Section 1: English (36 Questions)

Read the following passage and answer Q.1 to Q.5:

The way some authors subverted the conventions of novel-writing in the seventies (for example, turning real-life into books that read like fiction), architects turned the built environment inside out: putting what is usually inside a building on the outside, and bringing the outside in.

The supreme example is Pompidou Centre in Paris: a vast steel and glass shed, the size of a large department store, festooned with steel rods and colored pipes, with an extraordinary seethrough escalator hanging on its front façade. Here was a structure, the like of which the world had never seen, that caused controversy at the time and still divides opinion between those who love the building and those who consider it monstrous. Still, on the balance, it has become more beloved than reviled.

Like the Sydney Opera House, the Pompidou started with an open international competition to find a design for an arts centre that would enhance the image of a city and nation. In this case, there was also a specific political dimension in the violent student protests of May 1968. President Charles De Gaulle had quashed that uprising, which carried with it the threat of a Communist-led revolution. His successor, Georges Pompidou, had the task of healing the wounds of '68. One of his ideas was to give Paris a wonderful new library, one that would have free access to all, which was in itself a sop to students. This idea then expanded into a grander dream of a cultural palace that would, in part, serve to entertain and, hopefully, distract the youth of Paris from causing further civil unrest. This centre would also be the first of what became a succession of grands projets commissioned by French presidents for the glorification of Paris. Spectacular though other structures are, none were quite so bold as the Pompidou Centre.

- Q.1 The most remarkable feature of the Pompidou Centre is:
 - [A] it is huge and vast [B] it is located in the city centre
 - [C] it is made of steel and glass [D] it has an unusual architecture
- Q.2 Which among the following is the most important reason for constructing the Pompidou Centre:
 - [A] to glorify President Georges Pompidou
 - [B] to quash the student revolution of 1968
 - [C] to cause sensation in the field of architecture
 - [D] to enhance the image of Paris and France

Q.3	In the sentence starting with "The supreme example", the author uses the punctuation mark colon $(:)$ to $:$								
	[A]	elaborate	[B]	exemplify	[C]	contradict	[D]	dramatize	
Q.4	In the starting sentence of the above passage, 'To subvert the conventions' of an art form means: [A] to deviate from the established norms [B] to include something in a larger group and cause it to lose its own individual character [C] to provide evidence that proves something [D] to state an idea that is not clearly stated but can be understood								
Q.5	Angelic is to monstrous, what spectacular is to								
	[A]	overblown	[B]	enthusiastic	[C]	ordinary	[D]	critical	
Read	l the fo	llowing poem b	y John	Keats and an	swer Q.	6 to Q.8:			
	Much have I travell'd in the realms of gold, And many goodly states and kingdoms seen; Round many western islands have I been Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold. Oft of one wide expanse had I been told That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne; Yet did I never breathe its pure serene Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold: Then felt I like some watcher of the skies When a new planet swims into his ken; Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men Look'd at each other with a wild surmise Silent, upon a peak in Darien.								
Q.6	What i	s the literary for	rm of th	e above poem?	•				
	[A]	ballad	[B]	sonnet	[C]	epic	[D]	elegy	
Q.7	Which one among the following is a Greek god?								
	[A]	Apollo	[B]	Cortez	[C]	Chapman	[D]	Homer	
Q.8	The literary device used in the lines 9-12 (Then I feltCortez):								
	[A]	simile	[B]	metaphor	[C]	bombast	[D]	epigram	

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Q.9	Read the following passage and respond using the choices given below:										
	"Be with me always — take any form — drive me mad! Only do not leave me in this abyss, where I cannot find you! Oh, God! It is unutterable! I cannot live without my life! I cannot live without my soul!"										
	The tone in the above lines is:										
	[A]	ironic			[B]	sarcastic					
	[C]	appreciative			[D]	dark and gloo	omy				
Q.10	The stat	tements,									
"It is absurd to divide people into good and bad. People are either charming or tedious" and "Be yourself; everyone else is already taken",											
	are examples of (choose the correct term from the list below):										
	[A]	proverb	[B]	wit	[C]	hyperbole	[D]	parable			
Q.11	In the li	nes,									
	"how many ears must one man have, before he can hear people cry? And how many deaths will it take 'til he knows, That too many people have died?"										
	the poet's intention is to (choose the correct option):										
	[A] protest against the system [B] incite violence										
	[C]	support war			[D]	promote patri	otism				
 Q.12 From the expressions given below, choose the one that comes closest in meaning to the idiom 'a Faustian bargain': [A] to have a weak point [B] to start a process that will cause many problems [C] to live in an ideal society [D] to agree to do something bad in return for any benefit 											
Q.13 Complete the following, selecting the best option given below:											
	, we would have been closed.										
	[A] If you'd arrived ten minutes later [B] If you arrive ten minutes later							utes later			
	[C]	If you are arriv	ving ter	n minutes later	[D]	If you arrived	l ten mi	nutes later			

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Q.14	Choose the exact term from the words given below that means 'a speech at the beginning of a play, book, or film that introduces it':									
	[A]	foreword	[B]	prologue	[C]	prelude	[D]	preface		
Q.15		a brooding atm				• •		that generally and supernatural		
	[A]	baroque	[B]	fable	[C]	gothic	[D]	aesthetic		
Q.16 A soprano is commonly associated with (choose the correct option from the list below):										
	[A]	a Nō play			[B]	a television sh	ow			
	[C]	a gangsta rap	video		[D]	an opera				
Q.17	7 Choose the word from the following list which is NOT related to sound:									
	[A]	humongous	[B]	lilting	[C]	discordant	[D]	raucous		
Q.18	8 Fill in the blank using the correct expression given in the choices below:									
	The matter has been postponed									
	[A]	quid pro quo	[B]	de facto	[C]	de rigueur	[D]	sine die		
Q.19	Choose an 's' or		the list	given below v	vhich ca	an be changed	into a p	olural by adding		
	[A]	equipment	[B]	multiplex	[C]	furniture	[D]	news		
Q.20	Fill in th	e blank using t	he corre	ect phrase give	n in the	list below:				
	I am going to get the award this year,?									
	[A]	amn't I?	[B]	don't I?	[C]	aren't I?	[D]	won't I?		
Q.21	1 Choose the ANTONYM of the word 'Disconcerting' from the list below:									
	[A]	becalming	[B]	disturbing	[C]	satisfying	[D]	progressing		

- Q.22 The order of the given sentences has been jumbled. Select the correct sequence of sentences from the options given below:
 - **P**. But the other must deal with regulation that defines what corporations should not do.
 - **Q**. This also implies that we need three complementary approaches.
 - **R**. One has to be altruism, which deals with what corporations should do.
 - **S**. In fact, once this is recognized, it is apparent that, in the main, voluntary codes must characterize what corporations should do (because firms will have different preferences regarding the good they want to do, just as we do not all agree on which charities to support) and mandatory codes must address what they should not do.
 - T. The edifice of corporate social responsibility, however, must rest on two foundations.

The correct sequence of the sentences in the above passage is:

- [A] **OSTRP** [B]**SQRTP** [C]**OSPRT** [D] **TRPSQ** Q.23 Choose the correct word for something that "no longer exists, operates or is used": [A][B]defunct [C]mordant extant [D] portent Q.24 Fill in the blank using the words given below: We have beenpeople, proud of our past and of our heritage and trying to build walls and barriers to preserve it.
 - [A] an overachieving [B] an exclusive
 - [C] a stable [D] a vocal

Read the following passage and answer Q.25 to Q.28:

It would be impossible to refute the claim that Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel is the most famous designer in history---the reputation outstripping that of rivals such as Dior and YSL, designers who gave much more to fashion than she did. Her great strength was her ability to read the times and moods that changed them, and she did this before anyone else did. Her story has become legendary and at least its basic facts are now part of fashion mythology.

- Q.25 The passage tells us about the
 - [A] enormous contribution Coco Chanel made to the world of fashion
 - [B] the entirely original contribution made by Coco Chanel
 - [C] Coco Chanel's ability to understand the changing times
 - [D] None of the above

.......men who had made Florencerichest city in Europe, lived in grim defensive houses strong enough to withstand party feuds and popular

[C]

the, the

[D]

7

a, the

riots.

[A]

Q.32 Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

[B]

the, a

no article

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33 Although Quebec did not break its ties with the rest of Canada, it did not feel itself part of the Confederation.										
In the above sentence, the clause 'AlthoughCanada', is an example of (choose the correct option:										
[A]	contrast	[B]	condition	[C]	addition	[D]	alternative			
34 The ANTONYM of the word 'Indifferent' is (select the best option from the list below):										
[A]	similar	[B]	concerned	[C]	insolent	[D]	different			
Q.35 A situation which is not enforceable by law and only binding as a matter of honour is called										
[A]	Murphy's Lav	V		[B]	Gentleman's agreement					
[C]	Peter's Princip	ple		[D]	Golden hands	shake				
Q.36 The word 'slithy' is an example of:										
[A]	portmanteau	[B]	pun	[C]	pidgin	[D]	jargon			
	the Con In the a correct of [A] The AN [A] A situate called [A] [C] The work	the Confederation. In the above sentence correct option: [A] contrast The ANTONYM of the [A] similar A situation which is a called [A] Murphy's Law [C] Peter's Principate of the word 'slithy' is an analysis of the word 'slithy' is an ana	the Confederation. In the above sentence, the correct option: [A] contrast [B] The ANTONYM of the word [A] similar [B] A situation which is not enfocalled [A] Murphy's Law [C] Peter's Principle The word 'slithy' is an example	the Confederation. In the above sentence, the clause 'Althou correct option: [A] contrast [B] condition The ANTONYM of the word 'Indifferent' is [A] similar [B] concerned A situation which is not enforceable by la called [A] Murphy's Law [C] Peter's Principle The word 'slithy' is an example of:	the Confederation. In the above sentence, the clause 'AlthoughCa correct option: [A] contrast [B] condition [C] The ANTONYM of the word 'Indifferent' is (select [A] similar [B] concerned [C] A situation which is not enforceable by law and called [A] Murphy's Law [B] [C] Peter's Principle [D] The word 'slithy' is an example of:	the Confederation. In the above sentence, the clause 'AlthoughCanada', is an ecorrect option: [A] contrast [B] condition [C] addition The ANTONYM of the word 'Indifferent' is (select the best option [A] similar [B] concerned [C] insolent A situation which is not enforceable by law and only binding as called [A] Murphy's Law [B] Gentleman's [C] Peter's Principle [D] Golden hands The word 'slithy' is an example of:	the Confederation. In the above sentence, the clause 'AlthoughCanada', is an example correct option: [A] contrast [B] condition [C] addition [D] The ANTONYM of the word 'Indifferent' is (select the best option from the [A] similar [B] concerned [C] insolent [D] A situation which is not enforceable by law and only binding as a material called [A] Murphy's Law [B] Gentleman's agreem [C] Peter's Principle [D] Golden handshake The word 'slithy' is an example of:			