise

83. modest

- (a) huge
- (b) shy
- (c) proud
- (d) quiet

84. annual

- (a) yearly
- (b) weekly
- (c) fortnightly
- (d) monthly

85. sagacious

- (a) greedy
- (b) joyful
- (c) cruel
- (d) wise

86. squander

- (a) wander
- (b) lazy
- (c) waste
- (d) scoundrel

87. thick

- (a) dense
- (b) thin
- (c) narrow
- (d) size

88. gallantry

- (a) politeness
- (b) humility
- (c) bravery
- (d) carelessness

89. danger

- (a) thrill
- (b) peril
- (c) safety
- (d) caution

90. foe

- (a) enemy
- (b) companion
- (c) friend
- (d) comrade

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

91. Omniscient

- (a) one who is present everywhere
- (b) one who can eat everything
- (c) one who knows everything
- (d) one who is all powerful

92. Regicide

- (a) an insecticide for killing rodents
- (b) favouring one's relatives
- (c) murdering one's relatives
- (d) murder of a king

93. Nepotism

- (a) one who bears the same name as another
- (b) one who studies history
- (c) favouring one's own relatives
- (d) overthrowing a ruler

94. Invincible

- (a) that which cannot be conquered
- (b) that which is soluble in water
- (c) that which cannot be seen
- (d) that which cannot be expressed

95. indefatigable

- (a) one who cannot get tired
- (b) that which cannot be erased
- (c) one who cannot be moved
- (d) that which can be defended

96. Credulous

- (a) one who constantly criticizes
- (b) that which can be believed
- (c) one who readily believes others
- (d) that which can be cured

97. Philanderer

- (a) a person who always pursues women
- (b) one who works for mankind
- (c) a person who swindles others
- (d) one who loves mankind

98. Misogynist

- (a) a hater of women
- (b) having more than one wife
- (c) a lover of women
- (d) having two wives

99. Audible

- (a) belonging to water
- (b) that which can be heard
- (c) excessive love of money
- (d) that which can be seen

100. Linguist

- (a) a scholar of many languages
- (b) a writer of tragedies
- (c) a professor in a university
- (d) a scholar of mathematics