

ICDS Main Exam Practice Set

Paper - I (English) Answers with Explanation

1. On Transport Strike

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New Delhi, August– 2020 : Truckers' strike has adversely affected the supply of vegetables, fruits, milk & raw materials for industries. There is spurt of prices all over the city. The strike has entered the 7th day and the effects of the strike are visible in every sector. Even the medicines have not been spared by the wholesale stockists. The patients have to pay through their nose because they must buy essential medicines. In spite of the appeal of the government that essential services to the public should not be affected, it has had no impact on the transporters.

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The figures released by the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, a Delhi government body, managing the mandies show that the supply of vegetables and fruits to wholesale markets has remained largely constant and the wholesale prices have not gone up. The supply line has not been affected in Azadpur. The supplies continue pouring between midnight and 8 a.m. It is obvious that the strike has not affected supplies. Tempos and light cart vehicles have come to the rescue of the people. The shortage is said to be artificial created by wholesale dealers to take advantage of the situation. Even the supply of LPG cylinders has been maintained to Delhi and nearby towns with the help of the trucks owned by the companies.

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There is a panic among the consumers and hoarding of vegetables, food grains and other food products has contributed to the situation getting out of control if the strike enters the second week. Seeing apprehension, the truckers made an appeal to the tempo owners to join the strike. Striking truckers claim to have won the support of tempo owners. The ongoing trucker's strike is likely to worsen for the consumers, the retailers are taking full advantage of the situation. The prices vary according to the economic status of the consumers. In the posh colonies of South Delhi and West Delhi prices have rocketed high because consumers living in these colonies can afford to pay high prices. The Azadpur Mandi will remain

closed tomorrow as a token of solidarity with the truckers.

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The government is in no mood to decrease the prices of diesel. The state transport minister has appealed to the union government to view the demands of the truckers sympathetically. The union government has also turned down the demand of toll-tax on highways. So far the strike is peaceful. The transport owners have arranged free langars for truck drivers and the labourers. There is apprehension lest the unrest among the drivers and labourers should turn violent. So the government has taken every step to check the violence beforehand.

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2. Time is the most precious thing in the world. All other things may be bought by money, but we cannot buy time by any means. A fraction of time cannot be bought even by a ton of gold. Our life is short, but the duties we have to do in our life are vast. We do not know how much time we have in our life. But we can control the use of time in the best possible manner. We ourselves can decide how to use our time. Every moment is precious. If we fail to do right thing at the right moment, we are bound to lament. We must remember – time and tide wait for none.

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3. Answer :

The Test of a Great Book

The test of a great book lies in the universality of ideas that are applicable in every age. The judgement of one person does not determine the real value of the book because this judgement is likely to be prejudiced. The greatness of a book is determined by the judgement of the posterity. A reader wishes to read again and again and discovers a new meaning contained in such great works. It is likely that the real significance of a great book may not be understood at first reading. As man grows older the context of our interest in a book also changes. The ideas of a great book are always changing as man advances in years. Therefore, the best of all libraries should contain such great works which have passed the test of readers of various generations. The ideas of a great book are perennial and truthful in all ages.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

- 1. (b) **appeal (V.):** a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed. **appealed** will replace **enquired**.
Hence, **appealed for** is the right usage.
- 2. (b) **Have a part to play:** to be able to help.
Hence, **each have a part to play** is the right usage.
- 3. (b) The structure for the use of such terms is as follows:
a ten-rupee note (✓)
a ten rupee note (×)
a five-rupee note (✓)
a five-mile walk (✓)
a two-day leave (✓)
Here, **ten rupees** is a **Compound Adj.** So, hyphen must be used between ten and rupee → **ten-rupee** and **rupees** will also be replaced by **rupee (Singular)**
Hence, **a ten-rupee note will not buy you** is the right usage.
- 4. (b) an earthquake is **felt** and not **heard**.
Hence, **felt the earthquake** is the right usage
- 5. (d) **No error**
- 6. (c) **at present (Idiom):** now; at this point of time
 - **At present** there is energy shortage the world over
 - **presently (Adv.):** now; currently; soon
 - She will be back **presently** (soon)
Here, **At present** is the right usage.
- 7. (d) **No improvement**
promotes (Verb): to help something to happen or develop
means (Verb): to have something as a meaning
 - What does this sentence **mean**?
 - **preaches (about) (Verb) :** to tell people about a particular religion, way of life, system etc. in order to persuade them to accept it
 - She **preached** about the benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
 - **praises (Verb):** to express your approval or admiration for somebody/something
 - She **praised** his cooking.
- 8. (b) **opted (Verb) :** to choose to take or not to take a particular course of action
went (Verb): Past Tense of 'go'
selected (Verb): to choose somebody/ something from a group of people or things, usually according to a system
 - He hasn't been **selected** for the team
Here, **opted** is the right usage.

- 9. (a) **at heart** is an idiomatic expression which is the correct expression.
Hence, **at heart** is the right usage.
- 10. (b) **deadline (Noun):** a point of time by which something must be done.
time line (Noun): a time table
guideline (Noun): a rule about how something should be done
Here, **deadline** is the right usage.
- 11. (b) The structure of the sentence (**Present Perfect Continuous**) is as follows:
Since she **has been directing** ...

↓ ↓ ↓
has been Present Participle

Hence, **Since she has been directing** is the right usage.
- 12. (d) **We were surprised at the news. (Passive)**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V₃ Prep. Ob. (Sub. of Active)

(Ob. of Active)

The news surprised us. (Active)

↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V₂ Ob.
- 13. (a) **I was given a pen by Mahmud. (Passive)**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V₃

(Ob. of Active)

a pen by Mahmud. (Passive)

↓ ↓ ↓
Ob.₂ by Ob.₁

(Sub. of Active)

Mahmud gave me a pen. (Active)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V₂ Ob.₁ Ob.₂
- 14. (c) **The child is looked after by her. (Passive)**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Aux.V. V₃ by Ob.

(Ob. of Active)

(Sub. of Active)

She looks after the child. (Active)

↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. V. Ob.
- 15. (c) **The teacher said to him, "Do not go out;" (D.S.)**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Aux. S.Pr. Adv.

The teacher advised him not to go out. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr. Adv.

[In Imperative, Negative Sentences **do not** is removed and **not to** is used in **I.S.**]
- 16. (c) **Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand," (D.S.)**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.₁ Pro. S. Pr. Prep. Ob.₂

Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob.₁ Conj. Pro. S. Pr. Prep. Ob.₂

When it is a **habitual action**, the **Tense** of the **V.** remains unchanged

17. (d) I said to my mother, "Please warm
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Exc. S. Pr.
 this milk. Don't boil it." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Dem. Adj. N. Aux. S.Pr. Pro₁
- I requested my mother to warm that
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Inf. (to)S.Pr. Dem. Adj.

milk and asked her not to boil it. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N Conj. Pro₂ S.Pr. Pro₁

In order to change an *Imp. Sent.* into I.S., a **to-inf.** is used; **not to** replaces don't

18. (d) Here, **energetic (Adj)** is the right usage.
 19. (b) Here, **of; in (Prep)** is the right usage.
 20. (c) Here, **in (Prep.)** is the right usage.
 21. (b) Here, **are manufactured Plural-Passive Voice** is the right usage.
 22. (d) **stationery (Noun)**: materials (such as paper, pencil, pen, etc.) that are used for writing or typing
stationary (Adj): not moving; staying in one place or position
 Here, **stationary** is the right usage.
 23. (d) Here, **far** is the right usage.
 24. (c) **root out (Phr. V.)**: to find out the thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of it.
 Here, **rooted** is the right usage.
 25. (a) **speak of (Phr. V.)**: to speak about someone or something
speak about (Phr. V.): to mention or discuss someone or something
 Here, **of** is the right usage.
 26. (d) **abundant (Adjective)**: plentiful; more than enough
luxuriant (Adjective): growing hickly and strongly in a way that is attractive; abundant
luxury-loving (Adjective): loving to be extravagant or enjoy the luxuries
lovely (Adjective): beautiful
rich (Adjective): having a lot of money or property
 27. (c) **quarrelsome (Adjective)**: liking to argue with other people
cantankerous (Adjective): badtempered and always complaining
cancerous (Adjective): related to cancer (growth of cells)

ferocious (Adjective): very aggressive or violent; strange

fissiparous (Adjective): reproducing by fission (the division of cells into new cells)

28. (c) **ridicule (Noun)**: unkind remarks that make fun of somebody or something or make him look silly; mockery

derision (Noun): a strong feeling that somebody or something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously

humiliation (Noun): feeling ashamed or stupid

embarrassment (Noun): a feeling of shyness

condemnation (Noun): an expression of very strong disapproval

29. (a) **musical (Adjective)**: pleasant to listen to

grating (Adjective): unpleasant to listen to; hoarse; harsh; unmusical

unmusical (Adjective): not pleasant

hoarse (Adjective): sounding rough and unpleasant

strident (Adjective): having a loud, rough and unpleasant sound

30. (b) **reasonable (Adjective)**: fair, practical and sensible

capricious (Adjective): showing sudden changes in attitude/behaviour; changeable

fanciful (Adjective): based on imagination and not on facts/reason

intolerant (Adjective): not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own

indifferent (Adjective): having/showing no interest

31. (d) **enthusiasm (Noun)**: a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it.

lassitude (Noun): a state of feeling very tired in mind/body; lack of energy

measure (Noun): a particular amount of something

lustrous (Adjective): soft and shining; glossy

lethargy (Noun): the state of not having any energy/enthusiasm for doing things.

32. (a) **rides the high horse**: behaves in a way that shows that he feels he is better than other people

• She is **riding the high horse** because of her father's recent success in the business.

The best option is **superior**.

33. (c) **rack and ruin**: to get into a bad condition
 ● The lovely old house on the corner is going to **rack and ruin**.
 The best option is **destroyed** অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
34. (c) **to take to task**: punish
 ● The teacher **took** Shalu **to task** for her misbehaviour.
 The best option is **punish**. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
35. (b) **iron will**: a feeling of strong determination
 ● One must have an **iron will**.
 The best option is **strong determination**.
36. (b) **gradually (Adv.)**: slowly, over a long period of time.
37. (a) **descend (V.)**: to arrive and begin to affect somebody/something.
38. (d) **distinct (Adj.)**: easily or clearly seen, heard, felt etc. অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
39. (c) **lay** অ্যাচিভমেন্ট
40. (c) **reached**

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