

IBA

Name :

Batch:

ENGLISH REVIEW TEST

Lecture (1-7)

Time: 70 minutes

REVIEW TEST

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Take a moment to read the following advice:

- Before attempting any of the questions, skim through the entire paper to get a layout of the test. This will help you pace yourself.
- Manage your time wisely. Don't keep staring at questions you find tricky. You can always return to them later.
- You can't get marks for answers that you haven't put on paper.
- This test has 6 sections. There is a total of 70 questions.
- You are allotted 70 minutes to finish this paper. Don't worry, it's possible. We checked.
- If you get completely stuck, take a minute to calm down. Deep breaths and happy thoughts work wonders.

This paper may challenge you, but that is the point. Good luck.

A

Exercise: Identify the sentence(s) that is/are showing the correct use of the underlined words.

1. i) Shahadat Hossain bowled a very authentic over to win Bangladesh the match.
ii) Charles Dickens painted an authentic picture of British society in his novels.
iii) Experts have confirmed that the signature on the letter is authentic.
A. i & ii B. i & iii C. ii & iii D. I, ii & iii E. none

2. i) The king had a very benign persona.
ii) The doctor said that my tumor was benign.
iii) His face was calm and benign.
A. I only B. ii only C. iii only D. i & iii E. i, ii & iii

3. i) Even though they were married, they kept their money in two discrete accounts.
ii) I tried to be discrete as I left, but managed knock over a large pile of books.
iii) The essay was well organized into very discrete chapters.
A. i & ii B. i & iii C. ii & iii D. I, ii & iii E. none

4. i) The seriousness of your crime was mitigated by the provocation you were under.
ii) You have been asked to mitigate any negative impact of your network.
iii) He wanted to mitigate misery in the world.
A. i & ii B. i & iii C. ii & iii D. i, ii & iii E. none

B

Choose the erroneous option from amongst the underlined portions of the sentence. If you deem the sentence to be correct as it is, write down "E" for "No Error".

1. We have no choice but to appoint Taifa; she is the best of the two candidates, and there is no prospect of finding more applicants. No error
 A B C D E
2. If you were to work at least four hours a day on the project, we would complete it in a shorter time, and with less problems. No error.
 A B C D E
3. Passing antidrug legislation, calling for more education, and to aid Bolivia in raids on cocaine dealers are all ways that the United States is fighting back against "crack" use. No error
 A B C D E
4. Cajun cooking, which uses special prepared spices, has always been popular in Louisiana, but it is only now becoming known in other parts of the country. No error
 A B C D E
5. In order to meet publication schedules, publishers often find it necessary to trim everyone's schedule and leaving room for unexpected problems. No error
 A B C D E
6. We must regard any statement about this controversy, whatever the source, as gossip until they are confirmed. No error
 A B C D E
7. A hotel's ability for winning the loyalty of its guests is primarily determined by the friendliness and courtesy of the employees who are stationed at the front desk. No error
 A B C D E
8. By order of the Student Council, the wearing of slacks by we girls in school has been permitted.
No error
 A B C D E
9. Stanford White, who is one of America's most notable architects, have designed many famous buildings, among them the original Madison Square Garden. No error
 A B C D E
10. Each one of the dogs in the show require a special kind of diet. No error
 A B C D E
11. The notion of allowing the institution of slavery to continue to exist in a democratic society had no appeal to either the violent followers of John Brown nor the peaceful disciples of Sojourner Truth.
No error
 A B C D E

- D. gives its staff a 10 per cent pay hike, allow scooter rides in campus and even offer a massage facility
- E. will give its staff a 10 per cent pay hike, allow scooter rides in campus and even offers a massage facility
6. The Cricket Board has constituted a three-member committee to investigate the case of the missing batsman that fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and has subsequently applied for political asylum there.
- A. to investigate the case of the missing batsman that fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and has subsequently applied for political asylum there.
- B. for investigating the case of the missing batsman, who fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and subsequently applied for political asylum there.
- C. to investigate the case of the missing batsman, having fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and subsequently applying for political asylum there.
- D. to investigate the case of the missing batsman, who fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and subsequently applied for political asylum there.
- E. for investigating the case of the missing batsman, who has fled the team hotel in Amsterdam to go to London and is subsequently applying for political asylum there.
7. Indonesia's Mount Merapi volcano has killed 191 people since it began erupting late last month, leading to the declaration of an emergency in the country.
- A. has killed 191 people since it began erupting late last month, leading to the declaration of an emergency in the country
- B. killed 191 people since it began erupting late last month, leading to the declaration of an emergency in the country.
- C. has killed 191 people since it began erupting late last month, which has lead to the declaration of an emergency in the country.
- D. had killed 191 people since it began erupting late last month, leading to the declaration of an emergency in the country.
- E. has been killing 191 people since it began erupting late last month, leading to the declaring of an emergency in the country.
8. The three-pointed-star on the Mercedes bonnet can now be in your garage for a much lesser price than you ever imagined.
- A. lesser price than you ever imagined B. lower price than you ever imagined
- C. lesser price than you had ever imagined D. lower price than one would have ever imagined
- E. lesser price than you could ever have imagined
9. A majority of executives believe that gender diversity in leadership is linked to better financial performance and companies take few actions to support women in the workforce.
- A. that gender diversity in leadership is linked to better financial performance and companies take few actions to support
- B. gender diversity in leadership was linked to better financial performance, but companies take less actions to support
- C. that gender diversity in leadership is linked to better financial performance, but companies take little actions to support
- D. gender diversity in leadership was linked to better financial performance, but that companies take few actions to support
- E. that gender diversity in leadership is linked to better financial performance, but companies take few actions to support

10. It's very important for CEOs, board members, and other nonfinancial executives to internalize the principles of value creation because doing it allows them to make independent, courageous, and even unpopular business decisions.
- A. because doing it allows them to make independent, courageous, and even unpopular business decisions
 - B. because doing that allows them to make independent, courageous, but even unpopular business decisions
 - C. because doing so allows them to make independent, courageous, and even unpopular business decisions
 - D. because doing so allow him to make independent, courageous, and even unpopular business decisions
 - E. because doing these allows them to make independent, courageous, as well as unpopular business decisions
11. The combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to its cost are what drive value.
- A. The combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to its cost are what drive value
 - B. The combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to their cost is what drives value
 - C. The combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to its cost is what is driving value
 - D. The combination of growth as well as return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to its cost was what drove value
 - E. The combination of growth and return on invested capital (ROIC) relative to its cost is what drives value
12. A group of students in an American village has been selected for testing a new lowcost electronic notepad being built around a new class of green, power-stingy microchips that use a fraction of the electricity of current computer chips.
- A. has been selected for testing a new low-cost electronic notepad being built around a new class of green, power-stingy microchips that use a fraction of the electricity of current computer chips
 - B. have been selected to test a new low-cost electronic notepad being built around a new class of green, power-stingy microchips that use a fraction of the electricity used by current computer chips
 - C. has been selected to test a new low-cost electronic notepad to be built on a new class of green microchips, which are also power-stingy and which use a fraction of the electricity used by current computer chips
 - D. have been selected for testing a new low-cost electronic notepad being built around a new class of green, power-stingy microchips that use a fraction of the electricity of current computer chips
 - E. has been selected to test a new low-cost electronic notepad being built around a new class of green, power-stingy microchips that use a fraction of the electricity used by current computer chips

13. I-slate is targeted at millions of Indian school children who do not have access to electricity.
- I-slate is targeted at millions of Indian school children who do not have access to electricity.
 - I-slate is targeted towards millions of Indian school children who do not have access to electricity.
 - I-slate is targeted at millions of Indian school children that do not have access to electricity.
 - I-slate is targeted for millions of Indian school children who did not have access to electricity.
 - I-slate is targeted at millions of children in Indian schools who do not have access to electricity.
14. The basketball team, tired after four hours of practice and wanted to reach home quickly, took a short cut.
- tired after four hours of practice and wanted to reach home quickly, took a short cut.
 - tired after four hours of practice and wanting to reach home quickly, took a short cut.
 - tired after four hours of practice and because they wanted to reach home quickly, took a short cut.
 - tired after four hours of practice and wanting to reach home quickly, will take a short cut.
 - tiring after four hours of practice and wanting to reach home quickly, took a short cut.
15. Marc Murphy, the chef and an owner of the Landmarc restaurants in Manhattan, is roasting turkey breasts in one oven while he braises the legs in the other.
- the chef and an owner of the Landmarc restaurants in Manhattan, is roasting turkey breasts in one oven while he braises the legs in the other
 - Landmarc restaurants,, chef and owner in Manhattan, roasts turkey breasts in one oven while braising the legs in another
 - the chef and an owner of the Landmarc restaurants in Manhattan, roast turkey breasts in one oven while braising the leg in another
 - the chef and an owner of the Landmarc restaurants of Manhattan, roasted turkey breasts in one oven while braising the legs in another
 - the chef and an owner of the Landmarc restaurants in Manhattan, roasts turkey breasts in one oven while braising the legs in another

D

Find out the option in which the proper usage of the mentioned prefix/suffix is not ensured/ reflected.

- im-** (A) impossible (B) imprecise (C) impromptu (D) imbitter (E) impurity
- in-** (A) intangible (B) inbolden (C) inhale (D) insolvent (E) inglorious
- ous** (A) courageous (B) meticulous (C) scrupulous (D) sensuous (E) sensitous
- un-** (A) unculcate (B) unstructured (C) unglued (D) uncouth (E) unkempt
- ible** (A) gullible (B) feasible (C) dependable (D) sensible (E) responsible
- dis-** (A) disorder (B) distrust (C) dismount (D) dislay (E) disown
- mis-** (A) mispronounce (B) misspell (C) misarrange (D) misplace (E) misuse
- re-** (A) rebellion (B) retell (C) rerun (D) renumber (E) recount
- able** (A) pleasurable (B) doable (C) collapsable (D) excitable (E) salable
- ful** (A) restful (B) wasteful (C) armful (D) delightful (E) toeful

E

Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blank.

1. The buffet was huge and included healthy snacks for _____ eaters and large entrees for the insatiable individuals.
(A) humongous (B) abstemious (C) benevolent (D) malicious (E) convergent
2. Because the minister was expected to have _____ morals, he shocked everyone when he was caught in a raid at a brothel..
(A) irreproachable (B) intrepid (C) marred (D) lofty (E) indifferent
3. Although Janice loved Henry, her _____ towards marriage made her turn down his proposal.
(A) coercion (B) ambivalence (C) candor (D) intervention (E) divergence
4. Because of the _____ of the guards, enemy spies were able to sneak into the castle.
(A) digression (B) censor (C) calculation (D) complacency (E) caprice
5. The confused old man will sometimes come into the store and _____ for hours without making a purchase.
(A) intervene (B) meander (C) belie (D) innate (E) expedite
6. While there is an _____ rumor circulating about the celebrity's death, the story has not been confirmed by the star's publicist.
(A) disperse (B) lethargic (C) furtive (D) censorious (E) apocryphal
7. If you want your children to properly complete their chores, you have to clearly _____ the tasks so your kids will know what to do.
(A) delineate (B) ascribe (C) digress (D) dictate (E) disseminate
8. The spoiled girl could not maintain her _____ and stormed off the stage when she lost the beauty pageant.
(A) levity (B) composure (C) insularity (D) integrity (E) malice
9. He was assailed in parliament by the eloquence of Gladstone, the sarcasms of Disraeli, and the _____ of the Manchester Radicals, but the country was with him.
(A) animosity (B) diminution (C) extol (D) appreciation (E) diligence
10. When the flight attendants learned about their proposed pay cuts, they decided to _____ the airlines at a news conference.
(A) denounce (B) acclaim (C) instigate (D) induce (E) linger

F

READING COMPREHENSION

There are two passages in this section. Go through them and choose the best answers to the questions that follow.

Passage One: Sweet Spot

Though most tennis players generally strive to strike the ball on the racket's vibration node, more commonly known as the "sweet spot," many players are unaware of the existence of a second, lesser-known location on the racket face, the center of percussion, that will also greatly diminish the strain on a player's arm when the ball is struck.

In order to understand the physics of this second sweet spot, it is helpful to consider what would happen to a tennis racket in the moments after impact with the ball if the player's hand were to vanish at the moment of impact. The impact of the ball would cause the racket to bounce backwards, experiencing a translational motion away from the ball. The tendency of this motion would be to jerk all parts of the racket, including the end of its handle, backward, or away from the ball. Unless the ball happened to hit the racket precisely at the racket's center of mass, the racket would additionally experience a rotational motion around its center of mass—much as a penny that has been struck near its edge will start to spin. Whenever the ball hits the racket face, the effect of this rotational motion will be to jerk the end of the handle forward, towards the ball. Depending on where the ball strikes the racket face, one or the other of these motions will predominate.

However, there is one point of impact, known as the center of percussion, which causes neither motion to predominate; if a ball were to strike this point, the impact would not impart any motion to the end of the handle. The reason for this lack of motion is that the force on the upper part of the hand would be equal and opposite to the force on the lower part of the hand, resulting in no net force on the tennis players' hand or forearm. The center of percussion constitutes a second sweet spot because a tennis player's wrist typically is placed next to the end of the racket's handle. When the player strikes the ball at the center of percussion, her wrist is jerked neither forward nor backward, and she experiences a relatively smooth, comfortable tennis stroke.

The manner in which a tennis player can detect the center of percussion on a given tennis racket follows from the nature of this second sweet spot. The center of percussion can be located via simple trial and error by holding the end of a tennis racket between your finger and thumb and throwing a ball onto the strings. If the handle jumps out of your hand, then the ball has missed the center of percussion.

1. What is the primary message the author is trying to convey?

- (A) a proposal for an improvement to the design of tennis rackets
- (B) an examination of the differences between the two types of sweet spot
- (C) a definition of the translational and rotational forces acting on a tennis racket
- (D) a description of the ideal area in which to strike every ball
- (E) an explanation of a lesser-known area on a tennis racket that dampens unwanted vibration

2. According to the passage, all of the following are true of the forces acting upon a tennis racket striking a ball EXCEPT

- (A) The only way to eliminate the jolt that accompanies most strokes is to hit the ball on the center of percussion.
- (B) The impact of the ball striking the racket can strain a tennis player's arm.
- (C) There are at least two different forces acting upon the racket.

- (D) The end of the handle of the racket will jerk forward after striking the ball unless the ball strikes the racket's center of mass.
- (E) The racket will rebound after it strikes the ball.

3. What is the primary function served by paragraph two in the context of the entire passage?

- (A) to establish the main idea of the passage
- (B) to provide an explanation of the mechanics of the phenomenon discussed in the passage
- (C) to introduce a counterargument that elucidates the main idea of the passage
- (D) to provide an example of the primary subject described in the passage
- (E) to explain why the main idea of the passage would be useful for tennis players

4. The author mentions “a penny that has been struck near its edge” in order to

- (A) show how the center of mass causes the racket to spin
- (B) argue that a penny spins in the exact way that a tennis racket spins
- (C) explain how translational motion works
- (D) provide an illustration of a concept
- (E) demonstrate that pennies and tennis rackets do not spin in the same way

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) If a player holds the tennis racket anywhere other than the end of the handle, the player will experience a jolting sensation.
- (B) The primary sweet spot is more effective at damping vibration than the secondary sweet spot.
- (C) Striking a tennis ball at a spot other than the center of percussion can result in a jarring feeling.
- (D) Striking a tennis ball repeatedly at spots other than a sweet spot leads to “tennis elbow.”
- (E) If a player lets go of the racket at the moment of impact, the simultaneous forward and backward impetus causes the racket to drop straight to the ground.

Passage Two: Look It Up!

Note- The numbers in the third brackets – [] tell you the line number. The numbers that are shaded/in second brackets – { } refer to the question number.

[1] Imagine you're texting someone, and the two of you get into a heated debate. [2] They correct our spelling. [3] Finally, to prove your point once and for all, you write a voluminous, paragraph-long text, only to see that your interlocutor has responded, "TL; DR." [4] Now, you might know that this means "too long, didn't read," but what if you don't? {1} [5] Well, Urban Dictionary can save the day. [6] Just type the phrase into Google and see what turns {2} down. [7] Dictionaries have a way of showing up in every facet of our digital lives. [8] They translate pages in foreign languages. [9] They define words that we think we know and those we've never heard of. [10] Dictionaries are everywhere. {3}

In fact, dictionaries are so prevalent that it's easy to forget that they **{4}** have not always existed. The word "dictionary" was in fact not coined until John of Garland published his *Dictionarius* in 1220 to help readers with their Latin **{5}** diction . Furthermore, **{6}** numerous dictionaries appeared throughout the Middle Ages and the Early Modern period; the first noteworthy English dictionary came from Samuel Johnson, whose *Dictionary of the English Language* was published first in 1755. Johnson's opus remains the first modern dictionary, containing consistent spellings, variant definitions, textual **{7}** usages, and alphabetical, arrangements. Johnson's dictionary was the law of the lexicon until 1884, when the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) began its reign, which continues today.

Johnson's American counterpart was Noah Webster, who published his first dictionary in 1806. Webster's best-known **{8}** work *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, was published in 1828. The text was based in large part on Johnson's dictionary, though it included 12,000 **{9}** words that had not appeared in previous dictionaries. In addition, Webster was a spelling reformer who thought English spellings were overly ornate and complex. As a result, when Americans write "color" and "gray" where the English write **{10}** other things, Americans have Noah Webster to thank.

{11} What is interesting about these two dictionaries, and about the history of dictionaries in general, is how clearly they show the different directions that language can be pulled. On the one hand, a new dictionary should solidify the language in a new way—it should settle old disputes and give definitive definitions. On the other hand, each dictionary update shows that language is fluid and that no printed word can contain the varieties of language as it is actually used. After all, the OED may have told the world that "selfie" was the word of the year in 2013, but didn't the world know that already?

1. The writer is considering deleting the phrase what if you don't?, and adjusting the punctuation accordingly. Should this phrase be kept or deleted?

- A) Kept, because it adds variety to a paragraph full of declarative sentences.
- B) Kept, because it poses a question that is answered in the following sentence.
- C) Deleted, because it is a rhetorical question to which the answer is already implied.
- D) Deleted, because no part of the paragraph goes on to answer it.

2. What change you recommend to underlined portion?

- A) No change
- B) in.
- C) back.
- D) up.

3. The best placement for sentence 2 would be

- A) where it is now.
- B) at the beginning of the paragraph.
- C) after sentence 5.
- D) after sentence 8.

4. What change you recommend to underlined portion?

- A) No change
- B) were not

- C) did not
D) did not have
5. **The writer is considering replacing the word *diction* with *pronunciation*. Should the writer make the change or keep the sentence as is?**
A) Make the change, because *pronunciation* is the more commonly used word.
B) Make the change, because *diction* has an imprecise meaning in the sentence.
C) Keep the sentence as is, because *diction* helps to explain the term given earlier in the sentence.
D) Keep the sentence as is, because *pronunciation* means something contrary to *diction*.
6. **What change you recommend to underlined portion?**
A) No Change
B) indeed, numerous dictionaries
C) a number of dictionaries
D) while numerous dictionaries
7. **What change you recommend to underlined portion?**
A. No Change
B. usages, and, alphabetical
C. usages, and alphabetical
D. usages and alphabetical,
8. **What change you recommend to underlined portion?**
A. No Change
B. work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*
C. work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language,*
D. work *An American Dictionary of the English Language*
9. **Which of the following true statements would best emphasize the unique achievement of Webster's dictionary?**
A) No Change
B) words that drew from languages varying from Old English to Sanskrit.
C) words, which is a heck of a lot of words.
D) words from many sources, including books and speeches.
10. **What change you recommend to underlined portion?**
A) No Change
B) colour and "grey,"
C) differently,
D) DELETE the underlined portion, placing the comma after the word write.
11. **What change you recommend to underlined portion?**
A) No Change
B) Both what is interesting about these two dictionaries and what is interesting about dictionaries in general,
C) About the history of dictionaries in general, but in particular about these two,
D) These two dictionaries are interesting, but so is the history of dictionaries in general,

THE END

This page is not part of the test. Go through this after the test is over and you have your score.

Congratulations on sitting through the test. Extract as much learning as you can from this paper. Analyze your mistakes- the questions that you got wrong and the approach that you took to work through the paper.

Don't beat yourself up if you did worse than you expected. You've identified where you stand and how much ground you need to cover going forwards. Make plans to address the issues.

These are probably not the words you want to hear right now but alas, they must still be said: keep testing yourself within tight time constraints. The question papers are a wonderful resource to do this. You need to learn to deal with high pressure scenarios and not let the circumstances affect your performance. How you do on difficult papers is one of the best indicators of how prepared you are for the actual exam.

If you find yourself frustrated, that's okay. We too have been where you are. We promise things will get better if you keep working on the skill-set you need to take these tests. Good luck.