(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

5 Year PG-EE-2016

SUBJECT: English Hons.

	그는 경험을 하는 것은 말로 가장 보고 있다. 그는 것은 것은 발생님은 그들은 기계를 하는 것들은 것을 받는 것은 것을 했다.	10245
	물리의 2000년 2000년 1일 1일 1일 1일 2000년 1일 1200년 1월 2007년 1일	Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks : 100 (Part – A : 70) (Part – B : 30)	Total Questions : Part – A : 70 Part – B : 01
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination	
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

- 1. All questions of *Part A* are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt *Part B* on a separate Answer Sheet.
- 2. The candidates must return the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- 3. In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing within two hours after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- **4.** The candidate *must not* do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers *must not* be ticked in the question booklet.
- 5. Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- **6.** There will be **no negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
- 7. Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons)/(A)

PART - A

Direction	: (For (Question	Nos. 1	l to 5)	: Choose t	he error	in the following	sentences :

1.	Before I co	uld give her n	nessage,	she	has left the	e office.	No error.
	(a)	(b)			(c)		(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c		(4) d	
2.	Either Lisa	or Karen will a	lways volun	teer	their va	luable ti	me to
	(a)		(b)			(c)	
	serve on o	ur board.					
	(d)						
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)) c		(4) d	
3.	Do you	think they will	except our	plan	witho	ut an arş	gument?
	(a)	(b)	(c)			(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	C		(4) d	
4.	"They had	went for Delhi	withou	t me by	the time	I got	there," said she
	(a)	. (b)		(c)			(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	Ċ		(4) d	
5.	She went	to the class	and scold th	em.	No er	ror.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)		
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	C		(4) d	

Direction: (For Question Nos. 6 to 10): Choose the error in the following sentences:

6. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver.	No error
고 있다면 한 경험 전환 경험 경험 등 보고 있다. 	
(a) (b) (c)	(d)
(1) a (2) b (3) c	l) d

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)

⟨P. T. O.

7.	People who	lives in the east	are mainly farmers.	No error.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
8.	The windowpa	ne broke when	someone throws	a stone at it.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
9.	When I wrote a	letter, I usually u	ise a black ballpo	oint pen. No	error.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
10.	If I had tak	en part I will wi	n the prize.		
	(a)	(b) . (c)	(d)		
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
Direc	tion : (For Questi	ion Nos. 11 to 15) : Fill	in the blanks with correc	ct preposition :	
11.	They need to d	rive the tun	nel before they reache	ed the destination.	
	(1) through	(2) but	(3) about	(4) to	
12.	It has been rain	ing continuously	yesterday morr	ning.	
	(1) for	(2) from	(3) since	(4) ago	
13.	This is the kind	l of music that I like to	listen		
	(1) to	(2) from	(3) at	(4) with	
14.	my b	est efforts, I could not	t win the election.		
	(1) In spite of	(2) As	(3) Owing to	(4) On behalf of	
15.	Pay your fee or	n time lest you	be fined.		
	(1) would	(2) could	(3) should	(4) might	

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)

Direction: (For Question Nos. 16 to 20): Choose the word with correct spelling:

16.	(a)	Instantaeous	(b)	Instaneoueos	(c)	Instantatious	(d)	Instantaneous
	(1)	a	(2)	b	(3)	C	(4)	d
17.	(a)	conscientious	(b)	conscntious	(c)	consensious	(d)	consintious
	(1)	a	(2)	b	(3)	C	(4)	d
18.	(a)	maintenance	(b)	mentenance	(c)	meantence	(d)	meantience
	(1)	a	(2)	b	(3)	C	(4)	d
19.	(a)	receipt	(b)	recipiint	(c)	reciipt	(d)	reeecit
	(1)	a	(2)	b	(3)	C.	(4)	d
20.	(a)	questionnaire	(b)	questenare	(c)	questionear	(d)	quastenare
	(1)	a	(2)	b '.	(3)	c.	(4)	d

Direction: (For Question Nos. 21 to 25): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

An ancient Indian art form, Rangoli is drawn at the entrance to usher in peace and prosperity. These are intricate patterns drawn in the courtyard or just outside the threshold of the entrance door to ward off evil spirits. Rangolis are believed to make the surroundings aesthetic and auspicious. The name, Rangoli, is a combination of two words - rang and avalli which means a row of colours. When you mention the word, Rangoli, what come to mind are colourful geometric patterns as these are greatly favoured all over. Many Rangoli books promote these designs exclusively. The Kolam is usually line patterns in white, with a bit of spot colour provided by Kumkum (vermillion) and haldi (turmeric). These are unbroken lines, as it was believed that the absence of gaps left no room for the evil spirits to enter. Today, of course, any line drawing or even freehand sketch is considered as Rangoli. The recurrent motifs in Rangolis across the states are inspired by nature and feature leaves (peepal), fruit (coconut and mangoes) and flowers (lotus). Religious symbols like swastika and aum also figure in the designs. While the ritual of Rangoli has faded from the modernday home, it is been replaced by a larger than life form for mass consumption. Instead of flower petals or grains and pulses, artificial colours are used to fill giantsize Rangolis at hotels and wedding venues. Moulds with punched holes for intricate and detailed design are also available in the market. You just have to fill them with powder and let it filter through. Rangoli stickers are quite a rage and the fact that they have some permanency seems to act in their favour.

				이번 이 속에는 보고 있는 이번 그리가 얼마했다.	
21.	Rangolis not only	look beautiful but a	lso make the enviro	nment	3
	(1) welcoming	(2) clean	(3) auspicious	(4) elegant (1)	
22.	Kolam is the ran turmeric.	goli drawn in	and col	oured with vermillion a	n
	(1) red	(2) yellow	(3) white	(4) lines	
23.	There are no gaps	in the lines of Rango	olis as it		
	(1) invites good s	oirits	(2) stops the exit	of good spirits	
	(3) pushes away e	vil spirits	(4) stops the entr	: 224 - 프랑스 시간 시간 구시 (1842년 2일) : 18 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 -	
24.	Rangoli stickers h		on these days becau	use of easy application a	n
	(1) intricate	(2) long lasting	(3) attractive	(4) colourful	
25.	Identify a word ir art'.	the passage that n	neans the same as '	concerned with beauty a	no
	(1) auspicious	(2) aesthetic	(3) intricate	(4) colourful	
Direc questi	tion : (For Question ons that follow:	Nos. 26 to 30): Read	l the poem carefully a	and choose the best answer	fo
	we will count to two	elve Stimbott			
For or	nce on the face of the	é Earth			
let's n	ot speak in any lang	guage			
let's s	top for one second,			2000년 1일 전 1일	
and n	ot move our arms so	o much.			e 4
It wou	uld be an exotic mor	nent			
witho	ut rush, without eng	gines,			
we wo	ould all be together	b on it is b			
in a su	ıdden strangeness.				
Fisher	man in the cold sea	would not harm wh	nales		
and th	ne man gathering sa	.	(1) : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :	요리하는 사람들은 경기를 받는 것을 받았다. 속이 있는 사람들은 물리를 보고 있는 글로그램을 받는다.	
would	l look at his hurt ha	nds.	50명 : 10명 : 1 [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]		

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)

	The poet wants	to count to twelve for				
	(1) making a no	oise .	(2)	doing the w	ork	
	(3), ke eping q ui	te	(4)	keeping wa	rm	
27.	The poet advise	s all the human beings	s to sto	p the work f	or	
, a 3.	(1) one second	(2) one minute	(3)	one hour	(4)	one day
28.	When there is n	either rush nor the		there will	be peac	e.
	(1) sound of da	ncing	(2)	working of	machine	(1) 마시 20분 (2) 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
	(3) chirping of	birds	(4)	roaring of li	ons	
29.	The poet expect	s the fishermen not to	•••••			
	(1) go in cold so	ea	(2)	look hurt ha	ınds	
	(3) gather salt		(4)	harm whale	S	
30.	Trace a word fro	om the poem that mea	ns 'str	ange'.		
	(1) stillness	(2) exotic	(3)	hurt	(4)	gather
Direct below		on Nos. 31 to 35) : Fill	in the	blanks by choo	sing the	correct connector given
31.	my	brother nor my father	will b	e able to atte	end the v	vedding on Monday.
	(1) Either	(2) Yet	(3)	And	(4)	Neither
32.	No sooner had	he returned	he v	was off again	•	
	(1) but	(2) than	(3)	then	(4)	unless
· 33.	Although he is	not wellh	e wor	ks very hard.		
	(1) but	선물들은 경기 되는 사람이 가를 모든 사람이 이 경기를 하였다.			(4)	yet
34.	Scarcely had he	gone, his	frienc	l knocked at	the doo	
	(1) when	(2) as	(3)	but	(4)	than
35.	She acted	she had never s	seen h	im before.		
	(1) as if	(2) than	(3)	for	(4)	as
					the section flow that the section is a first	よっさ しんそう はんだく しゃんしょく しょうしょう かきしん 海野 あんしあい だいだ

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)

Direc	tion : (For Question N	los. 3	36 to 40) : Choose	the u	oord with correct n	nean	ing/synonym :
36.	Emancipate: (1) auspicious	(2)	aesthetic	(3)	liberate	(4)	colourful
37.	Conjecture: (1) to guess	(2)	calm	(3)	peace	(4)	to run
38.	Maligned: (1) elegant	(2)	happy	(3)	defamed	(4)	mournful
39.	Squabble: (1) fight	(2)	observation	(3)	patience	(4)	utterance
40.	Reprimand: (1) admonish	(2)	admire	(3)	dislike	(4)	praise
Direc below		Nos.	41 to 45) : Fill in	n the	blanks with prop	oer io	lioms and phrases giver
41.	Whatever be the cotogether.	nse	quences I will no	t lea	ive you to your	fate.	We shall
	(1) sail	(2)	work	(3)	sink or swim	.(4)	live
42.	He raised several of (1) stood my chance (3) stood my ground	æ	tions to my prop	(2)	stood my posit stood my stand	ion	
43.	If people find som that laid the golden					, the	y often kill the goose
	(1) their kindness	(2)	their anger	(3)	their greed	(4)	their disgust
44.	He drops in						
	(1) off and again	(2)	off and on	(3)	of and on	(4)	off and over
45.	He was offered the (1) turned it over	fag i					oo much of travelling. turned it up

Direction: (For Question Nos. 46 to 50): Choose the word with correct opposite meaning/antonym:

46.	Abundance:						
	(1) unity	(2)	severance	(3)	scarce	(4)	separated
47.	Malevolence:						
	(1) kindness	(2)	cruelty	(3)	selfish	(4)	feelings
48.	Lethargic:						1948 1949 1948 1948 1949 194 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 1949 194
	(1) energetic	(2)	tired	(3)	lazy	(4)	drowsy
49.	Rarely:						
	(1) seldom	(2)	infrequently	(3)	frequently	(4)	occasionally
50.	Erudite: ,						
	(1) primeval	(2)	gentle	(3)	illiterate	(4)	learned

Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the nuances of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The song and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing, pressed by urgent necessities. Then, there were certain things that were dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools for cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individual who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

51.	Before man invented writing,	
	(1) art was passed on by word of mouth	, uvo
		· interest i
	(3) dancing was the earliest of the arts	of spire here
	(4) tradition of literature was prevalent	er estric
52.		g e og a b erlegek. Tylin og kar here
	(1) added something of its own to the stock	
	다. 이 어린 그는 어느의 병원들은 아이들에게 되고 있는 것 되면 생각이 걸려면 가장 모양하는 것이 되었다. 그는 이 것은 사람들이 있는 것이 되었다. 그는 그는 그는 것이 모든 것이 모든 것이 되었다.	- 1
	(3) composed its own songs and prayers	
	(4) repeated what was handed down	
53.	The first war song	
	(1) developed spontaneously	
	(2) was inspired by god	
	(3) was a song traditionally handed down	
	(4) was composed by dancers and priests	
54.	Man invented writing because he wanted to	
	(1) write literature (2) write war song	
	(3) record and communicate (4) be artistic	
55.	The word 'distinctive' in the context of the passage means	
	(1) weight (2) unique (3) size (4) quantit	γ.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)

foll	ow:	uestion Nos. 56 to 60) :		생물 등에 많아 고객이다. 이 글로그램 모르는 이 이 이 없다. 19 기급 : (1) 기급 (기급 (기급) 기급 (기급) 기급 (기급)	ons tha
Lik	ke to see it lap th	ne miles,		zadao bosa, sa da bez	
An	d lick the valley	⁄s up,		refectarider	
An	d stop to feed it	self at tanks ;		ાડા, કહી કરવાડું	
An	d then, prodigi	ous, step			
Ar	ound a pile of m	ountains,			
An	d, supercilious,	peer		bacegoo.	
In s	shanties by the s	sides of roads;			
An	d then a quarry	pare			
То	fit its sides, and	crawl between,		71E 30245C TO 12 12 12	
Co	mplaining all th	e while			
In l	norrid, hooting	stanza;			
The	en chase itself d	own hill			
An	d neigh like Boa	ńerges;			
The	en, punctual as a	a star,			
Sto	p – docile and o	mnipotent –			
At	its own stable d	oor.	역, 1911년(1973년 - 1974년 1974년) 1977년 - 1974년 - 1974년 - 1974년 1977년 - 1974년 -		
56	. What kind o	f transportation is this a	bout ?		
	(1) a car	(2) an airplane	(3) a ship	(4) a railway trair	ì
. 57	. What does th	ne poet describe over th	e course of the who	le poem ?	
	(a) the diffe	rent parts of a train's jou	ırney		
	(b) the differ	rent parts that make up	a train		
	(c) the differ	rent rivers that train tra	vels through		
		ons why the train is mal			
	시간 그리는 학교를 가는 어린 그가 뭐?			H1868 J. 488 H286 H. 1881 J.	

58.	Read the lines from the poem:		보고하는 보이라는 이 교육 보고 있다. 1985년 - 1985년	S			
	hooting stanza; And then a quar	rry pare	회에 중요하는 사람들이 되는 것이다. 1912년 - 1일 사람들이 작용하다.				
	To fit its sides, and crawl between	en,					
	Complaining all the while						
	In horrid		등 전기 : 10 - 10 등 등 기 수 되기는 기가는 기계 : 10 등 기 등 기가 되기는				
	What is the train doing in these lines	s?					
	(a) going into an underwater tunnel						
	(b) making a hooting noise as it goes through a quarry						
	(c) squeaking against the train tracks as it slows down						
(d) reciting a poem as it continues its journey							
	(1) (a) (2) (b)	(3) (c)	(4) (d)				
59.	The poet as a whole is comparing a support this conclusion?	train to a horse. Wh	ich words from the poem	ı bes			
	(a) "lick" and "feed" (b) "mountain" and "roads"						
(c) "crawl" and "hooting" (d) "neigh" and "stable"							
	(1) (a) (2) (b),	(3) (c)	(4) (d)				
60.	What is this poem mostly about?						
	(a) person who runs across valleys	and mountains to g	et somewhere				
	(b) a train that takes a long journey	before reaching its	destination				
	(c) a horse that runs around the con	untry before returni	ng to its stable				
	(d) A hooting noise of the train	500, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200,), 1900 kg kg kg bing bulik. Kabupatèn bang kg kg bingh.				
	(1) (a) (2) (b)	(3) (c)	(4) (d)				
Direc	ction : (For Question Nos. 61 to 65) : Ch	oose the most appropri	ate option :				
61.	One who can speak two languages.		하는 사람들이 고려왔다는 것이 되었다. 하려는 사람들은 사람들이 하는 것이 되었다. 사람들이 하는 사람들이 하는 사람들이 하는 사람들이				
	(1) bi-literal (2) linguistic	(3) lingua frar	nca (4) bi-lingual				
PG-EI	E-2016/(English Hons.)/(A)						
	그림 - 그림 시구는 그림의 발생하는 그리라고 있다. 일본 - 그리라 그림의 그림의 그림을 받았다. 바닷가						

62.	One who hates wo	men.				
	(1) misogynist	(2) hater	(3)	feminist	(4)	misnomer
63.	That which cannot	be avoided.				
	(1) inconsistent	(2) inevitable	(3)	temporal	(4)	optimism
64.	One who is recove	ring from illness.				
	(1) regaining	(2) ailing	(3)	indisposed	(4)	convalescing
65.	One who has no m	oney.				
	(1) pauper	(2) weedy	(3)	scrawny	(4)	opulent
Direc	tion : (For Question 1	Nos. 66 to 70) : Fill in ti	he bl	anks :		
66.	Do you thinks it	? May be	. Th	e sky is getting v	ery	dark.
	(1) is raining		(2)	rains		보기 없는 10 전에 가능하는 경기 (1) 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전 10 전
	(3) is going to rain		(4)	rained		
67.	I to C	Goa last summer.				
	(1) fly		(2)	have flown		
	(3) am flying		(4)	flew		
68.	I my	foot playing cricket l	ast v	week, and now I	can :	hardly walk.
	(1) injure		(2)	have injured		
	(3) was injured		(4)	injured		
69.	my c	alculator ? I can't find	l it a	nywhere.		
	(1) Have you seen		(2)	Did you see		
	(3) Did you seen		(4)	You seen		
70.	I tenr	nis every Sunday moi	nin	g.		
	(1) play		(2)	playing		
	(3) am playing		(4)	being played		
יומו י	.001 <i>C</i> //T - 1: 1 TT			하는 이 동안 하는 이 이번 하는 라고 있다. 2015년 - 1일 전기 및 1915년 기술이 되었다.		

PART - B

Note: Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following topics:

- (1) Global Terrorism.
- (2) Future of English in India.
- (3) All that glitters is not gold.
- (4) Female Foeticide A National Shame.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 13

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

5 Year PG-EE-2016

SUBJECT: English Hons.

B		10334
	한 경험으로 가는 경험으로 환경하면 최고 1982년 1982년 - 1982년 - 1982년 - 1982년 - 1982년 2013년 - 1982년	Sr. No
Time: 11/4 Hours	Max. Marks : 100 (Part – A : 70) (Part – B : 30)	Total Questions : Part – A : 70 Part – B : 01
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination	
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

- All questions of Part A are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt Part – B on a separate Answer Sheet.
- 2. The candidates *must return* the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- 3. In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing within two hours after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- **4.** The candidate *must not* do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers *must not* be ticked in the question booklet.
- 5. Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- **6.** There will be **no negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
- 7. Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons)/(B)

H H

P. T. O.

Direction: (For Question Nos. 1 to 5): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

An ancient Indian art form, Rangoli is drawn at the entrance to usher in peace and prosperity. These are intricate patterns drawn in the courtyard or just outside the threshold of the entrance door to ward off evil spirits. Rangolis are believed to make the surroundings aesthetic and auspicious. The name, Rangoli, is a combination of two words - rang and avalli which means a row of colours. When you mention the word, Rangoli, what come to mind are colourful geometric patterns as these are greatly favoured all over. Many Rangoli books promote these designs exclusively. The Kolam is usually line patterns in white, with a bit of spot colour provided by Kumkum (vermillion) and haldi (turmeric). These are unbroken lines, as it was believed that the absence of gaps left no room for the evil spirits to enter. Today, of course, any line drawing or even freehand sketch is considered as Rangoli. The recurrent motifs in Rangolis across the states are inspired by nature and feature leaves (peepal), fruit (coconut and mangoes) and flowers (lotus). Religious symbols like swastika and aum also figure in the designs. While the ritual of Rangoli has faded from the modernday home, it is been replaced by a larger than life form for mass consumption. Instead of flower petals or grains and pulses, artificial colours are used to fill giantsize Rangolis at hotels and wedding venues. Moulds with punched holes for intricate and detailed design are also available in the market. You just have to fill them with powder and let it filter through. Rangoli stickers are quite a rage and the fact that they have some permanency seems to act in their favour.

1.	Rangolis not only look beautiful but also make the environment							
	(1) welcoming	(2) clean	(3)	auspicious	(4)	elegant		
2.	Kolam is the ran turmeric.	goli drawn in		and colo	ıred	with vermillion and		
	(1) red	(2) yellow	(3)	white	(4)	lines		
3.	There are no gaps	in the lines of Rangol	lis as	it	•			
	(1) invites good sp	oirits	(2)	(2) stops the exit of good spirits				
	(3) pushes away e	vil spirits	(4)	stops the entry	of e	vil spirits		
4.	Rangoli stickers h		n the	ese days becaus	se of	easy application and		
	(1) intricate	(2) long lasting	(3)	attractive	(4)	colourful		

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(B)

art'.

5. Identify a word in the passage that means the same as 'concerned with beauty and

Direction: (For Question Nos. 11 to 15): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the nuances of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The song and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing, pressed by urgent necessities. Then, there were certain things that were dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools for cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individual who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

11.	Before man invented writing
	(1) art was passed on by word of mouth
	(2) prayers were considered literature
	(3) dancing was the earliest of the arts
	(4) tradition of literature was prevalent
12.	As for the war songs and prayers, each generation
	(1) added something of its own to the stock
	(2) blindly repeated the songs
	(3) composed its own songs and prayers
	(4) repeated what was handed down
13.	The first war song
	(1) developed spontaneously
	(2) was inspired by god
	(3) was a song traditionally handed down
	(4) was composed by dancers and priests
14.	Man invented writing because he wanted to
	(1) write literature (2) write war song
	(3) record and communicate (4), be artistic
15.	The word 'distinctive' in the context of the passage means
	(1) weight (2) unique (3) size (4) quantity
	그는 동네 보다 이 집 등 전에 화면을 다른 전한 다른 사람들은 사람들이 가는 이 전환에 그리고 있는 것은 사람들이 다른 아니다.

 9 -1
 -
 -

Direc	tion : (For Questi	ion Nos. 16 .to 20) : Fill	in the blanks : Mw &x &	ું આવે
16.	Do you thinks	it? May	y be. The sky is getting	very dark.
	(1) is raining		(2) rains	1) 💰
	(3) is going to	rain Dalipober per	(4) rained	Vhe c
17.	I	to Goa last summer.		
	(1) fly		(2) have flown	
	(3) am flying	vane.	(4) flew	
18.	I	my foot playing cricl	ket last week, and now	I can hardly walk.
	(1) injure		(2) have injured	69 (F
	(3) was injured	d Lantarativas, svei	(4) injured	
19.	r	ny calculator ? I can't	find it anywhere.	
	(1) Have you	seen	(2) Did you see	1
	(3) Did you se	en	(4) You seen	
20.	1	tennis every Sunday	morning.	
	(1) play		(2) playing	
	(3) am playing	monteco.	(4) being played	
Direc		simic :	pose the error in the follow	wing sentences :
21.	The jewellery	was not make of	gold but of silver.	No error.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) *
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
22.	People who	lives in the east	are mainly farmers.	No error.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d

23.	The windowpane	broke when	som	eone throws		a stone at it.
	(a)	(b)		(c)		(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	c	(4)	d
24.	When I wrote a lett	er, I usually use	a	black ballpoi	nt pe	en. No error.
	. (a)	(b)		(c)		(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	c	(4)	đ
25.	If I had taken p	art I will win		the prize.		
	(a) (b)	(c)		(d)		
	(1) a	(2) b	(3)	c	(4)	d
Direc below	어느 그는 그리는 하늘 안 가는 사람들이 가지 않는데 없다.	Nos. 26 to 30) : Fill	in the	blanks with pro	per ia	lioms and phrases given
26.	Whatever be the cotogether.	onsequences I will n	ot lea	ve you to your	fate.	We shall
	(1) sail	(2) work	(3)	sink or swim	(4)	live
27.	He raised several o	bjections to my pro	posal l	out I		
	(1) stood my chanc	c e	(2)	stood my posit	ion	
	(3) stood my groun	nd	(4)	stood my stand	1	
28.		ething that makes a egg because of			, the	y often kill the goose
	(1) their kindness	(2) their anger	(3)	their greed	(4)	their disgust
29.	He drops in	for a chat with	h me.			
	(1) off and again	(2) off and on	(3)	of and on	(4)	off and over
30.	He was offered the	job but he	be	cause it involv	ed to	o much of travelling.
	(1) turned it over	(2) turned it dow	n (3)	turned it back	(4)	turned it up
PG-EE	-2016/(English Hone	s.)/(B)				P. T. O.

Direction: (For Question Nos. **31** to **35**): Read the poem carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still.

For once on the face of the Earth let's not speak in any language let's stop for one second, and not move our arms so much.

It would be an exotic moment without rush, without engines, we would all be together in a sudden strangeness.

Fisherman in the cold sea would not harm whales and the man gathering salt would look at his hurt hands.

31.	The poet wants to count to twelve for	•••••	
	(1) making a noise	(2)	doing the work
	(3) keeping quite	(4)	keeping warm
32.	The poet advises all the human beings t	o sto	op the work for
	(1) one second (2) one minute	(3)	one hour (4) one day
33.	When there is neither rush nor the	•••••	there will be peace.
	(1) sound of dancing	(2)	working of machine
	(3) chirping of birds	(4)	roaring of lions
34.	The poet expects the fishermen not to	••••	
	(1) go in cold sea	(2)	look hurt hands
	(3) gather salt	(4)	harm whales
35.	Trace a word from the poem that means	s 'str	ange'.
	(1) stillness (2) exotic	(3)	hurt (4) gather

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(B)

Direction: (For Question Nos. 36 to 40): Read the following poem and answer the questions that Like to see it lap the miles, And lick the valleys up, And stop to feed itself at tanks; And then, prodigious, step Around a pile of mountains, And, supercilious, peer In shanties by the sides of roads; And then a quarry pare To fit its sides, and crawl between, Complaining all the while In horrid, hooting stanza; Then chase itself down hill And neigh like Boanerges; Then, punctual as a star, Stop – docile and omnipotent – At its own stable door. What kind of transportation is this about? (1) a car (2) an airplane (3) a ship (4) a railway train 37. What does the poet describe over the course of the whole poem? (a) the different parts of a train's journey (b) the different parts that make up a train (c) the different rivers that train travels through (d) The reasons why the train is making a journey

(3) (c)

(4) (d)

(2) (b)

(1) (a)

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(B)

Direction: (For Question Nos. 41 to 45): Choose the error in the following sentences: give her message, she has left the office. No error. **41.** Before I could

(d) (a) (b) (1) a (3) c (4) d (2) b Either Lisa or Karen will always volunteer their valuable time to (c) (a) (b) serve on our board. (d) TO STATE OF THE ST (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d **43.** Do you think they will except our plan without an argument? (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 44. "They had went for Delhi without me by the time I got there," said she (a) (b) (c) (2) b (3) c (1) a (4) d **45.** She went to the class and scold them. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 46 to 50): Choose the word with correct spelling:

46. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 47. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (2) b (3) c (4) d

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(B)

₹ P.T.O.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(B)

40			(2)	(d) manuficação
48.	(a) maintenance .		기계 가게 되는 것이 되었다.	(d) meantience
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
40	/a\ _a_a:_t	(h) mainiint	(a) raciint	(d) reeecit
49.	(a) receipt	(b) recipiint	(c) reciipt	그들이 그리는 아이지가 되는데 그리는 얼마에서 되어야 한다. 그리를 하나 그
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
50.	(a) questionnaire	(b) questenare	(c) questionear	(d) quastenare
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
	/	No. E1 to EE) . Choose	Ha mad amazariata	nation .
Direc	tion : (For Question I	Nos. 51 to 55) : Choose	e the most appropriate of	option :
51.	One who can speal	k two languages.		
	(1) bi-literal	(2) linguistic	(3) lingua franca	(4) bi-lingual
52.	One who hates wo	men.		
	(1) misogynist	(2) hater	(3) feminist	(4) misnomer
				프로젝트 : 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 1985년 - 1985년
53.	That which cannot	be avoided.		명 경기에 가는 그리고 기를 받는 것이 되었다. 보고 있는 일 보고 있는 것이 되었다. 그 기를 받았다.
	(1) inconsistent	(2) inevitable	(3) temporal	(4) optimism
		일이 많은 것이 있습니다. 이 사람이 되었다. 이 발표 1982년 1일 전 1일 전 1일 1일		
54.	One who is recove	ring from illness.		
	(1) regaining	(2) ailing	(3) indisposed	(4) convalescing
55.	One who has no m	oney.		
	(1) pauper	(2) weedy	(3) scrawny	(4) opulent
		Nos. 56 to 60) : Fill i	n the blanks by choosi	ng the correct connector given
below				현실 경기 등 기업 전 등 경기 (1992년) 1982년 - 1일 대한민국 (1992년) 1982년 - 1982년 (1992년) 1982년 - 1982년 (1992년) 1982년 (1992년) 1982년 (1992년)
56.	my br	other nor my father	will be able to attend	d the wedding on Monday.
	(1) Either	(2) Yet	(3) And	(4) Neither
67	NTs seems in dibe		he was off again	
57.	아이 전화 이번 것 하나 얼마나 먹다.	returned	보고 있는 이 내용하다 이 바라가 하는 것이다. 네트스	
	(1) but	(2) than	(3) then	(4) unless
58.	Although he is not	well he	e works very hard.	(1) 마시크를 보고 하는 것으로 되었다. 독일 말이 나는 보고 보고 있는 나는
	(1) but	(2) as	(3) when	(4) yet

. P. T. O.

59. Scarcely had l	he gone,h	is friend knocked	A. 11. 1
(1) when	(2) as	(3) but	(4) than
60. She acted	·····she had never	seen him before	(2) tian
(1) as if	(2) than	(3) for '	(4)
Direction : (For Quest	tion Nos. 61 to 65) : Cho	ose the word with cor	(4) as • rect opposite meaning/antonym :
61. Abundance:(1) unity62. Malevolence:	(2) severance	(3) scarce	(4) separated
(1) kindness	(2) cruelty	(3) selfish	(4) 6-1:
63. Lethargic:		(°) Gennen	(4) feelings
(1) energetic 64. Rarely:	(2) tired	(3) lazy	(4) drowsy
(1) seldom 65. Erudite:	(2) infrequently	(3) frequently	(4) occasionally
(1) primeval	(2) gentle	(3) illiterate	(4) learned
Direction: (For Questio	n Nos. 66 to 70) : Fill in	the blanks with corr	
66. They need to dri (1) through	ve the tunne	el before they reach (3) about	ed the destination. (4) to
67. It has been rainir (1) for	ng continuously (2) from	yesterday mori (3) since	ning. (4) ago
68. This is the kind o (1) to	f music that I like to lis (2) from	sten	
69. my besi	t efforts, I could not wi	(3) at	(4) with
(1) In spite of		집사장도 없다. 생각하다 하나 없었다.	
하는데, 요. 이 이 경험을 됐을까?	(2) As	(3) Owing to	(4) On behalf of
70. Pay your fee on time	me lest youl	be fined.	
(1) would	(2) == 1.1	(3) should	(4) might
G-FF-2016/(Fnolish II			

Note: Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following topics:

- (1) Global Terrorism.
- (2) Future of English in India.
- (3) All that glitters is not gold.
- (4) Female Foeticide A National Shame.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 13

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

5 Year PG-EE-2016 SUBJECT : English Hons.



sr. No. 10259

Time: 11/4 Hours Max. Marks: 100

(Part - A: 70) (Part - B: 30)

Total Questions : Part – A : 70
Part – B : 01

Roll No. (in figures) ______ (in words) ______

Name _____ Father's Name ______

Mother's Name ______ Date of Examination _____

(Signature of the Candidate) (Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

- 1. All questions of *Part A* are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt *Part B* on a separate Answer Sheet.
- 2. The candidates *must return* the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- 3. In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing within two hours after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- **4.** The candidate *must not* do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers *must not* be ticked in the question booklet.
- 5. Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- **6.** There will be **no negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
- 7. Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons)/(C)



PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

P. T. O.

PART – A

)irec	tion : (For Question	Nos.	1 to 5) : Fill in t	he blan	ks with correct p	reposi	tion:
1.	They need to drive	e	the tuni	nel befo	ore they reached	d the	destination.
	(1) through	(2)	but	(3)	about	(4)	to
2.	It has been raining	cont	inuously	y	esterday morni	ng.	
	(1) for	(2)	from	(3)	since	(4)	ago
3.	This is the kind of	musi	c that I like to	listen .			
	(1) to	(2)	from	(3)	at	(4)	with
4.	my best	effor	ts, I could not	win th	e election.		
	(1) In spite of	(2)	As	(3)	Owing to	(4)	On behalf of
5.	Pay your fee on tir	ne le	st you	be fi	ned.		
	(1) would	(2)	could	(3)	should	(4)	might
)irec elow		Nos.	6 to 10) : Fill	in the	blanks with pro	per id	ioms and phrases given
6.	Whatever be the c together.	onse	quences I will	not lea	ve you to your	fate.	We shall
	(1) sail	(2)	work	(3)	sink or swim	(4)	live
7.	He raised several of	object	tions to my pro	oposal	but I	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
	(1) stood my char	ıce		(2)	stood my posi	ion	
	(3) stood my grou	ınd		(4)	stood my stand	1	
8.	If people find son that laid the golde					, the	y often kill the goose
	(1) their kindness	(2)	their anger	(3)	their greed	(4)	their disgust
9.	He drops in	• • • • • •	. for a chat wi	th me.			
	(1) off and again				of and on	(4)	off and over

	(1) turned it over (2) turned it down	ı (3)	turned it back (4) turned it up
	t ion : (For Question Nos. 11 to 15) : Read ons that follow :	the p	poem carefully and choose the best answer for
Now	we will count to twelve		
and w	ve will all keep still.		
For or	nce on the face of the Earth		네마스 등 없는데 가능한 다음이라는 데이트 등에 들어 들었다. 보기에 하다 나는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.
let's n	ot speak in any language		
let's st	top for one second,		
and n	ot move our arms so much.		의 기계 등록하는 기계를 하는 것이 되었다. 사람들은 기계를 통해 있다는 기계를 통해 보고 있다. 100 분들이 있다.
It wou	ıld be an exotic moment		시간을 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그는 그 전에 가는 것이 되었다. 그 것이다. 1일 일이 가지 않는 것을 보고 있는 것이 없는 것이 말았다. 그리고 목록하였다.
witho	ut rush, without engines,		
we wo	ould all be together		
in a su	ıdden strangeness.		
Fisher	man in the cold sea would not harm wh	ales	
and th	ne man gathering salt		가는 하는 것이 되었다. 그런 그런 그는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 그런 것이 되었다. 1일 기본 사용 시간을 보았다. 그는 것은 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다.
would	l look at his hurt hands.		
11.	The poet wants to count to twelve for		
	(1) making a noise	(2)	doing the work
	(3) keeping quite	(4)	keeping warm
12.	The poet advises all the human beings	to sto	op the work for
	(1) one second (2) one minute	(3)	one hour (4) one day
13.	When there is neither rush nor the	•••••	there will be peace.
	(1) sound of dancing	(2)	working of machine
	(3) chirping of birds	(4)	roaring of lions
14.	The poet expects the fishermen not to		
	(1) go in cold sea	(2)	look hurt hands
	(3) gather salt	(4)	harm whales
			경우 마양 경우 전 이 보이고 있다는 것이 되어 되었다면 하는데 되었다. 1일 기상 영화 기상 회사 회사 기상 사용을 보고 있는 것을 가장 기상이다.

10. He was offered the job but he because it involved too much of travelling.

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

15.	Trace a word from the poem that means 'strange'.					
	(1) stillness	(2) exotic	(3)	hurt	(4)	gather
Direc	ction : (For Question)	Nos. 16 to 20) : Choose	the n	nost appropriate op	otion	
16.	One who can spea	k two languages.				4
	(1) bi-literal	(2) linguistic	(3)	lingua franca.	(4)	bi-lingual
17.	One who hates wo	men.				
	(1) misogynist	(2) hater	(3)	feminist	(4)	misnomer
18.	That which cannot	be avoided.				
	(1) inconsistent	(2) inevitable	(3)	temporal	(4)	optimism
19.	One who is recover	ring from illness.				
	(1) regaining	(2) ailing	(3)	indisposed	(4)	convalescing
20.	One who has no m	oney.				
	(1) pauper	(2) weedy	(3)	scrawny	(4)	opulent

Direction: (For Question Nos. **21** to **25**): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the nuances of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The song and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to invent some method of writing, pressed by urgent necessities. Then, there were certain things that were dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools for cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individual who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

21.	Before man invented writing,		
	(1) art was passed on by word of r	nouth	23.
	(2) prayers were considered literat	ure	
	(3) dancing was the earliest of the	arts	
	(4) tradition of literature was prev	alent	
22.	As for the war songs and prayers, e	each generation	
	(1) added something of its own to	the stock	
	(2) blindly repeated the songs		
	(3) composed its own songs and p	rayers	.65
원경 (1) 2월 (1) 24일 (1)	(4) repeated what was handed do	wn	
23.	The first war song		
	(1) developed spontaneously		
	(2) was inspired by god		
	(3) was a song traditionally hande	d down	
	(4) was composed by dancers and	priests	
24.	Man invented writing because he v	vanted to	
	가는데 그들은 그는 그들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그들은 그는 그를 하는데 그리는데 사람이 되었다.	(2) write war song	
	(3) record and communicate	(4) be artistic	
25.	The word 'distinctive' in the contex	t of the passage means	
	(1) weight	(2) unique	
	(3) size	(4) quantity	

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

Direction : (For Question	Nos. 26 to 30): Choose the error in	the following se	ntences :
			/	

26.	Before I cou	ıld give her m	essage, she l	has left the office.	No error.
	(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) °c	(4) d	
27.	·Either Lisa	or Karen will al	ways volunteer	their valuable tim	ne to
	(a)		(b)	(c)	
	serve on ou	r board.			
	(d)	1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995 - 1995	일이 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.		
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	장 (10) - 10 (10) (10) (10) - 10 (10) (10) (10) (10) - 10 (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (
28.	Do you	think they will	except our plan	without an arg	ument?
	· (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
29.	"They had	went for Delhi	without me by	the time I got th	nere," said she
	(a)	(b)	(c)		(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
30.	She went	to the class	and scold them.	No error.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
Direc	tion : (For Qu	estion Nos. 31 to 35)	: Fill in the blanks :		
31.	Do you thin	ks it	· P May be. The sky is	s getting very dark.	
	(1) is rainin	g	(2) rains		
	(3) is going	to rain	(4) rained		
32.	I	to Goa last sum	mer.		
	(1) fly	(2) have fl	own (3) am fly	ring (4) flew	
G-FF	-2016/(Fnolis	h Hons)/(C)			рто

33.	I my foot playing cricket last week, and now I can hardly walk.					
	(1) injure		(2)	have injured		
	(3) was injured		(4)	injured		
34.	my c	alculator ? I can't fin	d it a	anywhere.		
	(1) Have you seen		(2)	Did you see		
	(3) Did you seen		(4)	You seen		
35.	I tenı	nis every Sunday mo	rnin	ıg.		
	(1) play		(2)	playing		
	(3) am playing		(4)	being played		
Direc below		Nos. 36 to 40) : Fill in	1 the	blanks by choosin	g the	correct connector give
36.	my bro	other nor my father v	will k	oe able to attend	the v	wedding on Monday
	(1) Either	(2) Yet	(3)	And	(4)	Neither
37.	No sooner had he r	eturned,.	. he v	was off again.		
	(1) but	(2) than	(3)	then	(4)	unless
38.	Although he is not	wellhe	wor	ks very hard.		
	(1) but	(2) as	(3)	when	(4)	yet
39.	Scarcely had he go	ne,his fi	rienc	l knocked at the	doo	r.
	(1) when	(2) as	(3)	but	(4)	than
40.	She acted	she had never se	en h	im before.		
	(1) as if	(2) than	(3)	for	(4)	as

Direction: (For Question Nos. **41** to **45**): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

An ancient Indian art form, Rangoli is drawn at the entrance to usher in peace and prosperity. These are intricate patterns drawn in the courtyard or just outside the threshold of the entrance door to ward off evil spirits. Rangolis are believed to make the surroundings aesthetic and auspicious. The name, Rangoli, is a combination of two words - rang and avalli which means a row of colours. When you mention the word, Rangoli, what come to mind are colourful geometric patterns as these are greatly favoured all over. Many Rangoli books promote these designs exclusively. The Kolam is usually line patterns in white, with a bit of spot colour provided by Kumkum (vermillion) and haldi (turmeric). These are unbroken lines, as it was believed that the absence of gaps left no room for the evil spirits to enter. Today, of course, any line drawing or even freehand sketch is considered as Rangoli. The recurrent motifs in Rangolis across the states are inspired by nature and feature leaves (peepal), fruit (coconut and mangoes) and flowers (lotus). Religious symbols like swastika and aum also figure in the designs. While the ritual of Rangoli has faded from the modernday home, it is been replaced by a larger than life form for mass consumption. Instead of flower petals or grains and pulses, artificial colours are used to fill giantsize Rangolis at hotels and wedding venues. Moulds with punched holes for intricate and detailed design are also available in the market. You just have to fill them with powder and let it filter through. Rangoli stickers are quite a rage and the fact that they have some permanency seems to act in their favour.

41.	Rangolis not only look beautiful but als	o make the environment
	(1) welcoming (2) clean	(3) auspicious (4) elegant
42.	Kolam is the rangoli drawn in turmeric.	and coloured with vermillion and
	(1) red (2) yellow	(3) white (4) lines
43.	There are no gaps in the lines of Rangol	s as it
	(1) invites good spirits	(2) stops the exit of good spirits
	(3) pushes away evil spirits	(4) stops the entry of evil spirits
44.	Rangoli stickers have become commor quality.	these days because of easy application and
	(1) intricate (2) long lasting	(3) attractive (4) colourful
45.	Identify a word in the passage that me art'.	eans the same as 'concerned with beauty and
	(1) auspicious (2) aesthetic	(3) intricate (4) colourful
G-EE	-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)	Р.Т.О

Direction : (For Question Nos. 46 to 50) follow:	: Read the following poem and answer the questions that
Like to see it lap the miles,	
And lick the valleys up,	
And stop to feed itself at tanks;	
And then, prodigious, step	
Around a pile of mountains,	
And, supercilious, peer	13.40.2
In shanties by the sides of roads;	
And then a quarry pare	
To fit its sides, and crawl between,	
Complaining all the while	
In horrid, hooting stanza;	
Then chase itself down hill	
And neigh like Boanerges;	
Then, punctual as a star,	
Stop - docile and omnipotent -	사용하는 사용 사용하는 이 이 사용적으로 한 경우되는 것이 되었다. 이 사용하는 것이다. 기계 전 경우 사용하는 기계 경우 기계 경우 기계 전 기계
At its own stable door.	
46. What kind of transportation is the	his about ?
(1) a car	' (2) an airplane
(3) a ship	(4) a railway train
47. What does the poet describe over	er the course of the whole poem?
(a) the different parts of a train	's journey
(b) the different parts that mak	e [·] up a train
(c) the different rivers that train	n travels through
(d) The reasons why the train i	s making a journey
(1) (a) (2) (b)	(3) (c) (4) (d)

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

	hooting st	anza; And then a quarr	y pare				
	To fit its si	des, and crawl betweer	ነ				
	Complain	ing all the while			sykulu leatra		
	In horrid						
	What is the tra	ain doing in these lines	?				
	(a) going into	an underwater tunnel					
	(b) making a	hooting noise as it goes	throug	gh a quarry			
	(c) squeaking against the train tracks as it slows down						
	(d) reciting a poem as it continues its journey						
	(1) (a)	(2) (b)	(3)	(c)	(4) (d)		
49.	The poet as a support this co	하다 살수 있는 경기가 되었다. 그는 그 그는 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그			ich words from the poem be		
	(a) "lick" and "feed"		(b) "mountain" and "roads"				
	(c) "crawl" an	id "hooting"	(d)	"neigh" and	l "stable"		
	(1) (a)	(2) (b)	(3)	(c)	(4) (d)		
50.	What is this p	oem mostly about ?					
	(a) person who runs across valleys and mountains to get somewhere						
	(b) a train that takes a long journey before reaching its destination						
	(c) a horse that runs around the country before returning to its stable						
	(d) A hooting	noise of the train					
	(1) (a)	(2) (b)	(3)	(c) 1C	(4) (d)		
)irec	tion : (For Ques	tion Nos. 51 to 55) : Choo	se the u	vord with corr	ect opposite meaning/antonym		
51.	Abundance:				A NO SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT		
	(1) unity	(2) severance	(3)	scarce	(4) separated		

52.	Malevolence:		(1)				
	(1) kindness	(2)	cruelty	(3)	selfish	(4)	feelings
53.	Lethargic:						
	(1) energetic	(2)	tired	(3)	lazy	(4)	drowsy
54.	Rarely:						
	(1) seldom	(2)	infrequently	(3)	frequently	(4)	occasionally
55.	Erudite :						
	(1) primeval	(2)	gentle	(3)	illiterate	(4)	learned
Direc	tion : (For Question 1	Vos. 5	56 to 60) : Choose	the u	ord with correct 1	neani	ing/synonym :
56.	Emancipate:				의 현실 - 소리를 받는다		
	(1) auspicious	(2)	aesthetic	(3)	liberate	(4)	colourful
57.	Conjecture:						
	(1) to guess	(2)	calm	(3)	peace	(4)	to run
58.	Maligned :						
	(1) elegant	(2)	happy	(3)	defamed	(4)	mournful
59.	Squabble:						
	(1) fight	(2)	observation	(3)	patience	(4)	utterance
60.	Reprimand:						
	(1) admonish	(2)	admire	(3)	dislike	(4)	praise
Dire	ction : (For Question	Nos.	61 to 65) : Choose	the	word with correct	spell	ling :
61.	(a) Instantaeous	(b)	Instaneoueos	(c)	Instantatious	(d)	Instantaneous
	(1) a) b	(3)	원이 아이들의 이렇게 나를 다음이다.	(4)	
PG-E	E-2016/(English Ho	1s.)/(C)				

and the second	
,	
1.00	
100	
200	

62.	(a) conscientious	(b) conscntious	(c) consensious	(d) consintious
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
63.	(a) maintenance	(b) mentenance	(c) meantence	(d) meantience
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
64.	(a) receipt	(b) recipiint	(c) reciipt	(d) reeecit
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
65.	(a) questionnaire	(b) questenare	(c) questionear	(d) quastenare
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
Direc	tion : (For Question l	Nos. 66 to 70) : Choose	the error in the followi	ng sentences :
66.	The jewellery	* was not make of	gold but of silver.	No error.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
67.	People who liv	res in the east a	re mainly farmers.	No error.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
68.	The windowpane	broke when	someone throws	a stone at it.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	, (d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
* 69.	When I wrote a let	ter, I usually use	a black ballpoi	nt pen. No error.
	(a)	(b)·	(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d
70.	If I had taken j	part I will win	the prize.	
	(a) (b)) (c)	(d)	
	(1) a	· (2) b	(3) c	(4) d

PG-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(C)

P. T. O.

PART - B

Note: Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following topics:

- (1) Global Terrorism.
 - (2) Future of English in India.
 - (3) All that glitters is not gold.
 - (4) Female Foeticide A National Shame.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 13

(DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION BOOKLET BEFORE TIME OR UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO)

5 Year PG-EE-2016

SUBJECT: English Hons.

		sr. No. 10248
Time: 1¼ Hours	Max. Marks : 100 (Part – A : 70) (Part – B : 30)	Total Questions : Part – A : 70 Part – B : 01
Roll No. (in figures)	(in words)	
Name	Father's Name	
Mother's Name	Date of Examination_	
(Signature of the Candidate)		(Signature of the Invigilator)

CANDIDATES MUST READ THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION/INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE STARTING THE QUESTION PAPER.

- 1. All questions of *Part A* are compulsory and carry equal marks. The candidates are required to attempt *Part B* on a separate Answer Sheet.
- 2. The candidates *must return* the question booklet as well as OMR Answer-Sheet to the Invigilator concerned before leaving the Examination Hall, failing which a case of use of unfair-means/misbehaviour will be registered against him/her, in addition to lodging of an FIR with the police. Further the answer-sheet of such a candidate will not be evaluated.
- 3. In case there is any discrepancy in any question(s) in the Question Booklet, the same may be brought to the notice of the Controller of Examinations in writing within two hours after the test is over. No such complaint(s) will be entertained thereafter.
- 4: The candidate *must not* do any rough work or writing in the OMR Answer-Sheet. Rough work, if any, may be done in the question booklet itself. Answers *must not* be ticked in the question booklet.
- 5. Use only black or blue ball point pen of good quality in the OMR Answer-Sheet.
- **6.** There will be **no negative** marking. Each correct answer will be awarded **one** full mark. Cutting, erasing, overwriting and more than one answer in OMR Answer-Sheet will be treated as incorrect answer.
- 7. Before answering the questions, the candidates should ensure that they have been supplied correct and complete question booklet. Complaints, if any, regarding misprinting etc. will not be entertained 30 minutes after starting of the examination.

PART - A

Direction: (For Question Nos. 1 to 5): Fill in the blanks:

1.	Do you thinks it?	May be. The sky is getting very dark.
	(1) is raining	(2) rains
	(3) is going to rain	(4) rained
2.	I to Goa last sum	mer.
	(1) fly	(2) have flown
	(3) am flying	(4) flew
3.	I my foot playing	cricket last week, and now I can hardly walk.
	(1) injure	(2) have injured
	(3) was injured	(4) injured
4.	my calculator ? I	can't find it anywhere.
	(1) Have you seen	(2) Did you see

5. I tennis every Sunday morning.

(1) play

(2) playing

(4) You seen

(3) am playing

(3) Did you seen

(4) being played

Direction: (For Question Nos. 6 to 10): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

The history of literature really began long before man learned to write. Dancing was the earliest of the arts. Man danced for joy round his primitive campfire after the defeat and slaughter of his enemy. He yelled and shouted as he danced and gradually the yells and shouts became coherent and caught the nuances of the dance and thus the first war song was sung. As the idea of God developed prayers were framed. The song and prayers became traditional and were repeated from one generation to another, each generation adding something of its own. As man slowly grew more civilized he was compelled to

invent some method of writing, pressed by urgent necessities. Then, there were certain things that were dangerous to forget and which, therefore, had to be recorded. It was often necessary to communicate with persons who were some distance away and it was necessary to protect one's property by making tools for cattle and so on, in some distinctive manner. So man taught himself to write and having learned to write purely for utilitarian reasons he used this new method for preserving his war songs and his prayers. Of course, among these ancient people, there were only a very few individual who learned to write, and only a few could read what was written.

- **6.** Before man invented writing,
 - (1) art was passed on by word of mouth
 - (2) prayers were considered literature
 - (3) dancing was the earliest of the arts
 - (4) tradition of literature was prevalent
- 7. As for the war songs and prayers, each generation
 - (1) added something of its own to the stock
 - (2) blindly repeated the songs
 - (3) composed its own songs and prayers
 - (4) repeated what was handed down
- **8.** The first war song
 - (1) developed spontaneously
 - (2) was inspired by god
 - (3) was a song traditionally handed down
 - (4) was composed by dancers and priests

9.	Man inven	ted writing because he	wanted to				
	(1) write l	iterature	(2)	write wa	ır song		
i.	(3) record	and communicate	(4)	be artisti	c		
10.	The word '	distinctive' in the conte	ext of the p	assage m	eans		(1) 1 (1) 1
	(1) weight	t (2) unique	(3)	size	(4)	quantity	
Direc below		Question Nos. 11 to 15) :	Fill in the	blanks by	choosing the	correct connect	or given
11.		my brother nor my fa	ather will b	e able to	attend the v	wedding on M	onday.
	(1) Either	(2) Yet	(3)	And	(4)	Neither	
12.	No sooner	had he returned	he v	was off ag	ain.	gg ga galaman ga paga katan pengangan sa	
	(1) but	(2) than	(3)	then	(4)	unless	
13.	Although l	he is not well	he wor	ks very ha	ard.		
	(1) but	(2) as	(3)	when	(4)	yet	
14.	Scarcely ha	ad he gone,	. his frienc	l knocked	d at the doo	r .	
	(1) when	(2) as	(3)	but	(4)	than	
15.	She acted .	she had ne	ver seen h	im before			
	(1) as if	(2) than	(3)	for	(4)	as	
Direc	tion : (For Q	Question Nos. 16 to 20) : l	Fill in the bl	lanks with	correct prep	osition :	
16.	They need	to drive the	tunnel bef	ore they r	eached the	destination.	
	(1) throug	gh (2) bùt	(3)	about	(4)	to	
17.	It has been	raining continuously	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	yesterday	morning.		
	(1) for	(2) from		since		ago	
C EE	2016//E1	ish Hons \/(D)					РΤО

18.	This is the kind of mus	ic that I like to listen	.s. 26 t		เอดีวร
	(1) to : (2)	from (3)	at	(4) with	siions f
19.	my best effor	o busy rts, I could not win th	ne election.		dres. mr. rd
		As (3)	Owing to	(4) On behalf of	oitus: dw
20.	Pay your fee on time le	st you be f	ined.		974
	(1) would (2)	나이 가장 그리는 사람들이 가는 말을 하는 때문에 가는 것 같다.	should		98) ns / = 1
	tion : (For Question Nos.	21 to 25) : Fill in the	blanks with prope	er idioms and phra	ses given
below	그는 생기들이 그 모든 아이는 사람들이 한다면 한 화가를 하지만 아이라는 어디에게 하는데 가득했다. 하였다.	ritair		18 7 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	u. Um
21.	Whatever be the consectogether.		ive you to your f	ate. We shall	
		work (3)	sink or swim	(4) live	
~ 22.	He raised several object	tions to my proposal	but I		ji dete. Kabupata
	(1) stood my chance	(2)	stood my position	n	No de s
	(3) stood my ground	(4)	stood my stand		
23.	If people find somethin that laid the golden egg	ng that makes them because of	a lot of money,	they often kill th	e goose
	(1) their kindness	(2)	their anger		
	(3) their greed	(4)	their disgust	1	
24.	He drops in	for a chat with me.			
	(1) off and again (8 10	(2)	off and on		
	(3) of and on	(4)	off and over		
25.	He was offered the job l	but heb	ecause it involvec	l too much of tray	elling.
	(1) turned it over		turned it down		
	(3) turned it back	(4)	turned it up		
and the second second second		コー・コード おかいたい ちゃん むに かいき 一番の ちゃっち そっこう		しょうしょうしょ はあっと かしゅうしょうりゅう	

Direction: (For Question Nos. 26 to 30): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer for questions that follow:

An ancient Indian art form, Rangoli is drawn at the entrance to usher in peace and prosperity. These are intricate patterns drawn in the courtyard or just outside the threshold of the entrance door to ward off evil spirits. Rangolis are believed to make the surroundings aesthetic and auspicious. The name, Rangoli, is a combination of two words - rang and avalli which means a row of colours. When you mention the word, Rangoli, what come to mind are colourful geometric patterns as these are greatly favoured all over. Many Rangoli books promote these designs exclusively. The Kolam is usually line patterns in white, with a bit of spot colour provided by Kumkum (vermillion) and haldi (turmeric). These are unbroken lines, as it was believed that the absence of gaps left no room for the evil spirits to enter. Today, of course, any line drawing or even freehand sketch is considered as Rangoli. The recurrent motifs in Rangolis across the states are inspired by nature and feature leaves (peepal), fruit (coconut and mangoes) and flowers (lotus). Religious symbols like swastika and aum also figure in the designs. While the ritual of Rangoli has faded from the modernday home, it is been replaced by a larger than life form for mass consumption. Instead of flower petals or grains and pulses, artificial colours are used to fill giantsize Rangolis at hotels and wedding venues. Moulds with punched holes for intricate and detailed design are also available in the market. You just have to fill them with powder and let it filter through. Rangoli stickers are quite a rage and the fact that they have some permanency seems to act in their favour.

				등하는 기능하는 이동이 등하는 것이 있다. 이 보다 있다. 하는 이를 통하는 것들은 생활하는데 되는 것이 되었다.	
26.	Rangolis not only look beauti	ful but also ma	ke the environ	nent	
	(1) welcoming (2) clean	(3)	auspicious	(4) elegant	
27.	Kolam is the rangoli drawn turmeric.	n in	and colo	ured with vermillion a	ınd
	(1) red (2) yello	w (3)	white	(4) lines	
28.	There are no gaps in the lines	of Rangolis as	it		N.T
	(1) invites good spirits	(2)	stops the exit	of good spirits	
	(3) pushes away evil spirits	(4)	stops the entry	y of evil spirits	
29.	Rangoli stickers have becom	ne common the	ese days becau	se of easy application a	and
	(1) intricate	(2)	long lasting		
	(3) attractive	(4)	colourful		
	그리다 그는 다른 그리고 어디 하시겠다. 어디다			교기들은 시민이들은 물론 시네워를 들었다.	T C

30.	Identify a word in art'.	the	passage that me	eans	the same as 'co	ncei	rned with beauty and
	(1) auspicious	(2)	aesthetic	(3)	intricate	(4)	colourful
Direc	tion : (For Question N	Jos. S	31 to 35) : Choose	the u	oord with correct 1	nean	ing/synonym :
31.	Emancipate: (1) auspicious	(2)	aesthetic	(3)	liberate	(4)	colourful
	에 마시크로 사용하다. (150명 15명) 1920년 - 교육화학교 (1509년 15일	(2)	aesine ne	(0)	inderate.	(*)	Colouru
32.	Conjecture: (1) to guess	(2)	calm	(3) ⁻	peace	(4)	to run
33.	Maligned:						
	(1) elegant	(2)	happy	(3)	defamed	(4)	mournful
34.	Squabble:		화보통이 보유한 (1999) 경화 등 경화 (1997) 신보다 (1997)				
	(1) fight	(2)	observation	(3)	patience	(4)	utterance
35.	Reprimand:						
	(1) admonish	(2)	admire	(3)	dislike	(4)	praise
Direc	tion : (For Question N	Jos. 3	36 to 40) : Choose	the n	ıost appropriate o	otion	
36.	One who can speak	two	languages.				
	(1) bi-literal	(2)	linguistic	(3)	lingua franca	(4)	bi-lingual
37.	One who hates wor	nen.					
	(1) misogynist	(2)	hater	(3)	feminist	(4)	misnomer
38.	That which cannot	be a	voided.				
	(1) inconsistent	(2)	inevitable	(3)	temporal	(4)	optimism
39.	One who is recover	ing	from illness.				
	(1) regaining	(2)	ailing	(3)	indisposed	(4)	convalescing
40.	One who has no mo	oney					
	(1) pauper	(2)	weedy	(3)	scrawny	(4)	opulent

P. T. O.

irect	t ion : (For Question	1 Nos. 41 to 45) : Choos	e the word with co	orrect opposite meanir	1g/antonym :
41.	Abundance:				
	(1) unity	(2) severance	(3) scarce	(4) separate	e d
42.	Malevolence:				
•	(1) kindness	(2) cruelty	(3) selfish	(4) feelings	
43.	Lethargic:				
	(1) energetic	(2) tired	(3) lazy	(4) drowsy	
44.	Rarely:				
	(1) seldom	(2) infrequently	(3) frequent	ly (4) occasio	nally
45.	Erudite :				
	(1) primeval	(2) gentle	(3) illiterate	(4) learned	
Direc	ction : (For Questic	m Nos. 46 to 50) : Choo	se the error in the	following sentences	
46.	Before I could	give her message	, she has	left the office.	No error.
	(a)	(b)		(c)	(d)
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
47.	Either Lisa or K	aren will always	volunteer (their valuable time	to
	(a)	(b)		(c)	
	serve on our bo	ard.			
	(d)				
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	
48.	Do you thir	nk they will exce	ept our plan	without an argur	nent?
	(a) .	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	(1) a	(2) b	(3) c	(4) d	

(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 50. She went to the class and scold them. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) recipit (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	49	. "	Γh	ey had	went	fo	r Delhi	withou	at	me by the tim	1 c	I got there,"	said she.s
50. She went to the class and scold them. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)				(a)	(b)				- A.N.			
(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1	l)	a		(2)	b	(3	3)	C	(S) (4		(1)
(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	50	. Sl	he	went to	the c	la	ss and s	scold tl	he	em. No	o erro		36
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (b) Instaneoueos (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) conscntious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)				(a)	(b)			(c)					
Direction: (For Question Nos. 51 to 55): Choose the word with correct spelling: 51. (a) Instantaeous (1) a (b) Instaneoueos (2) b (c) Instantatious (d) Instantaneous (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (1) a (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (d) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (1) a (e) meantence (d) meantience (d) d 54. (a) receipt (1) a (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (d) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) b (c) questionear (d) quastenare (d) d 56. (a) question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of (a) (b) (c) (d) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)	a	(2)	b	(3)		. 1. 4) d	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipint (c) recipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	Dire	ctio	n:	: (For Questi	on No	s.	51 to 55) : Cho	oose the	τ	vord with correc	ct spel	ling:	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipint (c) recipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	51.	(a	}	Instantaeoi	10 /	ل ام	Tooto				10		
52. (a) conscientious (b) consentious (c) consensious (d) consintious (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)			10)US
(a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)						- ,		(S	,	C	(4)) d	
53. (a) maintenance (b) mentenance (c) meantence (d) meantience (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) rececit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	52.				us (b)	conscntious	(c))	consensious	(d)	consintious	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) reeecit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)) ;	a in the second second	(2)	b	(3))	C	(4)	d	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) reeecit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	53.	(a)) 1	maintenanc	e (1)	mentenance	: (c)	ı.	meantence	(/ 1)	meantieneo	
54. (a) receipt (b) recipiint (c) reciipt (d) receit (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)) {							중에 다양한 경험에 되었다.	- P		
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	54	(م)			/1						· (-)		
55. (a) questionnaire (b) questenare (c) questionear (d) quastenare (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	J - ,										(d)	reeecit	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)	ć	1 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	(2	.)	b	(3)		C	(4)	d	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d Direction: (For Question Nos. 56 to 60): Choose the error in the following sentences: 56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	55.	(a)	C	questionnai	re (b)	questenare	(c)		questionear	(d)	quastenare	
56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. (a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)	а		(2)	b	(3)		C	ing.		
56. The jewellery was not make of gold but of silver. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. (a) (b) (c) (d)	Direc	tion	<i>:</i> ((For Questio	n Nos.	5	6 to 60) : Choo	ose the a) 1 '	ror in the follow	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
(a) (b) (c) (d) (1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)										or in the joilou	nng se	entences :	
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d 57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)	56.	The	Ţ.,		was			gol	d	but of silver.		No error.	
57. People who lives in the east are mainly farmers. No error. (a) (b) (c) (d)			(a	1)			(b)			(c)		(d)	
(a) (b) (c) (d)		(1)	а		(2)	Ь	(3)	Ć		(4)	d	
(a) (b) (c) (d)	57.	Peo	pl	le who]	ives i	n t	he east	are ma	ai	nly farmers		No arror	
원하는데 하는데 아이들이 얼마면 되었다면 하나 생각하고 있다. 경험하고 말하는 사람이 되었다면 하고 하를 하는데 함께 살아 살아 하는데 그 그리고 말하는데 하는데 그렇다면 다른데 그렇다면 하는데 그			(a										
(1) a (2) b (3) c (4) d		(1)	a		(2)	1)	(3)			(4)		

D.

58.	The wind (a)		oroke when (b)	sor	neone throws (c)	nt for (b)	a stone (d)	at it. 🤼 🤼
	(1) a	_{E)} (2)	b	(3)	c	(4)		
59.	When I s	vrote a letter, (a)	I usually use (b)	a	black ballp (c)	(7)		No error.
	(1) a	(2)) b	(3)	Ċ	(4)	d	
60.	If I had (a)	taken part (b)			the prize. (d)	(\$) - 237 5 ;		
	(1) a	(2)	b	(3)	c .	(4)	d	
Now and without in a suand the	we will all I nce on the top for one ot move or ald be an e aut rush, w ould all be adden stra man in the ne man gat	unt to twelve keep still. face of the Ear n any language e second, ur arms so much total moment ithout engines, together ngeness.	:````````````````````````````````````	ales				
61.			to twelve for	••••				
	(1) makir(3) keepii		1. "我们都是这一个,我们也是我们便看了。" 网络伊斯克姆		doing the work keeping warm	经保险帐户 经自动证券		
62.	The poet a	dvises all the l	numan beings to	stoj	o the work for	•••••		
	(1) one se		one minute				one day	
63.	When the	re is neither rus	h nor the		there will be	e peace		
		of dancing	많이 보고 하는 것으라고 들어 뭐라면요?		working of ma			
	(3) chirpi	ng of birds		(4)	roaring of lion	S		
PG-EE-2	2016/(Engl	ish Hons.)/(D)						РТО

64. The poet expects the fishermen not to		
(1) go in cold sea	(2) look hurt hands	
(3) gather salt	(4) harm whales	
65. Trace a word from the poem that me	nns 'strange'.	
(1) stillness (2) exotic	(3) hurt (4) gath	her
Direction : (For Question Nos. 66 to 70) : Refollow :	ad the following poem and answer	the questions that
Like to see it lap the miles,		
And lick the valleys up,		
And stop to feed itself at tanks;	물의 가는 경기를 하고 있습니다. 사용하는 사용하는 것이 되었습니다. 사용하는 사용하는 것이 되었습니다.	
And then, prodigious, step		
Around a pile of mountains,	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	
And, supercilious, peer		
In shanties by the sides of roads;		. 기계 (10 10 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
And then a quarry pare		
To fit its sides, and crawl between,	, 1985년 - 10 10 10 11 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	
Complaining all the while		
In horrid, hooting stanza;		
Then chase itself down hill		
And neigh like Boanerges;		
Then, punctual as a star,		
Stop – docile and omnipotent –		
At its own stable door.		
66. What kind of transportation is this ab	out?	
(1) a car (2) an airplane		ilway train
G-EE-2016/(English Hons.)/(D)	를 하는데 있는 물로 하는 말을 하는 물로 하는데 없다. 하는 말을 하는 것이라고 있는데 말로 보고 있는데 말로 1	

(. e

d ot

67.	7. What does the poet describe over the course of the whole poem?						
	(a)	(a) the different parts of a train's journey					
	(b)	(b) the different parts that make up a train					
	(c)	(c) the different rivers that train travels through					
	(d)	The reasons why the train	is making a journey				
	(1)	(a) (2) (b)	(3) (c)	(4) (d)			
68.	Rea	Read the lines from the poem:					
		hooting stanza; And then a quarry pare					
		To fit its sides, and crawl between,					
		Complaining all the while					
		In horrid					
	Wh	What is the train doing in these lines ?					
		going into an underwater	그 그가 다시 아이는 얼마 없다. 기계에 가려가 되었다.				
		b) making a hooting noise as it goes through a quarry					
		(c) squeaking against the train tracks as it slows down					
	(d)	d) reciting a poem as it continues its journey					
	(1)	(a) (2) (b)	. (3) (c)	(4) (d)			
69.		The poet as a whole is comparing a train to a horse. Which words from the poem best support this conclusion?					
	(a)	"lick" and "feed"	(b) "mountai	n" and "roads"			
	(c)	"crawl" and "hooting"	(d) "neigh" ar	nd "stable"			
	(1)	(a) (2) (b)	(3) (c)	(4) (d)			
70.	Wh	What is this poem mostly about ?					
	(a)	a) person who runs across valleys and mountains to get somewhere					
	(b)	(b) a train that takes a long journey before reaching its destination					
	(c)	(c) a horse that runs around the country before returning to its stable					
	(d) A hooting noise of the train						
	(1)	(a) (2) (b)	(3) (c)	(4) (d)			
G-EE	-2016	6/(English Hons.)/(D)		P. T. O.			

PART - B

Note: Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following topics:

- (1) Global Terrorism.
- (2) Future of English in India.
- (3) All that glitters is not gold.
- (4) Female Foeticide A National Shame.

1. 3/ 12. 3/ 23. 4/ 34. 1/ 45. 2/ 56. 4/ 67. 4/

2. 3 13. 1 24. 2 35. 1 46. 3 57. 1 68. 4

3. 3' 14. 1/ 25. 26 36. 36 47. 1' 58. 2' 69. 1/

4. 2 15. 3 26. 3 37. 1 48. 1 59. 4 70. 1

5. 3 16. 4 27. 1 38. 3 49. 3 60. 2

6. 2. 17. 1/28. 2x 39. 1/50. 3/61. 4

7. 2/ 18. 1/ 29. 4/ 40. 1/ 51. 3/ 62. 1/

8. 3 19. 1 30. 2 41. 3 52. 1 63. 2

9. 1/2 20. 1/2 31. 4/4 42. 3/53. 1/2 64. 4/

10. 3 21. 3 32. 2 43. 3 54. 3 65. 1

11. 1. 22. 3. 33. 4. 44. 2. 55. 2. 66. 3.

17/11/6

1. 3 12. 1 23. 3 34. 4 45. 3 56. 4 67. 3 56. 4 67. 3 6

- 2. 3 \(\) 13. 1 \(\) 24. 1 \(\) 35. 2 \(\) 46. 4 \(\) 57. 2 \(\) 68. 1
- 3. 4 14. 3 25. 3 36. 4 47. 1 58. 4 69. 1 V
- 4. 2 15. 2 26. 3 37. 1 48. 1 59. 1 70. 3 1
- 5. 2 16. 3 27. 3 38. 2 49. 1 60. 1
- 6. 3 17. 4 28. 3 39. 4 50. 1 61. 3 V
- 7. 1 × 18. 4 × 29. 2 × 40. 2 × 51. 4 × 62. 1 ×
- 9. 1 20. 1 31. 3 42. 3 53. 2 64. 3 V
- 10. 1 21. 2 32. 1 43. 3 54. 4 65. 3
- 11. 3 22. 2 33. 2 44. 2 55. 1 66. 1

- 1. 1 12. 1 23. 1 34. 1 45. 2 56. 3 67. 2
- 2. 3 13. 2 24. 3 35. 1 46. 4 57. 1 68. 3
- 3. 1 14. 4 25. 2 36. 4 47. 1 58. 3 69. 1 -
- 4. 1 15. 2 26. 3 37. 2 48. 2 59. 1 70. 3 -
- 5. 3 _ 16. 4 27. 3 38. 4 49. 4 60. 1 -
- 6. 3 17. 1 28. 3 39. 1 50. 2 61. 4 -
- 7. 3 18. 2 29. 2 40. 1 51. 3 62. 1 -
- 8. 3 19. 4 30. 3 41. 3 52. 1 63. 1 -
- 9. 2 20. 1 31. 3 42. 3 53. 1 64. 1
- 10. 2 21. 3 32. 4 43. 4 54. 3 65. 1 -
- 11. 3 22. 1 33. 4 44. 2 55. 3 66. 2 -

1. 3\(^12\). 2\(^22\). 3\(^34\). 1\(^45\). 3\(^56\). 2\(^67\). 1\(^22\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^22\). 35\(^13\). 46\(^13\). 57\(^12\). 68\(^12\). 2\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 58\(^13\). 58\(^13\). 69\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 3\(^13\). 4\(^13\). 3\(^13

Mallo