



**ENGLISH**

**BOOKS - BITSAT GUIDE**

**SOLVED PAPER 2018**

**English Proficiency Part Iii**

**1.** In the following question, the sentences may or may not be grammatically correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and

mark that part.If there is no error mark part 'd'  
as your answer.

The captain along with his team (a)/are  
practising very hard (b)/for the forthcoming  
match.(c )/No error(d)



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2. In the following question, the sentences  
may or may not be grammatically correct. Find  
out which part of a sentence has an error and  
mark that part.If there is no error mark part 'd'

as your answer.

I am going (a)/to have this certificate(b)/attest  
by the direction(c )/No error(d)



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**3.** In the following question, the sentences may or may not be grammatically correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part.If there is no error mark part 'd' as your answer.

He is (a)/having many (b)/friends here (c )/No error(d)



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4. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition from the alternatives given under each sentence.

Is not learning superior .....wealth?

A. than

B. from

C. by

D. to

**Answer: D**



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5. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition from the alternatives given under each sentence.

He could not cope....the heavy workload

A. in with

B. up with

C. up

D. with

**Answer: D**



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6. Select the word or the phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the

italicized word or phrase

He was in a dejected mood

A. jubilant

B. rejected

C. irritable

D. romantic

**Answer: A**



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7. Select the word or the phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase

The attack on the freedom of the press is a retrograde step

A. progressive

B. stubborn

C. punitive

D. aggressive

**Answer: A**





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8. Select the word or the phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase

We should not belittle the value of small things.

A. extal

B. praise

C. inflate

D. expand

**Answer: A**



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9. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined word

Before I could make out anything he had spoken again.

A. find out

B. apprehend

C. explain

D. reveal

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Choose the word nearest in meaning to the underlined word

He wrote a scathing review of the prize winning novel.

A. biased

B. scornful

C. unbalanced

D. subjective

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist

by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature and as such is to be accepted, it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any sane person would envy.

Alexander the Great was psychologically of the same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream. He could not, however, achieve his own dream, which enlarged his scope as his achievement grew. When it became clear that he was the greatest conqueror known to fame, he decided that he was a God. Was he a happy man? His drunkenness, his furious rages, his indifference to women and his claim to divinity, suggest that he was not. There is no ultimate satisfaction in the cultivation of one element of human nature at the expense of all

the others, nor in viewing all the world as raw material for the magnificence of one's own ego.

What is the difference between an ordinary megalomaniac and a megalomaniac like Alexander the Great ?

A. The ordinary megalomaniac does not have excessive desire for power which Alexander the Great had

B. The ordinary megalomaniac does not have the talent to realise his wish which

Alexander the Great had

C. The ordinary megalomaniac is a lunatic  
while Alexander the Great was not a  
lunatic

D. The ordinary megalomaniac is not great  
while Alexander the Great was great

**Answer: B**



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**12.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature and as such is to be accepted, it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a

man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any same person would envy. Alexander the Great was psychologically of the same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream. He could not, however, achieve his own dream, which enlarged his scope as his achievement grew. When it became clear that he was the greatest conqueror known to fame, he decided that he was a God. Was he a happy man? His drunkenness, his furious rages, his

indifference to women and his claim to divinity, suggest that he was not. There is no ultimate satisfaction in the cultivation of one element of human nature at the expense of all the others, nor in viewing all the world as raw material for the magnificence of one's own ego.

How does a megalomaniac differ from a narcissist?

- A. By wishing to be charming and feared
- B. By wishing to be loved and not feared

C. by wishing to be powerful and not  
feared

D. By wishing to be powerful and feared

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** Read the passage given below and answer  
the questions that follow

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rather than charming and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature and as such is to be accepted, it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any sane person would envy. Alexander the Great was psychologically of the

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material for the magnificence of one's own ego.

In 'Where this occurs it makes a man...If not both', 'this' refers to

A. vanity

B. lunacy

C. love of power

D. excessive lover of power

**Answer: D**



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**14.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature and as such is to be accepted, it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient



sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any sane person would envy. Alexander the Great was psychologically of the same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream. He could not, however, achieve his own dream, which enlarged his scope as his achievement grew. When it became clear that he was the greatest conqueror known to fame, he decided that he was a God. Was he a happy man? His

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Which among the following is the reason for unhappiness?

A. Dealing with the raw material of the world

B. Realising one's dream as a

megalomaniac

C. The nurturing of only one element in

human nature

D. Being indifferent lowest women

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow

The megalomaniac differs from the narcissist by the fact that he wishes to be powerful rather than charming and seeks to be feared rather than loved. To this type belong many lunatics and most of the great men in history. Love of power, like vanity, is a strong element in normal human nature and as such is to be accepted, it becomes deplorable only when it is excessive or associated with an insufficient sense of reality. Where this occurs, it makes a

man unhappy or foolish, if not both. The lunatic who thinks he is crowned head may be, in a sense, happy, but his happiness is not of a kind that any sane person would envy. Alexander the Great was psychologically of the same type as the lunatic, though he possessed the talent to achieve the lunatic's dream. He could not, however, achieve his own dream, which enlarged his scope as his achievement grew. When it became clear that he was the greatest conqueror known to fame, he decided that he was a God. Was he a happy man? His drunkenness, his furious rages, his

indifference to women and his claim to divinity, suggest that he was not. There is no ultimate satisfaction in the cultivation of one element of human nature at the expense of all the others, nor in viewing all the world as raw material for the magnificence of one's own ego.

Why has love of power to be accepted?

- A. Because it can become unreal
- B. Because it is an excess in human nature
- C. Because it is a part of human nature

D. Because it is vanity in human nature

**Answer: C**



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