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(Director & Author)
13 Year's Teaching Experience
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Manisha Bansal Ma'am के 13 साल के Teaching Experience के दौरान लाखों बच्चों से उनके Interaction और बच्चों की English की Problems को समझकर बहुत मेहनत से ये Books तैयार की हैं।

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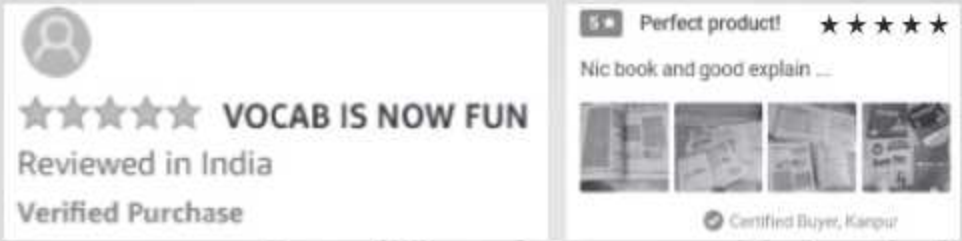

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Index

S.No.	Name	Page No.
1.	SSC CHSL Mains 2022 (26.06.2023)	01-08
2.	SSC CGL Mains 2022 (02.03.2023)	09-18
3.	SSC CGL Mains 2022 (03.03.2023)	19-27
4.	SSC CGL Mains 2022 (06.03.2023)	28-37
5.	SSC CGL Mains 2022 (07.03.2023)	38-47
6.	SSC CGL Mains 2021 (08.08.2022)	48-83
7.	SSC CGL Mains 2020 (29.01.2022)	84-117
8.	SSC CGL Mains 2020 (03.02.2022)	118-150
9.	SSC CGL Mains 2019 (15.11.2020)	151-179
10.	SSC CGL Mains 2019 (16.11.2020)	180-210
11.	SSC CGL Mains 2019 (18.11.2020)	211-243
12.	SSC CGL Mains 2018 (11.09.2019)	244-273
13.	SSC CGL Mains 2018 (12.09.2019)	274-300
14.	SSC CGL Mains 2018 (13.09.2019)	301-331

S.No.	Topic	Total Questions	Average Questions	SSC CGL Mains Exam Date			
				02.03.2023 (2022)	03.03.2023 (2022)	06.03.2023 (2022)	07.03.2023 (2022)
Vocabulary							
1	One word substitution	8	2	2	2	2	2
2	Idioms & Phrases	8	2	2	2	2	2
3	Synonyms/ Homonyms	7	2	1	2	3	1
4	Antonyms	9	2	2	2	2	3
5	Spelling Errors	8	2	2	2	2	2
Total Questions		40	10	9	10	11	10
Grammar							
6	Spotting Errors	8	2	2	2	2	2
7	Sentence Improvement	4	1	1	1	1	1
8	Fill in the Blanks	16	4	5	4	3	4
9	Active/Passive Voice	12	3	3	3	3	3
10	Direct/Indirect (Narration)	12	3	3	3	3	3
Total Questions		52	13	14	13	12	13
Comprehension							
11	Jumbled Sentences	24	6	6	6	6	6
12	Cloze Tests	16	4	4	4	4	4
13	Passages	48	12	12	12	12	12
Total Questions		88	22	22	22	22	22
Grand Total		180	45	45	45	45	45

S. No.	Topic	Total Questions	Average Questions	SSC CGL Mains Exam Date				
				08.08.2022 (2021)	29.01.2022 (2020)	03.02.2022 (2020)	15.11.2020 (2019)	16.11.2020 (2019)
Vocabulary								
1	One word substitution	108	12	11	11	12	12	13
2	Idioms & Phrases	86	9-10	9	9	10	10	9
3	Synonyms/ Homonyms	27	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Antonyms	27	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	Spelling Errors	26	2-3	3	2	3	3	3
Total Questions		274	30-31	29	28	31	31	31
Grammar								
6	Spotting Errors	183	20-21	20	23	20	20	20
7	Sentence Improvement	198	22	22	22	22	22	22
8	Fill in the Blanks	42	4-5	2	5	5	5	5
9	Active/Passive Voice	180	20	20	20	20	20	20
10	Direct/Indirect (Narration)	243	27	27	27	27	27	27
Total Questions		846	94	91	97	94	94	94
Comprehension								
11	Jumbled Sentences	180	20	20	20	20	20	20
12	Cloze Tests	230	25	30	25	25	25	25
13	Passages	270	30	30	30	30	30	30
Total Questions		680	75	80	75	75	75	75
Grand Total		1800	200	200	200	200	200	200

S. No.	Topic	Total Questions	Average Questions	SSC CGL Mains Exam Date			
				18.11.2020 (2019)	11.09.2019 (2018)	12.09.2019 (2018)	13.09.2019 (2018)
Vocabulary							
1	One word substitution	108	12	13	12	12	12
2	Idioms & Phrases	86	9-10	9	10	10	10
3	Synonyms/ Homonyms	27	3	3	3	3	3
4	Antonyms	27	3	3	3	3	3
5	Spelling Errors	26	2-3	3	3	3	3
Total Questions		274	30-31	31	31	31	31
Grammar							
6	Spotting Errors	183	20-21	20	20	20	20
7	Sentence Improvement	198	22	22	22	22	22
8	Fill in the Blanks	42	4-5	5	5	5	5
9	Active/Passive Voice	180	20	20	20	20	20
10	Direct/Indirect (Narration)	243	27	27	27	27	27
Total Questions		846	94	94	94	94	94
Comprehension							
11	Jumbled Sentences	180	20	20	20	20	20
12	Cloze Tests	230	25	25	25	25	25
13	Passages	270	30	30	30	30	30
Total Questions		680	75	75	75	75	75
Grand Total		1800	200	200	200	200	200

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यह भी उतना ही सत्य है कि vocabulary याद करना भी सबसे कठिन कार्य है। सभी इंसानों में भूलने की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति होती है जिसमें ये याद किए हुए words बहुत जल्दी भूल जाते हैं। अतः words को लम्बे समय तक याद रखने के लिए prefixes-Root-suffixes का Method सबसे scientific method है जिससे एक साथ बहुत सारे words लम्बे समय के लिए याद किये जा सकते हैं। यही इस book की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है कि यह English Prefixes, roots & suffixes की dissection technique पर आधारित है।

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2. Introduction

3. Index

4. Additional Words

5. Specialised Terms

6. Spellings:
Concepts, Tips, Tricks & Tech.

7. 20 Tests

8. Avatar : Complete Sample PDF

1. SSC CHSL Mains 2022

Exam Date : 26.06.2023

English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested. ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***

Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)

Vocabulary : Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

Grammar : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	Sentence & Text	1.	Sentence Structure	1.	Sentence Organisation: Basic word order
2.	Noun	2.	Tense	2.	Subject verb Agreement
3.	Pronoun	3.	Conditional Sentences	3.	Article
4.	Adjective	4.	Que. Tag	4.	Conjunction
5.	Adverb	5.	Voice	5.	Preposition
		6.	Narration	6.	Modals
				7.	Verb & Phrasal verbs
				8.	Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle
				9.	Inversion

Comprehension : Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	2	1-2
2.	Idioms & Phrases	2	3-4
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	2	5-6
4.	Antonyms	2	7-8
5.	Spelling Errors	2	9-10
	Total Questions	10	25%
6.	Spotting Errors	2	11-12
7.	Sentence Improvement	2	13-14
8.	Fill in the Blanks	3	15-17
9.	Active/Passive Voice	3	18-20
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	3	21-23
	Total Questions	13	32.5%
11.	Jumbled Sentences	5	24-28
12.	Cloze Tests	4	29-32
13.	Passages	8	33-40
	Total Questions	17	42.5%
	Grand Total	40	

Direction (1-2) Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **Giving cause for legal action**
   (a) Lawful (b) Actionable
   (c) Objectionable (d) Legalizing
2. An official appointed to resolve a dispute
   (a) Arbitrator (b) Advocate
   (c) Soothsayer (d) Confidante

Direction (3 - 4) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

3. **The officer asked his subordinates to *keep him posted* of the workplace developments.**
   (a) maintain secrecy
   (b) send letters by post
   (c) not disturb him in matters
   (d) keep sharing the latest information
4. **There is no point developing *bad blood* with your neighbours.**
   (a) Family relations
   (b) Business relations
   (c) Enmity
   (d) Friendship

Direction (5-6) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

5. **Faithful**
   (a) Wavering
   (b) Devoted
   (c) Untrustworthy
   (d) Fickle
6. **Flout**
   (a) Rude (b) Defy
   (c) Rash (d) Poke

Direction (7 - 8) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

7. **The young girl is very *audacious* in every activity.**
   (a) Bold
   (b) Bright
   (c) Ferocious
   (d) Timid
8. **Sanitise**
   (a) Pollute (b) Sacrifice
   (c) Devote (d) Purify

Direction (9 - 10) : Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

9. (a) Subpoena (b) Milennium
   (c) Caucus (d) Noticeable
10. (a) Appearance (b) Accomodate
    (c) Accompanied (d) Affection

Direction (11 - 12) : Parts of the following sentence have been given as options. Select the option that contains an error.

11. **The students were able to get better from college early so they went to the movies.**
    (a) College early so they
    (b) The students were able
    (c) Went to the movies
    (d) To get better from
12. **The police could not / hold on the people / for long as they / gathered in large numbers**
    (a) the police could not
    (b) gathered in large numbers
    (c) for long as they
    (d) hold on the people

Direction (13-14) : Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

13. **Raju did very well in the exam, *he must study well*.**
    (a) He should have studied well
    (b) No substitution required
    (c) He must have studied well
    (d) He may study well
14. **An ultra-light airplane is very different from a conventional airplane. It *is looking like* a lawn chair with wings.**
    (a) look like
    (b) No substitution required
    (c) looks like
    (d) looked like

Direction (15-17) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

15. **Fingernails and toenails helped our _____ to climb trees, peel fruits and use simple tools.**
    While their colour and condition offer clues about your _____health. Nail polish turns them into fashion accessories.
    (a) General; altogether
    (b) Ancestors; overall
    (c) Predecessor; universal
    (d) Forefather; all in all
16. **Reptiles _____ from amphibians. For a long period of 160 million years in earth's history, reptiles were the dominant form of life on the planet and _____ in an enormous variety of shapes and sizes.**
    (a) came; exhausted
    (b) developed; continued
    (c) involved; lived
    (d) evolved; existed
17. **Quarrels result in_____ confrontations and bring all conversations to a complete standstill.**
    (a) Hot (b) Disputed
    (c) Heated (d) Cold

Direction (18 - 20) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in passive voice.

18. **I gifted a soft toy to my daughter.**
    (a) A soft toy is gifted to my daughter by me.
    (b) To my daughter was gifted a soft toy by me.
    (c) A soft toy was being gifted to my daughter by me.
    (d) A soft toy was gifted to my daughter by me.
19. **Simran was plucking the flowers.**
    (a) The flowers have been plucked by Simran.
    (b) The flowers are plucked by Simran.
    (c) The flowers were being plucked by Simran.
    (d) The flowers will be plucked by Simran.
20. **The seller shall dispatch the parcel soon to Chennai.**
    (a) The parcel may be dispatched by the seller to Chennai soon.
    (b) The parcel might be dispatched by the seller to Chennai soon.
    (c) The parcel will be dispatched soon to Chennai by the seller.
    (d) The parcel can be dispatched by the seller to Chennai soon.

Direction (21 - 23) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct / Indirect speech.

21. **My son exclaimed with joy that it was an attractive site.**
    (a) My son said, "What an attractive site it was!"
    (b) My son said, "It was an attractive site."
    (c) My son said, "It is an attractive site
    (d) My son said, "What an attractive site it is."
22. **Madhav applauded her, saying that she had done well.**
    (a) Madhav said, "Bravo! You been done well".
    (b) Madhav say, "Bravo! You have done well".

(c) Madhav said, "Bravo! You have done well".

(d) Madhav say, "Bravo! You have be done well".

23. The lawyer told the father of the accused, "There is a rumour that he has some connection in that crime."

(a) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there had been a rumour that he had some connection in that crime.

(b) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he had some connection in that crime.

(c) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he has had some connection in that crime.

(d) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he was having some connection in that crime.

Direction (24 - 28) Parts of a sentence are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the parts in the correct order to form a meaningful sentence.

24. An elaborate network / is / the plot of /schemes and tricks / of Much Ado About Nothing

(a) The plot is of schemes and tricks an elaborate network of Much Ado About Nothing.

(b) The plot of schemes and tricks is an elaborate network of Much Ado About Nothing

(c) The plot of Much Ado About Nothing is an elaborate network of schemes and tricks.

(d) An elaborate network of Much Ado About Nothing is the plot of schemes and tricks.

25. 1.Ranga is the accountant's son.

A. He returned to his village after his studies were over.

B. He is one rare breed of village folk who loved studies.

C. On his return the villagers milled around his house to see whether he has changed or not.

D. He had gone to Bangalore to pursue his studies.

2.His idea about marriage are now quite different.

(a) BDCA (b) BCAD

(c) BDAC (d) BCDA

26. A. It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain

B. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him, and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself.

C. The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast; all clashing of opinion, or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make everyone at their ease and at home.

D. His benefits may be considered as parallel to what are called comforts or conveniences in arrangements of a personal nature: like an easy chair or a good fire, which do their part in dispelling cold and fatigue, though nature provides both means of rest and animal heat without them

(a) DCBA (b) ABCD

(c) BACD (d) DBAC

27. 1."Do you still recognise me?" I asked.

A. The woman looked at me searchingly.

B. "I am Mrs. S's daughter".

C. I came closer and stood on the step.

D. She opened the door a little.

(b) She kept staring at me in silence.

(a) BDAC (b) BACD

(c) BADC (d) BCAD

28. The ashrams / used / were / the centres / of / knowledge and learning / as

(a) The centres of the ashrams were used as knowledge and learning.

(b) The ashrams were used as the centres of knowledge and learning.

(c) Knowledge and learning were used as the centres of the ashrams.

(d) As The ashrams of knowledge and learning were used the centres.

Direction (29-32) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Cloze Test

Astronomers have discovered 62 new moons orbiting the ringed planet Saturn.

Though some of the moons had been __29__ as early as 2019, it takes more than sighting an object close to a planet to __30__ it is a moon and not an asteroid making a brief close passage to that planet. Performing a painstaking __31__ of matching objects detected on different nights over the course of 24 months, the team tracked 63 objects that they ended up confirming as moons. One of __32__ satellites was revealed back in 2021, with the remaining 62 moons gradually announced over the past few weeks.

29. (a) spotting (b) spotted

(c) spot (d) spots

30. (a) settle (b) consent

(c) sanction (d) confirm

31. (a) practice (b) process

(c) product (d) progress

32. (a) that (b) those

(c) these (d) this

Directions (34 - 45) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Passage

China and India together will account for more than a third of the estimated global population, which is expected to hit 8.045 billion by mid-year, according to the United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) 'State of World Population Report' for 2023. But, contrary to public perception, population growth has been slowing in both countries particularly in China, which recorded a population decline for the first time in six decades last year. China's population fell in 2022 to 1.411 billion, down some 850,000 people from the previous year, according to China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The birth rate also fell to a record low of 6.77 births per 1,000 people, down from 7.52 a year earlier and the lowest level since the founding of Communist China in 1949.

Along with the flagging population data, China also reported one of its worst economic growth numbers in nearly half a century last year, underscoring the steep challenges the country faces as its labor force shrinks and the ranks of the retired swell.

India's working-age population stands at more than 900 million, according to 2021 data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. This number is expected to hit more than 1 billion over the next decade, according to the Indian government. But these numbers could become a liability if policymakers do not create enough jobs, experts warned.

33. The main theme of the given passage is:

(a) China's declining population

(b) Slow population growth in India and China

(c) India's working-age population

(d)China's worsening economic growth

34. What is the estimated world population by the middle of this year?

(a) 1.256 billion (b) 8.045 billion

(c) 1.411 billion (d)900 million

35. Identify whether the given statements are true or false.

A. India's working-age population was 900 million in 2021.

B. In the next ten years, India's working-age population will be more than 1 billion.

(a) A is true and B is false.
(b) A is false and B is true.
(c) Neither A nor B is true.
(d) Both A and B are true.

36. 'Along with the flagging population data.' Here, 'flagging' means all of the following EXCEPT:

(a) ascending (b) waning
(c) dwindling (d) contracting

Passage

King Sagara, an ancestor of King Bhagiratha, once conducted an ashwamedha yagna to extend his dominion. When the horse went astray, the king sent his 60,000 sons to find the horse. Unfortunately, in the course of the quest, they ended up disrupting the intense meditation of sage Kapila, at whose abode they found the horse. Kapila burnt them all to ashes, sending them all to the netherworldan act he instantly regretted when he realized what had happened. After breaking the news to King Sagara, he mentioned that the souls of King Sagara's sons could attain salvation only if the heavenly Ganga could be persuaded to flow over their ashes.

It was Bhagiratha, whose austere penance and devotion pleased Lord Shiva so much so that he persuaded Ganga to descend to the earth. Ganga consented, but the problem arose that the earth would probably be unable to bear the intensity of Ganga's flow and even be shattered in the process. Thus, a solution was devised: Ganga would first land on Shiva's head and the locks of his hair would minimise the impact. Still, the force of Ganga's landing was such that it split into seven tributaries, three of which flowed east and three of them west. The seventh stream followed King Bhagiratha to the place where his ancestor's ashes lay. The river's waters instantly purified them. This is also the origin of the belief that the Ganga's waters can purify mortal souls of all their sins.

37. 'It was Bhagiratha, whose austere penance....' The word 'austere' here means:

(a) subdued (b) severe
(c) rustic (d) bare

38. The above story is mainly about:

(a) the sage Kapila's anger for King Sagara's sons
(b) Lord Shiva holding the Ganga in his locks
(c) the coming of the river Ganga to the earth
(d) the ashwamedha yagna by King Sagara

39. Identify the option that arranges the given events in the correct sequence of their occurence.

A. King Sagara's sons were burnt by sage Kapila.
B. King Bhagiratha persuaded Ganga to flow to the earth.
C. King Sagara performed an ashwamedha yagna.
D. The souls of the dead sons would not get salvation until Ganga flowed over their ashes.
E. However, the flow had to be restrained by Shiva by holding it in his locks.

(a) ACEBD (b) ADCBE
(c) CADBE (d) CAEDB

40. This story is a

(a) mythological story
(b) fable
(c) true story
(d) historical story

SSC CHSL 2022, MAINS, (26.06.2023)

Answer Key

1	b	2	d	3	d	4	c	5	b	6	b	7	d	8	a	9	b	10	b
11	d	12	d	13	c	14	c	15	b	16	d	17	c	18	d	19	c	20	c
21	d	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	c	26	b	27	c	28	b	29	b	30	d
31	b	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	d	36	a	37	b	38	c	39	c	40	a

SOLUTIONS (26.06.2023)

1. **(b) Actionable**

Actionable (adj.): Giving sufficient reason to take legal action (कानूनी कार्यवाही करने योग्य)

Eg. Firing people because of their age is actionable.

Lawful (adj.) : Allowed or recognized by law (कानून से मान्य)

Eg. We shall use all lawful means to obtain our demands.

Objectionable (adj.) : very unpleasant (आपत्ति–योग्य)

Eg. He is the most objectionable person I have ever met.

Legalizing (Gerund) : To make something legal (कानूनी रूप देना)

Eg. They wanted to legalize gambling in their city.

2. **(a) Arbitrator**

Arbitrator (n) : A person who is chosen to settle an argument between two people or two groups of people (मध्यस्थ (व्यक्ति))

Eg. The case will go to an independent arbitrator for review.

Advocate (n) : A lawyer who defends somebody in a court of law (वकील)

Eg. She has been the advocate for plaintiffs in many successful libel cases.

Soothsayer (n) : A person supposed to be able to foresee the future (भविष्यवक्ता)

Eg. The soothsayers answered that it was an ill omen for it meant the destruction of the city and the death of many.

Confidante (n): A person who you trust and with whom you talk about private or secret things (भरोसेमंद या विश्वस्त व्यक्ति)

Eg. He was my closest friend and confidante.

3. **(d) keep sharing the latest information**

Keep one posted : Keep someone informed of the latest developments or news. (किसी को सूचित करते रहना)

Eg. I'll keep you posted on his progress.

4. **(c) Enmity**

Bad blood- Ill feeling (मनमुटाव)

Eg. There has always been bad blood between these families.

5. **(b) Devoted**

Faithful (adj.): Always staying with and supporting a person, organization or belief (सच्चा और निष्ठावान)

Eg. They are faithful supporters of the Labour Party.

Devoted (adj.) : Completely loyal to somebody/something (किसी के प्रति पूर्णतया समर्पित)

Eg. The TV show has a devoted following.

Untrustworthy (adj.): not able to be relied on as honest or truthful (बेईमान)

Eg. Thomas considered her to be devious and untrustworthy.

Fickle (adj.) : Always changing your mind or your feelings so you cannot be trusted (चंचल)

Eg. He criticized the fickle behavior of football fans who cheer you one week and boo you the next.

6. **(b) Defy**

Flout (v) : To refuse to obey or accept something (अवज्ञा)

Eg. Many motorcyclists flout the law by not wearing helmets.

Defy (v) : To refuse to obey somebody/something (अवज्ञा करना)

Eg. She defied her parents and went abroad.

Rude (adj.) : Not polite (अशिष्ट)

Eg. It's rude to interrupt when people are speaking.

Rash (adj.) : Careless or unwise, without thought for what might happen or result (जल्दबाज)

Eg. That was a rash decision - you didn't think about the costs involved.

Poke (v) : To move or to push something quickly into something or in a certain direction (कोचना)

Eg. He poked the stick down the hole to see how deep it was.

7. **(d) Timid**

Audacious (adj.) : Willing to take risks or do something shocking (साहसी)

Eg. Only someone really audacious would take such a risk.

Timid (adj.) : Shy and nervous (संकोची और जल्दी घबरा जाने वाला)

Eg. She was too timid to speak up for herself.

Bold (adj.) : Confident and not afraid (निर्भीक)

Eg. Not many people are bold enough to say exactly what they think.

Bright (adj.): Having a lot of light (चमकदार)

Eg. A bright, sunny day.

Ferocious (adj.) : Very aggressive and violent (अति आक्रामक और हिंसक)

Eg. The president came in for some ferocious criticism.

8. **(a) Pollute**

Sanitise (v) : To clean something thoroughly with chemicals, etc. to remove bacteria or dirt (स्वच्छ बनाना)

Eg. The majority of public swimming pools are sanitized with chlorine.

Pollute (v) : To make physically impure or unclean (प्रदूषित करना)

Eg. Traffic fumes are polluting our cities.

Sacrifice (v) : To give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person (त्याग करना)

Eg. She is not willing to sacrifice her career in order to have children.

Devote (v) : To give a lot of time, energy, etc. to somebody/something (समर्पित करना)

Eg. She gave up work to devote herself full-time to her music.

Purify (v) : To remove dirty or harmful substances from something (शुद्ध करना)

*Eg. The filtration plant is able to **purify** 70 tons of water a day.*

9. **(b) Milennium (wrongly spelt)**

Millennium (n) : A period of 1000 years (हजार वर्ष)

Eg. We are at the start of the new millennium.

Subpoena (n) : A written order to attend a court of law to give evidence (उपस्थिति–पत्र)

Eg. She is appearing today under subpoena.

Caucus (n): a group of people with similar interests, often within a larger organization or political party (गुट बैठक)

*Eg. The Fair Trade **caucus** will meet next Wednesday.*

Noticeable (adj.) : Easy to see or notice (ध्यान देने योग्य)

Eg. The scar from the accident was hardly noticeable.

10. **(b) Accomodate (wrongly spelt)**

Accommodate (v) : To provide somebody with a place to stay, live or work (जगह देना)

Eg. Each apartment can accommodate up to six people.

Appearance (n) : The way that somebody /something looks or seems (रूप)

Eg. A different hairstyle can completely change your appearance.

Accompanied (v) : To go together with somebody/something (के साथ)

Eg. Massive publicity accompanied the film's release.

Affection (n) : A feeling of loving or liking somebody/something (स्नेह)

Eg. She felt affection for the wise old lady.

11. (d) 'to get away' of in place of 'to get better from'

get away from somebody/something का structure होता है जिसका अर्थ होता है- to escape from somebody or a place

Eg: I won't be able to get away from the office before 7.

12. (d) 'hold back' in place of 'hold on'

Given sentence का अर्थ है कि police लोगो को ज्यादा देर तक रोक नही पाई। इसलिए sentence के context के according 'hold back' का use होगा।

Hold back : To prevent somebody/ something from moving forward or crossing something (रोकना)

Eg. The police were unable to hold back the crowd.

Hold on भी एक Phrasal verb है।

Hold on - used to tell somebody to wait or stop to survive in a difficult or dangerous situation

Eg. Hold on! This isn't the right road.

They managed to hold on until help arrived.

13. (c) He must have studied well

यह Modal perfect tense है। 'Must have' past के किसी action, fact and evidence पर based strong conclusion, possibility, opinion show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She must have eaten her dinner, its nearly 11'o clock

Given Sentence में Raju के exam में बहुत अच्छा perform करने बारे बताया है। अत: इस पर based possibility / opinion होगा कि उसने बहुत अच्छी पढ़ाई की होगी।

अत: option (c) Correct answer है।

14. (c) looks like

Given sentence में stative verb ' look' (verb of sense) का use Present continuous tense में किया गया है। जो कि grammatically wrong है।

Stative verbs का use continuous tense में नही किया जाता है।

Eg : It looks like a cakewalk

Given sentence का Subject (It) singular है। अत: इसके बाद Verb भी singular ही use होगी, और sentence का first clause Present tense में है। अत: Second Clause भी Present tense में use होगा। अत: option (c) correct answer है।

Poor thing! You look absolutely dreadful!

Grammar point:

Some verbs जिनका normally continuous tense मे use नही किया जाता-

Verbs of the sense - feel, hear, see, smell, sound, look, seem, taste , appear and notice

Verbs expressing emotions and feeling- care, care for, dislike, fear, hate, like, love, mind, want, wish , abhor, detest, desire, prefer

Verb of mental activity - agree, believe, forgot, know, mean, remember, think, recall, recollect, understand

Verb of possession - belong, own, owe , possess, have, keep, consist of, contain, comprise , involve, include

Some other verb of perception recognize, taste, appear, despise, hope, doubt , admit, accept, refuse, deny, prefer, regard, satisfy, want, wish, desire, intend ,please, displease, suppose, think, imagine, presuppose, trust, equal, cost, deserve, depend , fit, owe , lack, require , resemble, need, dare, sound etc.

15. (b) Ancestors; overall

Given sentence का भाव है कि Fingernail and toenail, का use करते थे। Option (b) में ancestors सही answer है, क्योंकि किसी एक ancestor की बात नहीं हो रही है। General statement show करने के लिए Plural Noun को prefer किया जाता है।

Eg : Boys are naughty (सामान्यत: लड़के शरारती होते है।)

A boy is Naughty. (एक लड़का शरारती है)

I like reading Books (कोई भी Book) 'More Generalized'

I like reading a book (कोई specific book)

Given sentence में भी किसी एक पूर्वज की बात न होकर सभी पूर्वजों की बात हो रही है। अत: Plural Noun (ancestors) use होगा जो केवल एक option में दिया गया है।

16. (d) evolved; existed

पहले blank के बाद में from preposition का use हुआ है जो involve के साथ use नहीं होता क्योकि involve के साथ preposition in या with का use होता है। so, option b is eliminated.

पहले sentence का भाव है की reptiles, amphibians में से विकसित हुए हैं। Evolve का मतलब होता है Gradually develop होना (समय के साथ, Generation to generation, environment के adapt हाने के लिए Required Qualities का develop होना) जो की option (d) में दिया गया है।

Eg : Humans have evolved from apes.

Forward reading से, sentence का भाव है की पुराने समय में Earth पर reptiles सबसे ज्यादा numbers में थे और वो बहुत सारे shapes and sizes में Earth पर रहते थे। Exist word का मतलब होता है किसी जगह पर रहना या गुज़र –बसर करना , जो की second blank के meaning को satisfy कर रहा है। इसलिए option (d) correct option होगा।

17. (c) Heated

Quarrel मतलब होता है बहस करना और confrontation मतलब होता है झगड़ा या टकराव। Heated word as a collocation use होता है confrontation word के साथ जिसका मतलब होता है दो persons या groups के बीच में बहुत भयानक झगड़ा होना। Hot and cold किसी चीज के temperature को बताते हैं इसलिए options a and d wrong हैं। Disputed का भी मतलब होता है टकराव , और इसका use दिए गए blank में superfluous होगा। इसलिए option b भी wrong है।

18. (d) A soft toy was gifted to my daughter by me.

Given sentence 'past simple sentence' है इसे Active/ passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub+V2nd+Object

Passive : Object+was/were +V3rd +by subject.

Option (d) correct answer है।

19. (c) The flowers were being plucked by Simran.

Given sentence 'past continuous sentence' है इसे Active/ passive में change करने का नियम:

Active: sub+was/were+V+ing form+ Object+comp

Passive : object+was/were+being + V3rd +comp+by subject

Option (c) correct answer है।

20. (c) The parcel will be dispatched soon to Chennai by the seller.

Given sentence 'modal simple' है इसे Active/ passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : sub+modal verb (can, may, could, might , shall, should, will ,would) + V1st form+ Object

Passive : object + modal verb (can, may, could, might , shall, should, will, would) + be+V3rd form+by subject.

Option (c) correct answer है।

21. (d) My son said, "What an attractive site it is!"

(a) My son said, "What an attractive site it was!" *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) My son said, "It was an attractive site." *(wrong use of structure, tense)*

(c) My son said, "It is an attractive site."

(wrong use of structure)

(d) My son said, "What an attractive site it is!" (✓)

22. (c) Madhav said, "Bravo! You have done well".

(a) Madhav said, "Bravo! You been done well". *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Madhav say, "Bravo! You have done well". *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) Madhav said, "Bravo! You have done well" (✓).

(d) Madhav say, "Bravo! You have be done well". *(wrong use of reporting verb, wrong use of tense structure tense)*

23. (b) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he had some connection in that crime.

(a) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there had been a rumour that he had some connection in that crime. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he had some connection in that crime. (✓)

(c) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he has had some connection in that crime. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The lawyer told the father of the accused that there was a rumour that he was having some connection in that crime. *(wrong use of tense)*

24. (c) The plot of Much Ado About Nothing is an elaborate network of schemes and tricks.

Plot का अर्थ होता है किसी events की ऐसी series जो किसी novel, play, film, etc. की story पर based हो। Also, Much of ado about nothing , William Shakespeare का एक comedy act है। अत: The plot के बाद of Much Ado About Nothing आएगा। अत: option (3) सही answer होगा।

25. (c) BDAC

B में 'He' (Ranga) के लिए बताया गया है कि वह studies पसंद करता था और D में बताया गया है कि वह Studies के लिए Bangalore गया था। Cause-effect Relation से BD Neon lmk हैं। D, में studies के लिए Bangalore गया और A में studies समाप्त होने पर गांव लौट आया हैं। D व A studies common factor है। अत: DA भी Neon link हैं। BDA sequence केवल एक option (c) BDAC में है।

Logic II

A व C में return एक common factor है। A में Ranga के अपनी studies के बाद village return आना बताया है तथा C में उसके लौटने पर (on his return) गाँव वालों के उसके घर पर घेरा डालने को बताया गया है अत: AC एक Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option (3) BDAC में है।

अत: सही answer option (3) BDAC है।

26. (b) ABCD

Options D, A, तथा B से start हो रहे हैं, sequence 'D' से start नहीं होगा, D में possessive pronoun 'His benefits .....' आया है जो gentleman के लिए आया है। B में भी pronoun 'He' आया है, अत: sequence 'D' से भी start नहीं होगा, । A के starting में It आया है जो कि introductory subject है। A में Gentleman की definition बताई गई है इसलिए A stand alone sentence होगा। अत: sequence केवल Q से start हो सकती है, जो केवल एक option (2) में है।

अत: सही answer option (2) ABCD है।

27. (c) BADC

A में Noun 'the woman के लिए D में Pronoun 'She' का use हुआ है। Pronoun, Noun को Follow करता है। अत: AD Neon link हैं जो केवल एक option (c) BADC में है।

Logic-II

D में बताया गया है कि उसने Door open किया और C में वह नजदीक आई (I came closer), Door open होने के बाद ही नजदीक आयेगी। अत: DC neon link हैं। जो केवल एक option (c) BACD में हैं।

28. (b) The ashrams were used as the centres of knowledge and learning.

Given sequence का subject knowledge and learning नही हो सकता क्योंकि यह एक singular subject (partial subject)है तथा दी गई verb (were) plural है। The ashrams sequence का subject (plural subject) है जो sequence को start करेगा। subject के बाद helping verb (were) का तथा उसके बाद main verb (used) आएगी। अत: option (2) सही answer होगा। Given sentence का भाव है कि आश्रमों का उपयोग ज्ञान और शिक्षा के केन्द्रों के रूप में किया जाता था।

Passive Structure of sentence: Subject + H. V. + V3rd + Object

Grammar point:

'As' preposition का use noun के साथ किसी person or thing का role or purpose को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: I worked as a waiter when I was a student.

29. (b) spotted

Been के बाद सदैव V3rd का use किया जाता है। Given sentence का subject passive है। अत: Passive structure (Had + Been + V3rd) follow होगा। केवल एक option है। जिसमें V3rd (Spotted) दिया गया हैं बाकि grammatically wrong है।

30. (d) Confirm

Forward reading से 2nd paragraph की 9th line में confirming as moons.... आया है। अत: option (d) confirm सही answer होगा।

Confirm (v) : To state or show that something is definitely true or correct, especially by providing evidence (पुष्टि करना)

Eg: Rumours of job losses were later confirmed.

Option (a) settle and option (c) Sanction irrelevant है।

Settle का अर्थ होता हैं किसी argument या disagreement को समाप्त करना, सुलह करना

Eg: It is time you settled your differences with your father.

Cloze test में argument settle करने के बारे में कोई भी जिक्र नहीं हैं

Sanction का अर्थ होता है किसी को काई काम करने की permission देना

Eg: The government refused to sanction a further cut in interest rates.

उसके अलावा Sanction का use special case में किसी को punish करने के अर्थ में भी होता है।

Structure.

Sanction somebody/something

Eg: Prospective jurors can be sanctioned for attempting to avoid jury duty.

Option (b) Consent Red-herring है।

Consent का अर्थ होता हैं सहमती बनाना या उस काम से सहमत होना

Eg: When she told them what she intended, they readily consented.

Grammar point:

Consent के बाद to-infinitive तथा 'to' Preposition (to + Noun) का use होता हैं।

Structure.

Consent to something / consent to do something

Eg: He reluctantly consented to the proposal.

She finally consented to answer our question.

Some other verbs followed by infinitives.

Afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, beg, choose, consent, decide, expect, fail, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, manage, mean, neglect, offer, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, swear, try, want, wish.

31. (b) process

Backward Reading से inference निकलता है। कि moons को confirm करने के लिए Painstaking (through, detailed) Process को follow किया जाता हैं।

अत: option (b) Process सही answer है।

Eg: We began the painstaking process of collecting additional evidence and forensics.

It took months of painstaking research to write the book.

Option (c) Product irrelevant है।

Product का अर्थ होता है उत्पाद

Eg: Food/agricultural/software products.

Option (d) Progress भी red-herring है।

Progress का अर्थ होता है किसी भी कार्य में लगातार वृद्धि करनाए आगे बढ़ना

process का अर्थ होता है a series of things that are done in order to achieve a particular result. बाकि Option A, C व D irrelevant होगें।

Collocation : painstaking process/ research

32. (c) these

Option (a) that, option (d) this grammatically wrong है। This and that Determiner and pronoun की तरह ही use किए जाते है। जब इनका use pronoun की तरह किया जाता है तो इनके बाद singular subject आता है जबकि blank space के बाद plural noun (satellites) दिया गया है।

Option (c) these तथा Option (d) those दोनों का use plural noun से पहले किया जाता है। पहले वाले sentence में last used Nouns को refer करना हो तो these और उससे पहले के किसी Noun को refer करना हो तो 'those' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Roma have many cars and dolls. She loves these more than those. (Roma dolls को ज्यादा पसंद करती है cars से)

Given sentence में भी last used nouns (63 objects) को refer करने के लिए These का use होगा। अत: option (c) these सही answer होगा।

33. (a) China's declining population

(a) correct answer है। Passage का main theme China's declining population ही है।

(b) यह Red-herring है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Both countries की population decline हो रही है लेकिन यह केवल Public perception है, और Passage के एक paragraph में ही दिया गया है।

(c) यह Too - short है। Passage में India की working age population के बारे में बताया गया है, लेकिन यह केवल Passage के एक paragraph में ही दिया गया है।

(d) यह Too - short है। Passage में china की worst economic growth के बारे में बताया है कि half century में पिछले साल इसने worst economic growth show की है लेकिन यह केवल Passage के एक paragraph में ही दिया गया है।

34. (b) 8.045 billion

(a) Out of passage है

(b) यह Correct answer है। passage में बताया गया है। की इस mid-year तक population 8.045 billion hit करने की उम्मीद है।

(c) यह Factually wrong है। 1.411 billion 2022 में china की Population कम होने के बाद हुई थी न कि इस mid- year तक world population होगी।

(d) यह भी Factually wrong है। 900 million population 2021 के data ds according India की world-age population है।

35. (d) Both A and B are true.

A. यह Correct Statement है। passage में बताया गया है कि Economic cooperation and development के 2021 के data ds according India की working age population 900 million है।

B. Indian Government के अनुसार यह Population (India's working-age po; ulation) अगले साल तक 1 billion से अधिक होने की उम्मीद है। अत: दोनों Statement Correct है।

36. (a) ascending

(a) ascending को छोड़कर बाकी सब flagging के Synonyms है।

Flagging (adj.) : To become tired or less strong(थक जाना, कमजोर होना)

Eg. Flagging support/enthusiasm

Ascending (adj.) : Going up(बढ़ते हुए क्रम में)

Eg. The list will be presented in ascending alphabetical order of title.

Waning (V) : To become gradually weaker or less important.

Eg. Her enthusiasm for the whole idea was waning rapidly.

Dwindling (V) : To become smaller or weaker (कम होना)

Eg. Supplies of coal are dwindling fast.

Contracting (V) : To become or to make something smaller or shorter.((वस्तुओं का) संकुचित होना या करना)

Eg. The universe is expanding rather than contracting.

37. (b) severe

Austere (adj.) : Severe or strict in manner or attitude

Eg. My father was a distant, austere man.

Subdued (adj.) : (used about a person) quieter and with less energy than usual

Eg. He seemed a bit subdued at lunch-is he all right?

Severe (adj.) : Extremely bad and serious

Eg. His injuries were quite severe.

Rustic (adj.) : Relating to the countryside. ग्रामीण

Eg: We stayed in a rustic old lodge.

Bare (adj.) : Not covered by any clothes

Eg: Don't walk on that broken glass with bare feet.

38. (c) the coming of the river Ganga to the earth

Option (a), (b), (d) इनकी बात Passage में हुई है। but यह too-short है।

Option (c) correct answer है। क्योंकि passage में river Ganga को earth पर लाने की बात हुई है।

39. (c) CADBE

Chronological order

C ... king Sagara ने ashwamedha yagna किया।

A --- kapila ने king Sagara के पुत्रों को burn कर दिया उसके बाद Kapila ने कहा, dead sons को तब तक मुक्ति नहीं मिलेगी जब तक गंगा उनकी राख पर प्रवाहित नहीं होंगी। इसलिए, A के बाद D आएगा।

Answer (c) CADBE होगा।

40. (a) Mythological story

Complete passage king Bhagiratha के द्वारा earth पर Ganga लाने के बारे में प्रचलित कहानी के बारे में है।

अत: यह एक Mythological Story है।

2. SSC CGL Mains 2022

Exam Date : 02.03.2023

13.9.4	**English Comprehension : Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested .** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier - I & Tier - II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary:** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	2	1-2
2.	Idioms & Phrases	2	3-4
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	2	5-6
4.	Antonyms	2	7-8
5.	Spelling Errors	2	9-10
	Total Questions	**10**	**22.22%**

13.10.3.1 **Grammar:** Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S. No.	Part-1	S. No.	Part-2	S. No.	Part-3
1.4	*Sentence & Text*	*1.*	*Sentence Structure*	*1.*	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	*2.*	*Tense*	*2.*	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	*3.*	*Conditional Sentences*	*3.*	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	*4.*	*Que. Tag*	*4.*	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	*5.*	*Voice*	*5.*	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	*6.*	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

6.	Spotting Errors	2	11-12
7.	Sentence Improvement	1	12
8.	Fill in the Blanks	4	13-16
9.	Active/Passive Voice	3	18-20
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	3	21-23
	Total Questions	**13**	**28.89%**

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension:** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

11.	Jumbled Sentences	6	24-29
12.	Cloze Tests	4	30-33
13.	Passages	12	34-45
	Total Questions	**22**	**48.89%**
	Grand Total	**45**	

Directions(1 - 2) : Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **Willful destruction**
(a) Disaster (b) Combustion
(c) Calamity (d) Sabotage

2. **A person who admires himself or herself too much, especially their appearance**
(a) Narcissist (b) Egoist
(c) Selfish (d) Dictator

Directions (3 - 4) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.

3. **The youth involved in the accident escaped <u>by the skin of his teeth</u>.**
(a) Barely managed to escape
(b) Very arrogant
(c) Always taking calculated decisions
(d) Deficiency of funds

4. **My father's office is <u>at a close distance</u> from home.**
(a) from hand to mouth
(b) a part and parcel
(c) at a stone's throw
(d) at sixes and sevens

Directions : Replace the underlined word with its synonym to make the sentence more meaningful.

5. **Narcotic drug addiction is in <u>vogue</u> these days, as it is the most popular form of substance abuse.**
(a) demand (b) obscurity
(c) standard (d) fashion

Directions : Select the correct homonym from the given options to fill in the blank.

6. **Which _____ does the minister take to reach the Assembly?**
(a) root (b) rot
(c) route (d) riot

Directions (6 - 7) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

7. **The <u>colossal</u> building stood amidst the ruins bearing signs of Victorian architecture.**
(a) Enormous (b) Extraordinary
(c) Quaint (d) Tiny

8. **The new Principal of the school is <u>stern</u>, yet he understands the needs of his subordinates.**
(a) Flippant (b) Lenient
(c) Desolate (d) Noxious

Directions (8 - 9) : Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

9. (a) Descendant (b) Deceased
(c) Decimate (d) Desedent

10. **One part of the philosophy of life's meaning consists of the systemetic attempt to identify what people have in mind when they think about the topic.**
(a) attempt (b) philosophy
(c) think (d) systemetic

Directions (10 - 11) : The following sentence has been divided into parts. One of them may contain an error.

11. **He lived close to / the train station, / yet travelled by bus.**
(a) yet travelled by bus
(b) No error
(c) He lived close to
(d) the train station

12. **My father give up / smoking when / I was twelve / years old.**
(a) My father give up
(b) smoking when
(c) I was twelve
(d) years old

Directions: Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

13. **Edward II is <u>tragic than</u> some other plays by the dramatist.**
(a) as least tragic as
(b) No substitution required
(c) the most tragic
(d) less tragic than

Directions (13 - 17) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

14. **A good leader should be ready to _____ criticism.**
(a) settle (b) meet
(c) face (d) carry

15. **Vishal is going to read the story _____.**
(a) load (b) allow
(c) aloud (d) allowed

16. **The friends decided to play cards to _____ time while waiting for the cab.**
(a) Ignore (b) kill
(c) move (d) ease

17. **The house they bought was _____ spacious than their previous house.**
(a) mostly (b) most
(c) as (d) more

Directions (18 - 20) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

18. **The task has been completed.**
(a) Someone has completed the task.
(b) Someone has been completing the task.
(c) Someone will be completing the task.
(d) Someone completes the task.

19. **We can buy books online from Amazon.**
(a) Books were to be bought online from Amazon.
(b) Books are bought online from Amazon.
(c) Books can be bought online from Amazon.
(d) Books could be bought online from Amazon.

20. **My request should be considered.**
(a) Please have consider my request.
(b) Please do consider mine request.
(c) Consider my request.
(d) Please consider my request.

Directions (21 - 23) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct/Indirect speech.

21. **Raghav said to Meera, "Are you upset with me?"**
(a) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with her.
(b) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with him.
(c) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with me.
(d) Raghav asked Meera why she was upset with him.

22. **Shikha said, "The heavy rain this week has spoiled all my travel plans."**
(a) Shikha said that the heavy rain that week had spoiled all her travel plans.
(b) Shikha told me that the heavy rain that week had spoiled all her travel plans.
(c) Shikha said that the heavy rain that week has spoiled all her travel plans.
(d) Shikha said that the heavy rain this week had spoiled all her travel plans.

23. **My brother said to me, "Don't play in the rain."**
(a) My brother said to me don't play in the rain.
(b) My brother forbade me to play in the rain.
(c) My brother assured me not to play in the rain.
(d) My brother refused me to not play in the rain.

Directions (24 - 29) : Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

24. A. Tigers are the largest members of the cat family. They are found in many parts of Asia.

B. They mostly live in dark forests and sleep during the day. They come out for hunting pigs and deer by night.

C. It is assumed that, probably, around 3,000 tigers live in the wild. This species looks spectacular and grand and they are very graceful in their movements.

D. It is almost impossible for us to see them against a jungle background, especially when they are standing still, because of their striped coats. Unlike, most cats, the tiger likes bathing very much.

(a) ABCD (b) CDBA
(c) ACBD (d) ADBC

25. For the four-sentence (S1 to S4) paragraph below, sentences S1 and S4 are given.

From the options P, Q, R and S select the appropriate sentences for S2 and S3, respectively.

S1. The men and women took their places after the initial mingling, and immediately a surge of conversation filled the room.

S2.

S3.

S4. One or two of the women were actually bouncing up and down on the sofa cushions.

P. So, the two parties had to lean forward, their elbows on their knees.

Q. At the beginning they mingled awkwardly, clutching their drinks, and walking here and there.

R. Several people made a last-minute dash to the bathroom before the conversation could start.

S. The men's chairs were far enough away from the women's couches.

(a) P, R (b) R, Q
(c) Q, S (d) S, P

26. A. Many fitness trainers encourage their clients to include these foods in their diet to build muscle.

B. Power foods can be included in your everyday diet in a variety of ways.

C. The secret to getting the most out of power foods is, of course, knowing how to cook them properly, buying seasonal produce and recognising your preferred flavour profile.

D. Power foods are high in nutrients such as fibre, potassium and minerals.

(a) DBCA (b) DABC
(c) BCAD (d) ADBC

27. A. Healthy, strong trees act as carbon sinks, offsetting carbon and reducing the effects of climate change.

B. Trees help to clean the air we breathe. Through their leaves and bark, they absorb harmful pollutants and release clean oxygen for us to breathe.

C. Increasing levels of carbon dioxide caused by deforestation and fossil fuel combustion trap heat in the atmosphere.

D. In urban environments, trees absorb pollutant gases like nitrogen oxides, ozone, and carbon monoxide, and sweep up particles like dust and smoke.

(a) BDCA (b) DBAC
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD

28. A. They stand undefeated in the realms of Shakespeare and Homer.

B. India is a country where people are full of immense prolixity and exemplary storytelling.

C. Additionally, the philosophical discourse and discussions on various dilemmas of life associated with the Bhagavad Gita are highly appreciated by scholars from all over the world.

D. Mahabharata and Ramayana are two great examples of colossal works that unquestionably enjoy the virtue of being peak sources for the cultural ethos of the country.

(a) DACB (b) BDAC
(c) ACBD (d) BACD

29. A. The principles that emerged from those trials, known as the Nuremberg Code, are broadly applicable to many types of health-related research involving human participants, including clinical trials.

B. The growing breadth and complexity of contemporary health challenges have produced a range of difficult questions that cannot always be adequately addressed by relying exclusively on existing policies, guidelines or codes of conduct.

C. Recent formal efforts to articulate international standards of ethics applicable to health and health care can be traced to the Nuremberg trials of 1947, during which the horrors of Nazi medical experiments came to light.

D. Ethical questions related to health, health care and public health cover topics as diverse as moral issues around reproduction, state obligations in the provision of health care services and appropriate measures to control infectious disease.

(a) DCAB (b) ACDB
(c) DACB (d) DABC

Directions (30 - 33) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Cloze Test

The Maasais live in __30__ very beautiful part of Africa. They live on the wide plains in southern and northern Kenya and northern Tanzania. The area __31__ of miles of rolling grass land, on which you can find thorny bushes and rocky hills. The people move from one place to another according to the seasons, looking for grasses and other plants __32__ which their cattle can graze. They have no permanent home. When they want to settle in a place for some time, they build a kind of camp called a 'Manyatta', where a few families live for a __33__ weeks or months. Then they move on again, taking their few belongings with them, and burning the old 'Manyatta' to the ground.

30. (a) that (b) a
(c) their (d) some

31. (a) consists (b) surrounds
(c) measures (d) considers

32. (a) with (b) at
(c) on (d) by

33. (a) little (b) least
(c) few (d) significant

Directions (34 : 45) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Passage

The number of Indian students going abroad for higher studies has increased by 68.79 percent in the past year, according to data provided by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Subhas Sarkar. As per the data provided by him in the Lok Sabha, the number of Indians enrolled in foreign varsities increased from 4.44 lakh in 2021 to 7.5 lakh in 2022.

He clarified that while the Bureau of Immigration and Ministry of Home Affairs maintain departure and arrival data of Indians, there is no index for capturing the category of Indians going abroad for higher education.

"Purpose of Indians going abroad for higher education is captured manually based either on their verbal disclosure or the type of

visa of the destination country produced by them at the time of immigration clearance," Sarkar said.

According to the data provided by the ministry, the number of Indian nationals increased from 4.54 lakh in 2017 to 5.17 lakh in 2018. There was a significant increase in 2019 as well, with 5.86 lakh students flying out of the country. However, during the Covid pandemic, the number of Indian nationals in foreign varsities saw a drastic dip as only 2.59 lakh students were registered. While the number continued to remain low, it saw a slight increase in 2021 with 4.44 lakh registrations. However, the number has significantly jumped to 7.5 lakh in 2022. The increase in the number of Indian nationals abroad corresponds with the latest immigration reports from some of the popular study-abroad destinations such as the US, UK, and Australia. For the UK, the Immigration Statistics Report states that 127,731 visas were granted to Indian students in September 2022, an increase of 93,470 (+273 per cent) against 34,261 in 2019. Similarly, in the US, the number of Indian students has more than doubled, and the Open Doors Report 2022 has predicted that the number of Indian students heading to America is likely to surpass those from China in 2022-23.

34. In 2019, how many Indian students went abroad?

(a) 5.17 lakh (b) 4.54 lakh
(c) 5.86 lakh (d) 4.44 lakh

35. Which of the following countries is not very popular with Indian students for studies?

(a) Australia (b) USA
(c) UK (d) China

36. How do we know the number of students getting visas for studies in UK?

(a) from the records of Ministry of Home Affairs
(b) from the Immigration Statistics Report
(c) from the records of the Bureau of Immigration
(d) from the Ministry of Education

37. The passage is mainly about

(a) immigration of Indians to UK, US, and Australia
(b) Indians enrolled in foreign universities
(c) Indians going to America for higher studies
(d) Indians going abroad for higher studies

Passage

We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in the open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to the desert. While still on level ground, we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface. It is over 5,000 meters high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 meters above sea level, at the foot of one of the highest snow-peaks.

As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear. It is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from the desert through arable land to pasture and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent, and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the bed.

Standing outside the cottage, we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

For those who live in the resort, there is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and sometimes buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again, I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energydinner will be long in comingand I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.

38. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word 'accept' from the passage.

(a) Reject (b) Refuse
(c) Decline (d) Turn down

39. Select an appropriate title for the passage.

(a) Shorts to Trousers
(b) Lake Heaven
(c) Peasant Life
(d) Journey to Mount Bogda

40. What is the tone of the passage?

(a) Romantic (b) Angry
(c) Serene (d) Agitated

41. What is the protagonist wearing in the bus?

(a) A dhoti
(b) Trousers
(c) A pair of shorts
(d) Long sleeved shirt

Passage

From January 28 to February 4, 2023, a Chinese-operated, large white high-altitude balloon was seen in North American airspace, including Alaska, western Canada, and the contiguous United States. The American and Canadian militaries asserted that the balloon was for surveillance, while the Chinese government maintained it was a civilian meteorological research airship that had been blown off course. Analysts said that the balloon's flight path and structural characteristics made it dissimilar from those which have typically been used for meteorological research. The U.S. Department of State said that the balloon was capable of locating electronic communication devices, including mobile phones and radios, and that American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft deployed to track the balloon in the air revealed that the balloon carried antennas and other equipment "clearly for intelligence surveillance and inconsistent with the equipment on board weather balloons." The State Department said that the spy balloon was part of a global Chinese military-directed surveillance effort in which Chinese spy balloons have flown over more than 40 nations in five continents. On February 4, the U.S. Air Force shot down the balloon over U.S. territorial waters off the coast of South Carolina, on the order of U.S. President Joe

Biden. Debris from the wreckage was recovered and sent to the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, for analysis. The incident increased U.S.-China tensions. The incident prompted U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken to delay a diplomatic visit to Beijing, which was set to be his first since 2018. It also further strained CanadaChina relations, as Canada summoned the Chinese ambassador because of the violation of Canadian airspace. On February 3, the U.S. Department of Defense announced that a second Chinese balloon was passing over Latin America, which China also said belonged to it. On February 10, the Air Force shot down another aerial object over U.S. territory at the order of President Biden.

42. The passage is mainly about

(a) the strained relations between US and China

(b) a Chinese spy balloon flying over US and Canadian territories

(c) China's global military-directed surveillance

(d) Chinese balloons flying all over the world

43. Read the statements given below.

A. The US Air Force shot down the Chinese balloon over US territorial waters.

B. Tensions between China and US have increased and the visit of the U.S. Secretary of State to Beijing has been postponed.

(a) Both A and B are true but B is not the correct reason for A.

(b) Both A and B are true and B is the correct reason for A.

(c) A is false and B is true.

(d) A is true and B is false.

44. How did US make sure that the Balloon flying over its territory was a 'spy' balloon?

(a) the FBI lab confirmed that it was a spy balloon

(b) the analysts studied its flight path and said so

(c) it's reconnaissance aircraft saw the antennas and equipment of the balloon

(d) it got the samples of the balloon checked in a lab

45. The word 'contiguous' means

(a) adjoining (b) far off

(c) spreading (d) separated

SSC CGL 2022, MAINS, (02.03.2023)

Answer Key

1	d	2	a	3	a	4	c	5	d	6	c	7	d	8	b	9	d	10	d
11	b	12	a	13	d	14	c	15	c	16	b	17	d	18	a	19	c	20	d
21	b	22	a	23	b	24	c	25	d	26	b	27	a	28	b	29	a	30	b
31	a	32	c	33	c	34	c	35	d	36	b	37	d	38	c	39	b	40	c
41	c	42	b	43	b	44	c	45	a										

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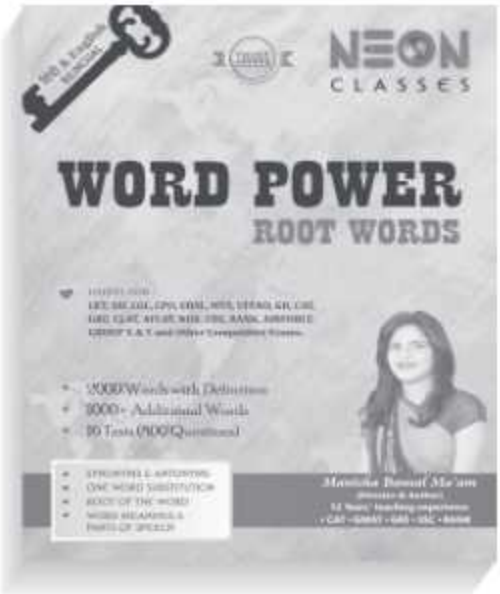

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SOLUTIONS (02.03.2023)

1. **(d) Sabotage**

Sabotage (n) : To damage or destroy equipments, weapons, or buildings intentionally in order to prevent the success of an enemy or competitor (तोड़–फोड़)

Eg: Angry workers were responsible for the sabotage of the machines.

Disaster (n) : An event that results in great harm, damage, or death, or serious difficulty (आपदा)

Eg: The region has been declared a disaster area.

Combustion (n) : The process of burning (जलना)

Eg: Fuel combustion produces energy to run machines.

Calamity (n) : A serious accident or bad event causing damage or suffering (आपदा)

Eg: The factory closings were a calamity for the whole city.

2. **(a) Narcissist**

Narcissist (n) : A person who admires himself or herself too much, especially their appearance (आत्ममुग्ध)

Eg: Your husband is a narcissist.

Egoist (n) : Self-centered, conceited (घमंडी)

Eg: The other always sees that you are an egoist.

Selfish (adj.) : Devoted to or caring only for oneself (स्वार्थी)

Eg: Her selfish behaviour completely spoiled the evening.

Dictator (n) : One who rules over others by force (तानाशाह)

Eg: The dictator had been in power for seven years.

3. **(a) Barely managed to escape**

By the skin of his teeth : By a very narrow margin; only just (बाल – बाल बचना)

Eg: I only got away by the skin of my teeth.

4. **(c) at a stone's throw**

At a stone's throw : A short distance (करीब)

Eg: the Sea Life Centre is just a stone's throw from the sea itself.

From hand to mouth : To have just enough money to live on and nothing extra (सिर्फ जरूरत का उसे अधिक नहीं)

Eg: My father earned very little and there were four kids, so we lived from hand to mouth.

A part and parcel : To be a feature of something, especially a feature that cannot be avoided (अहम हिस्सा)

Eg: Being recognized in the street is part and parcel of being a celebrity.

At sixes and sevens – In a confused, badly organized, or difficult situation (दुविधा या परेशानी में)

Eg: We've been at sixes and sevens in the office this week.

5. **(d) fashion**

Vogue (n) : The state of being popular or fashionable (प्रचलन)

Eg: In the 1920s, short hair for women became the vogue

Fashion (n) : In trend (प्रचलन)

Eg: Short skirts have come back into fashion. **Demand (n)** : A strong request or order that must be obeyed , प्रबल अनुरोध या आदेश

Eg: A demand for changes in the law.

Or

Demand (v) : To ask for something in an extremely firm or aggressive way

Eg: He demanded a 50-50 split in the profits

Obscurity (n) : The state when something is not clear or someone is not known (अस्पष्टता)

Eg: She rose from obscurity to stardom.

Standard (n) : A level of quality (स्तर)

Eg: This work is not up to your usual standard.

दिए गए सेंटेंस का भाव है कि Narcotic drug addiction इन दिनों प्रचलन में है क्योंकि यह substance abuse कि सबसे प्रसिद्ध form है। Vogue शब्द का meaning in fashion, या प्रचलन में होता है। जबकि demand का अर्थ होता है। मांग अतः option (d) correct answer है।

6. **(c) route**

Route (n) : A course, way, or road for passage or travel (रास्ता)

Eg: we will take the shortest route.

Root (n) : The part of a plant that grows under the ground and takes in water and food from the soil (जड़)

Eg: Pull weeds up by the roots so that they don't grow back.

Rot (v) : To decay (सड़ना)

Eg: Too much candy will rot your teeth.

Riot (n) : A violent public disorder (दंगा)

Eg: A lot of property was damaged in the recent riots.

अतः question का meaning है की minister कोनसा रास्ता लेंगे assembly पहुंचने के लिए, अतः option (c) correct है

7. **(d) Tiny**

Colossal (adj.) : Extremely large (विशालकाय)

Eg: The singer earns a colossal amount of money.

Tiny (adj.) : Extremely small (छोटा)

Eg: Yash is from a tiny town that you've probably never heard of.

Enormous (adj.) : Extremely large (विशाल)

Eg: He earns an enormous salary.

Extraordinary (adj.) : Very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange (असाधारण)

Eg: He told the extraordinary story of his escape.

Quaint (adj.) : Strange, peculiar or unusual in an interesting way (विलक्षण)

Eg: a quaint old cottage.

8. **(b) Lenient**

Stern (adj.) : Strict (कठोर)

Eg: Journalists received a stern warning.

Lenient (adj.) : Not as severe or strong in punishment or judgment as would be expected (दयालु)

Eg: They believe that judges are too lenient with terrorist suspects.

Flippant (adj.) : Not serious enough about things that are important (महत्वपूर्ण बातों के प्रति बेपरवाह)

Eg: It's easy to be flippant, but we have a serious problem to deal with.

Desolate (adj.) : Extremely sad and feeling alone (उदास और निराश)

Eg: We all felt absolutely desolate when she left.

Noxious (adj.) : Poisonous or very harmful (हानिकारक)

Eg: Noxious gases.

9. **(d) Desedent (wrongly spelt)**

Decedent (n) : A person who is not longer living (मृतक)

Eg: Mukesh tried to tamper with decedent's will.

Descendant (n) : A person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild (वंशज)

Eg: He has no descendants.

Deceased (adj.) : Dead (मृत)

Eg: The paintings are made by his deceased brother, Dan.

Decimate (v) : To kill or destroy a great number or proportion of something (तबाह

करना)

Eg: Population of endangered animals has been decimated.

10. (d) systemetic (wrongly spelt)

Systematic (adj.) : According to an agreed set of methods or organized plan (व्यवस्थित)

Eg: We used a systematic approach to solve the problem.

Attempt (v) : To try to do something, especially something difficult (कोशिश करना)

Eg: She attempted suicide early in their marriage.

Philosophy (n) : A set of beliefs that tries to explain the meaning of life or give rules about how to behave

Eg: It has been my philosophy of life that difficulties vanish when faced boldly.

Think (v) : To use the brain to decide to do something (सोचना)

Eg: I'm thinking about buying a new car.

11. (b) No error

Grammar Point :

Coordinating Conjunction 'Yet' का use दो Principal clauses में contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: Krishna knows class starts at nine, yet he frequently arrives late.

Given sentence में भी दो Principal clause (He lived close to ..... और He travelled by bus) को जोड़ने के लिए 'Yet' का use किया गया है।

Yet का use time adverb के रूप में किया जाता है तो यह उन actions को show करता है जो past में start हुई और Present में continue है।

Eg: I haven't finished my breakfast yet.

Negative sentence and Interrogative questions में yet का use, future में किसी होने वाले expected event को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: I haven't finished my breakfast yet. (I am expecting him to phone.)

Is he home yet? (I expect that he will be home at some point.)

Note : Train station और railway station दोनों use कर सकते हैं, British English में train station and Railway station दोनों use होते हैं।

Eg: The city's main train station is just minute from the hotel.

अतः option (b) correct answer है।

12. (a) 'gave' in place of 'give'

when 'time conjunction' की तरह 'at the time that' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है। जब When के बाद use हुआ subordinating clause, past tense में होता है, तो Main clause भी past tense में होगा। अतः give की जगह gave आयेगा

Eg: When I was young, there were no houses here.

Given sentence में when के बाद subordinating clause (I was ....) past tense में है, अतः Main clause (My father gave) भी Past tense में होगा।

Note : Future tense के साथ When के बाद present simple या Present Perfect tense use किया जाता है न कि future simple.

Eg: When the new park opens, I'll go there every day.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

13. (d) less tragic than

Than के पहले comparative degree का use किया जाता है।

Eg: Teachers are less paid than politicians.

Note : दो या दो से अधिक syllables वाले adj. का cooperative degree बनाने के लिए more/less का use किया जाता है।

Eg: More beautiful, less intelligent,

14. (c) face

Face criticism एक collocation है।

Eg: He has often faced criticism in the local press.

Meet with criticism : Be criticised (आलोचना का सामना करना)

Eg: His theory met with harsh criticism from colleagues.

यह red herring है, meet with criticism use किया जाता है न की meet criticism

अतः सही answer option(b) है।

15. (c) aloud

Aloud (adv.) : In a voice loud enough to be heard (आवाज जो आसानी से सुनाई दे)

Eg: Please read the following sentences aloud.

Load (n) : The amount of weight carried, especially by a vehicle, a structure such as a bridge, or an animal (भार)

Eg: The maximum load this elevator can carry is of eight persons.

Allow (v) : To give permission for someone to do something, or not to prevent something from happening (अनुमति देना)

Eg: You're not allowed to talk during the exam.

Allowed (v) : 2nd form of verb allow

Given sentence का भाव है कि Vishal story को जोर से पढ़ने वाला है। दिए गए सारे options में से aloud का meaning होता है ऊँचे स्वर में

अतः Option (c) को छोड़कर बाकी सारे options irrelevant हैं। अतः option (c) correct answer है।

16. (b) kill

To kil time (Idiom): To spend time doing something that is not important while you are waiting for something else to happen (समय बिताना)

Eg: We killed time playing cards.

Sonika started cleaning the windows, just to kill time.

Sentence भाव है की friends cards खेल कर time बिताने का decide किया जब वे cab का wait कर रहे थे।

17. (d) more

Refer to the Question No. 13

18. (a) Someone has completed the task.

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense में है, जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है

Active : Sub + has/have + V3rd + obj + complement

Passive : Obj + has/have + been + V3rd + complement + by + subject

अतः Option (a) Correct answer है।

19. (c) Books can be bought online from Amazon.

Given sentence simple present में है, इसे Active/Passive में Change करने का rule निम्न है –

Active : Subject + modal verb + V1st + object

Passive : Object + modal verb + be + V3rd + by + subject

अतः Option (c) Correct answer है।

20. (d) Please consider my request.

दिया गया sentence Imperative request का structure (start with please) है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है&

Active: Please + V1st + object

Passive: Object + should + be + V3rd

21. (b) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with him.

(a) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with *her. (wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with him (✓)

(c) Raghav asked Meera if she was upset with *me. (wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) Raghav asked Meera *why* she was upset with him *(if should be used in place of why)*

22. (a) Shikha said that the heavy rain that week had spoiled all her travel plans.

(a) Shikha said that the heavy rain that week had spoiled all her travel plans

(✓)

(b) Shikha ***told me*** that the heavy rain that week had spoiled all her travel plans. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) Shikha said that the heavy rain that week ***has*** spoiled all her travel plans *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) Shikha said that the heavy rain ***this*** week had spoiled all her travel plans. *(determiner hasn't been changed)*

अतः Option (a) correct है।

23. (b) My brother forbade me to play in the rain.

(a) My brother said to me ***don't*** play in the rain. *(Tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) My brother forbade me to play in the rain. (✓)

(c) My brother ***assured*** me not to play in the rain. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) My brother refused me to ***not*** play in the rain. *(Superfluous use of not)*

24. (c) ACBD

Explanation:

A stand-alone sentence है A में Noun (tigers) को introduce किया गया है अतः sequence A से start होगा।

A में cat family के Members में tiger को सबसे बड़ा animals बताया गया है, C में tigers के लिए this species आया है। Adjective उस noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए यह use हुआ है। अतः AC एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) ACBD में है।

Logic II

C में tigers के जंगल में tigers के number को बताया गया है। C में 'in the wild' और B में 'in the forest' common factor हैं। C में use Noun (tiger) के लिए B में pronoun 'they' का use हुआ है। Pronoun, Noun को follow करता है। CB Neon link है।

B में आया है कि hunting के लिए night में बाहर आते हैं तथा D में आया है कि उनको देखना हमारे लिए impossible हो जाता है। अतः BD एक Neon link है।

अतः ACBD correct answer है।

25. (d) S, P

Explanation:

Q में 'At the beginning they mingled' आया है तथा S1 में 'after the initial mingling' आया है अतः Q sequence में S1 से पहले आयेगा इसलिए option (c) Q, S भी wrong है।

R के last में 'before the conversation could start' आया है जिसमे conversation से पहले किये गए action की बात हुयी है जबकि S1 में 'a surge of conversation filled the room' आया है जिसमे conversation के दौरान किये गए action को बताया गया है। अतः sequence में S1 से पहले R प्रयुक्त होगा इसलिए option **(a)** P, R व option (b) R, Q भी wrong है

अतः option (d) S, P correct answer है।

S1 में बताया गया है कि उन्होंने places ली (took their places) तथा S में places को समझाया गया है कि men की chairs women के couches से दूर थी।

S में बताया गया है की उनकी chairs दूर थी तथा P में बताया गया है कि उनकी chairs दूर होने की वजह से उन्हें आगे झुकना पड़ता था, अतः cause and effect से SP link है।

अतः SP correct answer है।

26. (b) DABC

Explanation:

D stand-alone sentence है जिसमे Noun 'Power foods' को introduce किया गया है तथा शेष options इसके supportive argument है। अतः sequence D से start होगी।

A में इन 'Power foods' के लिए demonstrative pronoun 'these' आया है। जिसमें fitness trainers द्वारा diet में include करने की बात कही गयी है। अतः D से start होने वाला तथा DA Neon Link केवल एक ही option (b) DABC में है।

A में to include व B में 'can be included' common factor है। अतः AB भी Neon link है।

अतः option (b) DABC correct answer है।

27. (a) BDCA

B and D में pollutants common factor है।

B में जिन pollutants की बात की गयी है उनके example D में दिए गए हैं अतः BD एक neon link है B व D में 'absorb' भी common factor है। जो की एक ही option (a) में given है।

अतः option (a) BDCA correct है।

28. (b) BDAC

यहां B एक stand alone sentence है क्योंकि यहां India (N) को introduce किया गया है, अतः sentence B से start होगा

D में जिस noun (Mahabharata and Ramayana) की बात की गयी है, उसके लिए pronoun (they) A में आया है, Pronoun, noun को follow करता है, अतः DA link है

अतः answer BDAC है

29. (a) DCAB

Options A या D से start हो रहे है। A में those trials आया है अर्थात पहले किसी trials की बात की गयी है। अतः sequence D से start होगा।

C में The nuremberg trials आया है तथा A में those trials आया है। अतः CA Neon link है।

A में the nuremberg code के बारें में बताया है तथा B में फिर इन codes of conduct की बात हुयी है। अतः AB Neon link है।

अतः DCAB correct answer है।

30. (b) a

Option (a) 'that' grammatically wrong है। that जब determiner use किया जाता है, तो यह speaker से किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति को अलग करने या इससे दूरी को बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: Look at that man over there.

Option (c) irrelevant है। 'their' pronoun 'they' का possessive form है। given blank में possessive की requirement नहीं है। possessive pronoun के बाद सदैव Noun use होता है, adverb का use नही किया जाता है।

Eg: He gave them their coats

Option (d) some Red, herring है।

अगर given blank के बाद parts होता तो यह सही होता।

Some का use plural countable noun और uncountable के पहले होता है।

Eg: There is some milk in the fridge

Some boys in the ground are playing

Option (b) 'a' correct answer है।

Part singular article 'a' का use सही है।

St- Article + adverb + adjective + noun

Eg: a very interesting story.

अतः option (b) correct answer.

31. (a) consists

Given sentence में blank के बाद preposition of use हुआ है।

Consist of sb/sth का structure होता है।

अतः Option (a) consists correct answer है।

Eg: The committee consists of ten new hens.

Consist of का अर्थ होता है किसी व्यक्तियों / वस्तु से मिलकर बना होना।

Option (b) Surround के with preposition का use होता है।

St be surround with sth

Eg: The lake is surrounded with trees

Option (c) measures and option (d) Considers irrelevant है।

Measure का अर्थ होता है किसी वस्तु / व्यक्ति का size, weight, quantity को मापना

Eg: The Machine measures your heart Reat.

Considers का अर्थ होता है किसी फैसले लेने के समय में वस्तु / व्यक्ति को ध्यान में रखना या उन्हें शामिल करना।

32. (c) on

Paragraph की 5th line में on which you can ..... आया है। जिसमें sentence का भाव है area grassland ..... से बना है जिस पर bushes and rosily hills मिलते है।

Blank space के पहले sentence का भाव है वे season के according, one place to another move करते है, grasses and other cattle graze (चरना) कर सके। Plants and grasses की तलाश में जिस पर उनरे cattle चर (graze) सके।

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options incorrect है।

33. (c) few

Backward reading से a few families आया है।

Few का use plural constable noun के साथ होता है।

अतः few का use सही है।

Grammar point:

Few, a few, the few

Little, a little, the little

ये सभी quantifiers होते हैं जिनका अर्थ– 'some' होता है। Little, singular uncountable nouns के साथ तथा few, plural countable nouns के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

Eg: (a) ***little*** *time/food/money.*

(b) ***few*** *people/books/letters.*

NOTE (i) : 'A little' या 'a few' का अर्थ होता है– "a small amount but it's enough."

- ***Rex:*** *Let's go out tonight.*

  Rose: *Okay, I have* ***a little*** *money.*

  Enough for the cinema at least.

NOTE (ii) : 'Little' या 'few' का अर्थ भी एक तरह से small amount ही होता है लेकिन ये लगभग नगण्य होता है।

Money या friend etc. nouns के लिए जब little या few प्रयुक्त होता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है– don't have enough (पर्याप्त मात्रा में ना होना)

- ***Rex:*** *Let's go out tonight.*

  Rose: *Sorry, I have* ***little*** *money. I really can't afford to go out.*

NOTE (iii) :

- *I'm very sad, I have* ***few*** *good friends.*

  Or

- *I'm very sad, I have* ***very few*** *good friends.*

(few की जगह very few भी प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है।)

इन दोनों sentences का अर्थ यही है कि मेरे अच्छे दोस्त बहुत कम हैं अर्थात् न के बराबर हैं।

NOTE (iv) :

- *I can't help you, I speak* ***little*** *English.*

  Or

- *I can't help you, I speak* ***very little*** *English.*

(इन दोनों sentences का भाव यह है कि मेरी English अच्छी नहीं है।)

NOTE (v) : निम्न sentences के अर्थ को ध्यानपूर्वक समझिए।

- *I have* ***little*** *money.*

  (hardly any; अर्थात् मेरे पास बिल्कुल भी money नहीं है।)

- *I have* ***a little*** *money.*

  (some money; अर्थात् मेरे पास कुछ money है।)

- *Please give me* ***the little*** *money you have.*

  (not much but all of that; अर्थात् तुम्हारे पास जो थोड़े से पैसे हैं वो मुझे दे दो।)

- ***Few*** *friends attended the party.*

  (hardly any friend; अर्थात् लगभग न के बराबर दोस्त party में आये।)

- *There were* ***a few*** *friends present in the party.*

  (some friends; अर्थात् कुछ दोस्त party में आये।)

- *He lost* ***the few*** *friends he had.*

  (Not many, but all of them; अर्थात् जो भी उसके थोड़े से दोस्त थे वो उससे अलग हो गये।)

34. (c) 5.86 lakh

(a) यह Factully wrong है। 5.17 lakh students 2018 में abroad गये।

(b) यह भी factually wrong है। 4.54 lakh students 2017 में abroad गये थे।

(c) यह correct answer है। 5.86 lakh students 2019 में abroad गये।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है। 4.44 lakh students 2021 में foreign varsities में enroll होना बताया है।

35. (d) China

Third paragraph के 8th and 9th line में clearly mention है कि studies के लिए Indian students की popular destination Australia, USA and UK है।

36. (b) from the Immigration Statistics Report

Option (a) and option (c) factually wrong हैं। Bureau of Immigration and Ministry of Home Affairs, Indians के departure and arrival को maintain करती हैं। लेकिन higher studies के लिए abroad जाने वाले Indians की उनके पास कोई category नहीं हैं।

Option (d) factually wrong हैं। Ministry of Education के data से only Indians students का foreign versities में enroll होने का पता चलता है न की UK का visas लेने वाले students का।

Passage के Third paragraph के 9th line में clearly mentioned है कि UK के लिए Study visas की संख्या का पता Immigration Statistics Report से पता चलता है।

बाकी सारे Options factually wrong है।

अतः Option (b) Correct Option है।

37. (d) Indians going abroad for higher Studies

(a) यह option red herring है क्योंकि यहां Indians की higher studies के लिए abroad जाने की बात कही गयी है न की का immigration UK, US and Australia के लिए

(b) Enrolled (v) : To become or to make somebody a member of a club] school, etc- (दाखिला)

यह option factually wrong है क्योंकि mostly यहां Indians की higher studies के लिए abroad जाने की बात कही गयी है न की जो Indians already enrolled हैं foreign universities में

(c) यह option too short है क्योंकि यहां Indians की higher studies के लिए abroad (UK, US, America) जाने की बात कही गयी है न की only America जाने की।

(d) यह option correct है क्योंकि पूरे passage में Indians की higher studies के लिए जाने की बात कही गयी है

38. (c) Decline

Accept (v) : To agree to take something that somebody offers you (स्वीकार करना)

Eg: Please accept this small gift.

Decline (v) : To refuse, usually politely (मना करना)

Eg: His request for a bike was declined

And

Decline(n) : When something becomes less in amount (कम होना)

Eg: a decline in the number of unemployed

Reject (v) : To refuse to accept somebody/ something (अस्वीकार करना)

Eg: The plan was rejected as being Impractical.

Refuse (v) : To say that you will not accept something (मना करना)

Eg: The offer was too good to refuse.

Turn down (Phrasal verb) : Reject something offered or proposed. (मना करना)

Eg: "his novel was turned down by publishers.

यहाँ reject, refuse, turn down का meaning भी मना करना होता है, लेकिन

अतः Option (c) correct है।

39. (b) Lake Heaven

(a) यह option too short है क्योंकि passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप दिया है

(b) यह option correct है क्योंकि passage में author द्वारा lake Heaven तक की journey के बारे में बताया है।

(c) यह option out of passage है क्योंकि peasant life के बारे में passage में कहीं भी नहीं दिया गया है।

(d) यह option too short है क्योंकि passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप दिया है, यह उस Journey के description का part है।

अतः Option (b) correct है।

40. (c) Serene

Romantic (adj.) : Relating to love

Eg: Till You Said You Love Me! By Durjoy Dutta is a very romantic novel.

Angry (adj.) : Having strong feeling against someone

Eg: I was angry that he had forgotten my birthday.

Serene (adj.) : Peaceful and calm

Eg: She has a serene face

Agitated (adj.) angry

Eg: I felt agitated when the train got delayed.

Given paragraph में सुन्दर पहाडी नजारों के बारे में बताया गया है।

Option (c) correct answer है।

शेष सभी Option Options out of passage है।

41. (c) A pair of shorts

Option (a) out of passage हैं

Option (b) red herring हैं क्योंकि Mr. Cao ने उसे trousers बाद में resort में दिए थे

Option (c) correct answer है।

Second paragraph के 8th line में clearly mentioned है कि author ने pair of shorts पहन रखे है।

Option (d) out of passage हैं

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

42. (b) a Chinese spy balloon flying over US and Canadian territories

(a) यह option too short है क्योंकि पूरे passage में जिस spy balloon की बात की गयी हैं यह तो उसका effect हैं

(b) यह option correct हैं क्योंकि पूरे passage में a chinese spy balloon flying over US and Canadian territories की बात की गयी हैं

(c) यह option too short हैं क्योंकि पूरे passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप दिया गया हैं

(d) यह option too broad हैं क्योंकि पूरे passage में balloon के North American territory में उड़ने की बात की गयी हैं न की पूरे world में उड़ने की

अतः options (b) correct option है।

43. (b) Both A and B are true and B is the correct reason for A.

US Air force ने Chinese balloon को shot down किया इसलिए China & US के बीच tension increase हो गई और US Secretary of State की जो visit थी Beijing की वो भी postpone हो गयी।

अतः A & B दोनों true है तथा B correct reason है A का। अतः option (b) correct answer है।

44. (c) it's reconnaissance aircraft saw the antennas and equipment of the balloon

(a) यह option out of passage हैं क्योंकि ऐसा passage में कही भी नही कहा गया हैं।

(b) यह option red herring हैं क्योंकि analysts studies से पता लगा था की balloon के flight path और structural characteristics, metrological research मे use होने वाले से dissimilar हैं।

(c) यह option correct answer हैं क्योंकि Passage के 9th line में clearly mentioned है कि Reconnaissance aircraft ने balloon को track कर के उसके antennas and equipment का पता लगाया।

(d) यह option out of passage हैं क्योंकि ऐसा passage में कही भी नही कहा गया हैं

अतः Option (c) correct है।

45. (a) adjoining

Contiguous (adj.) : Next to or touching another (समीप, लगा हुआ)

Eg: the two states are contiguous to each other

Adjoining (adj.) : Next to; touching (लगा हुआ)

Eg: we asked for adjoining rooms.

Far off (Phrasal Verb) : Far away from you, or from particular place (बहुत दूर)

Eg: Women weave scarves that are sold in far-off countries.

Spreading (v) : To extend over a large area (फैलाव)

Eg: Firefighters took action immediately to stop the fire spreading.

Separated (v) : To set or keep apart (अलग)

Eg: Her parents are separated but not divorced.

Word meanings से पता चल रहा है कि Option (1) correct options है। बाकी सारे options contiguous के Opposite है।

अतः Option (1) is correct answer.

3. SSC CGL Mains 2022

Exam Date : 03.03.2023

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested .** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier -I & Tier - II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary:** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	2	1-2
2.	Idioms & Phrases	2	3-4
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	5-6
4.	Antonyms	2	7-8
5.	Spelling Errors	2	9-10
	Total Questions	**11**	**24.44%**

13.10.3.1 **Grammar:** Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.4	*Sentence & Text*	*1.*	*Sentence Structure*	*1.*	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	*2.*	*Tense*	*2.*	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	*3.*	*Conditional Sentences*	*3.*	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	*4.*	*Que. Tag*	*4.*	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	*5.*	*Voice*	*5.*	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	*6.*	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

6.	Spotting Errors	2	11-12
7.	Sentence Improvement	1	13
8.	Fill in the Blanks	3	14-17
9.	Active/Passive Voice	3	18-20
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	3	21-23
	Total Questions	**12**	**26.67%**

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension:** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

11.	Jumbled Sentences	6	24-29
12.	Cloze Tests	4	30-33
13.	Passages	12	34-45
	Total Questions	**22**	**48.89%**
	Grand Total	**45**	

Directions (1 - 2) : Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **Photographers who follow celebrities to get their pictures to sell them**
   (a) Paparazzi (b) Reporter
   (c) Editor (d) Interviewer
2. **Someone who is reserved and shy.**
   (a) Introvert (b) Extrovert
   (c) chauffeur (d) talkative

Directions (3 - 4) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the highlighted idiom.

3. **The team members seem to be running around in circles.**
   (a) To be extremely successful
   (b) Hardly any time to breathe
   (c) To be very active but with few results
   (d) Very dynamic and hardworking
4. **It was a Catch 22 situation for the manager.**
   (a) Worthy successor to the throne
   (b) A difficult situation in which the solution to a problem is impossible
   (c) Hailed as the ultimate champion
   (d) A positive outcome in a tough situation

Directions (5 - 6) : Identify the pair of synonyms from the underlined words in the given sentence.

5. **The doctor has _____ (advised) medicine for the treatment of the disease.**
   (a) prevented (b) proscribed
   (c) presented (d) prescribed
6. **It was a *fairly, foul* day , as omens could be seen in *abundance* from the *threshold* of his *border* town ever since the *dawn* struck.**
   (a) fairly, abundance
   (b) foul, omens
   (c) day, border
   (d) threshold, dawn

Directions : Select the correct homonym from the given options to fill in the blank.

7. **The wind _____ so powerfully that the door closed.**
   (a) blow (b) blew
   (c) blues (d) blue

Directions (8 - 9) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

8. **The reputed officer was removed from his post as he was having a *clandestine* affair.**
   (a) Surreptitious (b) Overt
   (c) Amorous (d) Casual
9. **The *placid* conversation between the two cricketers on a TV show aroused much controversy.**
   (a) sardonic (b) inappropriate
   (c) Informal (d) Angry

Directions (10 - 11) : Select the sentence that contains no spelling errors

10. (a) The granduor of the ancient Roman Empire is visible in many monuments in Italy and Greece.
    (b) The grandour of the ancient Roman Empire is visible in many monumants in Italy and Greece.
    (c) The grandeur of the ancient Roman Empire is visible in many monuments is Italy and Greece.
    (d) The graduer of the ancient Roman Empire is visible in many monuments in Italy and
11. (a) Greave (b) Groan
    (c) Guarentee (d) Gravely

Directions (11-12) : The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

11. **We should sorted out / the problem ourselves / rather than depending / on the third party.**
    (a) rather than depending
    (b) the problem ourselves
    (c) We should sorted out
    (d) on the third party
12. **Dan needed help / to get the / tight coat of him.**
    (a) No error (b) Dan needed help
    (c) to get the (d) tight coat of him

Directions : Select the most appropriate option to replace the underlined word in the given sentence.

13. **Hritik is <u>slow</u> than Heer.**
    (a) Slowliest (b) much slow
    (c) slower (d) slowest

Directions (14 - 16) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

14. **Many students do not _____ attention in botany class.**
    (a) exhibit (b) drive
    (c) pay (d) trace
15. **Tia wanted a dog that was _____ than Larry's dog.**
    (a) smarty and strong
    (b) smartest and strongest
    (c) smarter and stronger
    (d) smart and strong
16. **The management wants to _____ restrictions at the workplace.**
    (a) break (b) impose
    (c) settle (d) encourage

Directions (18 - 20) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active/passive voice.

18. **The mistress appointed him monitor.**
    (a) Monitor had been appointed as mistress.
    (b) He had been appointed as monitor.
    (c) He was appointed monitor by the mistress.
    (d) He appointed mistress as monitor.
19. **Marvel Comics created Superman.**
    (a) Superman was created by Marvel Comics.
    (b) Superman was created.
    (c) Superman is created by Marvel Comics.
    (d) Marvel Comics is creating Superman.
20. **The canons are being fired continuously by them.**
    (a) They fired canons continuously.
    (b) They are firing the canons continuously.
    (c) They have fired the canons continuously.
    (d) The canons fire continuously.

Directions (21 - 23) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct / Indirect speech.

21. **"So help me heaven!", the man cried, "I shall never lie again."**
    (a) The man cries out to heaven to help him not to lie again ever.
    (b) The man called upon heaven to witness his resolve that he would never lie again.
    (c) The man requested heaven to help him and see that he lie again.
    (d) The man called heaven and ordered to help him and see to it that she never lies again.
22. **Hira inquired how I was doing being all alone in my house.**
    (a) Hira said to me, "Are you doing fine being all alone in your house."
    (b) Hira said to me, "How are you doing being all alone in my house."
    (c) Hira said to me, "How are you doing being all alone in your house?"
    (d) Hira said to me, "How you are doing being all alone in your house?"

23. Joey said to the girl, "How are you doing?"

(a) Joey asked the girl if she was doing fine.
(b) Joey asked the girl how was she doing.
(c) Joey asked the girl that how was she doing.
(d) Joey asked the girl how she was doing.

Direction (24-29) Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order forming a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

24. A. She shot the movie on the widest canvas possible using the same kind of equipment that captured Star Wars landscapes, and applied a muted colour grading to every frame.

B. She said last year that she wanted the ensemble film to look like "a faded postcard".

C. Polley lends the central conversation a visual gravitas normally reserved for epics.

D. Women Talking, adapted by the writer-director Sarah Polley from Miriam Toews's 2018 novel, is vibrant cinema.

(a) DABC (b) DBCA
(c) CABD (d) DCAB

25. A. On the afternoon of that eventful day, I stood on the porch, dumb, expectant and guessed vaguely from my mother's signs and from the hurrying to and fro in the house that something unusual was about to happen, so I went to the door and waited on the steps.

B. I did not know what the future held of marvel or surprise for me and anger and bitterness had preyed upon me continually for weeks and a deep languor had succeeded this passionate struggle.

C. The most important day I remember in all my life is the one on which my teacher, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, came to me and I am filled with wonder when I consider the immeasurable contrasts between the two lives which it connects and it was the third of March, 1887, three months before I was seven years old.

D. The afternoon sun penetrated the mass of honeysuckle that covered the porch, and fell on my upturned face and my fingers lingered almost unconsciously on the familiar leaves and blossoms which had just come forth to greet the sweet southern spring.

(a) DABC (b) CBAD
(c) CADB (d) CDAB

26. A. When faced with uncertainty, humans look out for the action of others and become a victim of ineffective rational thinking during compelling, confusing situations.

B. According to him, in an emergency, we tend to forget that everybody else observing the event is also likely to be looking out for social evidence.

C. Robert B. Cialdini explains this reaction with a psychological phenomenon called 'pluralistic ignorance'.

D. Since we all prefer to appear poised and unflustered among others, we are likely to search for answers placidly, with brief, camouflaged glances at those around us.

(a) ACBD (b) BCDA
(c) ABCD (d) ABDC

27. A. Then a nurse and a doctor came

B. After the terrible accident

C. A car took Raman to the hospital

D. The two men carried him to a bed and put him in it carefully

(a) DCBA (b) ABCD
(c) BCDA (d) ACDB

28. A. The temperature of the world has increased, resulting in global warming.

B. The melting of the ice caps will increase the sea level, thereby drowning many islands and coastal regions.

C. The increased amount of carbon emission is considered as the reason behind global warming.

D. The increase in the global temperature is melting the polar ice caps.

(a) ABCD (b) ACBD
(c) ACDB (d) BADC

29. A. Road accidents have become very common in India.

B. Condition of roads in India is pathetic.

C. Increasing number of vehicles leave little space on roads.

D. Roads are narrow and remain congested most of the time.

(a) ACBD (b) BDCA
(c) BCDA (d) CDBA

Directions (30 - 33) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Cloze Test

The effects of plastic bags on the environment are really __30__ devastating because there is no disposal method that will really help eliminate the problem. The biggest problem with them is that once they have been __31__, they end up In the trash, which then ends up in the landfill or is burned. The indefinite period of time that it takes for the average plastic bag to break __32__ can be literally hundreds of years. Throughout the world, plastic bags are responsible for suffocation and deaths of woodland animals as well as __33__ soil nutrients. The land litter that is made up of plastic bags has the potential to kill over and over again. It has been estimated that one bag has the potential to inadvertently kill one animal per every three months due to unintentional digestion or inhalation. There are always alternatives to plastic bags and the search for more alternatives continues.

30. (a) vaguely (b) randomly
(c) quite (d) seldom

31. (a) disinfected (b) soiled
(c) moulded (d) recycled

32. (a) through (b) out
(c) down (d) even

33. (a) accumulating (b) inhibiting
(c) demanding (d) converting

Directions (34 - 45) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Passage

Amidst a maze of rocks tucked in the Aravalli mountain ranges of Haryana, a team of archaeologists discovered cave paintings they believe belong to the Upper Palaeolithic age. The cave paintings have been discovered just outside the national capital and a stone's throw away from a holy grove called Mangar Bani- the region's only surviving patch of primary forest.

While the residents of the villages have been familiar with the paintings for ages, the Haryana government's museum and archaeology department took note of them just recently.

A fact-finding team was sent to the area in the last week of June. The team came across cave paintings comprising images of human figurines, animals, foliage, and geometric drawings. While some have paled over time, others are still very visible. They also discovered rock art and open-air ceremonial sites.

Banani Bhattacharyya, deputy director of the department of archaeology and museums informed, "So far, cave paintings in Delhi-NCR have only been found here. The paintings are yet to be dated but at least some of them belong to the Upper Palaeolithic period in all likelihood. We are viewing the paintings in continuation with the Soanian culture which has been found in Shivalik hills, Narmada and Aravallis."

Most of the cave paintings found were in ochre colour, but some were in white. As per

experts, cave paintings in white are usually from a later stage (early contemporary era), while Stone Age paintings are more often than not in ochre. "Stone age paintings generally use red and ochre colours. Stones of these colour used to be available locally and inhabitants crushed the stones for preparing the colour for paintings," added Bhattacharyya.The Upper Paleolithic Age began around 40,000 years ago and lasted till around 10,000 years ago. While yet to be established through archaeological dating, Bhattacharyya says the Mangar cave art is 20,000-40,000 years old. Bhattacharyya claimed that the discovery is extremely significant. "Starting from the Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic then Upper Palaeolithic, we see the evolution here. We have found significant remains from Lower Palaeolithic till Middle and Upper Palaeolithic period too," she explained. "Though tools from the Palaeolithic Age have been identified earlier in parts of the Aravallis, it is for the first time that cave paintings and rock art of a large magnitude have been found in Haryana," she added.

34. The cave paintings found in Aravalli hills are significant mainly because

(a) they are the only prehistoric cave paintings found in Aravalli Hills.

(b) they are found in such a large magnitude for the first time.

(c) they have been discovered just outside the national capital, Delhi

(d) they depict the evolution from Lower to Upper Paleolithic period.

35. Most of the cave paintings found in Mangar forest area in Haryana are in which colour?

(a) black (b) white

(c) red (d) ochre

36. Which of the following statement is NOT correct according to the passage?

(a) The cave men crushed the locally available stones for preparing the colour for paintings.

(b) The paintings comprise images of human figurines, animals, foliage, and geometric drawings.

(c) The Mangar cave art is 20,000-40,000 years old.

(d) The paintings in red belong to early contemporary era.

37. The archaeological findings in the Mangar Forest consist of all the following except

(a) tools (b) ceremonial sites

(c) cave paintings (d) rock art

Passage

Total area sown under Rabi crops has increased by 3.25% from 697.98 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 720.68 lakh hectares in 2022-23. This is 22.71 lakh hectares more this year compared to corresponding period of 2021-22. Comparing with normal sown area (average of the last five years), the increase is to the tune of 13.71% from 633.80 to 720.68 lakh hectares. The increase in area is across all crops, - highest being in rice. Out of 22.71 lakh hectares increase in all Rabi crops, increase in rice area is 11.20 lakh hectares from 35.05 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 46.25 lakh hectares in 2022-23. However, this is lower than normal sown area of 47.71 lakh hectares. Maximum increase in area under rice is in states of Telangana and West Bengal.

Area under oilseeds increased by 7.31% from 102.36 lakh hectares during 2021-22 to 109.84 lakh hectares this year. The increase in area under oilseeds at the rate of 7.31% is more than double the rate of increase of 3.25% in all crops together. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh accounted for major expansion in area of oilseeds.

Rapeseed & Mustard contributed maximum in increasing oilseeds area during this Rabi season. Mustard area increased by 6.77 lakh hectares from 91.25 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 98.02 lakh hectares in 2022-23. Thus, out of 7.49 lakh hectares increase in area under oilseeds, rapeseed & mustard alone accounted for 6.44 lakh hectares.

Pulse production is being focused to make country self-sufficient in these commodities. Area under pulses increased by 0.56 lakh hectares from 167.31 to 167.86 lakh hectares. Mung bean and lentil accounted for increase in area under pulses.

The United Nations General Assembly has declared the year 2023 as the International Year of Millets and India is at the forefront in celebrating the event in a big way. In order to create awareness about the benefits of millets as superfood and to meet its growing demand around the world, the Government is promoting millet production through the NFSM-Nutri Cereals component of National Food Security Mission programme in 212 districts of 14 states. Coarse cum Nutri-cereals saw an increase of 2.08 lakh hectares in area under cultivation from 51.42 lakh hectares in 2021-22 to 53.49 lakh hectares in 2022-23.

38. Match the following crops with the area.

Crop area in 2022-23

a. millets 1. 98.02 lakh hectares

b. pulses 2. 53.49 lakh hectares

c. mustard 3. 167.86 lakh hectares

(a) a-1, b- 3, c-2 (b) a-3, b -1, c-2

(c) a-2, b-1, c-3 (d) a-2, b-3, c-1

39. On which of the following crops, is the Indian Government specially focussing this year?

(a) rice (b) oilseeds

(c) pulses (d) millets

40. The main theme of the passage is

(a) increase in the area of Rabi crops in 2022-23

(b) area under rabi crop in last five years

(c) increase in the production of pulses

(d) increase in the area of oilseeds like mustard

41. Which state recorded the maximum increase in sown area of the rice crop?

(a) Chhattisgarh (b) Telangana

(c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh

Passage

My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she once had been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

42. Select the most appropriate fact from the given options

(a) The author and grandma lived for twenty years.

(b) Grandma was twenty years old.

(c) The author was twenty when grandma died.

(d) The author was twenty years old when he wrote the story.

43. Select an appropriate title for the given passage.

(a) The Grandchildren

(b) My Grandfather

(c) Grandmothers

(d) My Grandmother

44. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.
Revolting
(a) Attractive (b) Unpleasant
(c) Rebel (d) Peace

45. Select the most appropriate inference drawn from the passage.
(a) The author looked upon his grandmother as an old woman like every grandmother.
(b) People said that the grandmother was pretty.
(c) Grandmother had a husband.
(d) Grandmother loved to talk of her childhood.

SSC CGL 2022, MAINS, (03.03.2023)

Answer Key

1	a	2	a	3	c	4	b	5	d	6	d	7	b	8	b	9	d	10	c
11	c	12	c	13	d	14	c	15	c	16	c	17	b	18	c	19	a	20	b
21	b	22	c	23	d	24	d	25	c	26	a	27	c	28	c	29	b	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	b	34	d	35	d	36	d	37	a	38	d	39	d	40	a
41	b	42	c	43	d	44	a	45	a										

SOLUTIONS (03.03.2023)

1. **(a) Paparazzi**

Paparazzi (n) : A freelance photographer, who pursues celebrities to get photographs of them. To sell them.

Eg: The entrance is full of fans & paparazzi taking pictures.

Reporter (n) : A person who reports, especially one employed to report news or conduct interviews for the press or broadcasting media. (संवाददाता)

Eg: The reporters continued to ask questions.

Editor (n) : A person who is in charge of & determines the final content of a newspaper, magazine etc. (संपादक)

Eg: She worked at 20th century Fox as a film editor.

Interviewer (n) : A person who interviews someone, especially as a job. (साक्षात्कारकर्ता)

Eg: The interviewer asked me about my future plans.

2. **(a) Introvert**

Introvert (n) : Someone who is reserved and shy (कम मिलने / बोलने वाला)

Eg: I am an introvert and don't like public speaking.

Extrovert (n) : An outgoing, socially confident person. (मिलनसार)

Eg: Being an extrovert, the boy was always surrounded by friends.

Chauffeur (n) : A person employed to drive a private or hired car. (चालक, ड्राइवर)

Eg: The chauffeur drove them straight to the Airport.

Talkative (adj.) : Fond of talking or talks too much (बातूनी)

Eg: The talkative driver hadn't stopped chating.

3. **(c) To be very active but with few results.**

Running around in circles : To keep doing something without acheiving anything.

Eg: We can't go around in circles all day, someone will have to make a decision.

4. **(b) A difficult situation in which the solution to a problem is impossible.**

Catch 22 situation: A confusing situation

Eg: It's a catch 22 situation, I need experience to get a job, but I need a job to get experience.

5. **(d) prescribed**

prevented (v) : Stop something from happening (रोकना)

Eg: The accident could have been prevented.

(ii) Proscribed (v) : To prohibit something, especially by law (प्रतिबंधित)

Eg : The sale of drugs is proscribed by law.

(iii) Presented (v) : Give or award formally or ceremonially

Eg : The principal presented certificates to the men.

(iv) Prescribed (v) : (of a doctor) To tell somebody to take a particular. (नुस्खा लिखना)

Eg : Doctor prescribed this medicine to him.

Doctor के द्वारा medicine लेने की सलाह देने या medicine लिखने के लिए prescribe verb का use किया जाता है।

6. **(d) threshold, dawn**

Dawn (n) : Early morning, beginning, threshold, to start or beginning of something (शुरुआत / सवेरा)

Eg : The darkest hour is just before the dawn

Fairly (adv.) : In a way that is right (निष्पक्ष रूप से)

Eg : He fairly made the decision

Abundance (n) : A very large quantity of something (प्रचुरता)

Eg : There was as abundance of food at the wedding

Foul (adj.) : Wicked or immoral (बेईमानी से)

Eg : Is there any suggestion of foul play?

Omens (n) : An event regarded as portent of good or evil. (शगुन चिह्न)

Eg: The ghost's appearance was an ill omens

Border (n) : A line separating two countries, administrative division of other areas (सीमा)

Eg : They crossed the border

Threshold (n) : Start, beginning (शुरुआत) a strip of wood or stone forming the bottom of a doorway crossed in entering a house or room (दहलीज)

Eg: (i) to takes over as CEO at the threshold of next year.

(ii) He stopped at the threshold of the living room.

7. **(b) blew**

So .... that का use result show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: She was so tired (that) she couldn't think straight.

That के बाद वाला clause (Result clause) past में हैं अत: Action वाला clause (जिसका Result show किया जा रहा है) भी Past Tense में होगा।

Blew (2nd form of blow) use corret है।

(Blow: Motion of the air)

Eg: the wind blew out the candles

blow (Verb) : ये option grammatically incorrect है। क्योंकि wind uncountable noun है। अत: uncountable noun अपने साथ singular verb लेती है।

Blues (n) : Feeling of sadness (यह **option** irrelevant है।)

Blue : colour (यह **option** irrelevant है।)

8. **(b) Overt**

Overt (adj.) : Done or show openly (खुला, प्रत्यक्ष)

Synonyms : Undisguised, unconcealed, apparent, clear

Eg: He shows no overt signs of his unhappiness.

Clandestine (adj.) : Kept secret or done secretively (गुप्त)

Synonyms : Covert, surreptitious, stealthy, hidden

Eg: She undertook several clandestine operations for the CIA.

Amorous (adj.) : Showing, feeling or relating to sexual desire (कामुक)

Eg: Maya received an amorous letter from her secret admirer.

Casual (adj.) : Relaxed & unconcerned, informal (आकस्मिक)

Eg : This is just a casual meeting.

9. **(d) Angry**

Placid (adj.) : Not easily upset or excited or calm (शांत, सौम्य)

Eg : She was a placid child who rarely cried.

Angry (adj.) : Feeling or showing strong annoyance or hostility

Eg : Dhruv is an angry man.

Sardonic (adj.) : Grimly mocking (in a sarcastic way) or cynical. (तिरस्कारपूर्ण)

Eg : It is very easy to make a sardonic remark on someone.

Inappropriate (adj.) : Not suitable or proper in circumstances (अनुचित)

Eg : We won't tolerate such inappropriate behavior.

Informal (adj.) : Having a relaxed, friendly or unofficial, style, manner, or nature (अनौपचारिक)

Eg : We had an informal meeting over lunch.

10. (c) The grandeur of the ancient Roman Empire is visible in many monuments in Italy & Greece.

Grandeur (n): splendor & impressiveness, especially of appearance or style (वैभव, शान)

Eg : The majestic grandeur & simplicity of Roman architecture.

Monument (n) : A statue, building (स्मारक, इमारत)

Eg : Taj mahal is a famous monument of India.

11. (c) Guarentee

Guarentee (wrongly spelt)

Guarantee (n) : A formal assurance (आश्वासन देना)

Eg : We offer a 10 year guarantee against rusting.

Greave (n) : A peace of metal armour used to protect the shin. (पिंडलियों की रक्षा करने के लिए कवच)

Eg. he had bronze greaves on his legs.

Groan (v) : Make a deep inarticulate sound conveying pain, despair pleasure etc, moan (कराहना)

Eg : The wounded man groaned in pain.

Gravely (adj.) : In a serious or solemn manner. (गंभीर)

Eg : The guard nodded gravely.

12. (c) We should sorted out

Modal verb के बाद हमेशा V1st use किया जाता है।

Eg: I should go home now.

Given sentence में Modal 'should' के बाद V3rd use किया गया है जो कि grammatically wrong है।

अत: V3rd (shorted) की जगह V1st (sort) use होगा।

13. (d) tight coat of him

On/off should be used in place of 'of' **coat off** (phrasal verb) coat उतारना / निकालना

coat on (phrasal verb) coat पहनाना

अत: question के meaning के according दोनों सही हैं क्योंकि tight coat को पहनने में तथा उतारने में help दोनों में चाहिए होगी।

14. (c) slower

Than के पहले comparative degree का use किया जाता है।

Eg: Ram is smarter than Shyam.

अत: Slow का comparative 'slower' use होगा।

15. (c) Pay

Pay attention to somebody/something एक phrase होता है।

Pay attention (Phrase) : To watch, listen to, ot think about something or someone carefully or with interest.

Eg: You weren't paying attention to what I was saying.

Please pay attention to what I am saying

Exhibit (v) : Public display or explanation of something (दिखाना, समझाना)

Synonyms : Explain, demonstrate , express, set out (phrase)

Eg : I need a lawyer to exhibit this contract to me.

Drive (v) : Operate & control the direction, speed of vehicle

or

propel or carry ahead by force.

Eg : He got into his car and drove off.

The wind will drive you ashore.

Trace (v) : Find or discourse by investigation (निशाना, सुशम)

Eg : Police are trying to trace a white van.

Pay attention एक है इसलिए *option (i), (ii) (iv) irrelevant* है।

16. (c) smarter and stronger

Than के पहले comparative degree का use किया जाता है।

'And' से जब दो degree of adjective जोड़े जाते है तो दोनों same degree में होते है।

Eg: Riya is lazier and slower than Alice.

17. (b) Impose

Impose restriction एक collocation है

Impose (v) : Force (an unwelcome decision or ruling) on someone (थोपना, अधिरोपित करना)

Eg: Indian court imposed high taxes in 2022 budget.

Break (v) : Separate or cause to separate into pieces (तोड़ना)

or

interrupt something (रूकावट डालना)

Eg : I need a break from this.

Settle (v) : Resolve something (तय करना)

Eg : The two sides have settled their agreement

Encourage (v) : Give support, confident or hope to someone (प्रोत्साहित करना)

Eg : We want to encourage students to read more.

इसलिए (i), (iii) and (iv) irrelevant है।

18. (c) He was appointed monitor by the mistress.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का है। जिसे Active/ passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Sub.+V2nd+obj+comp. active voice

Passive : Obj + was / were + V3rd + comp. + by+sub passive voice.

19. (a) Superman was created by Marvel Comics.

दिया गया sentence simple past tense का है। जिसे Active/ passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd+obj+comp.

Passive : Obj+was/were+V3rd+ comp. +by+sub.

20. (b) They are firing the canons continuously.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense में है। जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule है।

Active : Sub+is/am/are + V1st+ ing + obj + comp.

Passive : Obj+is/am/are+being+V3rd + comp. +by+ sub.

21. (b) The man called upon heaven to witness his resolve that he would never lie again.

(i) The man ***cries*** out to heaven to help him not to lie again ever. *(Wrong use of reporting verb).*

(ii) The man called upon heaven to witness his resolve that he would never lie again. (✓)

(iii) The man ***requested heaven to help*** him and see that he lie again. *(Wrong use of reporting verb).*

(iv) The man called ***heaven and ordered*** to help him and ***see to it*** that ***she*** never lies. *(Wrong use of reporting verb, wrong structure)*

22. (c) Hira said to me, "How are you doing being all alone in your house?"

(a) Hira said to me, "Are you doing **fine** being all alone in your house." *(Wrong structure superfluous use of word 'fine').*

(b) Hira said to me, "How are you doing being all alone in **my** house." *(wrong use of pronoun).*

(c) Hira said to me, "How are you doing being all alone in your house?" (✓)

(d) Hira said to me, "How **you are** doing being all alone in your house?" *(in interrogative sentence helping verb is used before subject)*

23. (d) Joey asked the girl how she was doing.

(a) Joey asked the girl **if** she was doing **fine**. *(how should be used in place of if, superfluous use of word 'fine').*

(b) Joey asked the girl how **was she** doing. *(wrong structure of sentence)*

(c) Joey asked the girl **that** how was she doing. *(wrong use of conj. that word)*

(d) Joey asked the girl how she was doing. (✓)

24. (d) DCAB

Option D एक introductory sentence है क्योंकि इसमें proper noun **(Sarah Polley)** का introduce किया गया है। अतः **Sequence D से start** होगा।

D में Sarah Polley का full name दिया गया है तथा C में polley दिया गया है, अतः पहले full name आता है बाद में short, अतः DC link है, जो एक ही option में दिया गया है।

अतः answer DCAB है।

25. (c) CADB

C में the most important day' के बारे मे बताया गया है। और A में इसके लिए adjective that (that eventful Day) आया है

Adjective उस Noun को follow करता है। जिसके लिए यह use हुआ है।

CA Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) CADB में है।

Logic II

C एक stand alone sentence है C Noun (Anne Mansfield Sullivan) को introduce किया गया है। अतः Sequence C से start होगा।

जिस day (noun) की C में एक बात की गई है, उसके लिए that (pronoun) A में आया है। pronoun noun को follow करता है। अतः CA एक link है। जो की एक ही option में given है। अतः answer CADB है।

Logic III

A व D में afternoon common factor है। AD Neon link है। CA और AD link भी केवल एक option में है।

26. (a) ACBD

C में जिस proper noun **(Robert B. Cialdini)** की बात की गई है उसके लिए B में him आया है। Pronoun, noun को follow करता है। अतः CB एक link है। जो की एक ही option में given है। अतः answer ACBD है।

27. (c) BCDA

जिस noun (Raman) की बात C में की गई है। उसके लिए pronoun (him) D में आया है। अतः pronoun noun को follow करता है। अतः CD एक link है।

According to chronological order

B में Accident हुआ है।

C में Raman को Hospital लेकर गए।

D में उसको Bed तक लेकर गए।

A में Nurse & doctor आए।

अतः BCDA correct answer है।

28. (c) ACDB

D और B Melting of ice common factor है। D में बताया गया है ice melt हो रही है।

B में बताया गया है ice melt होने से क्या हो रहा है। अतः cause & effect से DB link है, जो की एक ही option में है। अतः answer (c) ACDB correct answer है।

Logic-II

A&C में global warming एक common factor है। A में जिस global warming की बता की है, उसका reason elaborate C में किया गया है। अतः AC एक link है। अतः AC, DB एक ही option में given है। अतः answer ACDB है।

29. (b) BDCA

D में cause बताया गया है की roads narrow and congested है। तथा इसका effect C को बताया गया है की roads narrow और congested होने की वजह से road में vehicles के लिए space कम होता है। अतः cause & effect से DC एक link है, जो एक ही option में given है। अतः answer BDCA है।

30. (c) Quite

Backward and forward Reading Is environment पर plastic bags के द्वारा होने वाले impact को बताया गया है और impact devastating (adj) बताया है। devastating को modify करने के लिए एक (adv.) का use होगा।

Environment पर plastic bags का impact completely devastating है।

अतः Quite (completely) का use सही है।

बाकी सभी option irrelevant है।

Quite (Adverb) : To the utmost or most absolute extent or degree; absolutely; completely (सम्पूर्ण रूप से, बिलकुल)

Eg: It's quite clear that this won't work.

(a) vaguely (adv.) : Unclear (यह Option irrelevant है।)

(b) randomly (adv.) : Without method or conscious decision.

(यह Option irrelevant है।)

(d) seldom (adj.) : Not often; rarely (यह Option irrelevant है।)

31. (b) Soiled

Forward Reading से 'they end up in the trash' मतलब वे अंत में कचरा बन जाते है और landfill करते या जलाये जाते है। अतः Inference से, वे कचरा गंदा होने के बाद ही trash बनते हैं।

अतः option (b) soiled correct answer है।

option (a) disinfected factually wrong है।

option (a) disinfected का अर्थ होता है 'bacteria को मार कर साफ सुथरा बनाना'

Plastic bags infected होने पर कचरा बनते हैं न कि disinfected होने पर।

Eg : To disinfect a surface/room/wound

Option (c) irrelevant है।

Option (c) mould का अर्थ होता है किसी soft चीज को किसी सांचे मे ढालना

Eg: The figure had been moulded in clay.

Option (d) भी Factually wrong है।

Option (d) Recycled का अर्थ होता है 'उपयोग की वस्तु को पुनः उपयोग योग्य बनाना'

Plastic Bags को पुनः उपयोगी बनाने पर वे कचरा नहीं बनते है।

Eg: The bottles were being recycled into a lower-quality products.

Soiled (v) : Dirty, stained (गंदा, मटमैला)

Passage में बताया गया है कि एक बार plastic गंदा हो गया तो वह trash (कूड़े) में जाता है। passage में meaning के according option (a), (C) and (d) irrelevant है।

(a) Disinfected (v) : Clear something in order to destroy bacteria. (यह Option irrelevant है।)

(c) Moulded (v) : Made or shaped in a mould (यह Option irrelevant है।)

(d) Recycled (v) : Convert waste into revisable material.

(यह Option irrelevant है।)

32. (c) Down

Backward reading and forward reading से Plastic bags के decompose होने के time period के बारे में बात हो रही है।

अतः Break down (phrase) का अर्थ होता है। किसी complex structure वाले substance को biological or chemical process के through छोटे और simple structure वाले substance में तोड़ना, decompose करना।

Eg: Sugar and starch and broken down in the stomach.

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

Break down (Phrase) : Break something into smaller parts. / machine or vehicle stop working

Break out (Phrase) : To spread something bad starts/to escape from a prison.

Break through (Phrase) : Achieve success in a particular area.

(d) यह Option irrelevant है।

Passage में बताया गया है कि plastic bag को टूटने में indefinite time लग जाता है। अतः इसके लिए phrasal verb break down आएगी।

33. (b) Inhibiting

Backward Reading से Plastic bags को animals की death and suffocation के लिए जिम्मेदार बताया है और blank के बाद plastic bags के soil nutrients पर होने वाले impact को show करने के लिए inhibiting use होगा।

Inhibiting का अर्थ होता है किसी की growth की process को रोकना या slow down करना।

Plastic bags soil nutrients की growth की process को रोक देते है। या slow down कर देते है।

Eg: His drug inhibits the growth of tumours.

Option (a) accumulating irrelevant है।

Accumulate का अर्थ होता हैं इकट्ठा करना

Plastic bags soil nutrients को इकट्ठा नहीं करते हैं।

Option (c) demanding भी irrelevant हैं।

Demanding का अर्थ होता है। किसी चीज के लिए बहुत अधिक skills and efforts की जरूरत होना, difficult होना

Eg: The most difficult challenge I have ever faced.

Option (a) converting red herring हैं।

Convert का अर्थ होता हैं बदलना, change करना

Plastic bags soil nutrients को change नहीं करते बल्कि उनकी growth को slow कर देते हैं या रोक देते है।

Eg: They took just nine months to convert the building.

34. (d) they depict the evolution from Lower to Upper Paleolithic period.

(a) यह Factually Wrong + Red herring है। passage में दिया गया है कि Arawalis से पहले Palacalithic age के tools मिले है लेकिन Give painting and rock art Haryana में पहली बार मिले है।

(b) यह भी Red herring है। passage में दिया गया है कि इस large magnitude पर cave painting, First time मिले है लेकिन यह इनके Significant होने का कारण नही है।

(c) यह भी Red herring है। Cave painting Delhi के बाहर की तरफ Discover की गई है लेकिन यह भी इनके significant होने का reason नहीं बताया गया है।

(d) यह Correct answer है। passage में बताया गया है, कि Archaeology Department की Director ने बताया कि ये painting lower-middle-upper Paleolithic के evolution को दर्शाती है। इसलिए यह बहुत significant है।

35. (d) ochre

इस question का answer passage के 2nd last paragraph में given है।

most of the cave paintings found were in ochre colour.

36. (d) The paintings in red belong to early contemporary era.

इस question का answer passage के 2nd last paragraph में given है।

(c) यह option factually wrong है। क्योंकि passage में given है कि paintings in white belong to early contemporary era not red.

अतः option (d) correct है।

37. (a) tools

(a) यह Correct answer है। यह Factually wrong है। passage में बताया गया है कि Aravalis से, इससे पहले tools discovers किये जा चुके है।

(b), (C) and (d) सभी Recently discovered manger forest (Bani) से discover किये गये है।

38. (d) a-2, b-3, c-1

(Millets are popularly known as nutri-cereals)

Millets/nutri-cereals - 53.49 lakh hectares (passage के last line में दिया गया है।) pulses - 167.86 lakh hectares (passage के 2nd paragraph में दिया गया है।)

millets 1. 98.02 lakh hectares (passage के 2nd paragraph में दिया गया है।)

39. (d) millets

इस passage में last paragraph में given है कि indian government इस साल specially focus millets पर कर रही है।

अतः option (a), (b) & (c) factually wrong है।

अतः option (d) correct answer है।

40. (a) increase in the area of Rabi crops in 2022-23

(a) यह option सही है क्योंकि पूरे passage में mostly Rabi crops के area में increase की बात कही गई है।

(b) यह too short है क्योंकि passage में pulses में last five year का एक छोटा सा स्वरूप ही given है।

(c) यह too short है कि क्योंकि passage में pulses के अलावा और भी crops की बात की गई है।

(d) यह too short है क्योंकि passage में oilseeds के अलावा और भी crops की बात की गई है।

41. (b) Telangana

इस passage के first paragraph के last line में given है Maximum increase telangana से हुआ है इसलिए option (a), (c) and (d) factually wrong है।

अतः option (b) correct answer है।

42. (c) The author was twenty when grandma died.

Option (c) correct answer है। Author ने passage में कहा कि "Grandmother was an old woman" अर्थात् Grandmother old woman थी जो अब इस दुनिया में नहीं है, उनका देहांत हो गया है। author ने passage में यह भी कहा है कि 20 years से वह उनको जानता था।

इन दोनों statements से यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि जब author 20 years के थे तब Grandma मर गई थी।

Option (a) factually wrong है। Grandma and author only 20 years तक जीवित नहीं रहे थे।

Option (b) factually wrong है। Passage में बताया गया है कि वह old woman थी अतः वह 20 years old की नहीं हो सकती।

Option (d) out of Passage है। Passage में कहीं भी ऐसी information नहीं दी जिससे यह inference निकाला जा सके कि जब author ने यह story लिखी तब वह 20 years का था।

43. (d) My Grandmother

opiton (a) too short है क्योंकि passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप given है

option (b) too short है क्योंकि passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप given है

option (c) red herring हैं क्योंकि पूरे passage में grandmothers की नहीं Only author की grandmother की बात की गयी हैं।

option (d) correct हैं क्योंकि पूरे passage में author की grandmother की बाती की गयी हैं।

अतः option (d) correct answer हैं।

44. (a) Attractive

Revolting (v) : Take violent action against government or rule; rebel (विद्रोह)

Eg: Indians revolted against Britishers in 1947.

Or

Revolting (adj.) : Extremely unpleasant or disgusting (घिनोना)

Eg: There was a revolting smell in the air.

Attractive (adj.) : Pleasing or appealing to the senses (आकर्षक)

Eg: An attractive woman greeted us at the door.

Unpleasant (adj.) : Not enjoyable or pleasant (नापसंद)

Eg: There was an upleasant smell coming from the basement.

Peace (n) : Freedom from disturbance.

Eg: Everyone wants peace in life.

45. (a) The author looked upon his grandmother as an old woman like every grandmother.

(a) यह Correct answer है। Passage में author ने बताया है कि उसकी Grandmother एक Old Woman थी बाकि सभी Grandmother की तरह।

अतः यह inference सही है।

(b) यह Red hering है। passage में बताया गया है कि लोग कहते है कि उसकी grand mother preaty थी। लेकिन यह बात उसके belive करने लायक नही थी।

(c) यह भी Red herring है।

(d) यह out of passage है। passage में कही भी Grandmother के childhood की talk बताने की बात नहीं हुई है लेकिन एक play के बारे में जरूर बताया गया है।

4. SSC CGL Mains 2022

Exam Date : 06.03.2023

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested .** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier -I & Tier - II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary:** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms. Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution

S. No.	Topic	No. of questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	2	1-2
2.	Idioms & Phrases	2	3-4
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	5-7
4.	Antonyms	2	8-9
5.	Spelling Errors	2	10-11
	Total Questions	**11**	**24.44%**

13.10.3.1 **Grammar:** Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.4	*Sentence & Text*	*1.*	*Sentence Structure*	*1.*	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	*2.*	*Tense*	*2.*	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	*3.*	*Conditional Sentences*	*3.*	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	*4.*	*Que. Tag*	*4.*	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	*5.*	*Voice*	*5.*	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	*6.*	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

6.	Spotting Errors	2	12-13
7.	Sentence Improvement	1	14
8.	Fill in the Blanks	3	15-17
9.	Active/Passive Voice	3	18-20
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	3	21-23
	Total Questions	**12**	**26.67%**

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension:** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions ba sed on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

11.	Jumbled Sentences	6	24-29
12.	Cloze Tests	4	30-33
13.	Passages	12	34-45
	Total Questions	**22**	**48.89%**
	Grand Total	**45**	

Directions (1 - 2) : Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **The science and art of growing vegetables, fruits and flowers**
   (a) Herpetology (b) Horticulture
   (c) Haplology (d) Herbing
2. **One who is a boot licker and flatterer.**
   (a) Gold-digger (b) Gregarious
   (c) Sycophant (d) Manipulative

Directions (3 - 4) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

3. **Achilles' Heel**
   (a) Irrelevant thing
   (b) Vulnerable point
   (c) Fast runner
   (d) Costly item
4. **The actress' daughter is just a *chip off the old block***
   (a) To get into the enemy's territory
   (b Similar to one's parents in behaviour
   (c) To console the dreary
   (d) To chip off the edges

Directions : Select the most appropriate synonym of the underlined word.

5. **Bullying is a rather *unacknowledged* social evil.**
   (a) Unidentified (b) Notable
   (c) Infamous (d) Named

Directions (6 - 7) : Select the most appropriate homonym to fill in the blank.

6. **The farmers grow _____ in their fields.**
   (a) maze (b) mays
   (c) mase (d) maize
7. **_____ knowledge in this field is really profound.**
   (a) There (b) Their
   (c) Dare (d) They're

Directions (8 - 9) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

8. **The manager decided to resign from his post as the bank was declared to be *insolvent*.**
   (a) Independent (b) Commercial
   (c) Affluent (d) Bankrupt
9. **Usually at Christmas, uncle often brings lovely and cherished gifts for us.**
   (a) seldom (b) cherished
   (c) lovely (d) usually

Directions : Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

10. (a) Abhorrent (b) Abseil
    (c) Acede (d) Abscess

Directions : Choose the correct spelling of the underlined word in the given sentence.

11. **The committee could not reach a *conscence* even after a six-hour long meeting yesterday.**
    (a) consensus (b) conscius
    (c) cautius (d) conscientios

Directions (12 - 13) : The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

12. **The postman / delivers the letters / through hand, / door to door.**
    (a) door to door
    (b) delivers the letters
    (c) The postman
    (d) through hand
13. **She watched / the thief who / steal the purse / in the bus.**
    (a) the thief who (b) in the bus
    (c) steal the purse (d) She watched

Directions : Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence.

14. **Riya ran as fastly as a cheetah and saved the child from falling.**
    (a) faster (b) fasting
    (c) fast (d) fastest

Directions (15 - 16) : Select the most appropriate collocating word to fill in the blank.

15. **Mentally strong people do not _____ to suicide over trivial issues.**
    (a) Make up (b) Give in
    (c) Conceive on (d) Fall in
16. **The movie was released_____ expected.**
    (a) later than (b) most later than
    (c) later then (d) more later than

Directions : Select the correct collocation from the options and complete the sentence.

17. **Rahul is ____ Coding.**
    (a) skilled on (b) strong of
    (c) experienced of (d) experienced in

Directions (18 - 22) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

18. **A new book on games will be released by the publishers next week.**
    (a) The publishers will release a new book on games next week.
    (b) The publishers will publish a new book on games next week.
    (c) The publishers will be releasing a new book next week.
    (d) The publishers would release a new book next week.
19. **The Event Management team organised the wedding.**
    (a) The wedding is organised by the Event Management team.
    (b) The Event Management has organised the wedding.
    (c) The Event Management team is organising the wedding.
    (d) The wedding was organised by the Event Management team.
20. **A new gallery is being built inside the city stadium.**
    (a) They will build a new gallery inside the city stadium.
    (b) They were building a new gallery inside the city stadium.
    (c) They have been building a new gallery inside the city stadium.
    (d) They are building a new gallery inside the city stadium.

Directions (21 - 23) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in indirect speech.

21. **I said to Mohan, "He has a green book."**
    (a) I told Mohan that he had had a green book.
    (b) I told Mohan that he have a green book.
    (c) I told Mohan that he had a green book.
    (d) I told Mohan that he has a green book.
22. **She asked, "Are you meeting my partners next week?"**
    (a) She asked about our meeting her partners next week.
    (b) She asked if we meet her partners next week.
    (c) She asked if we were meeting her partners the following week.
    (d) She asked if we were meeting her partners next week.
23. **I warned Rita not to be late the next day.**
    (a) I warned to Rita, "Don't be late tomorrow".
    (b) I warning Rita, "Not be late tomorrow".
    (c) I warned Rita, "Not be late tomorrow".
    (d) I warned Rita, "Don't be late tomorrow".

Directions (24 - 29) : Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

24. P. Perhaps no definition of democracy is more popular and universally acceptable than what is given by Abraham Lincoln.
    Q. He defines democracy as "a government

of the people, by the people and for the people".

R. Certainly, democracy is the most representative form of government.

S. To bind the people and take the nation ahead on the path of progress, democracy is the most suitable form of government for India.

(a) PSRQ (b) QRSP
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP

25. A. I love

B. so that

C. every morning

D. for a walk

E. to go

F. I can keep myself fit and healthy.

(a) B, C, D, E (b) D, E, B, C
(c) C, B, D, E (d) E, D, C, B

26. A. Fort Hare was more than that: it was a beacon for African scholars from all over Southern Central and Eastern Africa.

B. Until 1960, the University College of Fort Hare, in the municipality of Alice, about twenty miles due east from Heald town, was the only residential center of higher education for blacks in South Africa.

C. For young black South Africans like myself, it was Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, all rolled into one.

D. The regent was anxious for me to attend Fort Hare and I was gratified to be accepted there. I felt that I was being groomed for success in the world.

(a) BACD (b) BCAD
(c) CABD (d) BDAC

27. A. We reached there at about 10 a.m.

B. The first ride we took was the Fury Wheel. It was really big, all of us were yelling and crying!

C. Yesterday, my friends and I went on a short picnic to an amusement park.

D. Even though we had reached on time there was a serpentine queue for the tickets. I took the entrance ticket.

(a) CADB (b) ABCD
(c) CDBA (d) ADBC

28. A. Helping parents become savvier at picking care options and tossing retention bonuses to caregivers are others.

B. These fixes, importantly, can make child care more affordable for parents and offer life rafts to centres haemorrhaging workers.

C. The most proposed government solution for child care involves building on top of this flawed system is offering more vouchers to purchase private child care.

D. But they do little to address the structural needs: improved quality for kids, better wages and working conditions for workers, and more choices in the low-income neighbourhoods.

(a) CDBA (b) CBDA
(c) CABD (d) BADC

29. A. In speed, in comfort, in beauty, in equipment she was a masterpiece.

B. It was the envy and admiration of the maritime nations of the world.

C. The Titanic was the Queen Alary of her day and the pride of the White Star Line.

D. Everything about her was attractive and fascinating.

(a) CBAD (b) ABCD
(c) CDAB (d) DCAB

Directions (30 - 33) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Close Test

The phrase non-governmental or non-profit is commonly used to refer to the various organisations that __30__ civil society. In general, such organisations are distinguished by the __31__ that they operate for reasons other than financial gain. Surveys indicate that NGOs have a high degree of public __32__, which can make them a useful proxy for the concerns of society and stakeholders. NGOs range from small pressure groups on specific environmental concerns or human rights __33__, to educational charities, women's refuges, cultural associations, religious organisations, legal foundations, humanitarian assistance programmes and the list could go on to large international organisations with hundreds or even thousands of branches or members around the world.

30. (a) comprises (b) comprising
(c) comprised (d) comprise

31. (a) fact (b) value
(c) clue (d) lie

32. (a) thought (b) trust
(c) belief (d) idea

33. (a) evaluation (b) discrimination
(c) prohibitions (d) violations

Directions (34 - 45) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Passage

The sage of science, Einstein, was sitting in a depressive and pensive mood one evening. His eyes were brimming with tears. The pain was evident on his face. He peeped out of the window of his room. The sun had set a few minutes back. The sky was filled with a reddish glow. At this sunset, he felt that it was humanity that had sunk into devilish darkness and the reddish glow in the sky was the blood of humanity spilling all over the sky from earth. With tired steps, he walked back to his chair and settled down. It was the 9th of August 1945. Three days back, he had felt the same agony as if someone had torn him apart. He was deeply hurt and depressed when he heard on the radio that America had dropped an atom bomb on the Japanese city, Hiroshima. Today, within three days another bomb was dropped on another city, Nagasaki and lakhs of people had been killed.

He had heard that the blast released so much energy that it had paled all past destructions in comparison and death had played out a pitiable dance of destruction. The flames that broke out of the bomb were burning, melting, and exploding buildings. Scared of the heat of the bomb, people had jumped into lakes and rivers, but the water was boiling and the people too were burnt and killed. The animals in the water were already boiled to death. Animals, trees, herbs, fragrant flowering plants were all turned into ashes. The atomic energy destruction had just not stopped there. It had entered the atmosphere there and had spread radiation that would affect people for generations to come and would also bring about destructive irreversible biological change in animals and plants.

As the news of the atomic attack reached Einstein, and he became aware of the glaring horror of the abuse of atomic energy, his distress and restlessness knew no bounds. He could not control himself and picked up his violin to turn his mind on to other things. While playing the violin, he tried to dissolve his distress in its sad notes, but couldn't. He was burning on the embers of destruction; his heart was filled with an ocean of agony and tears just continued streaming uncontrollably out of his eyes. Night had fallen. His daughter came up and asked him to eat something as he had not taken anything for the last four days. His voice was restrained and he said, "I don't feel like eating."

He could not sleep that night. Lying down, he was thinking how he had drawn the attention of the then American President Roosevelt towards the destructive powers of an atomic bomb. He had thought that this would be used to scare Hitler and put an end to the barbarism that Hitler was up to. However, Roosevelt kept him in the dark and made false

promises.

Eventually, he had abused Einstein's equation of $E = mc^2$ that resulted in the destructive experiments. His actions had made science and scientists as murderers. Einstein kept on thinking for a long time. Eventually, he slipped into sleep. When he woke up at dawn, there was a new dawn in him too. The atomic threat had transformed his heart.

34. Why did Einstein refuse to eat?
(a) As he felt happy
(b) As he felt worried
(c) As he felt guilty
(d) As he felt sick

35. Select an appropriate title for the passage.
(a) War and Destruction
(b) Death in Hiroshima
(c) Einstein and his Violin
(d) Atom Bombs

36. What is the central theme of the passage?
(a) Einstein and his life
(b) Atomic war and its consequences
(c) Einstein and his love for music
(d) Science and its bad side

37. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of 'set' from the passage.
(a) Stand (b) Get up
(c) Rise (d) Level

Passage

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) announced another successful mission. ISRO chairman S. Somanath said that three small satellites successfully separated and were injected into orbit.

ISRO had launched three small satellites powered by its SSLV-D2 launch vehicle from Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota on February 10, 2023 at 09:18 AM IST. The launch vehicle was carrying EOS-07, Janus-1 & AzaadiSAT-2 satellites and aimed to inject them into a 450 km circular orbit. The launch took place at the first launch pad at SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota.

The SSLV-D2 had to take a 15 minutes flight to inject EOS-07, Janus-1 and AzaadiSAT-2 satellites into 450 km circular lower orbit. "It is configured with three solid propulsion stages and a velocity terminal module. It is a 34 m tall, 2m diameter vehicle having a lift-off mass of 120t," said ISRO. The EOS-07 satellite weighs 156.3 kg and is made by ISRO.

About 13 minutes into its flight, the SSLV rocket ejected EOS-07 and soon after that the other two satellites Janus-1 and AzaadiSAT-2 were ejected all at an altitude of 450 km, said ISRO.

With the new rocket in its portfolio, ISRO will have three rockets Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and its variants (cost about Rs 200 crore), Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV-MkII cost about Rs 272 crore and LVM3 Rs 434 crore) and SSLV (Development cost of three rockets about Rs 56 crore each) and production cost may go down later.

"New experiments include mm-Wave Humidity Sounder and Spectrum Monitoring Payload. Janus-1, a 10.2 kg satellite belongs to ANTARIS, USA. A 8.7 kg satellite AzaadiSAT-2 is a combined effort of about 750 girl students across India guided by Space Kidz India, Chennai," it added.

SSLV caters to the launch of up to 500 kg satellites to Low Earth Orbits on 'launch on demand' basis. "It provides low-cost access to Space, offers low turn-around time and flexibility in accommodating multiple satellites, and demands minimal launch infrastructure," as per a statement by ISRO

38. Which satellite was injected into the orbit first?
(a) EOS-07 (b) Janus 1
(c) AzaadiSAT-2 (d) Antaris

39. Match the satellites with their weight.

Satellites	Weight
a. EOS-07	1. 10.2 kg
b. AzaadiSAT-2	2. 156.3
c. Janus 1	3. 8.7 kg

(a) a-2, b-1, c-3 (b) a-1, b-3, c-2
(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a-3, b-1, c-2

40. What is the passage mainly about?
(a) new experiments on satellites by ISRO
(b) launch of three small satellites in orbit by ISRO
(c) development of SSLV rocket by ISRO
(d) efforts to cut costs of satellites by ISRO

41. After reading the passage it can be inferred that it is
(a) a government release
(b) a news item
(c) a magazine article
(d) an editorial

Passage

Wetlands are amongst the most productive ecosystems on the Earth and provide many important services to human society. They exhibit enormous diversity according to their genesis, geographical location, water regime and chemistry, dominant species, and soil and sediment characteristics. Globally, the areal extent of wetland ecosystems ranges from 917 million hectares (m ha) to more than 1275 m ha. One of the first widely used wetland classifications systems, devised by Cowardin et al., 1979, categorized wetlands into marine (coastal wetlands), estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps), lacustrine (lakes), riverine (along rivers and streams), and palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs) based on their hydrological, ecological and geological characteristics.

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was an international treaty signed in 1971. Overall, 1052 sites in Europe; 289 sites in Asia; 359 sites in Africa; 175 sites in South America; 211 sites in North America; and 79 sites in Oceania region have been identified as Ramsar sites or wetlands of International importance.

As per the Ramsar Convention definition most of the natural water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, coastal lagoons, mangroves, peat land, coral reefs) and man- made wetlands (such as ponds, farm ponds, irrigated fields, sacred groves, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals) in India constitute the wetland ecosystem distributed in different geographical regions ranging from Himalayas to Deccan plateau. As of February, 2022, India has 49 Ramsar sites covering an area of 10,93,636 hectares, the highest in South Asia. As per the estimates, India has about 757.06 thousand wetlands with a total wetland area of 15.3 m ha, accounting for nearly 4.7% of the total geographical area of the country . Out of this, areas under inland wetlands accounts for 69%, coastal wetlands 27%, and other wetlands (smaller than 2.25 ha) 4%.

Gujarat has the highest proportion (17.5%) and Mizoram has the lowest proportion (0.66%) of the area under wetlands. Among Union Territories, Lakshadweep has the highest proportion (around 96%) and Chandigarh has the least proportion (3%) of geographical area under wetlands.

42. Which of the following questions cannot be answered after reading the above passage?
(a) How many Ramsar sites are there in the world?
(b) What is the classification of wetlands?
(c) Why are wetlands important for human societies?
(d) How much area is covered by wetlands In India?

43. Match the continents with the number of Ramsar sites.

Continents	no. of Ramsar sites
a. North America	1. 1052 sites
b. Europe	2. 211 sites
c. Africa	3. 289 sites

d. Asia 4. 359 sites
(a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(b) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1
(c) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
(d) a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2

44. In India, what kind of wetlands occupy the largest area?
(a) coastal wetlands
(b) mangrove swamps
(c) inland wetlands
(d) small wetlands

45. Under which category of wetlands, are delta and mangrove swamps included?
(a) marine (b) estuarine
(c) lacustrine (d) palustrine

SSC CGL 2022, MAINS, (06.03.2023)

Answer Key

1	b	2	c	3	b	4	b	5	a	6	d	7	b	8	c	9	a	10	c
11	a	12	d	13	c	14	c	15	b	16	a	17	d	18	a	19	d	20	d
21	c	22	c	23	d	24	c	25	d	26	a	27	a	28	c	29	a	30	d
31	a	32	b	33	d	34	c	35	a	36	b	37	c	38	a	39	c	40	b
41	b	42	c	43	a	44	c	45	b										

SOLUTIONS (06.03.2023)

1. **(b) Horticulture**

Herpetology : Scientific study of amphibians and reptiles

Horticulture : The science and art of growing vegetables, fruits and flowers

Haplology : The omission of one occurrence of a sound or syllable that is repeated within a word. Eg: probly for probably.

Herbing : No word like that exists

2. **(c) Sycophant**

Sycophant (n) : Someone who praises powerful or rich people in a way that is not sincere, usually in order to get some advantage from them (चापलूस)

Eg: Ministers are surrounded by sycophant.

Gold Digger (n) : Someone, usually a woman, who tries to attract a rich person, usually a man, in order to get presents or money.

Eg: I don't have contact with her because she is a gold digger.

Gregarious (adj.) : Liking to be with other people (सुसामाजिक)

Eg: Leo was an open, gregarious, kind individual, who loved people.

Manipulative (adj.) : Skillful at influencing somebody or forcing somebody to do what you want (चालाकी)

Eg: Even as a child she was manipulative and knew how to get her own way.

3. **(b) Vulnerable point**

Achilles' Heel : A small problem or weakness in a person or system that can result in failure

Eg: Maths has always been my Achilles heel.

4. **(b) Similar to one's parents in behavior**

Chip off the old block- someone who is very similar in character to his father or mother

Eg: We feel that his son is a chip off the old block.

5. **(a) Unidentified**

Unacknowledged (adj.) : Not accepted, admitted, or recognized (अस्वीकृत)

Eg: Workers can feel unacknowledged in a large organization.

Unidentified (adj.) : Not known (अज्ञात)

Eg: The airline is currently having merger talks with an unidentified rival.

Notable (adj.) : Important and deserving attention, because of being very good or interesting (उल्लेखनीय)

Eg: A notable feature of the church is its unusual bell tower.

Infamous (adj.) : Famous for something considered bad (बदनाम)

Eg: The list included the infamous George Drake, a double murderer.

6. **(d) maize**

(1) Maze (n) : A system of paths which is designed to confuse you so that it is difficult to find your way out (भूल – भुलैयाँ)

Eg : The building is a maze of corridors

(2) Mays (n) : Plural form of May, the fifth month of the year, coming after April

Eg : May is my favorite month.

(3) Mase (v) : Function as a maser

[**maser (n)** : A device for amplifying microwaves, working on the same principle as a laser]

(4) Maize (n) : A tall plant that produces yellow grains in a large mass ; मक्का

Eg : The staple crops are wheat and maize.

दिए गए sentence में farmers की कोई plant grow करने की बात की गयी है। इसलिए बाकी options irrelevant हैं। option 4 is the correct answer.

7. **(b) Their**

यहाँ knowledge (noun) की possession की बात की गयी हैं इसलिए यहां possessive pronoun (their) आएगा, pronoun, noun को follow करता हैं अतः option (1), (3) and (4) factually wrong है।

8. **(c) Affluent**

Insolvent (adj.) : Not having enough money to pay debts, buy goods, etc. (दिवालिया)

Eg: They lost orders and were insolvent within weeks.

Independent (adj.) : Not influenced or controlled in any way by other people, events, or things (स्वतंत्र)

Eg: Tibet, once an independent country, is now ruled by China.

Commercial (adj.) : Related to making money by buying and selling things (व्यावसायिक)

Eg: This is a commercial product, not free software.

Affluent (adj.) : Having a lot of money or owning a lot of things (धनी)

Eg: We live in an affluent neighbourhood.

Bankrupt (adj.) : Unable to pay what you owe, and having had control of your financial matters given, by a law court, to a person who sells your property to pay your debts (दिवालिया)

Eg: The recession has led to many small businesses going bankrupt.

9. **(a) seldom**

Often (adv.) : Many times (अक्सर)

Eg: I often see him in the garden.

Seldom (adv.) : Rarely (शायद ही कभी)

Eg: Now that we have a baby, we seldom get the chance to go to the cinema.

Cherished (adj.) : Bringing the pleasure of love or caring about someone or something that is important to you (दुलारा हुआ)

Eg: Her most cherished possession is a 1926 letter from her husband.

Lovely (adj.) : Beautiful or attractive (प्यारा)

Eg: We had a lovely time with them

Usually (adv.) : Commonly (आम तौर पर)

Eg: He usually gets home about six o'clock.

10. **(c) Acede (wrongly spelt)**

Abhorrent (adj.) : Morally very bad (घिनौना)

Eg: Racism of any kind is abhorrent to me.

Abseil (Verb) : To go down a very steep slope by holding on to a rope that is fastened to the top of the slope (नीचे खिसकना)

Eg: She abseiled down the rock face

Accede (Verb) : To agree to do what people have asked you to do (मान लेना)

Eg: He graciously acceded to our request

Abscess (Noun) : A painful swollen area on or in the body that contains pus (फोड़ा)

Eg: She had an abscess on her gum.

11. **(a) consensus**

Consensus (Noun) : A generally accepted opinion or decision among a group of people, when everyone agrees on something (सर्वसम्मति)

Eg: The general consensus in the office is that he can't do this job.

12. **(d) through hand**

किसी action को करने के माध्यम (medium/tool) या method को show करने के लिए preposition 'by' का use किया जाता है।

Eg: The motorcycle was driven by a tiny bald man.

The book was translated by a well-known author.

Given sentence में Postman के द्वारा letter deliver करने के medium/tool/doer's body part को show करने के लिए by का use होगा। अतः option (d) correct answer है।

Through का use किसी वस्तु में से होकर गुजरने (जैसे Forest, grass, window, door etc.) के अर्थ को show करने के लिए किया जाता हैं।

Eg: They Walked slowly through the woods.

अतः option 4 correct answer है।

13. (c) Steal the purse

Given sentence में relative pronoun 'who' का antecedent singular noun thief है। relative pronoun के बाद verb antecedent के according use होती है Given sentence के First clause में past infinitive (watched) का use हुआ है अतः second clause में भी past tense V2nd (stole) use होगा।

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

14. (c) Fast

as..... as के बीच positive degree के adv/adj का use किया जाता है।

Eg: You have to unwrap it as carefully as gov can. it's quite fragile.

The world's biggest bull is as big as a small elephant.

Fast adv and adj दोनों ही form में same use किया जाता है। fastly जैसे कोई word exist नहीं करता है।

Eg: The water was rising fast

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

15. (b) Give in

(a) Make up (Ph. Verb) : To invent an explanation for something, especially in order to avoid being punished or embarrassed ; to invent a story, etc., especially in order to trick or entertain someone

Eg: Duggu made up some excuse about the dog eating his homework.

(b) Give in (ph. verb) : Accept defeat

Eg: She wouldn't give in until she received a full apology

(c) Conceive on (verb) : Imagine

Eg: I think my uncle still conceives of me as a four-year-old

(d) Fall in (ph. verb) : To accept or agree with someone else's ideas, way of behaving etc.

Eg : It seemed like a good idea so we just fell in with it.

दिए गए sentence का meaning है की छोटे – छोटे issues की वजह से strong people हार मान के suicide नही करते अतः option(2) correct है।

*Vocabulary point

Give up(Phrasal Verb) : Stop or quit (an activity, etc.)

Eg: They give up the search when it got dark.

Give off (Phrasal Verb) : To produce something, to emit

Eg : The substance was giving off smoke.

Give out (Phrasal Verb) : To distribute

Eg : Can you help me to give out the toffees to the class, please?

16. (a) later than

Comparison के लिए comparative degree + than का use होता है, sentence में movie का expected release और actual release में comparison किया गया है।

अतः option (a) correct है।

Later than के अलावा बाकी सारे options grammatically incorrect हैं।

(b) superlative degree (most) और comparative degree (later) एक साथ given हैं जो की grammatically incorrect हैं, अतः option (b) wrong है।

(c) comparison के लिए हमेशा than use होता है, न की then अतः यह option wrong है।

(d) Later एक comparative degree है जिसके साथ more word use superfluous है। अतः यह option wrong है।

17. (d) Experienced in

(a) skilled के साथ हमेशा at/in preposition का use होता है

Eg: My mother is very skilled at/in dressmaking.

अतः यह option wrong है।

(b) Strong के साथ preposition of use नहीं होता है, अतः यह option wrong है।

(c) 'of' preposition experience के साथ तब ही use होता है, जब sentence में experience noun की तरह use हुआ हो, लेकिन यहां हमे is के बाद adjective चाहिए जो की noun (Rahul) को define करेगा, अतः यह option wrong है।

Eg: I have an experience of what real hunger is, I know what it feels like.

(d) Experienced के साथ Preposition in/with use होता है।

Eg : Sneha is experienced in this field.

Eg : Rishu is experienced with cars.

अतः option (d) correct answer है।

18. (a) The publishers will release a new book on games next week.

Explanation:

Given sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Active: Sub. + shall/ will + V1st + Obj. + comp.

Passive: Obj. + shall/will + be + V3rd + comp. + by + sub.

अतः will/shall + V1st form release एक ही option (a) में है।

अतः option (a) correct है।

19. (d) The wedding was organized by the Event Management team

दिया गया Sentence Simple past tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub + V2nd + obj + Comple.

Passive : obj + was/were + V3rd + comple. + by + subject

अतः was/were +V3rd form एक ही option (d) में है।

अतः Option (d) correct है।

20. (d) They are building a new gallery inside the city stadium.

दिया गया Sentence Present Continuous tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Active : Subject + is/am/are + V+ing+obj + compl.

Passive : Object + is/am/are + being + V3rd + compl.+ by + Subject

अतः Is/am/are + V+ing form एक ही option (4) में है।

21. (c) I told Mohan that he had a green book.

(a) I told Mohan that he **had** had a green book. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) I told Mohan that he **have** a green book. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) I told Mohan that he had a green book. (✓)

(d) I told Mohan that he **has** a green book. *(wrong use of tense)*

22. (c) She asked if we were meeting her partners the following week.

(a) She asked about **our** meeting her partners **next** week. *(wrong use of pronoun and adverb of time)*

(b) She asked if we **meet** her partners **next** week. *(wrong use of tense and adverb of time)*

(c) She asked if we were meeting her partners the following week. (✓)

(d) She asked if we were meeting her partners **next** week. *(wrong use of adverb of time)*

23. (d) I warned Rita, "Don't be late tomorrow.

(a) I warned **to** Rita, "Don't be late tomorrow". *(wrong use of preposition)*

(b) I **warning** Rita, "**Not be** late tomorrow". *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) I warned Rita, "**Not be** late tomorrow". *(wrong use of verb)*

(d) I warned Rita, "don't be late tomorrow." (✓)

24. (c) PQRS

P एक stand alone sentence है। जिसमें proper noun को introduce किया गया है। अतः sequence P से start होगी।

Q में pronoun (he) Abraham Lincoln के लिए use हुआ है, Pronoun, Noun को follow करता है, अतः PQ link है। जो एक ही option में given है। अतः PQRS answer है।

P में definition की बात की गई है तथा Q में उस definition को समझाया है अतः PQ एक neon link है, जो एक ही option (c) में है।

P में Noun (Abraham Lincoln) के लिए Q में Pronoun 'He' आया है। Pronoun, Noun को follow करता है। P में बताया गया है। कि Abraham Lincoln द्वारा दी गई democracy के अलावा कोई और definition popular नहीं है और Q में उस definition को elaborate किया गया है।

अतः PQ Neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) PQRS में है।

25. (d) EDCB

B के end में 'that' conjunction आया है, अतः conjunction के बाद एक new clause start होगा, तथा वह clause (I can...), F में दिया गया है, अतः B के बाद F आएगा, अतः BF Neon link है, अतः B को end में आएगा ऐसा एक ही option (d) EDCB है।

Logic : II

Love to do something का structure होता है। अतः A के बाद E आयेगा। sequence E से start होगा। केवल एक option (d) EDCB है।

Logic : III

Go for a walk एक phrase होता है। अतः ED एक neon link है जो एक ही option (d) में है।

अतः EDCB correct answer है।

26. (a) BACD

B एक introductory sentence है। B में Fort Hare (The university College) को introduce किया गया है। तथा A में Fort Hare को elaborate किया गया है। अतः BA link है। जो की एक ही option में given है।

अतः BACD correct answer है।

27. (a) CADB

C में noun (amusment park) आया है तथा इस noun के लिए A में there (adverb of place) आया है। अतः CA एक link है। जो केवल एक optiom (a) CADB में है।

A में pronoun (we) C mein aaye noun (my friends and I) के लिए दिया गया है। अतः pronoun, noun को follow करता है। CA एक link है।

Logic : II

- C में वो लोग amusement park के लिए निकले
- फिर A में वो लोग वहां पहुंच गए
- फिर D में उन्होंने ticket ली ride की
- फिर B में ride का description given है अतः answer CADB होगा।

28. (3) CABD

Fixes : Solution, adjustments

B में these fixes आया है अर्थात् पहले किसी fixes की बात की गई है। अतः B से sequence start नहीं होगी। अतः option (d) wrong है।

अतः sequence C से start होगी।

पहला solution C में given है कि vouchers दिये purchase करने के लिए private child care तथा A में others आया है जो दूसरे solutions को बता रहा है अतः CA एक neon link है जो केवल एक ही option (c) में है।

C तथा A में जो solutions given है उनके लिए B में these fixes (means solutions or adjustments) आया है। अतः A के बाद B आएगा।

अतः answer CABD है।

29. (a) CBAD

C एक stand alone sentence है। C में proper noun (The Titanic) को introduce किया गया है। अतः C se sequence start होगी।

The titanic के लिए B में It आया है। अतः CB एक neon link h जो केवल एक ही option में है।

D में everything about her आया है। अर्थात् पहले her के बारे में कुछ बताया है जो A में given है कि speed में , comfort में , beauty में , equipment मे वो एक masterpiece थी। अतः AD एक neon link है, जो भी केवल एक ही option (a) मे given है।

अतः CBAD correct answer है।

30. (d) Comprise

Blank के पहले Relavtive pronoun 'that' का use हुआ है। Relative pronoun के बाद Verb उसके पहले use होने वाले antecedent के according use होती है। Given sentence में 'that के पहले plural Noun 'organizations' आया है। अतः verb भी plural use होगी। Backward and forward reading से, Given cloze test Present tense में है। अतः 'comprise' (plural verb) use होगी।

बाकी सभी options grammatically wrong है।

अतः option (d) comprise correct answer है।

31. (a) Fact

'the fact that' का structure होता है। इसका use किसी particular situation जो actually (full proof) exist करती है को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: We don't hide the fact that we have made mistakes.

Backward Read (In general...) and forward Reading (survey indicates....) से, Given sentence में किसी factual information की बात हो रही है। अतः Fact correct answer है।

बाकी option irrelevant है।

Option (b) Value का अर्थ होता है। किसी चीज का मूल्य

Eg: the value of the shares has continued to fall.

Option (c) clue का अर्थ होता है, एक ऐसी information या कोई object जो problem का answer देने या solve करने में help करे।

ऐसा कोई भाव यहाँ नहीं है।

Eg: the trailer gives a few important clues about the flim's plot.

Option (d) lie का अर्थ होता है झूठ बोलना

Eg: You could see from his face, he was lying.

Vocabulary Point :

Lay / Lie

- **Lay :** 'lay' का अर्थ है – to put somebody / something in a particular position, especially gently or carefully (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को ध्यानपूर्वक किसी स्थिति में रखना)

Verb Forms : Lay, Laid, Laid, Laying

- I / we / you / they - lay
- He / she / it - lays

Eg : Maani laid the baby down gently on the bed.

- *Rex laid a hand on my arm.*
- *James laid the clothes neatly on his bed.*
- **Lie :** के दो meaning है।

(i) To be or put yourself in a horizontal position. (खुद को क्षितिज स्थिति में करना या क्षैतिज स्थिति में होना ।)

Verb forms - Lie, Lay, Lain, Lying

- I / we / you / they - lie
- He / she / it - lies

Eg : A man lay dead in the middle of the road.

- *Raja just lay there smiling.*
- *The cat was lying fast asleep by the fire.*
- *To lie on your back / side / front.*

(ii) To speak an untruth (झूठ बोलना)

Verb Forms : Lie, Lied, Lied, Lying

- I / we / you / they - lie
- He / she / it - lies

Eg : She lies about her age.

- *Don't lie to me!*
- *You could see from his face that he was lying.*

Note : Lie की second form 'lay' होती है जो कि lay (first form) से बहुत बड़ा confusion create करती है।

Lay, laid, laid : Lay का अर्थ किसी particular position में रखना।

Eg : Put your hands up and lie down your

weapons. (×)

- *Put your hands up and **lay** down your weapons. (✓)*
- Lie, lay, lain : Lie का अर्थ – "खुद को क्षैतिज स्थिति में करना या क्षैतिज स्थिति में होना"।

  *Eg : The lion and the calf shall **lay** down together, but the calf won't get much sleep. (×)*
- *Eg : The lion and the calf shall **lie** down together, but the calf won't get much sleep. (✓)*
- **Main Problem :-**

  Most common mistake यह है कि जहाँ 'lay' प्रयुक्त होना चाहिए वहां 'lie' का use कर दिया जाता है।

  इस error को eliminate करने के लिए याद रखें "You cannot lie something".
- *To **lay** your head on the pillow. (✓)*
- *To **lie** your head on the pillow. (×)*

  (Remember, you can't lie something. So, you can't lie your head.)
- My chicken **lays** eggs. *(✓)*
- My chicken **lies** eggs. *(×)*

  (It is very obvious in this example. You can't lie something So, a chicken can't lie eggs.)

❖ Lie की past tense की form 'lay' है ना कि laid.

*Eg : The crocodile **laid** still for hours. (×)*

- *The crocodile **lay** still for hours. (✓)*
- *The snow **laid** on the field all week. (×)*
- *The snow **lay** on the field all week. (✓)*

❖ Lain, have की various forms (has, have, had, will/shall have, having etc.) के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg : The snow **had laid** on the field all week. (×)*

- *The snow **had lain** on the field all week. (✓)*
- *Rex **had laid** there all night. (×)*
- *Rex **had lain** there all night. (✓)*

❖ Lay हमेशा एक object लेता है लेकिन lie, object नहीं लेता है।

*Eg : Raja Arya was **lying** on the beach. (✓)*

- *Raja Arya was **laying** on the beach. (×)*
- *Why don't you **lie** on the bed? (✓)*
- *Why don't you **lay** on the bed? (×)*

32. (b) Trust

Public Trust एक collocation है।

Eg: We need to restore public trust.

Other collocation with public.

Public transport, Public fund, Public hospital/school/services/health/safety.

Eg : Public safety must come first.

Difference between trust and belief

Trust का use उस condition में किया जाता है जब हम किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति पर completely faith करते हैं। उस व्यक्ति को blindly follw करते है, Result की चींता किये बिना।

Belief का meaning थोड़ा lighter sense में किया जाता हैं। Philosophically देखने पर belief में बोलने वाला खुद सामने वाले पर अपना faith रखना चाहता है, चाहे उसके कोई भी full evidence मौजूद न हो जैसे बोला जाता है belief in god,

बाकी options irrelevant हैं।

Option (a) thought का अर्थ होता है विचार

Eg: He often express his thoughts on twitter.

Option (d) idea का अर्थ होता है किसी particular situation से deal करने का plan या suggestion

Eg: That is a great idea.

33. (d) Violations

Human rights violations/abuse एक collocation हैं बाकि option (a), (b) and (c) irrelevant है।)

(a) evaluation (n) : The process of judging or calculating the quality, importance, amount, or value of something (मूल्यांकन)

Eg : We thank our peer reviewers for their critical evaluation of the article.

(b) discrimination (n) : Treating one person or group worse than others (भेदभाव)

Eg : Discrimination against women is not allowed.

(c) prohibitions (n) : The action of forbidding something, especially by law (निषेध)

Eg : The prohibition of alcohol was repealed.

(d) Violations (n) : An action that breaks or acts against something (उल्लंघन)

Eg : Meeta is claiming that her detention by the police was a violation of her human rights

अतः Option (4) correct Option है।

34. (c) As he felt guilty

Option (a) out of passage है क्योंकि यह कही भी नहीं दिया गया की Einstein happy था इसलिए उसने खाना नहीं खाया

Option (b) red herring है क्योंकि Einstein की research का गलत use होने की वजह से वह guilty था न की worried

Option (c) third paragraph के last line से हमें पता चलता है कि Einstein की खोज atomic bomb का गलत use किया गया। इसलिए guilt के कारण he refused to eat.

Option (d) out of passage है क्योंकि यह कही भी नहीं दिया गया की Einstein sick था इसलिए उसने खाना नहीं खाया

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

35. (a) War and destruction

(a) दिए गए passage में war के कारण Japan में हुए destruction को elaborate किया गया है। तथा उसके कारण Einstein को हो रहे दुःख के बारे में बताया है।

अतः Option (a) Correct answer है।

option (b) too short हैं क्योंकि passage में death in Hiroshima के अलावा भी बात की गयी हैं।

option (c) too short हैं क्योंकि passage में only Einstein और उसके violin की ही बात नहीं की गयी है।

option (d) भी too short है क्योंकि passage में atom bomb से हुए war and destruction की बात की गयी हैं न की only atom bomb की

36. (b) Atomic war and its consequences

Option (a) out of passage है क्योंकि इसमें Einstein की life के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (b) Correct है क्योंकि इसमें atomic war और उसके Japan के ऊपर हुए impact के बारे में बताया है।

Option (c) too short हैं क्योंकि passage में Einstein and his love for music का एक छोटा सा स्वरूप given है।

option (d) too short है क्योंकि passage में science and its bad side का एक छोटा सा स्वरूप given है।

अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

37. (c) Rise

Stand (v) : To be on your feet (खड़ा होना)

Eg : Suhani was standing near the window

Get up (v) : To Stand Up . (खड़ा होना) Or to wake up (उठना)

Eg : Pintoo always gets up early.

Sarthak got up to let an elderly woman sit down

Rise (v) : To move upwards, to become higher, stronger or to increase (ऊपर उठाना)

Eg : Smoke was rising into the air

Or

an increase in an amount, a number or a level [वृद्धि (मात्रा, सुख या सतर में)]

Eg : There has been a sharp rise in the number of people out of work.

Level (n) : The height of something (किसी वस्तु की ऊँचाई अवस्था, मानदंण्ड आदि)

Eg : He used to play tennis at a high level.

Passage के according set का meaning अस्त होना है।

अतः option (c) correct है।

38. (a) EOS 07

Passage में clearly mentioned है कि EOS 07 को सबसे पहले orbit में inject किया अतः option (a) correct है।

option (b), (c) and (d) factually wrong है।

39. (c) a-2, b-3, c-1

Passage में given है कि EOS 07 का weight 156.3 kg

janus 1 10.2 kg

आजादी SAT 2 8.7 kg

अतः Option (3) correct answer है।

40. (b) launch of three small satellites in orbit by ISRO

Option (a) Too short है क्योंकि passage में इसका छोटा सा स्वरूप given है।

Option (b) passage के first paragraph में given है।

दिए गए passage से clearly पता चल रहा है कि इसमें three Satellites (EOS 07, Janus-1, और Azadi SAT-2) के बारे में बताया है।

Option (c) Too short हैं क्योंकि passage में इसका छौआ सा स्वरूप given है।

Option (d) out of passage हैं क्योंकि passage में cost cut करने के efforts के बारे में कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है।

अतः options (d) correct answer है।

41. (b) a news item

दिए गए passage में ISRO द्वारा किये गये launch को बताया गया है जो कि एक news है। अतः passage एक news item है।

अतः options (d) correct है। शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

42. (c) Why are wetlands important for human societies?

Option (a) के बारे में second paragraph में बताया गया है।

Option (b) के बारे में third paragraph में बताया गया है।

Option (c) के बारे में third paragraph में बताया गया है।

Option (d) है जिसके बारे में किसी paragraph में नहीं बताया है। अतः Option (c) correct है।

43. (a) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3

Passage में बताया गया है कि–

North America 211

Europe 1052

Africa 359

Asia 289

अतः Option (1) Correct answer है।

44. (c) Inland Wetlands

Passage में बताया गया है कि

Inland wetlands 69%

Coastal Wetlands 27%

Other wetlands 4% occupy करते है।

Option (a) & (b) factually wrong है।

Option (d) out of passage है।

अतः Option (c) Correct option है।

45. (b) Estuarine

Passage में clearly mentioned है कि delta & mangrove swamps, estuarine wetlands में included है। अतः यह option (b) answer correct है।

option (a), option (c) तथा option (d) factually wrong है।

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5. SSC CGL Mains 2022

Exam Date : 07.03.2023

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested. Indicative Syllabus of Tier - I & Tier - II**
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases , One word substitution,

S. No.	Topic	No. of Question	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	2	1-2
2.	Idioms & Phrases	2	3-4
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	2	5
4.	Antonyms	2	6-8
5.	Spelling Errors	2	9-10
	Total Questions	10	22.22%

13.10.3.1 **Grammar :** Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Question	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	2	11-12
7.	Sentence Improvement	1	13
8.	Fill in the Blanks	4	14-17
9.	Active/Passive Voice	3	18-20
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	3	21-23
	Total Questions	13	28.89%

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension:** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Question	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	6	24-29
12.	Cloze Tests	4	30-33
13.	Passages	12	34-45
	Total Questions	22	48.89%
	Grand Total	45	

Directions (1 - 2) : Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **The one who loves mankind**
   (a) Pessimist (b) Misogynist
   (c) Optimist (d) Philanthropist
2. **An arched structure in a garden having climbing plants**
   (a) Shelter (b) Pergola
   (c) Path (d) Shed

Directions (3 - 4) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

3. **The employee took the manager's remark with *a pinch of salt***
   (a) Going for the truth
   (b) Distasteful and boring
   (c) Doubt the truth or value of something
   (d) Ever ready to condemn someone
4. **Water under the bridge**
   (a) Past events that are not important anymore
   (b) Difficult situations in one's life
   (c) Promises that are made to someone and never fulfilled
   (d) A seasoned crop with a heavy demand

Directions : Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word in a sentence.

5. **Even though James won the election, he has not brought any of his campaign promises to *fruition*.**
   (a) concealment (b) nourishment
   (c) disappointment (d) accomplishment

Directions : Select the correct homonym from the given options to fill in the blank.

6. **The athlete's_____ was badly injured due to a fall on the track.**
   (a) toad (b) toe
   (c) tow (d) to

Directions (7 - 8) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.

7. **The audience *sneered* at the monologue uttered by the veteran actor.**
   (a) Waved (b) Lauded
   (c) Unleashed (d) Ascribed
8. **Aunt May thought that Uncle Ken's job as a manager at Firpo's hotel in Shimla was a *stable* one.**
   (a) Lucrative (b) Permanent
   (c) Durable (d) Mutable

Directions (9 - 10) : Identify the INCORRECTLY spelt word in the given sentence.

9. **If she had begun earlier, she might have succeeded in finishing the extremely intricate project before the deadline.**
   (a) deadline (b) intricate
   (c) suceeded (d) earlier
10. **The board reviewing the courses offered by the afiliated college found that the quality of academic programs was usually good but somewhat irregular.**
    (a) irregular (b) academic
    (c) review (d) afiliated

Directions (11 - 12) : The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

11. **Everybody stared / when me / entered the / drawing room.**
    (a) when me
    (b) Everybody stared
    (c) drawing room
    (d) entered the
12. **Daniel sat on / his new bike / and went afar / a ride.**
    (a) a ride (b) his new bike
    (c) and went afar (d) Daniel sat on

Directions : Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

13. **Bloomberg Business week is <u>not more popular than</u> some other business magazines in the US.**
    (a) No substitution required
    (b) the most popular than
    (c) as more popular than
    (d) so popular than

Directions (14 - 17) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

14. **Nowadays, online shopping is easier _____ shopping in a market.**
    (a) like (b) than
    (c) then (d) as
15. **The committee will _____ a survey on the government schemes.**
    (a) conduct (b) fight
    (c) hold (d) originate
16. **The security guard needs a _____ of shoes.**
    (a) pare (b) pear
    (c) payor (d) pair
17. **When the victim narrated his version of the incident, the jury was _____.**
    (a) honestly satisfied
    (b) perfectly satisfied
    (c) fully / entirely satisfied
    (d) excruciatingly satisfied

Directions (18 - 20) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in active voice.

18. **The story of his uncle's mysterious disappearance was first heard by Rajat in his childhood**
    (a) The story uncle heard first time was about Rajat's mysterious disappearance in his childhood.
    (b) Rajat first heard the story of his uncle's mysterious disappearance in his childhood.
    (c) The story Rajat first heard in his childhood was about his uncle's mysterious disappearance.
    (d) Rajat's first story that uncle heard in his childhood was about his mysterious disappearance.
19. **A new invention has been made by him.**
    (a) He was making a new invention.
    (b) He has made a new invention.
    (c) He had been making a new invention.
    (d) He were making a new invention.
20. **The courier boy did not deliver the parcel.**
    (a) The parcel did not deliver by the courier boy.
    (b) The parcel had not been delivered by the courier boy.
    (c) The parcel had not delivered by the courier boy.
    (d) The parcel was not delivered by the courier boy.

Directions (21 - 23) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in direct speech.

21. **Harry said that he would not be in town on Friday.**
    (a) Harry saying, "I will not be in town on Friday".
    (b) Harry said, "I will not be in town on Friday".
    (c) Harry said, "I can't be in town on Friday".
    (d) Harry said, "I must not be in town on Friday".
22. **She said impatiently, "I don't need any help."**
    (a) She said impatiently that I don't need any help.

(b) She said impatiently that she didn't need any help.

(c) She said impatiently she don't need any help.

(d) She said impatiently that she doesn't need any help.

23. The mother said that the kids were playing.

(a) The mother said, "The kids have been playing".

(b) The mother has said, "The kids were playing".

(c) The mother told, "The kids had been playing".

(d) The mother said, "The kids are playing".

Directions (24 - 29) : Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

24. A. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 to end poverty, reduce inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous societies by 2030.

B. The SDGs cannot be achieved without the realisation of child rights.

C. Also known as the Global Goals, the SDGs are a call to action to create a world where no one is left behind.

D. As world leaders work to deliver on the 2030 promise, children around the globe are standing up to secure their right to good health, quality education, a clean planet and more.

(a)ABDC (b) ADCB
(c) ACBD (d) ADBC

25. P. The prices of cooking gas, pulses and vegetables have registered a sharp rise.

Q. In recent years the prices of essential commodities have gone up sharply.

R. The low-income groups and the salaried classes are the worst sufferers.

S. Living has become quite a costly affair these days.

(a)RPSQ (b) QSRP
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS

26. A. I was almost drowned a dozen times; was nearly boiled alive and just missed being cremated.

B. Now, my well-being is simply the result of a careful and measured mode of living and perhaps the most astonishing thing is that three times in my youth I was rendered by illness a hopeless physical wreck and given up by physicians.

C. More than this, through ignorance, and light-heartedness, I got into all sorts of difficulties, dangers and scrapes from which I extricated myself as by enchantment.

D. But as I recall these incidents to my mind I feel convinced that my preservation was not altogether accidental.

(a)CADB (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) DCAB

27. A. Instead, they are constrictors, meaning they squeeze their prey to death before swallowing it whole.

B. Agile on water but awkward on land, the green anaconda is one of the largest snakes in the world.

C. Most people assume that anacondas are very poisonous, but they are actually nonvenomous.

D. At 29 feet long and 550 pounds, these snakes are huge!

(a) BACD (b) BDCA
(c) BCAD (d) DABC

28. Sentences of a paragraph are given below. While the first and the last sentences (S1 and S6) are in the correct order, the sentences in between are jumbled up. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

S1. In Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

A. but also an elder statesman and national leader

B. we have not only a crusader against the caste system,

C. a valiant fighter for the cause of the downtrodden in India

D. whose contribution in the form of the Constitution of India

S6. will be cherished forever by posterity.

(a) DABC (b) CABD
(c) BACD (d) ABCD

29. A. No country has yet achieved the combination of very high human development with a light ecological footprint and the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss are growing.

B. Compounded by a climate emergency, political polarization and challenged multilateralism, continued conflicts, and forced displacement, the number of people living in poverty rose in 2020 for the first time since 1998 by an estimated 119-124 million and inequalities are growing, and the traditional social contract is no longer working for many.

C. The challenge of reaching Agenda 2030 was already significant, even before the COVID-19 pandemic hit.

D. Today's development challenges are dynamic, interconnected puzzles of multidimensional risk that require systemic solutions and multilateral cooperation is vital in addressing these shared challenges that cross boundaries of geography and time.

(a) DBAC (b) ABDC
(c) BCDA (d) CBDA

Directions (30 - 33) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Cloze Test

The Sun is the star at the center of __30__ Solar System. It is a nearly perfect ball of hot plasma. The Sun has inspired us since ancient times. It's central to mythology and religion in __31__ around the world. It keeps our planet warm enough for living things to grow. It gives us light so we can see. It is by far the most important __32__ of energy for life on Earth. It is about a hundred times as wide __33__ the Earth. If there were no sun, many things wouldn't occur like photosynthesis or the presence of oxygen, which would have caused no existence of life.

30. (a) huge (b) typical
(c) a (d) the

31. (a) scenes (b) processes
(c) cultures (d) types

32. (a) control (b) gesture
(c) source (d) symbol

33. (a) like (b) as
(c) than (d) about

Directions (34 - 45) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it.

Passage

Notwithstanding logistical challenges posed by COVID19 pandemic, India continues to expand its rice exports footprint in the African, Asian and European Union markets, thus having the largest share in global rice trade. The robust global demand also helped India's growth in rice exports.

In 2020-21, India's rice exports (Basmati and Non-Basmati) rose by a huge 87 per cent to 17.72 Million Tonne (MT) from 9.49 MT achieved in 2019-20.

In terms of value realisation, India's rice exports rose by 38 per cent to USD 8815 million in 2020-21 from USD 6397 million reported in 2019-20. In terms of Rupees, India's rice export grew by 44 per cent to Rs 65298 crore in 2020-

21 from Rs 45379 crore in the previous year. In the first seven months of the current financial year (2021-22), India's rice exports rose by more than 33 per cent to 11.79 MT from 8.91 MT achieved during April-October, 2020-21. It is anticipated that India's rice exports in 2021-22 would likely surpass the record feet of 17.72 MT achieved in 2020-21.

In 2020-21, India shipped non-basmati rice to nine countries - Timor-Leste, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Eswatini, Myanmar and Nicaragua, where exports were carried out for the first time or earlier the shipment was smaller in volume. India's Non-Basmati rice exports was valued at USD 4796 million (Rs 35448crore) in 2020-21, with Basmati Rice exports a close second at USD 4018 million (Rs 29,849 crore).

In terms of volume of Basmati rice exports in 2020-21, top ten countries Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Yemen, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Kuwait, United Kingdom, Qatar and Oman have a share of close to 80 per cent in total shipments of aromatic long grained rice from India.

Top ten countries Nepal, Benin, Bangladesh, Senegal, Togo, Cote D Ivoire, Guinea, Malaysia, Iraq, United Arab Emirates have a share of 57 per cent in India's total exports of non-Basmati rice in 2020-21 in terms of volume.

34. What is the estimate of rice export in the year 2021-22?

(a) It will remain the same as the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

(b) It may fall below the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

(c) It will exceed the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

(d) It will not pass beyond the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

35. Which of the following questions cannot be answered on the basis of the above passage?

(a) How much Basmati rice was exported by India in 2020-21?

(b) How much rice (Basmati and Non Basmati) was exported by India in 2020-21?

(c) Which top 10 countries buy Non - Basmati rice from India?

(d) What was the value of Basmati rice export from India?

36. Which of the following countries imported rice from India for the first time?

(a) Iraq (b) Bangladesh

(c) Brazil (d) United Arab Emirates

37. Which of the following countries imports Basmati rice from India?

(a) Malaysia (b) Nepal

(c) Bangladesh (d) Kuwait

Passage

As the Sun inches closer to its peak activity in its solar cycle, an explosion has been picked up behind the north-eastern limb of the star in our solar system. Solar observatories saw bits and pieces of the explosion, which remain obscured in view from Earth's orbit.

The explosion was spotted on 31 July at around 2309 UT and Earth-orbiting satellites registered a long-lasting C9.3-class solar flare. "The intensity is probably an underestimate because it was partially eclipsed by the edge of the sun. Nasa's Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) saw hot debris flying away from the blast site," space weather, which tracks the solar activity, reported.

While the explosion was powerful, experts have predicted that Earth is not in the line of fire from the Sun. Scientists are expected to get a view of the active region later this week as it comes to sight. Earth is not in the line of fire. The explosion is significant because it may herald an active region set to emerge over the sun's north-eastern limb later this week. A new sunspot group could bring an end to weeks of relative quiet," space weather said in its report.

38. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Partially

(a) Supportively (b) Partly

(c) Frankly (d) Completely

39. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Debris

(a) Detritus (b) Rays

(c) Specks (d) Liquid

40. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Spotted

(a)Witnessed (b) Speckled

(c) Splotchy (d) Placed

41. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word from the passage.

Peak

(a) Glance (b) Point

(c) Bottom (d) Zenith

Passage

Tens of thousands of people who lost their homes in a catastrophic earthquake huddled around campfires in the bitter cold and clamoured for food and water on Thursday, three days after the temblor hit Turkey and Syria and killed more than 19,300 on Monday, 6th February, 2023.

Emergency crews used pick axes, shovels and jackhammers to dig through twisted metal and concrete - and occasionally still pulled out survivors.

In the Turkish city of Antakya, dozens scrambled for aid in front of a truck distributing children's coats and other supplies. Many of those who lost their homes found shelter in tents, stadiums and other temporary accommodation, but others slept outdoors.

In Antakya, over 100 bodies were awaiting identification in a makeshift morgue outside a hospital.

Authorities called off search-and-rescue operations in the cities of Kilis and Sanliurfa, where destruction was not as severe as in other impacted regions.

The U.N. is authorised to deliver aid through only one border crossing, and road damage has prevented that thus far. U.N. Officials pleaded for humanitarian concerns to take precedence over wartime politics.

The scale of loss and suffering remained massive. Turkish authorities said on Thursday that the death toll had risen to more than 16,100 in the country, with more than 64,000 injured. In Syria, which includes government-held and rebel-held areas, more than 3,100 have been reported dead and more than 5,000 injured.

Rescue teams urged quiet in the hope of hearing stifled pleas for help, and the Syrian paramedic group known as the White Helmets noted that every second could mean saving a life. But more and more often, the teams pulled out dead bodies.

It was not clear how many people were still unaccounted for in both countries.

Turkey's disaster-management agency said more than 110,000 rescue personnel were now taking part in the effort and more than 5,500 vehicles, including tractors, cranes, bulldozers and excavators had been shipped.

The Foreign Ministry said 95 countries have offered help. More than half of that number have sent a total of nearly 6,500 rescuers. Another 2,400 more are still expected to arrive. International aid for Syria was far more sparse.

Efforts there have been hampered by the civil war and the isolation of the rebel-held region along the border that is surrounded by Russia-backed government forces.

42. How many foreign rescue workers are engaged in the rescue work?
(a) 2400 rescue workers
(b) 110,000 rescue workers
(c) 5000 rescue workers
(d) 6500 rescue workers

43. Match the words with their meaning.
Words meanings

a. clamoured	**1. checked**
b. scrambled	**2. screamed**
c. hampered	**3. jostled**

(a) a-2, b-3, c-1 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3
(c) a-3, b-1, c-2 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

44. The passage highlights all the following except
(a) Syria's rebel-held areas and the Civil war going on there
(b) the foreign aid being offered to Turkey and Syria
(c) the suffering of people in the earthquake hit areas of Turkey and Syria
(d) the rescue work being carried out in Turkey and Syria

45. Why is the International aid much lesser in Syria than in Turkey?
(a) Because Syria is a war torn country and there are areas under rebels.
(b) Because the destruction was not as severe in Syria as in Turkey.
(c) Because the UN is allowed only one border crossing and Syria is not allowing that.
(d) Because the roads have been damaged there

SSC CGL 2022, MAINS, (07.03.2023)

Answer Key

1	d	2	b	3	c	4	a	5	d	6	b	7	b	8	d	9	c	10	d
11	a	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	a	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	b	20	d
21	b	22	b	23	d	24	c	25	c	26	c	27	b	28	c	29	d	30	d
31	c	32	c	33	b	34	c	35	a	36	c	37	d	38	b	39	a	40	a
41	d	42	d	43	a	44	a	45	a										

SSC ALL EXAMS
(CGL, CHSL, CPO, STENO, MTS & GD)
BANK, RAILWAY की तैयारी के लिए
Maths, English, G.K., G.S. & Reasoning
(All Subjects) के Previous Years Questions
के Concept तथा Analysis को Innovative
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SOLUTIONS (07.03.2023)

1. **(d) Philanthropist**

Philanthropist (n) : Someone who loves mankind. (परोपकारक)

Eg: Ramesh is a philanthropist & a wealthy businessman.

Pessimist (n) : A person who believes that worst will happen (निराशावादी)

Eg: You don't have to be a pessimist to realize that we are in trouble.

Optimist (n) : A person who is positive or hopeful in every situation. (आशावादी)

Eg: Khushi finds something good even in a bad situation, she is an optimist.

Misogynist (n) : A person who dislikes or despises women. (स्त्रीद्वेषी)

Eg: Ramesh hates the idea of woman as a head of committee, as he is a misogynist.

2. **(b) Pergola**

Pergola (n) : An arched structure in a garden having climbing plants.

Eg : Ramesh made a pergola in his new house, as he is fond of gardening.

Shelter (n) : A temporary place given for protection. (आश्रय)

Eg: Please, provide us shelter for two days.

Path (n) : A way or track laid down for walking. (मार्ग)

Eg: Path from Alwar to Jaipur is very smooth.

Shed (n) : Place to shelter animals (छप्पर)

Eg: There was a complete mess in the shed.

3. **(c) Doubt the truth or value of something.**

Pinch of salt : Accept the truth with a doubt.

Eg: If I were you, I would take everything he says with a pinch of salt.

4. **(a) Past events that are not important anymore**

Water under the bridge : Used to refer to events that were in past & no longer important.

Eg: I don't want to talk about that It's all water under the bridge now

5. **(d) Accomplishment**

Fruition (n) : Fulfillment or completion of something. (सफलता)

Eg: The plan has come to fruition.

Accomplishment (n) : Something that has been achieved successfully. (उपलब्धि)

Eg: Her family is proud of all her academic accomplishments.

Concealment (n) : Hiding something. (छिपाना)

Eg: You don't need to conceal your flaws, no one is perfect.

Nourishment (n) : The food necessary for growth, health etc. (पोषाहार)

Eg: Milk is necessary for nourishment of our body.

Disappointment (n) : The feeling of being sad because something has not happened as you expected or hoped. (निराशा)

Eg: Rejection in an audition is a big disappointment for his family.

6. **(b) Lauded**

Sneered (v) : To mock at (मजाक बनाना)

[Synonyms : Ridicule, deride, scoff, mock]

Eg: She had sneered at their bad table.

[Note : 'At' preposition is used with verb sneer]

Lauded (v) : Highly praised or admired (तारीफ करना)

[Synonyms : Applaud, extol, praise, admire]

Eg: He was lauded for his efforts.

Waved (v) : To move something back and forth (लहराना)

Eg: She waved her hairs.

Unleashed (v) : To release something or someone (बंधन मुक्त करना)

Eg: He unleashed his dog yesterday.

Ascribed (v) : To credit or assign (उत्तरदायी)

[Synonyms : attribute, assign, associate]

Eg: Doctors ascribed his illness to chemicals in his brain.

7. **(b) toe**

Toe (n) : The forepart of human foot (पैर का अंगूठा)

Eg: His toes were very small.

Toad (n) : Tailless amphibians that are close relatives of frog. (मेंढक)

Eg: Today I saw a toad in the park.

Tow (v) : To pull a car, boat or a vehicle. (खींचना)

Eg: You are not allowed to park here, your car will be towed away.

Note : Tow something away : To take away a vehicle that has been parked in a no parking zone.

To (Prep.) : Here we need noun so this option is wrong.

[use of to : 1) used to indicate the destination of the subject or object of an action

Eg : He climbed to the top

2) used to make the infinitive of a verb

Eg : He wanted to go

3) before the hour of

Eg: five minutes to four]

Question का meaning है कि track पर गिरने के कारण athlete के पैर का अंगूठा injured हो गया था

अतः option (2) correct है।

8. **(d) Mutable.**

Stable (adj.) : Which is not volatile (स्थिर)

Eg: This table is not stable.

Mutable (adj.) : Liable to change, not constant in nature. (परिवर्तनशील)

Eg: Language is not static, it is mutable in nature.

Lucrative (adj.) : Producing a great deal of profit. (लाभदायक)

Eg: Stand-up comedian is a lucrative career.

Permanent (adj.) : Lasting or remain unchanged. (स्थायी)

Eg: She is permanent here.

Durable (adj.) : Lasting for a long period of time (टिकाऊ)

Eg: The machines have to make durable materials.

9. **(c) Suceeded (Wrongly spelt)**

Succeeded (v) : Achieve the desire, aim, or result. (सफल होना)

Eg: He succeeded in winning the match.

Deadline (n) : The last time or date by which something should be completed. (समय सीमा)

Eg: 3rd March is the deadline to submit your project.

Intricate (adj.) : Very complicated or detailed (जटिल)

Eg: This question has a very intricate solution.

Earlier (adv.) : Before the point of time (पहले)

Eg: You should have told this earlier.

10. **(d) Afiliated (Wrongly spelt)**

Affiliated (adj.) : Officially attached or connected to an organization (आधिकारिक तौर पर किसी संगठन से जुड़ा हुआ)

Eg: I am an affiliated member of Neon classes.

Irregular (adj.) : Not even or balanced in shape. (कम रहित)

Eg : This graphite is irregular in shape.

Academic (adj.) : Related to education. (विद्या-संबंधी)

Eg : I am proud of her all academic achievements

Review (n) : A formal assessment of something. (गुण–दोष निरूपण)

Eg: Please share your reviews about our food.

11. (a) 'I' in place of 'me'

Verb के पहले यदि कोई Pronoun use होता है। तो वह 'subjective case' में और Verb के बाद pronoun 'objective case' में use होता है।

*Eg: I (Subjective case) will kill **you** (objective case)*

Given sentence में भी verb 'entered' के पहले Pronoun (me) की subjective form I use होगी।

अत: option (b) correct answer है।

Grammar point:

Coordinating Conjunction 'Yet' का use दो Principal clauses में contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: Krishna knows class starts at nine, yet he frequently arrives late.

Given sentence में भी दो Principal clause (He lived close to ..... और He travelled by bus) को जोड़ने के लिए 'Yet' का use किया गया है।

Yet का use time adverb के रूप में किया जाता है तो यह उन actions को show करता है जो past में start हुई और Present में continue है।

Eg: I haven't finished my breakfast yet.

Negative sentence and Integrative questions में yet का use, future में किसी होने वाले expected event को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: I haven't finished my breakfast yet. (I am expecting him to phone.)

Is he home yet? (I expect that he will be home at some point.)

Note : Train station और railway station दोनों use कर सकते हैं, British English में train station and Railway station दोनों use होते है।

Eg: The city's main train station is just minute from the hotel.

12. (c) Use of 'for' in place of' afar'.

Given sentence में दो clauses (With same subject) को and से जोड़ा गया है।

'And' parallel construction follow करता है।

*Eg: My friend took me to **a dance** and **a show***

Given sentence के First clause में subject + proposition + prepositional object का use हुआ है। अत: Second clause में भी यही structure follow होगा।

अत: Verb के बाद proposition का use होगा।

Purpose and function show करने के लिए preposition 'for' का use होता है।

Eg: Let's go for a walk.

Afar (adv.) from or at a great distance.

From afar (Idiom) People came from afar to see the show.

Given sentence में adv. से Noun को modify किया गया है जो कि grammatically wrong है।

Note : 'Go' intransitive verb है, इसके बाद Noun का use करने के लिए preposition का use होता है।

Eg: He has gone to Delhi.

13. (a) No substitution required.

Given Section में Bloomberg business week को compare किया गया है other business magazines से अत: comparative degree use होगी,

Negative comparison का structure होता है:–

Subj + verb + not + CD + than + obj.

Eg: Paris is not bigger than Tokyo

14. (b) Than

Comparative degree के बाद than का use किया जाता है।

Eg: Rahul is taller than Aman.

(a) Like : Like का use as a preposition, verb, conjunction किया जाता है।

Verb : I like you.

Preposition : He looks like his father [Like as prep. means similar to]

Conjunction : Nobody understands him like I do.

(c) Then : तब , फिर

Eg: I was living in Delhi then.

Eg: I need to help mom then I can watch T.V.

(d) As : We use as with a noun to refer the role or purpose of a person or a thing.

Eg: I worked as a waiter in Radisson Blue.

15. (a) Conduct

Conduct Survey का Collocation होता है।

Eg: We are Conducting a survey to find out what our customers think of their local bus services.

Conduct (v) : Organize & carry out (आयोजित करना)

Eg: We will conduct this meeting tomorrow.

Fight (v) : Take part in a violent struggle, Involving the exchange of physical blows or the use of weapons. (लड़ना)

Eg: They were fighting for notebooks.

Hold (v) : Keep or detain (रोकना)

Eg: The police were holding him for a murder

Originate (v) : Create or initiate something or have a specified beginning (उत्पन्न होना, प्रारंभ होना)

Eg: Narmada river originates from Amarkantak.

Collocations Cary out/ administer/ conduct/survey

Structure :

Conduct a survey / poll / study / surview / research / test / trial / business.

Conduct an experiment / inquiry / investigation / interview.

16. (d) Pair

कुछ Nouns जैसे Jeans, Binoculars, shoes, shoks, Pants, goggles, tongs, pliers, pincers, etc. हमेशा plural form में use होती है। क्योंकि ये pair (दो parts से जुड़कर बनी होती हैं) में होती है। अत: जब इनकी singular form बनाई जाती है तो इनके पहले 'a pair of' का use किया जाता है।

Pair (n) : A set of two things used together. (जोड़ा)

Eg: I need a pair of Jeans.

Pare (v) : To remove the thin outer layer of something (छिलका उतारना, छीलना) : trim something (काटना, छोटा करना)

Eg: She pared the apple.

Eg: Each summer my neighbor pares a large no. of branches from the trees in the backyard.

Pear (n) : A yellowish-greenish edible fruit. (नाशपाती)

Eg: Pear is my favorite fruit.

Payor (n) : The person making the payment, satisfying the claim, or settling a financial obligation.

(Used interchangeably with payer.) (भुगतानकर्ता)

Eg : I need a payer for this antique piece, who can pay a good amount.

17. (c) Fully, Entirely

Perfectly informal English (in spoken) में use किया जाता है

Completely/ fully/ entirely का use formal English (in written) में किया जाता है।

Eg: I've completely forgotten her name.

18. (b) Rajat first heard the story of his uncle's mysterious disappearance in his childhood.

दिया गया sentence simple past tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule है

Active voice : Subject + V 2nd form object + complement.

Passive voice : Object + was/were + V3rd form + complement + by subject

Option (a) story Rajat के first time सुनने की बात हुई है ना कि uncle के

Option (c) Rajat object है तो वो subject बनेगा तथा story वाला part object बनेगा

Option (d) Rajat की first story जो uncle ने सुनी उसकी बात नहीं हो रही हैं

अत: correct answer option (b) है।

19. (b) He has made a new invention.

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense का है। जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule है:–

Active voice : subj + has/have + V3rd form + obj + complement

Passive voice : obj + has/have + been+ V3rd form + complement + by + subj

Option (a), (c) तथा (d) में tense का wrong use है।

20. (d) The parcel was not delivered by the courier boy.

(d) दिया गया sentence simple past tense का negative Structure है। जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule है:–

Active voice : Subj + did + not + V1st + obj + complement

Passive voice : Obj + was/were + not + V3rd + complement + by + subj.

शेष सभी options (a), (b) तथा (c) में tense का wrong use है।

21. (b) Harry said, "I will not be in town on Friday".

(a) Harry **saying**, "I will not be in town on Friday." *(Wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) Harry said, "I will not be in town on Friday." (✓)

(c) Harry said, "I ***can't*** be in town on Friday." *(Wrong use of modal verb)*

(d) Harry said, "I ***must*** not be in town on Friday." *(Wrong use of modal verb)*

22. (b) She said impatiently that she didn't need any help.

(a) She said impatiently that **I don't** need any help. *(Wrong use of pronoun & tense)*

(b) She said impatiently that she didn't need any help (✓)

(c) She said impatiently she **don't** need any help. *(Wrong use of tense & conjunction 'that' is not used)*

(d) She said impatiently that she **doesn't** need any help. *(Wrong use of tense)*

23. (d) The mother said, "The kids are playing".

(a) The mother said, "The kids **have been** playing". *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) The mother **has** said, "The kids **were** playing". *(Wrong use of tense & reporting verb.)*

(c) The mother **told**, "The kids **had been** playing." *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) The mother said, "The kids are playing". (✓)

24. (c) ACBD

A में SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals) की full form आई है बाकी सभी में abbreviated form (SDG's) use हुई है। पहले पूरा नाम आता है, फिर abbreviated form/short name आता है। अत: sequence A से start होगी (सभी options A से start हो रहे है।)

C में also आया है। 'Also' supportive argument और additional information add करने के लिए use होता है। C में बताया गया है, SDG's को Global Goals भी कहा जाता है।

अत: AC Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (ACBD) में है।

अत: option ACBD में है।

Logic - II

B व D में child Rights, their Rights common factor है। B में बताया गया है SDG's child right के बिना achieve नहीं किये जा सकते है और D में इन Rights को elaborate किया गया है BD Neon link है।

AC व BD link वाला भी केवल एक option (c) ACBD है।

25. (c) SRQP

S stand-alone sentence है। S में बताया गया है living इन दिनों costly हो गया है बाकि सभी में इसके life के different aspect पर impact को elaborate किया गया है।

S से start होने वाला केवल एक option (c) SRQP है।

Logic - II

Q में essential commodities की बात की गई है और P में इन essential commodities को elaborate किया गया है।

अत: QP Neon link है।

जो केवल एक option (c) SRQP में है।

26. (c) BCAD

Options D, C व B से start हो रहे हैं।

D, But से start है। But contrast / Contradictory statement का explain करने के लिए use होता है।

अत: इसके पहले कोई statement जरूर होना चाहिए।

C में 'more than this' आया है अत: 'this' (Pronoun) किसी Noun या situation के लिए आया है। अत: ये दोनों sequence start नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अत: sequence B से start होगी।

B में illness, physical wreck के बारे में बताया गया है और C में इसी स्थिति को difficulties कैसे बढ़ी, को बताया गया है। BC Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) BCAD में है।

27. (b) BDCA

B में Green anaconda का largest snake बताया गया है। और D में इनका measurement (description) दिया गया है। और huge बताया गया है।

BD Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) BDCA में है।

C में Noun 'anaconda' के लिए A में Pronoun 'they' आया है।

C में anaconda को nonvenomous बताया गया है और A में Nonvenomous होने के कारण उनके शिकार करने का तरिका बताया गया है।

अत: CA भी Neon link है

28. (c) BACD

not only- but also is a correlative conjunction अत: BA एक Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option (C) BACD में है।

29. (d) CBDA

C Stand-alone sentence है। C में agenda-2030 के Challenges को introduce किया गया है।

C में noun (The challenge) given है तथा D में इस noun के लिए demonstrative adjective "these" shared challenges use किया गया है। अत: C के बाद ही D आ सकता है। जो केवल एक option (D) CBAD में है।

D में everything attractive बताया गया है। अत: इसके पहले कुछ features / qualities बताई गई होगी, जो A में बताई गई है। अत: AD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) CBAD में है।

30. (d) The

Celestial bodies and universal things जैसे the earth, the sun, the moon, the kuiper Belt, etc. के पहले article 'the' का use किया जाता है।

Eg: the earth moves around the sun.

Given sentence में solar system celestial body (universally known/specified) है। अत: इसके पहले article the का use होगा।

Grammar point:

Structure of article with noun

Article + Noun; article + adj. + Noun

Article + adv. + adj. + noun

Eg: Good girl; a handsome man, a very long way.

Option (a) huge Red herring है

Huge का अर्थ होता है। size या मात्रा में बहुत बड़ा।

Eg: They live in a huge house.

Option (b) irrelevant है।

Typical का अर्थ होता है किसी particular type की qualities जो उस वस्तु या group से उम्मीद की जाती है।

Eg: A typical Italian café.

This is a typical example of Roman pottery.

Option (c) a grammatically wrong है।

अत: option (d) Correct answer है।

31. (c) Cultures

Backward Reading 'mythology and Religion' आया है।

Religion and mythology cultures का एक integral part है। different cultures में different religions and mythological stories exist करती है।

Given sentence में भी sun को इन Religion और mythology and Religion का center बताया जा रहा है। और ये Religion, cultures में exist करते है।

अत: In के बाद cultures का use होगा।

Note : other important integral parts of cultures - Language, Values & Ethics, Polity & governance, Education & Technology, social structure, sports & games, Architecture, communication styles, history & heritage, etc.

बाकि options irrelevant हैं। option (a) scenes का अर्थ होता है ऐसा particular type का event जिसे हम देख सके (दृश्य)

बाकी options irrelevant है।

Eg: A scene of devastation.

Option (b) process का अर्थ होता है प्रक्रिया, किसी action का complete djus dk successive order.

Eg: Repeat this process until the entire area is tiled.

Option (d) Type का अर्थ होता है 'प्रकार'

A kind or a sort.

Eg: What type of car do you drive.

32. (c) Source (n)

Forward Reading से 'energy' आया है।

Source of energy' का एक collocation होता है।

Backward and forward Reading से, Sun के बारे में बताया गया है। कि यह हमारे planet earth को गर्म रखता है, हमें light देता है जिससे हम देख पाते हैं।

Blank के बाद बताया गया हैं इसकी वजह से photosynthesis होता हैं।

अत: यह हमारे लिए energy का most important source हैं।

Eg: The sun is the main source of energy on earth.

Collocation :

Source of information / food / energy / water / electricity etc.

Option (d) Symbol Red herring है।

Symbol का अर्थ होता है 'प्रतिक'

Eg: Mandela became a symbol of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Structure Symbol of something

बाकी options irrelevant है।

Gesture का अर्थ होता है हाव-भाव, भाव प्रदर्शन

Eg: He made a rude gesture at the driver of the other car.

Control का अर्थ का होता है. नियंत्रण

Eg: The Democrats have lost control of congress.

Structure

Control over somebody/something.

Under.....control

33. (b) as

As....positive degree adj./adv. + as का structure होता हैं।

Given sentence में blank के पहले as wide as + adj. दिया गया है, अत: इसके बाद as का use होगा।

Eg: The weather this summer is as bad as last year. It hasn't stopped raining for weeks.

शेष सभी options grammatically wrong है।

34. (c) It will exceed the 17.72 MT rice export achieved in 2020-21.

(a) इस option में कहा गया है की rice export same (17.72 MT) रहेगा जबकि passage के according तो बढेगा, अत: यह option factually wrong है।

(b) इस option में कहा गया हैं की rice export कम होगा। 17.72 से जबकि passage के according तो बढेगा, अत: यह option factually wrong है।

(c) passage में बताया गया है की ये predict किया जाता है या अनुमान लगाया गया है कि rice export 17.72 MT से ज्यादा होगा 2020–21 में। अत: यह option correct है।

(d) इस option में कहा गया हैं की rice export 17.72 से ज्यादा पास नहीं होगा जबकि passage के according तो बढेगा, अत: यह option factually wrong है।

35. (a)How much Basmati rice was exported by India in 2020-21?

Option (d) का answer passage के 4th paragraph में given है :

India's Non-Basmati rice exports was value at USD 4796 million (Rs 35448 crore) in 2020-21 with Basmati rice exports a close second at USD 4010 million (Rs 29,949 crore) अत: यह answer नही है।

Option (c) का answer passage के last paragraph में given है :

Top ten countries Nepal, Benin, Bangladesh, Senegal, Togo, Cote-D-Ivory, Guinea, Malaysia, Iraq, UAE have a share of 57% in India's total exports of non Basmati rice in 2020-21 in terms of volume. अत: यह answer नहीं है।

Option (b) का answer passage के 2nd paragraph में given है:–

In 2020-21, India's rice exports (Basmati & Non - Basmati) rose by a huge 97% to 17.72 Million Tone (MT) from 9.49 MT achieved in 2019-20, अत: यह answer नहीं है।

Passage से option (a) के question का answer नहीं दिया जा सकता।

अत: answer option (a) है।

36. (c) Brazil

In 4th paragraph of this passage it is given that in 2020-21, India shipped non-basmati rice to nine countries - Timor-Leste, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Papua New Guinea, Zimbabwe, Burundi, Eswatini, Myanmar and Nicaragua, where exports were carried out for the first time or earlier the shipment was smaller in volum

So from the options given Brazil is the first country.

अत: शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

37. (d) Kuwait

Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh ने non-Basmati rice import करवाए थे (given in last paragraph of passage) जबकि Kuwait ने Basmati rice करवाए थे (given in last 2nd paragraph of passage).

अत: शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

38. (b) Partly

Partially (adv.) : Only in part. (अंशत:)

Eg: This house is partially divided.

Supportively (adv.) : In a way that shows you want to encourage someone. (सहायक)

Eg: I know that Pihu will deal with them supportively.

Frankly (adv.) : Speak in direct way. (स्पष्ट रूप से)

Eg : She speaks frankly to everyone.

Completely (adv.) : Totally (पूरी तरह से)

Eg: The fire completely destroyed the building.

Passage mein partially का meaning partly के sense में दिया गया है। अत: option (b) correct है।

शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

39. (a) Detritus

Debris (n) : waste of something. (कचरा)

Synonyms : Detritus, litter, waste.

Eg: Now this is all debris for me.

Rays (n) : Each of the lines in which light may seem. (किरणें)

Any set of straight lines passing from a

point. (रेखा)

Eg: We were blinded by the Sun's rays.

Specks (n) : A tiny spot. (धब्बा)

Eg: There was not a speck of dust anywhere.

Liquid (n) : A substance that flows freely. (तरल)

Eg : Water is liquid in nature.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

40. (a) Witnessed

Spotted (adj.) : Marked (धब्बेदार) ,noticed

Eg : This wall is spotted with different colours.

Eg: He spotted the murder.

Speckled (adj.) : Covered with a large no. of small spots. (छींटेदार)

Eg: A large speckled brown eggs.

Splotchy (adj.) : Marked with irregular spots (धब्बेदार)

Eg: His skin is red & splotchy.

Placed (v) : Put in a particular position. (रखना)

Eg: She placed the vase of flowers carefully.

Paragraph में spotted का meaning है noticed. अतः option (a) correct answer है।

शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

41. (d) Zenith

Peak (n) : At the highest point. (सबसे ऊपर)

Synonyms : Zenith, top, apex

Glance (n) : A glimpse (झलक)

Eg: At a glance, you give your opinion.

Bottom (n) : At the lowest point (निचला भाग)

Eg: The boat sank to the bottom.

अतः option (d) correct answer है। शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

42. (d) 6500 rescue workers

इस question का answer last 2nd paragraph में given है।

More than half of that number have sent a total of nearly 6,500 rescuers.

इसमें बताया गया है की लगभग 6500 rescue workers, rescue work के लिए भेजे गए।

शेष सभी options factually wrong है।

43. (a) a-2, b-3, c-1

Clamoured (v) : शोर मचाना

synonyms : screamed, shout loudly, yell

Eg: She clamours to go home.

Scrambled (v) : To fight

Synonyms : Jostled, fight, grapple, scuffle

Eg: The audience scrambled for the exit.

Hampered (adj.) : To become a hinder in someone's way

Synonyms : Checked, prevent, embargo.

Eg: His progress was hampered by back injuries.

44. (a) Syria's rebel-held areas & the Civil War going on there.

Option (b) passage में The Foreign Ministry said 95 countries have offered help आया है। अतः इससे स्पष्ट है की foreign aid offer हुई है Turkey and Syria का, अतः यह option wrong है।

Option (c) passage में Tens of thousands of people who lost their homes in a catastrophic earthquake huddled around campfires in the bitter cold and clamoured for food and water on Thursday, three days after the temblor hit Turkey and Syria had killed more than 19,300 आया है। अतः स्पष्ट है की people कितना suffer हुए है। अतः यह option wrong है।

Option (a) की passage मेंन बात नहीं की गई है अतः यह correct answer है।

45. (a) Because Syria is a War-torn country & there are areas under rebels.

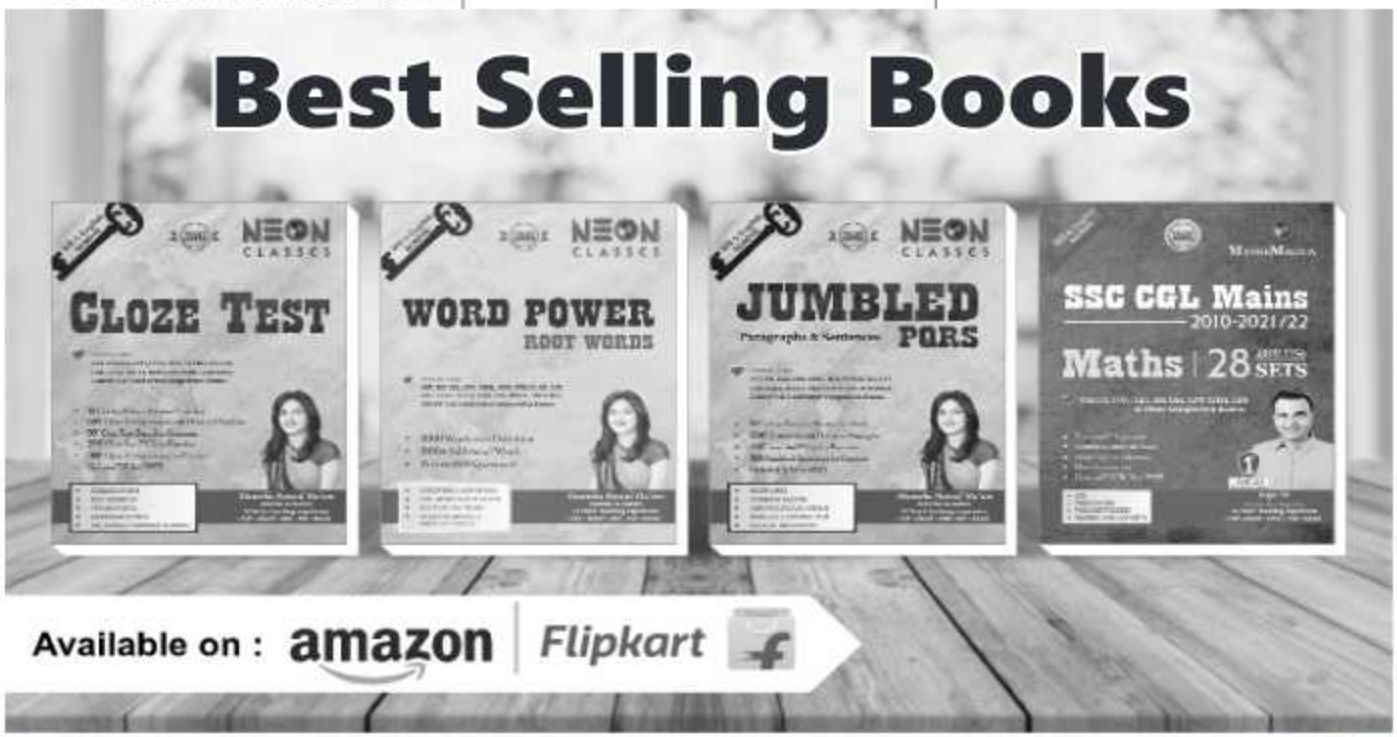
It is mentioned in the 3rd paragraph of the passage.

Passage में बताया गया है की Syria एक war-torn area है और वहां कुछ areas में revolt हो रहा था। इसलिए international aid बहुत कमी थी Syria में as compared to Turkey.

(2) यह Red herring है क्योंकि यह बात सही है की Syria में destruction इतना नहीं था जितना Turkey में था लेकिन international aid इसलिए कम नहीं थी। Syria मे।

(3) यह भी Red herring और out of passage भी क्योंकियह बात सही है की UN authorized था aid deliver करने के लिए only one border crossing से लेकिन international aid इसलिए कम नहीं थी Syria मे। तथा Syria one border corssing allow नहीं कर रहा था यह बात passage में कही भी नहीं बताया गया।

(4) यह भी Red herring है क्योंकि यह बात सही है की road damaged थे लेकिन international aid इसलिए कम नहीं थी Syria में



6. SSC CGL Mains 2021

Exam Date : 08.08.2022

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

13.10.3.1 **Grammar** : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	Sentence & Text	1.	Sentence Structure	1.	Sentence Organisation: Basic word order
2.	Noun	2.	Tense	2.	Subject verb Agreement
3.	Pronoun	3.	Conditional Sentences	3.	Article
4.	Adjective	4.	Que. Tag	4.	Conjunction
5.	Adverb	5.	Voice	5.	Preposition
		6.	Narration	6.	Modals
				7.	Verb & Phrasal verbs
				8.	Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle
				9.	Inversion

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	11	1-11
2.	Idioms & Phrases	9	12-20
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	21-23
4.	Antonyms	3	24-26
5.	Spelling Errors	3	27-29
	Total Questions	29	
6.	Spotting Errors	20	30-49
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	50-71
8.	Fill in the Blanks	2	72-73
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	74-93
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	94-120
	Total Questions	91	
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	121-140
12.	Cloze Tests	30	141-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	80	
	Grand Total	200	

Direction (1-11) Select the most appropriate one word to substitute the given group of words.

1. **Symbols of royalty**
   (a) scepter (b) relic
   (c) emblem (d) regalia
2. **A case for keeping a sword**
   (a) sleeve (b) sheath
   (c) quiver (d) wrapper
3. **One who speaks for others**
   (a) spokesperson (b) orator
   (c) verbose (d) talkative
4. **One who is all powerful**
   (a) omnipotent (b) conqueror
   (c) emperor (d) sovereign
5. **One who lives on others**
   (a) hypocrite (b) shrewd
   (c) flatterer (d) parasite
6. **An animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin.**
   (a) Omnivore (b) Herbivore
   (c) Carnivore (d) Cannibal
7. **A doctor who specializes in heart diseases**
   (a) Urologist (b) Cardiologist
   (c) Nephrologist (d) Dermatologist
8. **Person who moves from one place to another, with intentions of finding work and settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location**
   (a) Nomad (b) Migrant
   (c) Tramp (d) Vagrant
9. **A book or set of books giving information on many subjects or on many aspects of one subject and typically arranged alphabetically.**
   (a) Glossary (b) Dictionary
   (c) Encyclopedia (d) Thesaurus
10. **One who talks to oneself**
    (a) Soliloquist (b) Ventriloquist
    (c) Colloquist (d) Somniloquist
11. **A large single detached house with single or double story**
    (a) Suite (b) Apartment
    (c) Bungalow (d) Penthouse

Direction(12-20) Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

12. **Fight shy of**
    (a) to invite (b) to avoid
    (c) to challenge (d) to perform
13. **Bad blood**
    (a) ill feeling (b) poor quality
    (c) low status (d) hard luck
14. **Bury the hatchet**
    (a) dig a grave
    (b) hide a treasure
    (c) forget past quarrels
    (d) sow the seeds
15. **Clam up**
    (a) to be upset (b) to be frustrated
    (c) to become silent (d) to lose temper
16. **Forty winks**
    (a) a worthless object
    (b) a hot day
    (c) a short nap
    (d) a brief statement
17. **Hold your horses**
    (a) not get upset (b) aim high
    (c) fight trouble (d) slow down
18. **All in all**
    (a) having all authority
    (b) first in line
    (c) completely lost
    (d) every person
19. **Lend an ear**
    (a) be good for a particular thing
    (b) pay attention to
    (c) not tell something to others
    (d) not make trouble
20. **Cut a sorry figure**
    (a) render an apology
    (b) make a sculpture
    (c) create a poor impression
    (d) break a record

Direction(21-23) Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

21. **ABANDON**
    (a) leave (b) start
    (c) adopt (d) allow
22. **INCUMBENT**
    (a) Occupant (b) Adventurer
    (c) Contestant (d) Prophet
23. **FICTITIOUS**
    (a) factual (b) imaginary
    (c) confirmed (d) genuine

Direction(24-26)Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

24. **CONGENIAL**
    (a) Merciful (b) Mellow
    (c) mild (d) Mean
25. **IMPECCABLE**
    (a) Blemished (b) Unsullied
    (c) Flawless (d) Exquisite
26. **INDOLENT**
    (a) energetic (b) listless
    (c) torpid (d) languid

Direction(27-29) Select the wrongly spelt word.

27. (a) Parallel (b) Premium
    (c) Penalty (d) Passage
28. (a) Plantain (b) Platinum
    (c) Plataue (d) Plaque
29. (a) Inquiry (b) Nobility
    (c) Enimity (d) Incite

Direction (30-49) Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error. If there is no error, select 'No error'.

30. **These experiments had been going on since several months.**
    (a) These experiments
    (b) had been going on
    (c) No error
    (d) since several months.
31. **Every Saturday, your mother prepares a pudding, isn't she?**
    (a) isn't she
    (b) Every Saturday, your mother
    (c) prepares a pudding
    (d) No error
32. **During the seventeenth century there were great developments at the sphere of knowledge.**
    (a) During the seventeenth century
    (b) there were great developments
    (c) No error
    (d) at the sphere of knowledge.
33. **The gentleman had a suitcase full with wigs, ornaments and dresses.**
    (a) a suitcase full with
    (b) The gentleman had
    (c) wigs, ornaments and dresses.
    (d) No error
34. **You should tell these children to complete their projects himself.**
    (a) You should tell
    (b) No error
    (c) these children to complete
    (d) their projects himself.
35. **Open your books at page tenth.**
    (a) No error (b) Open your
    (c) page tenth (d) books at
36. **If you are going downhill you can go much fast.**
    (a) No error
    (b) If you are going downhill
    (c) much fast.
    (d) you can go

37. Scarcely had he took the medicine when his headache was gone.
(a) when his headache was gone
(b) No error
(c) took the medicine
(d) Scarcely had he

38. At one time birds and animals lived peaceful together.
(a) peaceful together.
(b) birds and animals lived
(c) No error
(d) At one time

39. If you study hard, you surely got selected for the scholarship.
(a) for the scholarship.
(b) you surely got selected
(c) No error
(d) If you study hard

40. It turned out to be the noisy park party anybody had ever attended.
(a) No error
(b) the noisy park party
(c) anybody had ever attended.
(d) It turned out to be

41. This story is quite interesting, but I have read much interesting stories than this.
(a) much interesting stories than this.
(b) but I have read
(c) No error
(d) This story is quite interesting

42. The most talented of these three boys are my friend's son.
(a) of these three boys
(b) No error
(c) The most talented
(d) are my friend's son

43. The people living in coastal areas were evacuated by time.
(a) were evacuated
(b) living in coastal areas
(c) by time
(d) The people

44. A misunderstanding has crept between he and his sister.
(a) and his sister
(b) between he
(c) has crept
(d) A misunderstanding

45. If I was you, I would not lose temper in this situation.
(a) If I was you (b) in this situation
(c) I would not (d) lose temper

46. Contented people seldom complaint against their fate.
(a) their fate
(b) against
(c) Contented people
(d) seldom complaint

47. You must reach the airport on time either you will miss your flight.
(a) either you will
(b) miss your flight
(c) the airport on time
(d) You must reach

48. He said that he had forgot to lock the door before leaving.
(a) to lock the door (b) He said that
(c) he had forgot (d) before leaving

49. As soon the gun shot was heard, people ran out in panic.
(a) As soon the
(b) in panic
(c) people ran out
(d) gun shot was heard

Direction(50-71) Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, select 'No Improvement'.

50. *Learning a poem by heart* is meaningless if you do not understand it.
(a) To learning a poem at heart
(b) no improvement required
(c) Learning a poem in heart
(d) Learn a poem by heart

51. Keep the dog tied indoors; *however*, it may bite some stranger.
(a) No Improvement (b) else
(c) yet (d) still

52. The apple tree was *loaded of* fruit.
(a) No Improvement (b) loaded with
(c) loaded from (d) laden with

53. She is *as good* if not better than her sister.
(a) No Improvement (b) as good as
(c) good as (d) more good

54. The first step *in making a kite is to fasten* two sticks of bamboo together in the form of a cross.
(a) in making a kite is to be fastened
(b) in making a kite is to fastening
(c) into making a kite is fasten
(d) no improvement required

55. Keep him at arm's length *lest you may not* repent in the long run.
(a) or you may not (b) No Improvement
(c) unless you may (d) lest you should

56. The scientists are busy *to explore* new ideas.
(a) exploring (b) No Improvement
(c) for exploring (d) to be exploring

57. Nobody was interested in the fish *who Gopal had catch* from the river.
(a) which Gopal had catch
(b) no improvement required
(c) who Gopal had caught
(d) which Gopal had caught

58. I *will have travelled* all over Europe last year.
(a) travelled (b) No Improvement
(c) were travelling (d) have travelled

59. Mr. Fogg thought that *it is possible to a man* to go round the world in eighty days.
(a) no improvement required
(b) it was possible to the man
(c) it is possible to a man
(d) it was possible for a man

60. He is interested neither in business *or on the job*.
(a) not on a (b) nor in a
(c) nor to the (d) No Improvement

61. You can have a comfortable journey *only then you are getting* your seats reserved in advance.
(a) only then you get
(b) no improvement required
(c) only when you are getting
(d) only if you get

62. Eighty girls sat there at four long tables, *doing their homework by* candlelight.
(a) to have done their homework with
(b) no improvement required
(c) to doing their homework by
(d) doing its homework by

63. Saroj has been suffering *with osteoporosis from when* she was fifty years old.
(a) from osteoporosis since
(b) from osteoporosis from when
(c) with osteoporosis since
(d) no improvement required

64. We have heard that some statues *have stolen with* this ancient temple.
(a) having been stolen from
(b) have been stolen from
(c) no improvement required
(d) have been stolen with

65. I take pride *to serve* my country.
(a) to be serving (b) No Improvement
(c) to have served (d) in serving

66. The little boy *did many mischiefs* in school.
(a) performed many mischiefs
(b) made much mischief
(c) No Improvement
(d) did much mischiefs

67. *Many battles was* fought on the soil of India.
(a) Many a battle was
(b) No Improvement
(c) Much battle was
(d) Many battle were

68. Turn left outside the library door and walk down the corridor *then you came to* the main staircase.
(a) no improvement required
(b) until you come to
(c) when you are come to
(d) until you will come at

69. His tone was neither of anger *nor sorrow*.
(a) or sorrow
(b) no improvement required
(c) or of sorrow
(d) nor of sorrow

70. *None of the girl deserve* to be selected for this award.
(a) None of the girl deserves
(b) no improvement required
(c) None of the girls are deserving
(d) None of the girls deserves

71. I *reached at* London only this morning.
(a) reach (b) reached
(c) No Improvement (d) am reaching

Direction (72-73) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

72. The annual meeting of our club has been _____ till next month.
(a) dragged (b) deferred
(c) disrupted (d) deranged

73. The boy _____ to take the money.
(a) ordered (b) denied
(c) reminded (d) refused

Direction (74-93) Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Active/Passive voice.

74. I am not interested in this assignment.
(a) This assignment has not interested me.
(b) This assignment is not interesting me.
(c) This assignment did not interest me.
(d) This assignment does not interest me.

75. Nothing can be achieved without hard work.
(a) One has achieved nothing without hard work.
(b) One will achieve nothing without hard work.
(c) One could achieve nothing without hard work.
(d) One can achieve nothing without hard work.

76. Has Rahul been declared fit to play the next match?
(a) Did they declare Rahul fit to play the next match?
(b) Has Rahul declared the next match fit to play?
(c) Have they declared Rahul fit to play the next match?
(d) Are they declaring Rahul fit to play the next match?

77. The money shall have been withdrawn from the bank by tomorrow.
(a) We are going to withdraw the money from the bank by tomorrow.
(b) We shall withdraw the money from the bank by tomorrow.
(c) We shall have withdrawn the money from the bank by tomorrow.
(d) We shall be withdrawing the money from the bank by tomorrow.

78. An enquiry is demanded by us.
(a) We demand an enquiry.
(b) We will demand an enquiry.
(c) We are demanding an enquiry.
(d) We have demanded an enquiry.

79. How many members were informed about the meeting in time?
(a) How many meetings did you inform about the members in time?
(b) How many members did you inform about the meeting in time?
(c) How many members have you informed about the meeting in time?
(d) How many members could you inform about the meeting in time?

80. Rani's car is twelve years old but it has not been used much.
(a) Rani's car is twelve years old but she isn't using it much.
(b) Rani's car is twelve years old but she hasn't used it much.
(c) Rani's car is twelve years old but she didn't use it much.
(d) Rani's car is twelve years old but it hasn't used her much.

81. Not much damage to the life and property was caused by the cyclone in July this year at the Andhra coast.
(a) The Andhra coast did not cause much damage to the life and property in July this year at the cyclone.
(b) The cyclone could not cause much damage to the life and property in July this year at the.
(c) The cyclone did not cause much damage to the life and property in July this year at the Andhra coast.
(d) The cyclone has not caused much damage to the life and property in July this year at the Andhra coast.

82. Those who help themselves are helped by God.
(a) God helps those who help themselves.
(b) Help yourself and God will help you.
(c) God is helping those who are helping others.
(d) If you help yourself, God will help you.

83. A bed time story was made by him for me every night.
(a) He has been making a bed time story for me every night.
(b) He has made a bed time story for me every night.
(c) He made a bed time story for me every night.
(d) I made a bed time story for him every night.

84. The king covered the hole with a huge stone.
(a) The hole has been covered by the king with a huge stone.
(b) The hole was covered by the king with a huge stone.
(c) The king was covered by the hole with a huge stone.
(d) A huge stone was covered by the king with a hole.

85. Granny had given Uncle Ken a good lecture on how to be a responsible adult.
(a) Uncle Ken was giving a good lecture to Granny on how to be a responsible adult.
(b) Granny was given a good lecture by Uncle Ken on how to be a responsible adult.
(c) Uncle Ken was being given a good lecture by Granny on how to be a responsible adult.
(d) Uncle Ken had been given a good lecture by Granny on how to be a responsible adult.

86. Please do not pluck any flowers from the temple compound.

(a) You are requested not to pluck any flowers from the temple compound.

(b) No flowers can be plucked from the temple compound.

(c) How can any flowers be plucked from the temple compound?

(d) Let any flowers not to be plucked from the temple compound.

87. Let your son manage your business after your retirement.

(a) Your business is being managed by your son after your retirement.

(b) Your business can be managed by your son after your retirement.

(c) Let your business be managed by your son after your retirement.

(d) Let your retirement be managed by your son after your business.

88. The flood victims of Assam have to make highway their home every year.

(a) Highway has to be made their home every year by the flood victims of Assam.

(b) Highway has been made their home every year by the flood victims of Assam.

(c) Highway is being made their home every year by the flood victims of Assam.

(d) Highway has made the flood victims of Assam their home every year.

89. She is going to serve tea in silver cups today.

(a) Tea will be served in silver cups today.

(b) Tea will have been served in silver cups today.

(c) Tea is going to be served in silver cups today.

(d) Tea should be served in silver cups today.

90. Who could have made such a silly mistake?

(a) By whom could such a silly mistake be made?

(b) By whom could such a silly mistake have been made?

(c) By whom can such a silly mistake have been made?

(d) By whom can such a silly mistake be made?

91. Nobody has brought this fact to my notice.

(a) This fact is not being brought to my notice by nobody.

(b) This fact had not been brought to my notice by anybody.

(c) This fact was not brought to my notice by anybody.

(d) This fact has not been brought to my notice by anybody.

92. India is exporting handicrafts to several countries.

(a) Handicrafts were exported to several countries by India.

(b) Handicrafts are exported to several countries by India.

(c) Handicrafts have been exported to several countries by India.

(d) Handicrafts are being exported to several countries by India.

93. He likes people to flatter him.

(a) He likes to be flattered by people.

(b) He likes to have been flattered by people.

(c) He likes people to be flattered by him.

(d) He liked to be flattered by people.

Direction (94-120) Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct/Indirect speech.

94. Your sister will say that she has lost her pen again.

(a) Your sister said, "She has lost my pen again."

(b) Your sister will say, "I have lost my pen again."

(c) Your sister will say, "I lost my pen again."

(d) Your sister says, "I lost her pen again."

95. She said to herself, "Shall I have a happy married life?"

(a) She asked that if she should have a happy married life.

(b) She thought that she should have a happy married life.

(c) She wondered if she would have a happy married life.

(d) She wondered if she shall have a happy married life.

96. She said to me, "Don't worry about me."

(a) She told me don't worry about her.

(b) She told me to not be worried about her.

(c) She told me to not to worry about me.

(d) She told me not to worry about her.

97. She said, "Ruhi slipped when she was trying to board the bus."

(a) She said that Ruhi had slipped when she was trying to board the bus.

(b) She says that Ruhi slipped when she was trying to board the bus.

(c) She said that Ruhi has slipped when she was trying to board the bus.

(d) She said that Ruhi slipped when she was trying to board the bus.

98. She said to me, "Can you look after my baby for a short while?"

(a) She asked me that if I could look after her baby for a short while.

(b) She asked me if you can look after my baby for a short while.

(c) She asked me if I can look after my baby for a short while.

(d) She asked me if I could look after her baby for a short while.

99. The judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say for himself.

(a) The judge said to the prisoner, "Does he have anything to say for himself?"

(b) The judge said to the prisoner, "If you have anything to say for yourself?"

(c) The judge said to the prisoner, "Did he had anything to say for himself?"

(d) The judge said to the prisoner, "Do you have anything to say for yourself?"

100. He said, "Oh, how I would have loved to visit Kashmir this year."

(a) He exclaimed that he would have really loved to visit Kashmir that year.

(b) He exclaimed that how he would have loved to visit Kashmir that year.

(c) He exclaimed how I would have loved to visit Kashmir this year.

(d) He said that he will have loved to visit Kashmir this year.

101. I told you that I had bought a new book for you the day before.

(a) I told to you, "I have bought a new book for you yesterday."

(b) I said to you, "I have bought a new book for you the day before."

(c) I said to you, "I bought a new book for you yesterday."

(d) I said to you, "You have bought a new book for me the day before."

102. The young man said to his father, "Pardon me, sir."

(a) The young man begged of his father to pardon him.

(b) The young man requested to his father pardon me, sir.

(c) The young man begged of his father to pardon me.

(d) The young man told his father pardon me.

103. The teacher asked me why I had reached the examination hall so late.

(a) The teacher said to me, "Why are you reaching the examination hall so late?"

(b) The teacher said to me, "Why had I reached the examination hall so late?"

(c) The teacher said to me, "Why did you reach the examination hall so late?"

(d) The teacher said to me, "Why you reached the examination hall so late?"

104. I said to you, "He cannot be trusted completely."

(a) I told you that he could not be trusted completely.

(b) You told me that he could not be trusted completely.

(c) I said you that he cannot be trusted completely.

(d) You told me that he cannot be trusted completely.

105. My friend said, "Hello! What are you doing here?"

(a) My friend wished me and asked me what was I doing here.

(b) My friend greeted me and asked me what I was doing there.

(c) My friend said hello and asked me what was I doing there.

(d) My friend said hello to me and asked what were you doing here.

106. You told me that you had not slept the previous night and could not work then.

(a) You said to me, "I have not slept last night and could not work then."

(b) You said to me, "I did not sleep last night and cannot work now."

(c) You said to me, "You did not sleep the previous night and could not work now."

(d) You said to me, "I have not slept the previous night and cannot work then."

107. "What a hopeless fellow you are!" said the teacher to the student.

(a) The teacher told the student that you are a very hopeless fellow.

(b) The teacher told the student that he was a very hopeless fellow.

(c) The teacher said the student was what a hopeless fellow.

(d) The teacher told the student what are a hopeless fellow he was.

108. Jayesh said to Diwakar, "You can top the class if you want to."

(a) Jayesh told Diwakar that he would top the class if he wants to.

(b) Jayesh told Diwakar that he could top the class if he wanted to.

(c) Jayesh told Diwakar that you could top the class if you wanted to.

(d) Jayesh told Diwakar that you can top the class if you want to.

109. "Oh, how could I ever thank you, Sir!" said the convict to the Bishop.

(a) The convict told the Bishop that it was difficult for him to thank him.

(b) Exclaiming gratefully, the convict said to the Bishop that he could never thank him enough.

(c) The convict said to the Bishop that he could never thank him enough.

(d) The convict exclaimed gratefully to the Bishop that how he could ever thank him.

110. Rahul said to Mohit, "I am taking my family to Kashmir for a vacation tomorrow."

(a) Rahul told Mohit that he was taking his family to Kashmir for a vacation the following day.

(b) Rahul told Mohit that he is taking his family to Kashmir for a vacation tomorrow.

(c) Rahul told Mohit that I was taking my family to Kashmir for a vacation the followingday.

(d) Rahul told Mohit that I am taking my family to Kashmir for a vacation tomorrow.

111. "Don't be late tomorrow morning," my mother said to me.

(a) My mother asks me not to be late tomorrow morning.

(b) My mother warned me not to be late tomorrow morning.

(c) My mother told me don't be late tomorrow morning.

(d) My mother warned me not to be late the next day morning.

112. I said to you, "You should believe her".

(a) I asked you if you should believe her.

(b) I asked whether she should believe you.

(c) I told you that I should believe her.

(d) I told you that you should believe her.

113. "Remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows," said the contractor to the worker.

(a) The contractor said to the worker that you should remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows.

(b) The contractor requested the worker to remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows.

(c) The contractor told the worker that by removing all the stains carefully, the windows will be cleaned.

(d) The contractor instructed the worker to remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows.

114. He said to his brother, "Where did you go for a picnic?"

(a) He asked his brother where he had gone for a picnic.

(b) He asked his brother where did you go for a picnic.

(c) He asked his brother where did he go for a picnic.

(d) He asked his brother where he went for a picnic.

115. Granny said to Nina, "I don't know why you think it is so wonderful."

(a) Granny said to Nina that she doesn't know why she thinks it was so wonderful.

(b) Granny said to Nina that she didn't know why she thought it was so wonderful.

(c) Granny said to Nina that she hadn't known why she was thinking it was so wonderful.

(d) Granny said to Nina that I don't know why you think it is so wonderful

116. The policeman told the boys that they could not park their car there.

(a) The policeman said to the boys, "You could not park their car there."

(b) The policeman said to the boys, "You cannot park your car here."

(c) The policeman said to the boys, "How could you park your car here?"

(d) The policeman told to the boys, "They could not park their car there."

117. The driver asked a passerby if he could tell him the way to the market.

(a) The driver said to a passerby, "Tell me the way to the market, will you"

(b) The driver said to a passerby, "Please, will you tell me the way to the market?"

(c) The driver said to a passerby, "Can you tell me the way to the market?"

(d) The driver said to a passerby, "Could he tell him the way to the market?"

118. Father told Avika to stop watching the TV and eat her food.

(a) Father said to Avika, " Stop eating the TV and watch your food."

(b) Father said, "Avika, Why can't you stop watching the TV and eat your food?"

(c) Father said, "Avika, stop watching the TV and eat her food."

(d) Father said, "Avika, stop watching the TV and eat your food."

119. Taru asked Kavya if she would help her in setting up her new dressing table.

(a) Taru said to Kavya, "Will you help me in setting up her new dressing table?"

(b) Taru said to Kavya, "Will you help me in setting up my new dressing table?"

(c) Taru said to Kavya, "How would you help me in setting up my new dressing table?"

(d) Taru said to Kavya, "Would you help her in setting up my new dressing table?"

120. I asked the carpenter how long he would take to polish my furniture.

(a) I said to carpenter, "How long he would take to polish his furniture?"

(b) I said to carpenter, "How long will you take to polish my furniture?"

(c) I said to carpenter, "How long you would take to polish my furniture?"

(d) I said to carpenter, "How long he would take to polish my furniture?"

Direction (121-140) Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order forming a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

121. A. We have flower arrangements to suit everybody at all prices.

B. We also make paying easy, and we accept all major credit cards at our shops or you can pay online.

C. Whether it is birthdays, weddings, or even the sad times like funerals, Fancy Flowers is there to make it easy.

D. Established in 2002, Fancy Flowers has branches all over the country.

(a) CADB (b) ADBC
(c) DBCA (d) DACB

122. A. He had agreed to feed him, pay him twelve rupees a month, and find him some where to stay.

B. A month's salary was paid in advance.

C. Fotik had learned to handle his job quite well in the last five days.

D. Upen Babu was a good man which had helped a lot.

(a) ADBC (b) CDAB
(c) CBDA (d) DACB

123. A. And every time I stood under the shower, she shouted, "Don't waste water."

B. She had poisoned my mind with the lectures on social awareness, equal rights forthe poor, India's socio-ecological problems.

C. Every time I was about to take my first bite of a hot buttered Roti she reminded me of the starving millions in our country and in the whole wide world.

D. It was Priyanka's fault - that stupid sister of mine- the social activist.

(a) DBCA (b) DACB
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB

124. A. It was interesting to find out that the centre operates 24 hours a day all year round.

B. The recent trip to the recycling centre was a very useful experience.

C. However, it was surprising to learn that the centre only collects 50% of the waste as a lot of it is used as landfill.

D. The main aim of the visit was to find out about the systems put in place to recyclewaste.

(a) BCAD (b) ACDB
(c) BDAC (d) ABCD

125. A. He never jumped or ran to chase another dog.

B. They looked very peaceful, the old man and his dog.

C. Every day at a few minutes past 5 o'clock they passed by our house and went down the street to the park.

D. The dog walked a few steps ahead of his master, slow and steady as if he were held on a leash.

(a) CABD (b) BADC
(c) ADCB (d) BCDA

126. A. Miss Tredgold rapped on the door twice with her gloved knuckle.

B. A few moments passed before the door opened to reveal a man in grey sweater and blue jeans.

C. Florentyna stood by her side, silent for the first time since leaving school.

D. At last they came to a halt outside a newly painted red door which displayed the number 118.

(a) DACB (b) ADBC
(c) CDAB (d) DBCA

127. A. In 1943, sudden retrenchment from his office due to the war cost him his nine year old job.

B. In 1934, Patol Babu gave up his factory job and came to Calcutta with his wife.

C. Ever since, Patol Babu had struggled to make a living.

D. The sailing was smooth for some years and Patol Babu was in his boss's good books.

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) DACB (d) BDAC

128. A. Another advantage is that we can have an opportunity to learn to speak a new language fluently.

B. The main advantage of living somewhere else is that you get the opportunity to experience new cultures.

C. Of course, living away from home has its disadvantage too, such as being away from friends and family for long periods of time.

D. Should we live in one place for all our life or experience living in different places?

(a) DBAC (b) DCAB
(c) BCAD (d) BDAC

129. A. Gopu was not allowed into the main temple shrine.

B. But Gopu did not mind his work.

C. Pandit ji had given him a little room in the courtyard of the temple and this was the only place he could call his own.

D. He would sit every evening outside the temple to look after the shoes and slippers of the devotees.

(a) DACB (b) CBDA
(c) ADBC (d) ABCD

130. A. These fields in the countryside have often been treated with pesticides which are harmful to bees.

B. There is a new buzz in towns and cities in Great Britain.

C. Bee-keepers living in the towns have begun to outnumber those in the country because plants growing in towns can offer more exciting nectar than fields in the countryside.

D. Bee-keeping, normally practised by people living in the country, has become a fashionable hobby for those who live and work in the cities.

(a) CBAD (b) BDCA
(c) CDAB (d) BCAD

131. A. He went up to the king, bowed and presented a velvet case.

B. The king invited the men to make their presentations.

C.The court-room was packed with people.

D. Krishna Kumar was the first to come forward.

(a) CDAB (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) ADBC

132. A. An allergy is a reaction of the immune system to a substance which is normally harmless.

B. These antibodies then attach themselves to cells, which contain

histamine, which inflames the tissues.

C. One-third of us are affected by an allergy at some point in our lives.

D. The immune system in allergy sufferers makes antibodies against harmless substances because it believes them to be dangerous.

(a) DCAB (b) CBDA
(c) CADB (d) ACBD

133. A. New research, however, has found that bilingual children speak their first fifty words and so on, at the same age as children who only speak one language.

B. Until fairly recently, parents and teachers feared that introducing children to a second language when they were very young could delay their language skills.

C. Furthermore, there is no evidence that children confuse the two languages.

D. In addition, there were fears that bilingual children would become confused in their use of language.

(a) BADC (b) ACDB
(c) ABDC (d) BDAC

134. A courtyard enclosed the little room where the deity was kept.

B. Nayan stood at the entrance and looked in with amazement.

C. The forest grew thicker as she walked and then Nayan caught her first glimpse of the temple.

D. It was an ancient structure and the grey stone walls were covered with moss.

(a) ADBC (b) CDAB
(c) DACB (d) CBDA

135. A. I had reached the most exciting part of my Agatha Christie novel.

B. He was presently gruelling the Duchess seated in the arm chair.

C. Hercule Poirot had managed to get together all his suspects in one room and in his great style was cornering them into confession.

D. He had become extremely nervous and was on the verge of a breakdown.

(a) CDAB (b) CBAD
(c) ADBC (d) ACBD

136. A. The last exam of the year was history, which had always been my worst subject.

B. So, I decided to write the dates and names of the important events on the inside of my arm.

C. This happened when I was about 14 years old.

D. I was useless at remembering dates and people's names

(a) ACBD (b) DBCA
(c) CBDA (d) CADB

137. A. Thus, Daphne cannot resist the opportunity to scold them about their behavior.

B. The children have been annoying each other just before the meal starts.

C. Daphne's family mealtimes are usually tense because this is a time when conflicts in the family surface.

D. Also, they are rude about the food she has cooked, and Daphne gets upset by this.

(a) CDAB (b) CBDA
(c) BCAD (d) BACD

138. A. It is celebrated on November 5th usually.

B. A man called Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the King with gunpowder over 400 years ago.

C. A couple of days after you arrive we'll have Bonfire Night.

D. It's only held in England as it marks a moment in our history.

(a) CBDA (b) BDAC
(c) CADB (d) BACD

139. A. I kept quiet about it though because I didn't want to sound grumpy.

B. We were helping at a nature reserve for a week.

C. I was getting a bit fed up because we had cheese sandwiches for every meal as the cooking team knew no better.

D. When it was my team's turn to cook, we made a simple dinner of pasta and salad which was devoured in no time.

(a) CDAB (b) BCAD
(c) ACDB (d) BDCA

140. A. He tried covering himself from head to foot with a sheet, but that was suffocating, so he gave up.

B. To his relief, Upen Babu found him a mosquito net.

C. The next morning he told Upen Babu about his problem.

D. Mosquitoes did not let him sleep the first night.

(a) DACB (b) DCBA
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

Direction (141-170): In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

Human activities are changing Earth's natural greenhouse ___141___. Burning fossil fuels like coal and oil puts ___142___ carbon dioxide into our atmosphere. NASA has ___143___ increase in the amount of carbon dioxide and some other greenhouse gases in ___144___ atmosphere. Too much of these greenhouse gases can ___145___ Earth's atmosphere to trap more and more heat. This causes Earth to warm up.

141. (a) Effect (b) Affect
(c) Aspect (d) Impact

142. (a) Much (b) More
(c) Many (d) Most

143. (a) to observe (b) Observing
(c) Observe (d) Observed

144. (a) its (b) our
(c) their (d) ours

145. (a) effect (b) reason
(c) source (d) cause

Cloze Test

Over the past year, Dr Hemmings has been conducting research on the big cat phenomenon and has already ___146___ the remains of some wild animals that may have been eaten by ___147___ far larger than any of the country's known carnivores. The project has ___148___ an analysis of twenty skeletal animal remains ___149___ from across Gloucestershire and other nearby counties. The bones were selected because the ___150___ of their death led people to believe that these animals may have been killed by a big cat.

146. (a) decided (b) invented
(c) settled (d) identified

147. (a) creatures (b) mortals
(c) individuals (d) people

148. (a) related (b) concerned
(c) connected (d) involved

149. (a) redeemed (b) revoked
(c) reclaimed (d) recovered

150. (a) opportunities (b) potential
(c) affairs (d) circumstances

Cloze Test

The working of the stomach was ___151___ by a strange accident. In 1822, a man named Alexis St. Martin was ___152___ hit by a shot gun. The bullet had seriously ___153___ the chest wall and made a hole in ___154___ stomach. He was brought to an American army ___155___ William Beaumont.

The doctor saved the patient but he ___156___ not close the hole properly. Beaumont took it as a ___157___ opportunity to see the inside of the stomach ___158___ the hole. He made some wonderful observations. Beaumont ___159___ that the stomach was

churning food. Its wall secreted a fluid ___160___ could digest the food. He also observed that the end of the stomach opens into the intestine only after the digestion of the food inside the stomach is completed.

151. (a) discover (b) discovered
(c) discovering (d) to be discovered
152. (a) Badly (b) Nicely
(c) Extremely (d) Poorly
153. (a) Damaged (b) Devastated
(c) Decayed (d) Decreased
154. (a) Her (b) Its
(c) His (d) Him
155. (a) Doctor (b) Major
(c) Colonel (d) Registrar
156. (a) Should (b) Could
(c) Had (d) Would
157. (a) Strong (b) Fast
(c) Countless (d) Great
158. (a) Between (b) Across
(c) Through (d) Along
159. (a) Acquired (b) Found
(c) Imagined (d) Obtained
160. (a) Whom (b) What
(c) Who (d) Which

Cloze Test

In August every year, thousands of twins descend on a town in Ohio called Twinsburg, named by identical twin brothers ___161___ two centuries ago. The Twins Days Festival is a three-day ___162___ consisting of talent shows and look-alike ___163___ that has become one of the world's ___164___ gatherings of twins. There have been ___165___ festivals in Nigeria, a country where 1 in 22 births to the Yoruba people ___166___ twins, identical or fraternal, which is a much higher ___167___ than anywhere else in the world. This has been ___168___ to the eating of yams, but the theory is ___169___. Biomedical researchers attend these events, regarding them as a ___170___ opportunity to conduct surveys and experiments.

161. (a) nearly (b) fairly
(c) usually (d) quite
162. (a) matter (b) event
(c) process (d) act
163. (a) incidents (b) functions
(c) episodes (d) contests
164. (a) tallest (b) largest
(c) heaviest (d) smallest
165. (a) mutual (b) similar
(c) common (d) alike
166. (a) presents (b) prepares
(c) provides (d) produces
167. (a) urgency (b) deliverance
(c) incidence (d) frequency
168. (a) attributed (b) indicated
(c) dedicated (d) distributed
169. (a) suspected (b) disputed
(c) projected (d) accepted
170. (a) pompous (b) routine
(c) precious (d) dubious

Direction (171-200): Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

New Delhi India is set to surpass China as the world's most populous country in 2023, with each counting more than 1.4 billion residents this year, a United Nations report said on Monday, warning that high fertility would challenge economic growth.

The world's population, estimated to reach 8 billion by November 15 this year, could grow to 8.5 billion in 2030, and 10.4 billion in 2100, as the pace of mortality slows, said the report released on World Population Day.

India's population was 1.21 billion in 2011, according to the domestic census, which is conducted once a decade. The government had deferred the 2021 census due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The world's population was growing at its slowest pace since 1950, having fallen below 1% in 2020, UN estimates showed.

In 2021, the average fertility of the world's population stood at 2.3 births per woman over a lifetime, having fallen from about 5 births in 1950. Global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.1 births per woman by 2050.

Referring to an earlier World Health Organization report estimating about 14.9 million deaths relating to the Covid-19 pandemic between January 2020 and December 2021, the UN report said global life expectancy at birth fell to 71 years in 2021 from 72.8 years in 2019, mostly due to the pandemic.

The United Nations said more than half of the projected increase in the global population upto 2050 will be concentrated in eight countries Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tanzania.

Countries of sub-Saharan Africa are expected to contribute more than half of the increase anticipated through 2050.

However, the population of 61 countries is projected to decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050, driven by a fall in fertility.

171. After reading the above passage it can be inferred that it is
(a) a news item
(b) a research report
(c) a magazine article
(d) a survey report

172. What will be the consequence of high fertility?
(a) low economic growth
(b) high economic growth
(c) low mortality
(d) high mortality

173. Which statement is NOT correct according to the passage?
(a) Since 1950, world population was growing at slowest speed.
(b) The countries of Asia will contribute more than half of the increase anticipated through 2050.
(c) The population of 61 countries will decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050.
(d) World population is estimated to reach 10.4 billion in 2100.

174. According to the UN report, fertility rate in 1950 stood at how many average births per woman?
(a) 2.3 births per woman
(b) 2.1 births per woman
(c) 3 births per woman
(d) 5 births per woman

175. The passage presents the findings of a United Nations report which is mainly regarding
(a) the population in African countries
(b) the population in China
(c) the world population
(d) the population in India

Passage

At the end of 2020, there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, of which more than a quarter are refugees.

"By the end of 2020, the number of people forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, and events seriously disturbing public order, had grown to 82.4 million, the highest number on record according to available data," according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Out of these 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world, more than a quarter are refugees.

Just five countries produce 68% of all refugees displaced abroad: the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar.

The top five host countries, where these displaced people are currently located are: Turkey, Colombia, Germany, Pakistan, and Uganda.

With 3.7 million displaced people now within its borders, Turkey hosts twice as many refugees as Colombia, the next highest host country, with 1.7 million people. The situation in Turkey illustrates the effects of proximity, as 92% of its refugees have come from neighbouring Syria, where war and armed conflict have now been raging for more than 10 years. It demonstrates that huge numbers of displaced people stay close to their point of origin.

There are more than 48 million internally displaced people. People who have had to flee their homes in search of safety elsewhere within their home nation.

The highest increases in the number of internally displaced people happened in Africa and were provoked by a combination of armed conflict and humanitarian disasters. Civil war in Ethiopia, Africa's second most-populated country, has sparked a wave of displacement in aregion that was already facing what the UNHCR calls "a full-scale humanitarian crisis."

All in all, more than a million Ethiopian people had to leave their homes behind last year, the UNHCR says.

176. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) More than a million Ethiopian people were displaced last year due to civil war.

(b) There are 82.4 million displaced persons in the world.

(c) Turkey is presently hosting 3.7 million displaced people within its borders.

(d) 1.7 million people from Syria have been displaced till now due to war and armed conflict.

177. Why do Syrian refugees prefer to take shelter in Turkey? Select the main reason.

(a) Turkey is a beautiful country.

(b) Turkey is the nearest hospitable country to Syria.

(c) Turkey is a hospitable country.

(d) Turkey provides the refugees with all amenities.

178. 'Humanitarian disasters' refer to all those given below except

(a) earthquakes and floods

(b) civil war

(c) violence and persecution

(d) armed conflicts

179. The greatest number of people who have been displaced internally in their home country are in

(a) Turkey (b) Syria

(c) Afghanistan (d) Ethiopia

180. The passage is mainly about

(a) internally displaced people

(b) displaced persons around the world

(c) refugees in host countries

(d) people devastated by conflicts and civil war

Passage

The savanna landscape is typified by tall grass and short trees. It is rather misleading to call the savanna 'tropical grassland', because trees are always present with the luxuriant tall grass. The terms 'parkland' or 'bush-veld' perhaps describe the landscape better.

Trees grow best towards the equatorial humid latitudes or along river banks but decrease in height and density away from the equator. They occur in clumps or as scattered individuals.

The trees are deciduous, shedding their leaves in the cool, dry season to prevent excessive loss of water through transpiration, e.g. acacias. Others have broad trunks, with water-storing devices to survive through the prolonged drought such as baobabs and bottle trees. Trees are mostly hard, gnarled and thorny and may exude gum like gum arable. Many trees are umbrella shaped, exposing only a narrow edge to the strong winds.

Palms which cannot withstand the drought are confined to the wettest areas or along rivers. Vegetative luxuriance reaches its peak in the rainy season, when trees renew their foliage and flower. In true savanna lands, the grass is tall and coarse, growing 6 to 12 feet high. The elephant grass may attain a height of even 15 feet! The grass tends to grow in compact tufts and has long roots which reach down in search of water. It appears greenish and well-nourished in the rainy season but turns yellow and dies down in the dry season that follows. The grass lies dormant throughout the long, rainless period and springs up again in the next rainy season.

In between the tall grass are scattered short trees and low bushes. As the rainfall diminishes towards the deserts the savanna merges into thorny scrub. In Australia, this scrub land is particularly well represented by a number of species: mallee, mulga, spinifex grass and other bushes.

The savanna, particularly in Africa, is the home of wild animals. It is known as the 'big game country' and thousands of animals are trapped or killed each year by people from all over the world. Some of the animals are tracked down for their skins, horns, tusks, bones or hair, others are captured alive and sent out of Africa as zoo animals, laboratory specimens or pets.

There is such a wealth of animal life in Africa that many of the animal films that we see at the cinema are actually taken in the savanna. There are, in fact, two main groups of animals in the savanna, the grass-eating herbivorous animals and the fleshing-eating carnivorous animals. The herbivorous animals are often very alert and move swiftly from place to place in search of green pastures.

They are endowed with great speed to run away from the savage flesh-eaters that are always after them. The leaf and grass-eating animals include the zebra, antelope, giraffe, deer, gazelle, elephant and okapi.

Many are well camouflaged species and their presence amongst the tall greenish-brown grass cannot be easily detected. The giraffe with such a long neck can locate its enemies a great distance away, while the elephant is so huge and strong that few animals will venture to come near it. It is well equipped with tusks and trunk for defence.

The carnivorous animals like the lion, tiger, leopard, hyena, panther, jaguar, jackal, lynx and puina have powerful jaws and teeth for attacking other animals. Their natural colorings of light yellowish-brown, often with stripes like the tiger or spots like the leopard, match perfectly with the tawny background of the savanna. They often hide themselves in shady spots up in the branches or amidst the tall bushes, and many wild animals, as well as hunters themselves, are caught unawares in this manner.

181. Why is Savanna in Africa called the "Big Game Country"?

(a) There are both carnivores and herbivores.

(b) Thousands of animals are hunted here.

(c) Animal movies are particularly shot here.

(d) It is home to many wild animals.

182. The main theme of the passage is

(a) Life in Savanna grassland

(b) Grasses of the grassland Savanna

(c) Vegetation and animal life in Savanna

(d) Wealth of animal life in Africa

183 What kind of a passage is it?

(a) Analytical (b) Informative

(c) Narrative (d) Literary

184. Match the words with their meanings.

Words-

a. luxuriant, b. dormant, c. prolonged

Meanings-

1. continued, 2. lush, 3. sleeping

(a) a-3, b-2, c-1 (b) a-2, b-1, c-3

(c) a-2, b-3, c-1 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

185. What helps an elephant fight its enemies?
(a) its legs and ears
(b) its tusks and trunk
(c) its size and strength
(d) its neck and tail

186. Which of the following trees has water storing capacity in its broad trunk?
(a) Acacia (b) Baobab
(c) Palm (d) Gum arable

187. Which species of vegetation is NOT found in Australian Savanna?
(a) mallee (b) mulga
(c) elephant grass (d) spinifex grass

188. Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined word as it is used in the text.
Palms which cannot with stand the drought are confined to the wettest areas or along rivers.
(a) Endure (b) Convert
(c) Undergo (d) Suffer

189. Select the carnivorous animal from the following.
(a) zebra (b) lynx
(c) okapi (d) gazelle

190. What is the main feature of Savanna landscape?
(a) tall grass and short trees
(b) dense forests with tall trees
(c) dry grass and low bushes
(d) tall trees and short grass

Passage

A new and extreme tourist attraction has just exploded on to the scene in Iceland: Volcano Walking. It would appear, according to Trip Advisor, that this is one trip that cannot be missed, despite the extortionate cost.

The idea of making Thrihnukagigur volcano accessible was the brainchild of Ami B. Stefansson, a doctor in Reykjavik and a lifelong cave enthusiast. He has been studying caves in Iceland since 1954 and some would argue that there is no-one who has more experience. Thrihnukagigur has always been special to Stefansson ever since he was the first to descend down to the crater base in 1974. Like most people who experience it, he was utterly spellbound by its uniqueness and beauty and made it his mission to protect and preserve this stunning natural phenomenon. Unlike others who may have only seen the profit that could be made from walking into the mouth of a volcano, Stefansson believed that the primary focus was to treat such a grand natural wonder with the utmost respect, to protect and defend it. The first 'volcano tourists' entered the volcano in 2005 and it has since been labelled as one of the most unique tourist attractions in the world.

Volcano walkers are taken to the mouth of the crater from where they are lowered in a basket into the depths of the earth. People once thought that volcanoes were portals to Hell and associated with death and destruction and yet the entrance to the crater is awe-inspiring and almost ethereal. The vastness of it can feel overwhelming; it is the size of a cathedral and the Statue of Liberty could easily fit into the shaft. After 6 minutes and 120 metres, visitors arrive at the crater base. The ground space is the size of three full-sized basketball courts placed next to each

At the bottom there is a reverent hush. People whisper in respect to the sleeping giant who has lain dormant for 4,000 years. The subterranean walls are scorched with colours from a divine palette: magenta red, vibrant purple, burnt orange, vivid green and honey yellow. The colour intensifies in certain places where 4000 years ago the magma was pushed out with brutal force. This is Mother Nature's secret place, her private art studio where visitors feel like trespassers. The protruding rock faces show a tapestry of patterns and formations that have been molded by heat, pressure and time. Floodlights illuminate the walls and draw attention to the beauty humans were never intended to see. A light rain weeps from the porous rock above and covers the crater sides with a shine that makes it sparkle. The scorch marks can be seen close up at one point in time these rock faces were glowing red with fiery heat. This giant, although sleeping, is still dangerous: an 80-metre drop into the void is disguised by a collection of rocks close to where visitors stand.

It is a soul-enriching experience and visitors often report feeling deeply moved by the beauty and tranquillity of something that was once so destructive and angry. Confronted with this result of the unrestrained forces of nature, it is hard not to feel small and powerless in comparison. Sadly, the magical spell is broken when the basket appears, indicating that it is time for visitors to return to reality. On the return hike, visitors walk across the lava fields as though they are astronauts on the moon. They pass enormous open wounds where the landscape is literally tearing itself apart as tectonic plates slowly shift. It serves as one final reminder that this giant is merely dormant, not dead.

191. Select the correct synonym of the word
EXTORTIONATE
(a) exorbitant (b) exotic
(c) exorcist (d) exonerate

192. How do tourists reach the base of the crater?
(a) They go through the tectonic plates
(b) They go across lava fields
(c) They walk down
(d) They descend in a basket

193. The given passage is a _____ passage.
(a) didactic (b) narrative
(c) descriptive (d) literary

194. Why is the bottom of the volcano called 'nature's art studio'?
(a) the walls are covered with patterns in bright hues
(b) the rocks sparkle with a divine light
(c) the entrance is vast and ethereal
(d) it looks like a cathedral

195. Select the correct antonym of the word.
TRANQUILLITY
(a) wilderness (b) repose
(c) agitation (d) composure

196. Who came up with the idea of making the volcano accessible to tourists?
(a) Trip Advisor
(b) Ami B. Stefansson
(c) Reykjavik
(d) Thrihnukagigur

197. What is the most appropriate title for the passage?
(a) Harnessing of Destructive Forces
(b) The Mysteries of the Subterranean
(c) Adventures of a Cave Enthusiast

198. The tone of the passage is:
(a) laudatory (b) formal
(c) satirical (d) apathetic

199. The volcano is referred to as the 'sleeping giant' in the passage because
(a) it is very deep
(b) it is very destructive
(c) it is a dormant volcano
(d) it is an active volcano

200. What feelings do visitors have when they visit the volcano?
(a) fear (b) reverence
(c) anger (d) indifference

SSC CGL 2021, MAINS, (08.08.2022)

Answer Key

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	a	5	d	6	a	7	b	8	b	9	c	10	a
11	c	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	c	16	c	17	d	18	a	19	b	20	c
21	a	22	a	23	b	24	d	25	a	26	a	27	*	28	c	29	c	30	d
31	a	32	d	33	a	34	d	35	c	36	c	37	c	38	a	39	b	40	b
41	a	42	d	43	c	44	b	45	a	46	d	47	a	48	c	49	a	50	b
51	b	52	d	53	b	54	d	55	d	56	a	57	d	58	a	59	d	60	b
61	d	62	b	63	a	64	b	65	d	66	b	67	a	68	b	69	d	70	d
71	b	72	b	73	d	74	d	75	d	76	c	77	c	78	a	79	b	80	b
81	c	82	a	83	c	84	b	85	d	86	a	87	c	88	a	89	c	90	b
91	d	92	d	93	a	94	b	95	c	96	d	97	a	98	d	99	d	100	a
101	c	102	a	103	c	104	a	105	b	106	b	107	b	108	b	109	b	110	a
111	d	112	d	113	d	114	a	115	b	116	b	117	c	118	d	119	b	120	b
121	d	122	b	123	a	124	c	125	d	126	a	127	d	128	a	129	c	130	b
131	c	132	c	133	d	134	b	135	d	136	d	137	b	138	c	139	b	140	a
141	a	142	b	143	d	144	b	145	d	146	d	147	a	148	d	149	d	150	d
151	b	152	a	153	a	154	c	155	a	156	b	157	d	158	c	159	b	160	d
161	a	162	b	163	d	164	b	165	b	166	d	167	c	168	a	169	b	170	c
171	a	172	a	173	b	174	d	175	c	176	d	177	b	178	a	179	d	180	b
181	b	182	c	183	b	184	c	185	b	186	b	187	c	188	a	189	b	190	a
191	a	192	d	193	c	194	a	195	c	196	b	197	d	198	a	199	c	200	b

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SOLUTIONS (08.08.2022)

1. **(d) regalia**

Regalia (N) : The emblems or insignia of royalty (बादशाही निशान या झण्डा)

Eg. The queen's regalia at her coronation included her crown and scepter.

Scepter (N) : A decorated rod carried by a king or queen at ceremonies as a symbol of their power (राज-दंड)

Eg. A scepter is one of the attributes of a king.

Relic (N) : An object, tradition, or system from the past that continues to exist (स्मृति-चिन्ह)

Eg. Videotapes may already seem like relics of a bygone era.

Emblem (N) : A design or picture that represents a country or an organization (प्रतिक चिन्ह)

Eg. America's national emblem, the bald eagle

2. **(b) sheath**

Sheath (N) : A cover that fits closely over the blade of a knife or other sharp weapon or tool (मियान)

Eg. His sword was still in its sheath.

Sleeve (N) : A part of a piece of clothing that covers all or part of your arm (आस्तीन)

Eg. A dress with short/long sleeves

Quiver (N) : A long, thin container for carrying arrows (तरकश)

Eg. An ivory quiver hung upon her left shoulder and in her hand was a bow.

Wrapper (N) : A piece of paper, plastic, or other material that covers and protects something (आवरण)

Eg. A sweet wrapper

3. **(a) spokesperson**

Spokesperson (N) : A person who is chosen to speak officially for a group or organization (प्रवक्ता)

Eg. A spokesperson for the airline said that flights would run as scheduled.

Orator (N) : A person who makes formal speeches in public or is good at public speaking (वक्ता)

Eg. A fine political orator

Verbose (Adj.) : Using or containing more words than are needed (शब्दबहुल)

Eg. Much academic language is obscure and verbose.

Talkative (Adj.) : Talking a lot (बातूनी)

Eg. She was in a talkative mood.

4. **(a) omnipotent**

Omnipotent (Adj.) : Having unlimited power and able to do anything (सर्वशक्तिमान)

Eg. How can a loving, omnipotent God permit disease, war and suffering?

Conqueror (N) : Someone who has conquered a country or its people (विजेता)

Eg. After numerous defeats in the boxing ring the conquered finally became the conqueror.

Emperor (N) : The ruler of an empire (सम्राट)

Eg. It was under the emperor Justinian that these advances were made.

Sovereign (Adj.) : Having complete power or the greatest power in the country (स्वायत्त)

Eg. The islands are ruled by a governor, representing the British sovereign.

5. **(d) parasite**

Parasite (N) : An animal or plant that lives on or in another animal or plant of a different type and feeds from it (परजीवी)

Eg. The older drugs didn't deal effectively with the malaria parasite.

Hypocrite (N) : A person whose behaviour does not meet the moral standards or match the opinions that they claim to have (पाखंडी)

Eg. Charles was a liar and a hypocrite who married her for money.

Shrewd (Adj.) : Clever at understanding and making judgements about a situation (चालाक)

Eg. She is a shrewd judge of character.

Flatterer (N) : Someone who praises another person in order to get what they want (चापलूस)

Eg. The president was surrounded by careerists and flatterers.

6. **(a) Omnivore**

Omnivore (N) : An animal that is naturally able to eat both plants and meat (सर्वभक्षी)

Eg. I wanted to be an omnivore. I really did.

Herbivore (N) : Any animal that eats only plants (शाकाहारी)

Eg. Cows and sheep are herbivores.

Carnivore (N) : Any animal that eats meat (मांसाहारी)

Eg. Tyrannosaurus rex was a large carnivore.

Cannibal (N) : A person who eats human flesh, or an animal that eats the flesh of animals of its own type (स्वजातिभक्षी)

Eg. You didn't tell me he was a cannibal!

7. **(b) Cardiologist**

Cardiologist (N) : A doctor who studies and treats heart diseases (हृदयरोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. The next year she was referred to a cardiologist.

Urologist (N) : A doctor or scientist who is a specialist in the urinary system (मुत्र रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. A urologist diagnosed prostatitis and gave him antibiotics, which improved things for a while.

Nephrologist (N) : A doctor or scientist who specializes in nephrology (किडनी रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. At which stage of CKD should patients be referred to a nephrologist?

Dermatologist (N) : A doctor who studies and treats skin diseases (त्वचा रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. My doctor is referring me to a dermatologist.

8. **(b) Migrant**

Migrant (N) : A person who moves from one place to another in order to find work or better living conditions (प्रवासी)

Eg. The government is being urged to issue more visas to skilled migrants.

Nomad (N) : A member of a group of people who move from one place to another rather than living in one place all of the time (बंजारे, खानाबदोश)

Eg. A tribe of Somalian desert nomads

Tramp (N) : A person with no home or job who travels from place to place, usually asking people in the street for food or money (आवारा)

Eg. An old tramp was sitting on a bench.

Vagrant (N) : A person who is poor, does not have a home or job, and moves from place to place (भिखारी, आवारा)

Eg. The town has shelters and food handouts for vagrants.

9. **(c) Encyclopedia**

Encyclopedia (N) : A book or set of books giving information about all areas of knowledge or about different areas of one particular subject, usually arranged in alphabetical order; a similar collection of information in digital form (विश्वकोश)

Eg. A children's encyclopedia

Glossary (N) : An alphabetical list, with meanings, of the words or phrases in a text that are difficult to understand (शब्दावली)

Eg. A glossary of technical terms

Dictionary (N) : A book or electronic resource that gives a list of the words of a language in alphabetical order and explains what they mean, or gives a word for them in a foreign language (शब्दकोष)

Eg. A Spanish-English dictionary

Thesaurus (N) : A type of dictionary in which words with similar meanings are arranged in groups (पर्याय शब्दकोश)

Eg. I couldn't find the word in the thesaurus.

10. **(a) Soliloquist**

Soliloquist (N) : One who talk to oneself. (अपने आपसे बातें करने वाला)

Eg. Philip's sallow cheek and long hair were now tenderly lapped on the soliloquist's bosom.

Ventriloquist (N) : A person who entertains by speaking without moving their lips and making it look as if their voice is coming from a puppet or another person (तरह तरह की आवाज निकालने वाला)

Eg. Entertainment included a ventriloquist.

Colloquist (N) : A conversation, especially a formal one. (बोलचाल की भाषा)

Eg. The latter was very gifted as a colloquist, and was a charming woman of society.

Somniloquist (N) : One who talks in his sleep. (नींद में बात करने वाला व्यक्ति)

Eg. A grand-daughter is both a somniloquist and a somnambulist.

Root Words

❖ **Loqu, locu - to speak, talk, say**

'Loqu, locu', root word का अर्थ होता है – to speak, talk, say etc. यहा इनसें releted कुछ important words दिए गए है जो इस प्रकार है–

1. **Alloquy**
   - **(Allo - other, different + loqu - talk + y) n**
   - Speaking to someone else.
2. **Altiloquent**
   - **(Alt - height + loqu - talk + ent) n**
   - Speaking pompously.
3. **Ambiloquent**
   - **(Ambi two+loqu talk + ent) n**
   - Somebody who speaks with doubt; somebody who speaks two languages.
4. **Ambiloquy**
   - **(Ambi - both + loqu - to speak) n**
   - Doubtful or ambiguous language.
5. **Anteloquy**
   - **(Ante - before + loqu - to speak) n**
   - A preface or first place to turn when speaking.
   - प्रस्तावना, भूमिका।
   - **Syn** - Preamble ; Prelude.
6. **Antiloquist**
   - **(Anti-opposite+loqu-to speak + ist)n**
   - Somebody who contradicts.
7. **Antiloquy**
   - **(Anti - opposite + loqu - to speak) n**
   - Contradiction.
8. **Blandiloquent**
   - **(Blandi - smooth + loqu - to speak + ent) adj.**
   - Flattering.
   - चापलूसी।
   - **Syn** - Persuade; Blandish; Coax.
9. **Breviloquent**
   - **(Brev - brief + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Concise speaking.
   - संक्षेप में बोलना।
10. **Cacoloquy**
   - **(Caco - bad + loqu - to speak + y) n**
   - Harsh sound.
   - कर्कश आवाज।
11. **Circumloquy**
   - **(Circum-round+loqu-to speak+y) n**
   - Excessive language to evade a question.
12. **Colloquial**
   - **(Col - together + loqu - to speak + ial) adj**
   - Ordinary conversation.
13. **Colloquialism**
   - **(Col-together+loqu-to speak + ism) n**
   - Informal words or phrase.
14. **Colloquy**
   - **(Col - together + loqu - to speak + y) n**
   - Talking together; conversation.
15. **Doctiloquent**
   - **(Docti - doctor/expert + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking such as an expert.
16. **Dulciloquy**
   - **(Dulci/dulce - sweet + loqu - to speak + y) n**
   - Speaking in a sweet manner.
17. **Eloquence**
   - **(E (ex) - out + loqu - speak out + ence)n**
   - Expressing with fluency, force.
   - वाक्पटुता।
   - **Syn** Oratory; Rhetoric.
18. **Gaudiloquent**
   - **(Gaudi/garish - joy + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking with joy or happiness.
19. **Grammaloque**
   - **(Gramma - logogram + loqu to speak) n**
   - A sign or symbol representing a word. Eg. '&' for and.
20. **Inalequent**
   - **(In - not + e - out + loqu - to speak) adj**
   - Not fluent.
21. **Loquacious**
   - **(Loqu - to speak + acious) adj**
   - Extremely talkative.
   - **Syn** - Garrulous; Voluble; Strident.
   - **Ant** - Taciturn ; Reticent.
22. **Inaniloquent**
   - **(Inani - stupid, silly + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking foolishly, not fluent.
23. **Magniloquent**
   - **(Magni - magnify + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking in a lofty or grandiose style; bombastice.
24. **Maniloquism**
   - **(Mani - manual + loqu - to speak + ism) n**
   - Speaking by using signs with hands and fingers. हाथो के इशारे से बाते करना।
25. **Melliloquent**
   - **(Mel - honey + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking with sweetly and harmoniously.
26. **Obloquy**
   - **(Ob - opposite + loqu - to speak + uy) n**
   - Slanner, evil speaking.
27. **Omniloquent**
   - **(Omni - all + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speak about everything.
28. **Pauciloquence**
   - **(Pauci - small amount + loqu - to speak + ence) n**
   - Speaking by using fewest words.
29. **Pectoriloquy**
   - **(Pector - chest + loqu - to speak + y) n**
   - Resonance heard through the chest wall.
30. **Sanctiloquent**
   - **(Sancti - to make something holy + loqu - to speak + ent) adj**
   - Speaking on scared or holy things.

Note: - यदि आप Root words के method से words याद करना चाहते है तो Neon Classes की book "word power - root words" जरूर पढ़े।

11. (c) Bungalow

Bungalow (N) : A large house, sometimes on more than one level, that is not joined to another house on either side (बंगला)

Eg. The bungalow was fully furnished and equipped.

Suite (N) : A set of connected rooms, especially in a hotel (कमरों का सैट)

Eg. They have a whole suite of offices on the 34th floor.

Apartment (N) : A set of rooms for living in, especially on one floor of a building (फ्लैट)

Eg. They have six luxury apartments for sale.

Penthouse (N) : An expensive and comfortable flat or set of rooms at the top of a tall building (सायबान)

Eg. A luxury penthouse suite.

12. (b) to avoid

Fight shy of - To try to avoid something (टालना या दूर रहना)

Eg. Before this course I'd always fought shy of technology.

13. (a) ill feeling

Bad blood - Angry feelings that people still have towards each other because of something that happened in the past (आपसी दुश्मनी)

Eg. There has been bad blood between the two families for years.

14. (c) forget past quarrels

Bury the hatchet - To stop an argument and become friends again (झगड़ा खत्म करना)

Eg. Can't you two just bury the hatchet?

15. (c) to become silent

Clam up - To become silent suddenly, usually because you are embarrassed or nervous, or do not want to talk about a particular subject (जवाब नहीं देना, शांत हो जाना)

Eg. He just clams up if you ask him about his childhood.

16. (c) a short nap

Forty winks - A short sleep during the day (झपकी)

Eg. He usually has forty winks going home on the train.

17. (d) slow down

Hold your horses - Wait a moment or be patient (धैर्य रखना)

Eg. Now, just hold your horses and let me explain.

18. (a) having all authority

All in All - Considering all the different parts of the situation together (सब मिलाकर)

Eg. I think this proposal is, all in all, quite reasonable.

19. (b) pay attention to

Lend an ear - To listen in a patient and kind way to somebody (ध्यान से सुनना)

Eg. Please lend an ear to Ian, who will be giving us an update about the last quarter.

20. (c) create a poor impression

Cut a sorry figure - To appear in a way or make an impression that causes oneself to be regarded unfavorably by others. (खराब प्रभाव डालना)

Eg. You'll cut a sorry figure at the job interview if you wear jeans.

21. (a) leave

Abandon (V) : To leave somebody, especially somebody you are responsible for, with no intention of returning (छोड़ देना)

Eg. People often simply abandon their pets when they go abroad.

Leave (V) : To stop living at a place, belonging to a group, working for an employer, etc. (छोड़ देना)

Eg. Many of her relatives had left Ireland for America.

Start (V) : To begin doing something (आरम्भ करना)

Eg. They started building the house in January.

Adopt (V) : To take somebody else's child into your family and become its legal parent (अपनाना, गोद लेना)

Eg. A campaign to encourage childless couples to adopt

Allow (V) : To give permission for someone to do something (अनुमति देना)

Eg. You're not allowed to talk during the exam.

22. (a) Occupant

Incumbent (N) : Someone who has an official position (पदाधिकारी)

Eg. The incumbent president faces problems which began many years before he took office.

Occupant (N) : A person who lives or works in a particular house, room, building, etc. (अधिभोगी)

Eg. The last occupant of the throne fled the country.

Adventurer (N) : A person who enjoys exciting new experiences, especially going to unusual places (साहसी)

Eg. The city was a natural meeting point for traders and adventurers travelling from East to West.

Contestant - A person who takes part in a contest or competition (प्रतियोगी)

Eg. Please welcome our next contestant.

Prophet - A man sent by God to lead people and teach them their religious beliefs (पैगम्बर)

Eg. Let us hear the words of the prophet Isaiah on the coming of the Prince of Peace.

23. (b) imaginary

Fictitious (Adj.) : Invented and not true or not existing (काल्पनिक)

Eg. Characters in this novel are entirely fictitious.

Imaginary (Adj.) : Something that is imaginary is created by and exists only in the mind (काल्पनिक)

Eg. I had an imaginary friend when I was a child.

Factual (Adj.) : Based on or containing facts (तथ्यात्मक)

Eg. The essay contains a number of factual errors.

Confirmed (Adj.) : Having a particular habit or way of life and not likely to change (स्थाई, पक्का)

Eg. This chocolate dessert is the ultimate dish for confirmed chocaholics.

Genuine (Adj.) : Real; exactly what it appears to be; not artificial (वास्तविक)

Eg. She is a genuine contender for the title.

24. (d) Mean

Congenial (Adj.) : Pleasant because it suits your character (अनुकूल, एक मेल का)

Eg. His studies in Leiden proved congenial to him.

Mean (Adj.) : Unkind, for example by not letting somebody have or do something (निर्दय)

Eg. Don't be so mean to your little brother!

Merciful (Adj.) : Someone who is merciful is willing to be kind to and forgive people who are in their power (दयावान)

Eg. "God is merciful," said the priest.

Mellow (Adj.) : Relaxed and pleasant or not severe (नरम)

Eg. After a few drinks, he became very mellow.

Mild (Adj.) : Not violent, severe, or extreme (हल्का)

Eg. He has suffered a mild heart attack - nothing too serious.

25. (a) Blemished

Impeccable (Adj.) : Without mistakes or faults (त्रुटिहीन)

Eg. Her written English is impeccable.

Blemished (Adj.) : To make something less beautiful or perfect (कलंकित)

Eg. freckles, scars, and other minor skin blemishes

Unsullied (Adj.) : Not made less good by anything: still pure or in the original state (बेदाग)

Eg. The unsullied emotions of childhood

Flawless (Adj.) : Perfect or without mistakes (दोषरहित)

Eg. A flawless performance

Exquisite (Adj.) : Very beautiful and delicate (उत्कृष्ट)

Eg. Look at this exquisite painting.

26. (a) energetic

Indolent (Adj.) : Showing no real interest or effort (आलसी)

Eg. An indolent wave of the hand

Energetic (Adj.) : Having or involving a lot of energy (ऊर्जावान)

Eg. An energetic young woman

Listless (Adj.) : Having no energy or enthusiasm (उदासीन)

Eg. The illness left her feeling listless and depressed.

Torpid (Adj.) : Lacking energy or enthusiasm (सुस्त)

Eg. After a long sleep, he still felt torpid.

Languid (Adj.) : Very slow and relaxed (सुस्त)

Eg. He lifted his hand in a languid fashion and pushed back his blond curls.

27. (*) All spellings are correct (Bonus)

Parallel (N) : Used to describe an event or situation that happens at the same time as and/or is similar to another one:

Eg. A parallel example

The road and the canal are parallel to each other.

Premium (N) : An amount that is more than usual (अधिशूल्क)

Eg. We're willing to pay a premium for the best location.

Penalty (N) : A punishment, or the usual punishment, for doing something that is against a law (जुर्माना)

Eg. The law carries a penalty of up to three years in prison.

Passage (N) : A long narrow area with walls on either side that connects one room or place with another (गलियारा)

Eg. A dark narrow passage led to the main hall.

28. (c) Plataue (wrongly spelt)

Plateau (N) : An area of flat land that is higher than the land around it (पठार)

Eg. The summit is a windswept plateau of scattered rocks.

Plantain (N) : A tropical fruit similar to a banana with green skin (केला)

Eg. Not one plantain grove survived the hurricane's destruction.

Platinum (N) : A chemical element. Platinum is a silver-grey precious metal, used in making expensive jewellery and in industry. (प्लेटिनम)

Eg. A platinum wedding ring

Plaque (N) : A flat piece of metal or stone that is hung on a wall or building for decoration, or to give information (पटिया)

Eg. A bronze plaque marks the house where the poet was born.

29. (c) Enimity (Wrongly spelt)

Enmity (N) : A feeling of hate (शत्रुता)

Eg. She denied any personal enmity towards him.

Inquiry (N) : A question intended to get information about someone or something (पूछताछ)

Eg. There have already been over 300 inquiries from people interested.

Nobility (N) : People of high social position who have titles such as that of duke or duchess (कुलीनता)

Eg. Members of the nobility

Incite (V) : To encourage somebody to do something violent, illegal or unpleasant, especially by making them angry or excited (भड़काना)

Eg. They were accused of inciting the crowd to violence.

30. (d) 'For' in place of 'since'

Perfect and Perfect continuous tense में since and for का use time show करने वाले words के पहले किया जाता है। जब period of time (कितनी देर/समय से) दिया हो तब for का use किया जाता है।

Eg. They've lived in Jaipur for a couple of months.

जब point of time दिया हो तो since का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Tara has been here since January .

Given sentence में several months एक time duration है इसलिए for का use होगा।

Eg. They've lived in Jaipur for a couple of months.

I've worked here since Tuesday.

31. (a) 'Doesn't she' in place of 'isn't she'

Regular Respected actions, Habitual sent, Universal truth, General facts etc. Present simple tense में show किये जाते है। Present simple में 3rd Person singular person के साथ does तथा other personal person pronoun के साथ plural verb do का use किया जाता है।

यदि sentence positive हो तो Question-tag Negative तथा sentence Negative हो तो Question tag positive बनता है।

Given sentence में question-tag में auxiliary verb do/does का use होगा। अत: Isn't के स्थान doesn't का use होगा।

Grammar Point

Question-tag बनाने के Rules–

यदि statement positive है तो question-tag में verb negative होगा तथा यदि statement negative है तो question-tag में verb positive होगा।

Auxiliary verb, statement में तथा question tag में same होती है।

यदि statement में कोई auxiliary verb ना हो तो tag में do/does/did का use किया जाता है according to the tense.

यदि statement में subject noun use हुआ हो तो उसे noun के according, pronoun में change कर लिया जाता है और यदि subject कोई personal pronoun हो तो उसी pronoun को question-tag में use किया जाता है।

Eg. Debbie has a really busy life, doesn't she?

He doesn't have much go about him, does he?

अत: correct answer option (a) है।

32. (d) 'in' in place of 'at'

Development in something का structure होता है।

Eg. There have been some interesting new developments in the case.

The latest developments in the war

अत: correct answer option (d) है।

33. (a) 'of' in place of 'with'

Full of something का structure होता है जिसका use पूरे भरे हुए अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. My suitcase was full of books.

There were cardboard boxes stuffed full of clothes.

Other structure of Development :

Something In development

Eg. A more powerful version of this electric bus is currently in development.

Something Under development.

Eg. A new vaccine is under development.

अत: correct answer option (a) है।

34. (d) 'Themselves' in place of 'himself'

Pronoun का use 'Noun' के according होता है।

Given sentence में these children plural noun है इसलिए reflexive 'themselves' आएगा।

क्रिया का प्रभाव object पर पड़ता है। लेकिन जब कभी क्रिया का प्रभाव subject पर ही पड़े यानि Object स्वयं subject ही होता है, तो ऐसे Sentences में object के रूप में subject के अनुसार उसका reflexive pronoun का use किया जाता है।

अतः correct answer option (d) होगा।

35. (c) 'page ten' in place of 'page tenth'

Preposition के बाद prepositional object के रूप में 'Noun / Noun phrase and Pronoun' का ही use किया जाता है। Adjective कभी भी Preposition का object नहीं बन सकता है।

Given sentence में 'page tenth' (tenth ordinal adjective) का use Prepositional object के रूप में किया गया है जो कि grammatically wrong है। अतः इसे Noun Phrase 'Page ten' में change करना होगा।

Eg. Turn to page 64.

I'd like you to look at the diagram on page 27.

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

36. (c) 'faster' in place of 'fast'

Much के बाद यदि कोई adj use किया जाता है तो यह comparative form में use किया जाता है।

Eg. Much better, Much sooner

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

37. (c) 'taken' in place of 'took'

जब has/have/had का use auxiliary verb के रूप में किया जाता है तो इसके बाद main verb की 3rd form प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg. I have finished my work.

Inversion

- English में normal word order है– Subject + verb

  Eg: The shape (subject) looked (verb) like an inverted V.
- जब हम इस normal word order (subject + verb) को invert (बदलना) कर देते हैं अर्थात् पहले verb फिर subject (verb + subject) तो यह act inversion कहलाता है।

English में inversion मुख्यतः दो प्रकार से होता है–

(A) Auxiliary verb before subject

(B) Whole verb before subject

(A) Auxiliary verb before subject

कुछ structure ऐसी होती हैं जिनमें auxiliary verb (तथा non-auxiliary have व be) को subject से बिल्कुल पहले रखते हैं।

(1) Questions

Questions में हम inversion का concept apply करते हैं।

Eg: When is Rex leaving?

- ***Have you** received my letter of July 07?*
- *How much **does the box** cost?*
- ***Do you** like James Bond?*
- ***Can you** tell me the time?*

NOTE 1 : Indirect या reported questions में inversion नहीं करते हैं। इन questions में subject सामान्यतः verb से पहले आता है तथा auxiliary 'do' व question mark use नहीं होते हैं।

*Eg: I asked where **Julia was.***

- *He wanted to know when **I was leaving.***
- *I wondered what time **the concert was starting.***

NOTE 2 : Formal writing में जब subject बड़ा हो तो 'how' के साथ indirect questions में भी inversion प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: I wondered how reliable **was the information** I had been given.*

NOTE 3 : कुछ sentence questions जैसे प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन actual में questions होते नहीं हैं। इन questions में inversion use नहीं किया जाता है।

*Eg: They are bound to ask us why **the order was cancelled.** (✓)*

- *They are bound to ask us why **did we cancel** the order. (×)*

NOTE 4 : कुछ questions लम्बे होते हैं जिनमें inversion initial phrase में होता है। यदि किसी question में beginning में inversion आ चुका है तो उस question में main part में दूसरा inversion नहीं आएगा। इन questions का initial phrase इस प्रकार से होता है– "could you tell me..." and "would you mind..." etc.

*Eg: Would you be so kind as to tell me where **the money is?** (✓)*

- *Would you be so kind as to tell me where **is the money?** (×)*

NOTE 5 : कुछ sentences जो question जैसे दिखते हैं but actual में enquiry करने के लिए होते हैं। इनमें inversion use नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg: I wonder if you could tell me when the next train to Jaipur is due. (✓)

- *I wonder if you could tell me when is the next train to Jaipur due. (×)*

(2) Exclamations

*Eg: **Isn't it** cold!*

- ***Hasn't she** got lovely eyes!*
- ***Have you** got a surprise coming!*

'How' and 'what' के बाद भी कभी–कभार inversion पाया जाता है।

*Eg: How beautiful **are the flowers!***

- *What a peaceful place **is Jhunjhunu!***

(3) May के साथ

Wishes में may, subject से पहले आता है।

*Eg: **May all your wishes** come true!*

- ***May he** rot in hell!*

(4) Conditional Clauses

Conditional clauses में if को हटाकर, auxiliary verb को subject से पहले रखकर भी sentence बनाया जा सकता है। यह inversion सामान्यतः were, had तथा should के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: **Were she** my daughter,... (= If she were my daughter...)*

- ***Had I** realized what you intended,... (= If I had realized...)*
- ***Should you** change your mind....(= If you should change)*
- *Were I you, I think I would study more for your exam tomorrow.*
- *Had I remembered Julia's birthday, she wouldn't be mad at me now.*
- *Should you come to Jaipur, you must visit me.*

NOTE - Negatives को contracted form में प्रयुक्त नहीं करते हैं।

*Eg: **Had we not** missed the plane, we would all have been killed in the crash.*

- *[**Hadn't** we missed...(x)]*
- ***Had we not** spent all our money already,...*
- *[**Hadn't** we spent...(x)]*

(5) Negative adverbs के बाद

यदि कोई negative adverb या adverbial expression किसी clause के beginning में emphasis के लिए रखा जाता है तो सामान्यतः Inversion प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: **Under no circumstances can we** cash cheques.*

- ***Under no circumstances should you** leave the door unlocked.*
- ***Under no circumstances can we** accept credit cards.*

NOTE- Under no circumstances ऐसे rules को describe करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है जहां कोई exception नहीं हो।

Eg: Under no circumstances will prisoners allowed to give interviews to the media.

इसका normal sentence इस प्रकार बनेगा–

Prisoners will not be allowed to give interviews to the media under any circumstances.

- ***In no way can he** be held responsible.*
- ***In no way could I** help you with your French grammar question.*
- ***At no time did she** say she would come.*

- ***At no time did the prisoner*** *look as if he might confess.*
- ***Not until*** *much later* ***did she*** *learn who her real father was.*
- ***Nowhere have I*** *ever had such bad service.*
- ***On no account should you*** *do anything without asking me first.*
- ***Not a single word did he*** *say.*

(6) Restrictive words जैसे– never , seldom, rarely, little, etc. के बाद

Never

- ***Never had she*** *seen such a beautiful sight before.*
- ***Never have we*** *witnessed such cruel behavior by one child to another.*
- ***Never in all my life*** *have I seen such a horrible thing.*
- ***Never ever*** *tell anyone your password.*
- ***Never do*** *I sleep.*

Seldom

- ***Seldom have I*** *seen such a remarkable creature.*
- ***Seldom had he*** *seen such a beauty.*
- ***Seldom does Rex*** *get invited to parties. (seldom = rarely)*

NOTE - जब seldom को sentence के beginning में रखते हैं तो हम inversion use में लेते हैं।

Eg: Seldom have I seen such beautiful work.

इस sentence में इस भाव पर emphasis दिया गया है कि work बहुत beautiful है। यह quite formal structure है।

यदि sentence को seldom से begin नहीं करते तो normal structure इस प्रकार बनती–

Eg: I have seldom seen such beautiful work.

Rarely

- ***Rarely did he*** *pay anyone a compliment.*
- ***Rarely has a debate*** *attracted so much media attention.*
- ***Rarely will you*** *hear such beautiful music.*

NOTE - Rarely एक adverb है जब यह subject के बाद आता है तो inversion नहीं होता है but जब यह subject से पहले आता है तो inversion का use किया जाता है।

inversion वाले sentence में auxiliary verb (do, does, etc.) प्रयुक्त होती है, ठीक उसी प्रकार जैसे questions में। यद्यपि यहां inversion वाला sentence कोई question नहीं है।

Eg: John rarely speaks to himself. (normal sentence)

Rarely ***does John*** *speaks to himself. (inversion)*

Little

- ***Little did he*** *imagine how dangerous it would be.*
- ***Little did he*** *realize the danger he faced.*
- ***Little did I*** *know that this spelled the end of my career.*

NOTE - इस प्रकार के sentences में little का use negative sense में किया जाता है।

Eg: Little did she realize that her grandmother was really a wolf.

इस sentence का अर्थ है–उस लड़की को बिल्कुल भी यह अहसास नहीं था कि उसकी grandmother एक wolf थी।

(7) So, neither, nor के बाद

Short answers तथा similar structures में इन words के बाद auxiliary verb आती है फिर subject.

Eg : Times have changed and ***so have I.***

- *Jenifer buys only organic fruit and vegetables, and* ***so does Rex.***
- *"I prefer the first version". "****So do we.****"*
- *"I'm hungry." "****So am I.****"*

NOTE - So का use negative verbs के साथ नहीं किया जाता है। negative verbs के साथ neither, nor या either का प्रयोग होता है।

Eg: (1) I'm not hungry.

- *Neither* ***am I.***
- *Nor* ***am I.***
- *I'm not very hungry* ***either.***

(2) I don't like cricket.

Neither/Nor ***do I.***

- *He didn't remember and* ***neither did I.***
- *I hadn't been to New York before and* ***neither had James.***
- *She doesn't like them and* ***nor does Rex.***
- *"I can't understand a word of it". "****Neither can I****".*

(8) Nor के बाद

Nor के बाद inversion प्रयुक्त होता है। nor एक conjunction है लेकिन nor का use दो sentences के मध्य ही किया जाता है। nor का use अन्य conjunctions की तरह sentence के किन्हीं दो elements (noun, pronoun, etc.) के मध्य नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg: John cannot speak Sanskrit ***nor can Ramu kaka*** *speak French.*

- *The zoo regulations will not permit you to touch the animals,* ***nor would most people*** *advise you to do so.*
- *No one has volunteered for the job,* ***nor do*** *we expect anyone to volunteer in the future.*

(9) Comparatives

इस type का inversion तब प्रयुक्त होता है जब हम verb के subjects को compare करते हैं।

जब हम verb के objects को compare करते हैं तब normal तथा inversion दोनों sentence बना सकते हैं।

Eg: I like apples more than ***I do*** *mangoes. (✓)*

- *I like apples more than* ***do I*** *like mangoes. (✓)*

इन दोनों sentences में हम objects (apples and mangoes) को compare कर रहें हैं।

जब हम subjects को compare करते हैं तब inversion अनिवार्य होता है।

Eg: I like apples more than does my friend James. (✓)

I like apples more than my friend James does. (✗)

यहां हम subjects (I तथा my friend James) को compare कर रहें हैं।

Eg: Cheetas run faster than do antelopes.

- *You speak French better than do I.*
- *Jessica is more interested in Computer Science than is Pamela.*
- *City dwellers have a higher death rate* ***than do country people.***

(10) Intro comparative

जब comparative sentence की शुरूआत में आता है तथा be-verb आये तब inversion प्रयुक्त होता है। जिस thing को compare करते है वह be-verb का compliment होती है। ध्यान रहे– less than भी एक comparative है।

Eg: Bigger than an Apatosaurus is the Blue Whale.

- *More important than your personal statement is your GPA.*
- *No less impressive than the invention of the laser was the development of the wheel.*

(11) जब एक घटना दूसरी घटना के बाद घटित होती है तब hardly, scarcely, no sooner के बाद inversion use होता है। जो घटना पहले घटित हुई हो उसके लिए past perfect tense प्रयुक्त होता है।

Hardly

- ***Hardly had I*** *begun to speak when I was interrupted.*
- ***Hardly had I*** *arrived when trouble started.*
- ***Hardly had he*** *stepped outside when it started to rain.*

Scarcely

- ***Scarcely had we*** *started our meal when the phone rang.*
- ***Scarcely had he*** *stepped outside when it started to rain.*

No sooner

- ***No sooner had I*** *arrived than they all started to argue.*
- ***No sooner had he*** *stepped outside than it started to rain.*

NOTE - जब कोई adverb किसी whole phrase को modify करे तभी inversion होता है जब

adverb किसी noun को modify करे तब inversion प्रयुक्त नहीं होता है।

*Eg: **Hardly anyone** passed the exam.*

- ***Hardly a day** goes by without my thinking of her. (= I think of her almost every day.)*
- ***Only Rex** knew the answer to the question.*

(12) Only + time expression के बाद

जब only किसी sentence को begin करता है तो **be, do** तथा **have** subject तथा main verb से पहले प्रयुक्त होते हैं।

*Eg: **Only then did she** realize the stress he was under.*

- ***Only then did I** understand what she meant.*
- ***Only after her death was I** able to appreciate her.*
- ***Only after** the meeting **did I** realize the importance of the subject.*
- ***Only later did she** really think about the situation.*
- ***Only in this way could John** earn money to survive.*
- ***Only** at night **can I** study.*

(13) निम्न expressions में inversion, sentence के second part में use होता है।

Not until

- *Not until I saw John with my own eyes **did I** really believe he was safe.*
- *Not until I heard my name **did I** believe I had won the race.*
- *Not until he received her letter **did he** fully understand her feelings.*

Not till

- *Not till I got home **did I** realize my wallet was missing.*

Not since

- *Not since Julia left college **had she** had such a wonderful time.*

Only after

- *Only after I'd seen her flat **did I** understand why she wanted to live there.*
- *Only after he arrived at the airport **did he** look for his passport.*

Only when

- *Only when we'd all arrived home **did I** feel calm.*
- *Only when the plane landed safely **did he** calm down.*

Only by

- *Only by working extremely hard **could we** afford to eat.*
- *Only by threatening extreme physical violence **was the teacher** able to control the class.*

Only if

- *Only if you look through this dark glass **will you** be able to see the spots on the sun.*

Only later

- *We accepted the invitation. Only later **did we** suspect it might be a trap.*

(14) As

जब as को दो things के मध्य similarity बताने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाता है तब भी inversion किया जाता है।

*Eg: Toyota is from Japan, **as is Mitsubishi**.*

- *James wants to leave early today, **as does John**.*
- *If thrown into the water, camels can swim, **as can cats**.*
- *She's very tall, **as is her mother**.*
- *She was very religious, **as were most of her friends**.*

(15) "so + adjective...that"

इस sentence में so + adjective के बाद inversion use किया जाता है। इस type के inversion में so...that... clause, verb से पहले आता है।

*Eg: So beautiful **was the girl that** nobody could talk of anything else.*

(Normal sentence- The girl was so beautiful that nobody could talk of anything else.)

- *So delicious **was the food that** we ate every last bite.*

(Normal sentence- The food was so delicious that we ate every last bite.)

- *So happy **was I that** I bought flowers for everybody in class.*
- *So excited **were they that** they couldn't sit still.*

NOTE : Such को so great से replace भी किया जा सकता है।

Eg: Such was their excitement that they began to jump up and down.

- *So great was their excitement that they began to jump up and down.*

(16) Not only.....but

- ***Not only did we** lose our money, but we were nearly killed.*
- ***Not only is she** a great dancer but she is also an amazing mathematician.*

NOTE- यदि adverbial, subject से पहले नहीं आते हैं तो inversion possible नहीं है।

Eg: She is not only a great dancer but she is also an amazing mathematician.

Not only.....also

- *Not only was the car slow, it was also very uncomfortable.*

NOTE- Not far तथा not long के बाद inversion use नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg: Not far from here you can see forces. (✓)

- *Not far from here can you see forces. (×)*
- *Not long after that she got married. (✓)*
- *Not long after that got she married. (×)*

(17) Be-verbs (is, am, are, was, were etc.)

इस type का inversion मुख्यतः be-verbs के साथ आता है तथा जो phrase आती है वो be-verbs का compliment होती है।

Eg: Lost among the old tables and chairs was the priceless Victorion desk.

- *Located between San Francisco and Marin Country is the Golden Gate Bridge.*
- *Found in San Francisco is Lombard Street, the so-called crookedest street in the world.*

(18) Intro -ing phrase

इस प्रकार के sentences ing phrase से start होते हैं तथा यह inversion केवल be-verbs के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है। इन sentences में ing phrase be-verb का complement होता है।

Eg: Burning out of control was the forest located in the foothills of the Aravali mountains.

- *Coming in last in the race was Joe.*
- *Not helping the situating was little Juli, who was throwing newspaper on the spreading fire.*

(19) Intro adjective

जब हम किसी adjective से sentence start करते हैं तब भी inversion प्रयुक्त होता है। यह inversion 'be-verbs' के साथ use होता है।

*Eg: Beautiful beyond belief **was my baby daughter**.*

- *Happy about their acceptance into dream schools **were Rex and James**.*
- *Quick and painless **will be your medical procedure**.*
- *Blessed **are the children** who are still unaware of what the future holds.*
- ***Gone are the days** when I could have been happy.*

इस sentence में past participle (Gone) adjective की भांति प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

- *The closer an object is to another object, the greater is the gravity between the two objects.*

(20) Emphasis

Eg: Boy am I hungry.

- *Is it ever hot in here!*
- *Do you know how to cook!*
- *The soldier strong*

(B) Whole verb before subject

(1) Adverbial expression of place के बाद

जब adverbial expressions of place or direction, clause के beginning में आते हैं तो intransitive verbs सामान्यतः subject से पहले आती है। इस type के sentences में सामान्यतः दो

verbs आती हैं जो direction या movement दर्शाती है जैसे– come, go, run etc.

*Eg: Into the room **ran the lady.***

- *First comes love, then comes marriage.*
- *After A comes B, then comes C, next comes D.*

किसी indefinite subject को introduce करवाने के लिए ऐसा किया जाता है। यह structure literary तथा descriptive writing में common है।

*Eg: Under a tree **was lying one of the biggest men** I had ever seen.*

- *On the doorstep **was a bunch of flowers.***
- *On the grass **sat on an enormous frog.***
- *Directly in front of them **stood a great castle.***
- *Along the road **came a strange procession.***
- *Round the corner **came the knights.***

(2) Here के साथ

- *Here comes James Bond!*
- *Here's the money I promised you.*
- *Here is some good food for you to try.*
- *Here are the books that I don't need anymore.*

(3) There के साथ

इस inversion में there के साथ मुख्यतः निम्न verbs प्रयुक्त होती हैं– is, are, exist, come, go etc.

- *There is a good restaurant nearby.*
- *There goes the last bus. (= we've just missed it.)*
- *There goes the phone (= it's ringing).*
- *There goes your career! (= your career is ruined).*
- *I opened the door and **there stood Michael Jackson**, all covered in mud.*
- *She looked out and **there was Pamela Anderson**, walking along arm in arm with Goldie.*
- ***There comes a time** in every person's life when he realizes that he is responsible for his own happiness, not other people.*
- *Scientists hypothesize that **there exist a certain type of particle** that can travel faster than the speed of light.*

NOTE- जब subject pronoun हो तो यह verb से पहले प्रयुक्त होता है।

- *Eg: Here she comes. (✓)*
- *Here comes she. (×)*
- *There he goes. (✓)*
- *There goes he. (×)*

(4) Reporting or story-telling

Story-telling में subject सामान्यतः reporting verb जैसे– said, asked, suggested etc के बाद आता है।

- *"What do you mean?" **asked Rex.***
- *"I love you," **whispered Jan.***
- *"It's time for you, but not for me," **replied James.***

जब subject कोई pronoun हो तो यह verb से पहले आता है।

- *'What do you mean?' **he asked.***

(5) Short adverbs तथा **adverb practices** के बाद

*Eg: I stopped the car, and up **walked a policeman.***

- *The door opened and out **came Angela's boyfriend.***

38. (a) 'peacefully' in place of 'peaceful'

Adverb का use verbs, adjectives तथा अन्य adverbs को modify करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He runs fast (Here fast is an adverb and tell how he run i.e. Fast)

This mango is very sweat. (Here very is an adverb and tell how much sweat the mango is)

Given sentence में birds and animals कैसे रहते है ये बताया गया है अतः यहां Verb 'lived' को modify करने के लिए adverb 'peacefully' का use किया जायेगा।

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

39. (b) 'will surely get' in place of 'surely got'

Given sentence, open conditional sentence है।

Open condition में ऐसी स्थिति को show किया जाता है जो future मे possible हो। conditional part (if clause) simple present तथा main part future simple या modal simple in present form में होता है।

	Conditional part (past perfect)	Main part (modal perfect in its past form)
1.	Is/ am/are (H.V.)	can/may/shall/will + be (H.V.) can/may/shall/will + V1st (A.V.) can/may/shall/will + be + V3rd (P.V.)
2.	V1st + s/es (A.V.)	can/may/shall/will + be (H.V.) can/may/shall/will + V1st (A.V.) can/may/shall/will + be + V3rd (P.V.)
3.	Is /am /are+ V3rd (P.V.)	can/may/shall/will + be (H.V.) can/may/shall/will + V1st (A.V.) can/may/shall/will + be + V3rd (P.V.)

Eg. If you work hard, you will pass.

If you wait a minute, I will go with you.

Given sentence में if clause, simple present tense में प्रयुक्त हुआ है अतः result clause, simple future tense में आएगा।

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

40. (b) 'Nosiest' in place of 'noisy'

Superlative degree का use किसी एक व्यक्ति या वस्तु को सभी लोगों या वस्तुओं की comparison में सबसे अधिक या सबसे कम गुण वाले हो। Given sentence में park party को इतनी शोरगुल वाली बताया जा रहा है जिसमें किसी ने अभी तक भाग लिया था।

Given sentence में adjective 'noisy' के पहले article 'the' का use हुआ है। superlative degree के adjective से पहले Article 'The' का use होता है। अतः noisy का superlative degree 'nosiest' का use होगा।

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

41. (a) 'More' in place of 'much'

Stories के बाद than का use किया गया है। than का use, comparison के लिए किया जाता है। Given sentence का भाव है कि I ने इस story से भी ज्यादा interesting stories पढी है। अतः यहाँ interesting की comparative form ' more interesting' का use होगा।

Eg. He finds physics more difficult than other science subjects.

42. (d) 'is' in place of 'are'

Sentence का subject Noun phrase 'The most talented of these three boys' में main subject 'The most talented' singular है इसलिए verb भी singular use होगी।

(these three boys is object of preposition 'of') (The most talented = The most talented boy of these three boys)

Given sentence का भाव है कि तीनों लड़कों में सबसे talented मेरे दोस्त का बेटा है।

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

43. (c) 'in time' in place of 'by time'

In time (Phrase) - Before some deadline or something begins or ends. (समय रहते)

Eg. We managed to get to the airport in time.

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार तटीय इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों को समय रहते सुरक्षित निकाल दिया गया।

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

By the time (Phrase) - Used for saying what has already happened at the time that something else happens (तब तक)

Eg. By the time we arrived, the other guests were already there.

44. (b) 'him' in place of 'he'

Preposition के बाद pronoun की objective from use की जाती है Given sentence में Preposition 'between', के बाद Pronoun की objective form 'him' का use होगा।

Eg. I can't see much likeness between him and his father.

Note : Between के बाद सदैव and को use किया जाता है, to का नहीं।

Eg. The exam was held between 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. ('and' in place of 'to')

45. (a) 'were' in place of 'was'

Given sentence imaginary condition का है जिसमें condition कल्पना पर आधारित होती है जिसका practically पूरा होना असंभव होता है।

इसमें conditional part में singular तथा plural दोनों noun के साथ were का use किया जाता है तथा main/result part में modal की past form प्रयुक्त होती है।

Structure:

if +Sub.+ were + obj , Subject + would / could / might / would / should + V^{1st}

Eg. If I were you, I would not place too much trust in their findings.

If Gandhiji were alive, he would commit suicide.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

46. (d) 'Complain' in place of 'complaint'

Sentence की Basic structure

Subject + Verb + object

Sentence में Subject के बाद Verb की जरूरत है। जबकि Given sentence में subject के बाद noun का use हुआ है जो कि grammatically wrong है।

Adverb का use adjective, verb, adverb, तथा preposition को modify करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Given sentence में adverb (seldom) द्वारा verb (complain) को modify किया जायेगा अतः noun (complaint) के स्थान पर verb (complain) का use होगा।

Eg. They seldom complain about his huge tax cuts, which also drove up the red ink.

Lots of people have complained about the noise.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

47. (a) "Otherwise/or else" in place of 'either'

Sentence का भाव है कि तुम्हे airport पर समय पर पंहुचना होगा अन्यथा तुम्हारी flight छूट जायेगी।

अतः either के स्थान पर otherwise, or else का use होगा।

Otherwise/or else : Used after an order or suggestion to show what the result will be if you do not follow that order or suggestion (अन्यथा)

Eg. I'll have to leave now or I'll up or else I'll miss my train.

Hurry up or else you'll be late.

Shut the window, otherwise 'it'll get to cold in here.

48. (c) 'forgotten' in place of 'forgot'

जब has/have/had का use auxiliary verb के रूप में किया जाता है तो इसके बाद main verb की 3rd form प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg. I have finished my work.

He has gone home, hasn't he?

Had they left before you got there?

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

49. (a) use **'as'** after 'soon'

Given sentence मे दो clause को incomplete conjunction as soon से connect किया गया है जो grammatically wrong है। 'as soon' के स्थान पर 'as soon as' का use होगा। Sentence का sense है कि जैसे ही gunshot की आवाज सुनी (बिना देरी किये) लोग panic इधर–उधर भागने लगे

As soon as (Conj.)- Something happens as soon as something else happens, it means that it happens immediately after the other thing. यह 'जैसे ही' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. She Burst into tears as soon as she saw his mother.

As soon as I reached Mumbai, I will let you know all details.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

50. (b) no improvement required

At heart तथा by heart का phrase होता है।

At heart used for saying what someone's basic character is (दिल से)

Eg. I'm really a country person at heart.

By heart by remembering exactly; from memory (रटकर)

Eg. Learning lists of words off by heart isn't a good way to increase your vocabulary.

51. (b) else

However : यह हालांकि, जैसे भी के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. You can do it however you like, it really doesn't matter.

Else : Otherwise (यह "अन्यथा, नहीं तो" के अर्थ में use होता है।)

Eg. Walk quickly, else you miss the train.

Yet : Despite what has just been said (यह फिर भी, मगर के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. He has a good job, and yet he never seems to have any money.

Still : It shows in spite of (यह "फिर भी" के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. I was angry, still I kept myself cool.

यहां sentence का भाव है कि dog को indoor में बांधकर रखे अन्यथा वो किसी को bite कर लेगा।

अतः correct answer option (b) else है।

52. (d) Laden with

'Laden with something' का structure होता है।

Laden (Adj.) (with something) : Heavily loaded with something (पूरी तरह भरा)

Eg. The trees were laden with apples.

Passengers laden with luggage

Given sentence में केवल एक state show की जा रही है। इसलिए linking verb (Was) के बाद adjective का use होगा।

यदि was के बाद verb use होता है तो यह passive structure बनेगा, और sentence का meaning wrong होगा।

Load (V) - To put a large quantity of things or people onto or into something (बोझ, भार)

Eg. We loaded the car in ten minutes.

Structure:

Load something

Eg. Can you help me load the dishwasher?

Load something up with something

Eg. Men were loading up a truck with timber.

53. (b) as good as

This question was bonous. In answer key option (c) was incorrect answer.

जब दो degree (Positive and comparative) एक साथ use की जाती है तो दोनों degree complete होनी चाहिए।

Positive degree (as + positive degree + as) + if + comparative degree + than

Eg. He is as good as if not better than I.

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

Grammar Point:

As....as, So....as आदि के मध्य adjective/ adverb की positive degree का use किया जाता है अर्थात comparative या superlative degree का use करना गलत होगा।

Eg. Jack is as good as his master.

54. (d) no improvement required

55. (d) should

Lest वाले clause में should का use किया जाता है तथा Lest वाले clause में not का use नहीं करते है क्योंकि ये already negative भाव देता है।

Lest (Conjunction) : In order to prevent any possibility that something will happen

Eg. I feared lest I should be late again.

I obeyed her lest she should be angry.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

56. (a) exploring

Busy doing something का structure होता है।

Eg. James is busy practicing for the school concert.

They were busy enjoying themselves at the party.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

Other Structure:

Busy with something/somebody -

Eg. Kate's busy with her homework.

Let's get busy with the clearing up.

57. (d) which Gopal had caught

Relative Pronoun 'Who' का use person(human beings) के लिए किया जाता है। Given sentence मे Relative Pronoun who का use Fish के लिए किया गया है, जो कि grammatically wrong है। who के स्थान पर which या that का use होगा। 'which' and 'that' का use person and things दोनों के साथ किया जाता है।

Relative pronoun के बाद वाला clause past perfect tense मे है Had के बाद V3rd form का use होता है। अतः catch के स्थान पर catch की V3rd form 'caught' use होगा।

Eg. This is the same book which I lent to him.

Grammar point:

Who and Whom का use person के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. We don't know the person who donated this money.

Whose का use person and thing दोनों के लिए किया जाता है। इसका use possession के case में किया जाता है।

Eg. He is marrying a girl whose family don't seem to like him.

Which का use things and animals के लिए किया जाता है। तथा choice के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Eg. We drove past my old school, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year

That का use things and animals के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He went to the school that my father went to.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

58. (a) travelled

Yesterday, ago, the previous day, last week/month/year आदि adverb का use 'simple past tense' में किया जाता है।

Eg. John went to the cinema yesterday.

What did you wear last night?

Given sentence के end में last year आया है अतः V2nd form use होगी।

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

59. (d) it was possible for a man

Given sentence में that conjunction से दो clause को जोड़ा गया है और पहले clause में past tense (thought; V2nd) आया है अतः that बाद वाले clause में भी past tense का use होगा।

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

Structures:

Possible to do something

Eg. New technology has made it possible to communicate more easily.

'It is possible for somebody to do something'

Eg. Would it be possible for me to leave a message for her?

60. (b) nor in a

Co-ordinate conjunction Neither- nor का structure होता है जिसकी सहायता से same part of speech को connect किया जाता है। Neither के बाद In + noun (in business) structure का use हुआ है इसलिए nor के बाद भी in+ noun(in job) का use होगा।

Eg. It is neither for the center and nor for the states.

Some co relative conjunction:

Neither nor (ना तो ये-ना वो)

Eg. We are neither interested in politics nor greedy of power.

Either or (या तो ये - या वो)

Eg : Either we are guilty or they are careless.

Both-and (ये दोनों)

Eg. Both India and Pakistan should bury the hatchet.

Weather-or (चाहे-या)

Eg. Whether you fail or succeed is not my concern.

61. (d) only if you get

Given sentence का भाव है कि आप comfortable journey तभी कर सकते हो जब आप advance में seat reserve करवाते हो। अतः यहाँ एक situation या condition को show किया जा रहा है जिसमें कुछ घटित हो। अतः only if का use most appropriate होगा।

Only if - Used to state the only situation in which something can happen (यह केवल, तभी आदि के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. Only if a teacher has given permission is a student allowed to leave the room.

You'll lose weight only if you stick to your diet.

If only expresses a hope or wish: (यह अगर, काश आदि के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. She needed to get away from her job if only for a week.

If only the town had high-speed Internet access.

Only if expresses a command or requirement: (यह केवल, तभी आदि के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. You'll lose weight only if you stick to your diet.

She was authorized to speak only if she remains anonymous.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

62. (b) no improvement required

63. (a) from osteoporosis since

किसी disease को indicate करने के लिए suffer के साथ preposition from का use होता है।

Suffer from something - To suffer from a disorder/a disease/an illness/a condition

Eg. Patients suffering from cancer

Increasing numbers of children are suffering from mental health problems.

Since का use past के किसी point of time या specific time को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I have not seen him since he left Jaipur.

64. (b) have been stolen from

Given sentence मे subject 'some statues' passive है क्योंकि statues को steal किया जाएगा अर्थात् statues action के receiver हैं न कि doer. अतः passive subject के लिए passive structure का use होगा।

Structure:

Active - Subject + HV (has/have) + V3rd + obj. + comp.

Passive - Object + HV (has/have)+ been+V3rd + comp. +by subject

Eg. The government has accorded top priority to power sector.

Steal from somebody/something का structure होता है।

Eg. We found out he'd been stealing from us for years.

He used to steal from shops just for the thrill of it.

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

65. (d) in serving

Pride in doing something का structure होता है।

Eg. We take great pride in offering the best service in town.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

Other structure:

Pride in something -

Eg. I take a pride in my work.

They have a strong sense of pride in their work.

With pride -

Eg. I looked with pride at what I had achieved.

66. (b) made much mischief

Uncountable nouns के end मे s/es लगाकर इन्हें plural form नहीं बनाया जा सकता है।

तथा uncountable noun को modify करने के लिए adjective 'much' का use किया जाता है।

Make a mischief एक fixed phrase है जिसका use as it is किया जाता है।

Eg. He's always making mischief with the interns and new employees.

❖ **Grammar Point:**

- **Nouns always singular** - Uncountable nouns are usually singular.

(a) **Abstract nouns** - advice, beauty, bravery, courage, darkness, death, depth, fear, greatness, help, honesty, hope, information, knowledge, mischief, mercy, mankind, nobility, music, poverty, pride, wisdom, truth etc.

Eg: Let me give you a piece of advice.

- *A word of advice. Don't wear that dress.*
- *I admire your courage in saying what you think.*
- *It was a charming piece of music.*
- *Further information is available on request.*

(b) **Material nouns** - bread, milk, rice, stationery, soap, butter, gin, oil, soup, cement, glass, paper, sugar, chalk, gold, petrol, tea, cheese, ice, powder, water, coal, ink, salt, wine, coffee, iron, sand, wood, cream, jam, sauce, wool, dirt/dust, jelly, silk, flour, lime, silver.

Eg: He had to live on bread and water for two weeks.

- *The milk has gone off/turned sour.*
- *The water is now receding after the flood.*
- *When salt is dissolved in water, it alters the properties of the water.*
- *The sand was flying everywhere.*

(c) **Nouns ending in ics :** Athletics, civics, classics, economics, ethics, linguistics, mathematics, mechanics, optics, phonetics, politics, physics, semantics, statistics etc. these nouns used as the name of a science/subject are considered singular.

Eg : Mathematics is difficult to understand.

- *Politics is a dirty game.*

Exception:

- The economics of the project are very encouraging.
- His Mathematics are good.

(d) **Nouns plural in form but singular in sense -**

(i) Name of games billiards, checkers.

(ii) Name of diseases - shingles, mumps, measles, Rickets.

(iii) Others - News, summons, crossroads, shambles, wages (result)

Eg: The news is good.

- *No news is good news.*
- *Billiards is my favourite game.*
- *Measles is highly contagious.*
- *That house is a complete shambles.*
- *Mathematics isn't the easiest of all subjects.*
- *He received a summons today.*
- *She is standing at a crossroads.*
- *The wages of sin is death.*

Note : The plural of summons is summonses.

(e) Miscellaneous- baggage, luggage, furniture, scenery, clothing, homework, Machinery, stationery, cutlery, housework, poetry, traffic, imagery, rubbish, weather, hair etc.

Eg : His hair was the colour of sand.

- *There's room for one more piece of luggage.*
- *The poem is full of religious imagery.*
- *At school we had to learn a lot of poetry by heart.*

Note : (a) Nouns like these are not put into plural form:

Eg: I don't like modern poetry.

- *We saw a lot of scenery in Nepal.*
- *He bought a lot of old machinery.*
- *She hasn't done her homework.*

(b) These nouns don't take a/an.

Eg: This is great poetry.

- *He eats bread every day.*
- *I want ink.*

(c) Such nouns are often modified by expressions like these to denote amount/quantity:

A lot of/plenty of/a piece of + noun

A lot of gold, loaf of bread, a lot of poetry, a load of rubbish, a pinch of salt

Notice how a piece (etc.) + of + noun is used with uncountable nouns :

- A piece of/bit of advice
- A liter of/a gallon of petrol
- A piece of machinery
- A piece of/slice of cake
- A loaf of/slice of bread
- A piece of information.

67. (a) Many a battle was

Many/a great many/a good many आदि के बाद plural countable noun use होता है जिसके लिए verb भी plural ही आएगी।

Eg. Many heads are better than one.

I've known her for a great many years.

A good many people were upset about the new tax.

Many a के बाद singular countable noun आता है जिसके लिए verb भी singular ही आएगी।

Eg. Many a politician has promised to make changes.

Many a flower is born to blush unseen.

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

68. (b) until you come to

Then - Used to introduce the next item in a series of actions, events, instructions, etc. (इसे "फिर" के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. He ate a cookie, then another and then another.

First cook the onions, then add the mushrooms.

Until - Up to the point in time or the event mentioned (इसे "जब तक या तब तक" के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।)

Eg. Let's wait until the rain stops.

You're not going out until you've finished this.

यहां sentence का भाव है कि corridor से नीचे तब तक चलें जब तक आप main staircase पर नहीं आ जाते।

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

69. (d) nor of sorrow

Neither... nor Parallel contraction follow करता है। इसके बाद use 'part of speech' same order में use किये जाते है।

Given sentence में Neither के बाद of + Noun का structure use किया गया है। अतः Nor के बाद भी of + Noun का ही structure use होगा।

Eg. It is neither for the center and nor for the states.

Neither Italy nor France got to the quarter finals last year.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

70. (d) None of the girls deserves

Each/every/one/ None/ either/ neither/ all + of the + Plural Noun + Singular Verb का use किया जाता है।

Eg. None of the cars runs at the speed of 200 km/hr.

Each of the cars runs at the speed of 60 km/hr.

71. (b) reached

किसी particular place पर पहुंचने के लिए reach के बाद preposition का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. It was almost midnight when I reached home.

When we reach the top we'll have a rest.

Given sentence में particular place पर पहुंचने की बात हुयी है अतः यहां preposition 'at' का use नहीं किया जायेगा।

अतः correct answer option (b) होगा।

Note - Arrive के बाद preposition **in** or **at** का use किया जाता है।

In का use बड़े स्थान पर पहुंचने के लिए–

Eg. She'll arrive in New York at noon.

At का use छोटे स्थान पर पहुंचने के लिए–

Eg. The train arrived at the station 20 minutes late.

72. **(b) deferred**

Deferred (V) : To delay something until a later time (आस्थगित करना)

Eg. The department deferred the decision for six months.

Dragged (V) : To move something by pulling it along a surface, usually the ground (खींचना)

Eg. Pick the chair up instead of dragging it behind you!

Disrupted (V) : To make it difficult for something to continue in the normal way (अस्त–व्यस्त करना)

Eg. Bus services will be disrupted tomorrow because of the bridge closure.

Deranged (V) : To disturb the order or arrangement of (उलट पलट करना)

Eg. Do not derange the bridle hand.

73. **(d) refused**

Refused (V) : To say or show that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do (मना करना)

Eg. She refused to comment further.

यहां blank space के बाद preposition 'to' आया है अतः **refuse to do something** का structure होता है।

Eg. He flatly refused to discuss the matter.

She refused to accept that there was a problem.

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

Ordered (V) : To use your position of authority to tell somebody to do something or say that something must happen (आदेश देना)

Eg. Your doctor may order an MRI scan.

Structure :

Order somebody + adv./prep. -

Eg. They were ordered out of the class for fighting.

Order somebody to do something -

Eg. The officer ordered them to fire.

Order something -

Eg. The government has ordered an investigation into the accident.

Denied (V) : To say that something is not true (झूठा कहना)

Eg. He has denied any involvement in the incident.

Structure :

Deny doing something -

Eg. He denies knowing anything about the plot.

It can't be denied that we need to devote more resources to this problem.

There's no denying the fact that quicker action could have saved them.

Reminded (V) : To make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten (याद दिलाना)

Eg. Could you remind Paul about dinner on Saturday?

Structure :

Remind somebody/yourself about/of something -

Eg. 'Don't forget the camera.' 'Remind me about it nearer the time.'

Remind somebody/yourself to do something -

Eg. Remind me to phone Alan before I go out.

74. **(d) This assignment does not interest me.**

दिया गया sentence present simple tense की negative structure का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active: Subject + do / does + $V1^{st}$ + Object. + comp.

Passive : Object. + is / am / are + not + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (d) है।

75. **(d) One can achieve nothing without hard work.**

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Sub + modal verb + $V1^{st}$ + Object + complement.

Passive : Object + modal + be + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

76. **(c) Have they declared Rahul fit to play the next match?**

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense की interrogative structure का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active: Has / have + subject + $V3^{rd}$ + Object + complement

Passive: Has / have + Object + been + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

77. **(c) We shall have withdrawn the money from the bank by tomorrow.**

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Sub + modal verb + $V1^{st}$ + Object + complement.

Passive : Object + modal + be + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + subject.

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

78. **(a) We demand an enquiry.**

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + V+s/es + Object + complement.

Passive : Object. + is/am/are + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by + sub

अतः सही answer option (a) है।

79. **(b) How many members did you inform about the meeting in time?**

दिया गया sentence past simple tense की interrogative structure का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Wh word + did + Subject + $V1^{st}$ + Object. + complement

Passive : Wh word + was/were + Object. + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (b) है।

80. **(b) Rani's car is twelve years old but she hasn't used it much.**

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense की negative structure का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + has / have + not + $V3^{rd}$ + Object + complement

Passive : Object + has / have + not + been + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः correct answer option (b) है।

81. **(c) The cyclone did not cause much damage to the life and property in July this year at the Andhra coast.**

दिया गया sentence past simple tense की negative structure का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + Did not + $V1^{st}$ + Object. + Complement

Passive : Object. + was / were + $V3^{rd}$ + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (c) है।

82. **(a) God helps those who help themselves.**

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का

है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + V+s/es + Object + complement.

Passive : Object. + is / am / are + V3rd + complement + by + sub

अतः सही answer option (a) है।

83. (c) He made a bed time story for me every night.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + V2nd + Object. + complement.

Passive : Object. + was/were + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः Correct answer option (c) है।

84. (b) The hole was covered by the king with a huge stone.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + V2nd + Object. + complement.

Passive : Object. + was/ were + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः Correct answer option (b) है।

85. (d) Uncle Ken had been given a good lecture by Granny on how to be a responsible adult.

दिया गया sentence past perfect tense का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active: Subject + had + V3rd + Object + complement

Passive : Object + had + been + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः correct answer option (d) है।

86. (a) You are requested not to pluck any flowers from the temple compound.

दिया गया sentence imperative request का structure (start with please) है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active: Please + V1st + complement

Passive : You are requested + to + V1st + complement

अतः correct answer option (a) है।

87. (c) Let your business be managed by your son after your retirement.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (start with let) का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Let + indirect Object + V1st + direct Object

Passive : Let + direct Object + be + V3rd + by + Indirect Object

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

88. (a) Highway has to be made their home every year by the flood victims of Assam.

दिया गया sentence infinitive structure का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + is / am / are / was / were / has / have / had + to + V1st + Object + complement

Passive : Object + is / am / are / was / were / has / have / had + to + be + V3rd + by + Object. + complement

अतः सही answer option (a) है।

89. (c) Tea is going to be served in silver cups today.

दिया गया sentence infinitive structure का है जिसे active passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + is / am / are / was / were + going + to + V1st + Object + complement

Passive : Object + is / am / are / was / were + to + be + V3rd + by + Object. + complement

अतः सही answer option (a) है।

90. (b) By whom could such a silly mistake have been made?

दिया गया sentence model helping verb की interrogative structure का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Who + modal + Subject + V1st + Object. + Complement

Passive : By whom + Modal + Object. + be + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (b) है।

91. (d) This fact has not been brought to my notice by anybody.

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + has / have + V3rd + Object + complement

Passive : Object + has / have + been + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (d) है।

92. (d) Handicrafts are being exported to several countries by India.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : Subject + is/am/are + V+ing + Object. + Complement

Passive : Object. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + complement + by + Subject

अतः सही answer option (d) है।

93. (a) He likes to be flattered by people.

दिया गया sentence Infinitive structure का है जिसे active/passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है–

Active : To + V1st

Passive : To + be + V3rd

Note : All other rules are same.

अतः सही answer option (a) है।

94. (b)

(a) Your sister ***said, "She*** has lost my pen again." *(Wrong use of reporting verb and tense and pronoun)*

(b) Your sister will say, "I have lost my pen again." (✓)

(c) Your sister will say, "I ***lost*** my pen again." *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) Your sister ***says***, "I ***lost her*** pen again." *(Wrong use of reporting verb and tense and pronoun)*

95. (c)

(a) She ***asked that*** if she ***should*** have a happy married life. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and modal verb and superfluous use of conjunction 'that')*

(b) She ***thought that*** she ***should*** have a happy married life. *(Wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction and modal verb)*

(c) She wondered if she would have a happy married life. (✓)

(d) She wondered if she ***shall*** have a happy married life. *(Wrong use of tense)*

96. (d)

(a) She told me ***don't*** worry about her. *(wrong use of Tense)*

(b) She told me ***to*** not ***be worried*** about her. *(Superfluous use of to and wrong use of tense)*

(c) She told me ***to*** not to worry about ***me***. *(Superfluous use of to and wrong use of Tense pronoun)*

(d) She told me not to worry about her. (✓)

97. (a)

(a) She said that Ruhi had slipped when she was trying to board the bus. (✓)

(b) She ***says*** that Ruhi ***slipped*** when she was trying to board the bus. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) She said that Ruhi ***has*** slipped when she was trying to board the bus. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) She said that Ruhi ***slipped*** when she was trying to board the bus. *(wrong use of Tense)*

98. (d)

(a) She asked me ***that*** if I could look after her baby for a short while. *(Superfluous use of that)*

(b) She asked me if ***you can*** look after ***my*** baby for a short while. *(wrong use of Pronoun and tense)*

(c) She asked me if I ***can*** look after ***my*** baby for a short while. *(wrong use of Pronoun and tense)*

(d) She asked me if I could look after her baby for a short while. (✓)

99. (d)

(a) The judge said to the prisoner, *"**Does he** have anything to say for himself?" (Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) The judge said to the prisoner, *"**If** you have anything to say for yourself?" (Superfluous use of conjunction 'if')*

(c) The judge said to the prisoner, *"**Did** he **had** anything to say for himself?" (Wrong use of tense and grammatically error as 'had' (had) is not used with did)*

(d) The judge said to the prisoner, "Do you have anything to say for yourself?" (✓)

100. (a)

(a) He exclaimed that he would have really loved to visit Kashmir that year. (✓)

(b) He exclaimed that ***how*** he would have loved to visit Kashmir that year. *(Superfluous use of 'How')*

(c) He exclaimed ***how I*** would have loved to visit Kashmir ***this*** year. *(Superfluous use of conjunction, pronoun and adverb)*

(d) He said that he ***will*** have loved to visit Kashmir ***this*** year. *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

101. (c)

(a) I ***told to*** you, "I ***have*** bought a new book for you yesterday." *(Wrong use of reporting verb as 'to' is not use with told and tense)*

(b) I said to you, "I ***have*** bought a new book for you ***the day before.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) I said to you, "I bought a new book for you yesterday." (✓)

(d) I said to you, *"**You have** bought a new book for **me the day before.**" (Wrong use of pronoun, tense and adverb)*

102. (a)

(a) The young man begged of his father to pardon him. (✓)

(b) The young man ***requested to*** his father pardon ***me, sir.*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun)*

(c) The young man begged of his father to pardon ***me.*** *(wrong use of Pronoun)*

(d) The young man ***told*** his father pardon ***me.*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun)*

103. (c)

(a) The teacher said to me, "Why ***are*** you ***reaching*** the examination hall so late?" *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) The teacher said to me, "Why ***had I reached*** the examination hall so late?" *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) The teacher said to me, "Why did you reach the examination hall so late?" (✓)

(d) The teacher said to me, "Why ***you reached*** the examination hall so late?" *(Wrong use of structure and tense)*

104. (a)

(a) I told you that he could not be trusted completely. (✓)

(b) ***You told me*** that he could not be trusted completely. (Wrong use of reporting speech)

(c) I ***said*** you that he ***cannot*** be trusted completely. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) ***You told me*** that he ***cannot*** be trusted completely. *(Wrong use of reporting speech and tense)*

105. (b)

(a) My friend ***wished*** me and asked me what ***was I*** doing ***here.*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb, structure and adverb)*

(b) My friend greeted me and asked me what I was doing there. (✓)

(c) My friend ***said hello*** and asked me what ***was I*** doing there. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and structure)*

(d) My friend ***said hello to*** me and asked what ***were you*** doing ***here.*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb ,structure, pronoun and adverb)*

106. (b)

(a) You said to me, "I ***have*** not ***slept*** last night and ***could*** not work ***then.*** (Wrong use of tense, and adverb)

(b) You said to me, "I did not sleep last night and cannot work now." (✓)

(c) You said to me, *"**You** did not sleep **the previous night** and **could not work** now." (wrong use of Pronoun, adverb tense)*

(d) You said to me, "I ***have*** not ***slept the previous night*** and cannot work ***then.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

107. (b)

(a) The teacher told the student that ***you are*** a very hopeless fellow. *(wrong use of Pronoun and tense)*

(b) The teacher told the student that he was a very hopeless fellow. (✓)

(c) The teacher ***said*** the student ***was what*** a hopeless fellow. *(wrong use Reporting verb and structure)*

(d) The teacher told the student ***what are*** a hopeless fellow he was. *(wrong use of structure and tense)*

108. (b)

(a) Jayesh told Diwakar that he ***would*** top the class if he ***wants*** to. *(Wrong use of modal verb and tense)*

(b) Jayesh told Diwakar that he could top the class if he wanted to. (✓)

(c) Jayesh told Diwakar that ***you*** could top the class if ***you*** wanted to. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) Jayesh told Diwakar that ***you can*** top the class if ***you want*** to. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

109. (b)

(a) The convict told the Bishop that ***it was difficult for him to*** thank him. *(wrong use of structure and tense)*

(b) Exclaiming gratefully, the convict said to the Bishop that he could never thank him enough. (✓)

(c) The convict ***said to*** the Bishop that he could never thank him enough. *(Exclamatory word hasn't been used and wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) The convict exclaimed gratefully to the Bishop that ***how*** he could ***ever*** thank him. *(Superfluous use of word 'How' and wrong use of adverb)*

110. (a)

(a) Rahul told Mohit that he was taking his family to Kashmir for a vacation the following day. (✓)

(b) Rahul told Mohit that he ***is*** taking his family to Kashmir for a vacation ***tomorrow.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) Rahul told Mohit that ***I*** was taking ***my*** family to Kashmir for a vacation the following day. *(wrong use of Pronoun)*

(d) Rahul told Mohit that ***I am*** taking ***my*** family to Kashmir for a vacation ***tomorrow.*** *(Wrong use of tense, Pronoun and adverb)*

111. (d)

(a) My mother ***asks*** me not to be late ***tomorrow*** morning. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and adverb)*

(b) My mother warned me not to be late ***tomorrow*** morning. *(wrong use of adverb)*

(c) My mother ***told*** me ***don't*** be late ***tomorrow*** morning. *(Wrong use of reporting verb tense and adverb)*

(d) My mother warned me not to be late the next day morning. (✓)

112. (d)

(a) I ***asked*** you ***if*** you should believe her.

(Wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)

(b) I ***asked whether she*** should believe ***you***. *(Wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction and pronoun)*

(c) I told you that ***I*** should believe her. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) I told you that you should believe her. (✓)

113. (d)

(a) The contractor ***said to*** the worker ***that you should*** remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows. *(Wrong use of reporting verb, superfluous use of conjunction, pronoun and modal verb)*

(b) The contractor ***requested*** the worker to remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows. *(Wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) The contractor ***told*** the worker ***that by removing*** all the stains carefully, the windows will be cleaned. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and structure)*

(d) The contractor instructed the worker to remove all the stains carefully and clean the windows. (✓)

114. (a)

(a) He asked his brother where he had gone for a picnic. (✓)

(b) He asked his brother where ***did you go*** for a picnic. *(wrong use of structure, Tense and pronoun)*

(c) He asked his brother where ***did he go*** for a picnic. *(wrong use of structure Tense)*

(d) He asked his brother where he ***went*** for a picnic. *(Wrong use of tense)*

115. (b)

(a) Granny said to Nina that she ***doesn't*** know why she ***thinks*** it was so wonderful. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) Granny said to Nina that she didn't know why she thought it was so wonderful. (✓)

(c) Granny said to Nina that she ***hadn't known*** why she ***was thinking*** it was so wonderful. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) Granny said to Nina that ***I don't*** know why ***you think*** it ***is*** so wonderful *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

116. (b)

(a) The policeman said to the boys, "You ***could*** not park ***their*** car ***there.*** *(Wrong use of tense, Pronoun and adverb)*

(b) The policeman said to the boys, "You cannot park your car here." (✓)

(c) The policeman said to the boys, ***"How could*** you park your car here?" *(Wrong use of structure and tense)*

(d) The policeman ***told to*** the boys, ***"They could*** not park ***their*** car ***there."*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb, pronoun and tense)*

117. (c)

(a) The driver said to a passerby, "Tell me the way to the market, ***will*** you" *(Wrong use of structure as sentence is interrogative and tense)*

(b) The driver said to a passerby, ***"Please, will*** you tell me the way to the market?" *(Superfluous use of please and Wrong use of tense)*

(c) The driver said to a passerby, "Can you tell me the way to the market?" (✓)

(d) The driver said to a passerby, ***"Could he*** tell ***him*** the way to the market?" *(Wrong use of modal verb and pronoun)*

118. (d)

(a) Father said to Avika, "Stop ***eating the TV*** and ***watch your food.*** *(Wrong use of reported verb)*

(b) Father said, "Avika, ***Why can't you*** stop watching the TV and eat your food?" *(Wrong use of structure)*

(c) Father said, "Avika, stop watching the TV and eat ***her*** food." *(Wrong use of Pronoun)*

(d) Father said, "Avika, stop watching the TV and eat your food." (✓)

119. (b)

(a) Taru said to Kavya, "Will you help me in setting up ***her*** new dressing table?" *(wrong use of Pronoun)*

(b) Taru said to Kavya, "Will you help me in setting up my new dressing table?" (✓)

(c) Taru said to Kavya, ***"How would*** you help me in setting up my new dressing table?" *(wrong use of structure and tense)*

(d) Taru said to Kavya, ***"Would*** you help ***her*** in setting up my new dressing table?" *(wrong use of tense and Pronoun)*

120. (b)

(a) I said to carpenter, "How long ***he would*** take to polish ***his*** furniture?" *(wrong use of structure, tense and Pronoun)*

(b) I said to carpenter, "How long will you take to polish my furniture?" (✓)

(c) I said to carpenter, "How long ***you would*** take to polish my furniture?" *(Wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative and tense)*

(d) I said to carpenter, "How long ***he would*** take to polish my furniture?" *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative and Pronoun)*

121. (d) DACB

Explanation:

D में Noun Fancy flowers को introduce किया गया है कि इसे 2002 में established किया गया तथा fancy flowers की branches पुरी country में है। Introductory sentences एक stand alone sentence होता है जो sequence को start करते है। अत: D sequence की starting करेगा। जो केवल दो ही option (c) and option (d) में है।

C में different time को बताया गया है कि चाहे birthdays, weddings या funerals हो fancy flower सबको easy बताता है। तथा B में also use हुआ है जो पहले बताए गए किसी argument के supportive argument को elaborate करने के लिए use होता है, जो C में बताये गये argument को elaborate करता है, और C तथा B में easy एक common factor है। CB Neon link है। जो केवल एक ही option (d) DACB में है।

अतः option **(d) DACB** सही answer है।

122. (b) CDAB

Explanation:

D में Upen Babu के लिए बताया है, कि वह good man है उन्होंने बहुत help की।

A में elaborate किया है कि help कैसे की feed करने के लिए agree हुए, twelve rupee salary pay तथा stay के लिए जगह भी find की। अतः D के बाद A का use होगा।

B में help को ही further explain करते हुए बताया है कि one month salary advance दी। अतः DAB एक Neon link होगा जो केवल एक ही option (b) CDAB में है।

Logic-II

C stand alone sentence है, C में noun Fotik को introduce करवाया गया है,

D में Upen Babu के लिए बताया है कि उन्होंने बहुत help की।

किसकी? – Fotik की

CD Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) CDAB में है।

अतः option **(b) CDAB** सही answer होगा।

123. (a) DBCA

Explanation:

D में noun Priyanka's fault को बताया है तथा A में Fault को elaborate किया है कि Priyanka ने अपने social awareness, equal rights और social-ecological problems पर lecture से my mind का poisoned कर दिया है। DB एक Neon link है।

जो केवल एक ही option (a) में आ रहा है।

अतः option (a) DBCA सही answer है।

Logic-II

D में use proper noun 'Priyank' के लिए B में pronoun 'She' use हुआ है। Pronoun noun को follow करता है। DB Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (a) DBCA में है।

A coordinating conjunction 'And' से start हो रहा है जो दो independent parallel clause से जोड़ने के लिए use किया जाता है। A का parallel clause C में दिया गया है Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DBCA में है।

अतः option **(a) DBCA** सही answer है।

124. (c) BDAC

Explanation:

B में trip to recycling centre को introduce किया गया है तथा D में उसके aim को explain किया है कि इसका उद्देश्य recycle waste के system के बारे में पता करना था। Recycling BD में common factor है। ऐसे ही trip, visit common factor है, अतः BD एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक ही option (c) BDAC में है।

A में बताया है कि centre प्रत्येक दिन 24 hours इसके लिए work करती है। तथा C मे A से contradiction show किया गया है कि फिर भी centre only 50% waste को ही collect करती है।

C के starting में However आया है इसका use उस statement के introduce करने के लिए किया जाता है जो अभी–अभी कही गई बात के contrast में है अतः AC एक link है। जो केवल एक ही option (c) BDAC में है।

अतः option **(c) BDAC** सही answer है।

125. (d) BCDA

Explanation:

B में Noun old man तथा His dog को introduce कराया गया है तथा C में इनके लिए pronoun 'they' का use किया गया है। BC एक link है।

D में dog को बताया गया है कि वह अपने master के few steps आगे चलता है। तथा A में इसे ही further explain किया है कि वह कभी jump नहीं करता तथा दूसरे dogs को chase नहीं करता। अतः DA भी एक link है। जो केवल एक ही option (d) BCDA में है।

अतः option **(d) BCDA** सही answer है।

126. (a) DACB

Explanation:

D में A newly painted red door आया है जहां newly door को पहली बार introduce किया है। तथा A में the door आया है। D तथा A में door common factor है। अतः DA एक Neon link है।

जब sentence में किसी noun को पहली बार introduce कराया जाए तो indefinite article (A/An) का use किया जाता है लेकिन जब उस Noun का जिक्र दुबारा किया जाये जिनके बारे में पहले से ही बात की जा चुकी है या जो पहले से ही ज्ञात है तब definite article The का use होता है।

A में Noun Miss Tredgold आया है तथा C में Miss Tredgold के लिए her आया है। AC भी एक Neon link होगा।

अतः option **(a) DACB** सही answer है।

127. (d) BDAC

Explanation:

Chronological order के according B के बाद A का आएगा। जो केवल दो option (B) और (D) में है।

A में बताया है कि Patol babu को war के कारण उन्हें अपनी नौ साल पुरानी job छोड़नी पड़ी तथा C में इसका result दिया है कि Patol Babu अपनी living के लिए struggle कर रहे थे।

Ever since... का use Mentioned time से अभी तक के time को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg: He's had a car ever since he was 18.

A C Neon link आएगा जो केवल एक ही option (d) BDAC में है।

अतः option **(d) BDAC** सही answer है।

128. (a) DBAC

Explanation:

B में different places पर रहने का main advantage बताया है तथा A में Another advantage बताया है। B तथा A में Advantage, common factor है। अतः BA Neon link है। जो केवल एक ही option DBAC में है।

अतः option **(a) DBAC** सही sequence है।

129. (c) ADBC

Explanation:

D में Gopu के work को बताया है कि वह temple के बाहर devotees के shoes और slipper का ध्यान रखता है।

B में बताया गया है वह अपने इस work (Look after the shoes) को वह mind नहीं करता है। अतः logical arguments से DB एक Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option **(c) ADBC** में है।

130. (b) BDCA

Explanation:

B में there introductory subject है जहां a new buzz को introduce किया गया है। D में new buzz को explain किया है कि Bee keeping cities में fashionable hobby बन गई है। BD Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (b) BDCA में है।

D तथा C में 'Bee keeping' common factor है। D में Bee keeping को introduce किया है तथा C में इसे ही further explain किया गया है। अतः DC एक link है।

C तथा A में fields in the countryside common factor है। A मे इन fields के लिए demonstrative pronoun 'These' का use हुआ है। अतः C के बाद A का use होगा।

अतः option **(b) BDCA** सही answer है।

131. (c) CBDA

Explanation:

B में King ने performance देने के लिए invite किया और D में सबसे पहले Krishna Kumar आगे आया, BD का Neon link है।

D में Proper Noun Krishna Kumar के लिए A में Pronoun 'He' का use हुआ है। Pronoun, noun को follow करता है। DA एक link है।

अतः BDA एक sequence है जो केवल एक option (c) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(c) CBDA** सही answer है।

132. (c) CADB

Explanation:

D में Antibodies के लिए B में demonstrative adjective 'These + antibodies' का use हुआ है। अतः DB Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option (c) CADB में है।

Logic-II

C में बताया है कि हम में से one third allergy से affected होते है। A में allergy के affect करने के way को further explain किया है कि यह Immune system से reaction करती है। जिससे Harmless substance बनता है। C तथा A में Allergy, common factor है। A तथा D मे immune system, common factor है। अतः CAD एक link है।

अतः option **(c) CADB** correct answer है।

133. (d) BDAC

Explanation:

B व D में Fear common factor है।

B – Parents and teachers fear

D – there was fear

अतः BD Neon link है।

D और A में Bilingual Children common factor है। DA भी Neon link है। अतः BDA एक sequence है जो केवल एक option (d) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(d) BDCA** सही sequence है।

134. (b) CDAB

Explanation:

C में The temple आया है तथा D में इसके लिए It का use हुआ है कि temple एक ancient structure है। CD एक link है। A में इसी ancient structure को elaborate किया गया है। C-D-A एक link है।

अतः option **(b) CDAB** सही sequence है।

135. (d) ACBD

Explanation:

A stand alone sentence है। A मे subject (I) बताता है कि वह Agatha Christie की novel के most exciting part पर पहुँच चुका है। तथा C में most excited part को elaborate किया है कि

Hercule Poirot ने अपने सभी suspects को एक room मे साथ ले आया है। B मे hercule Pairot के लिए Pronoun 'He' का use हुआ है। A-C-B एक link है। जो केवल एक ही option (d) ACBD में है।

अतः option **(d) ACBD** सही sequence है।

136. (d) CADB

Explanation:

Given jumble एक incident है जो तब हुआ था जब I, 14 year का था। अतः sequence की starting C से होगी। C एक stand alone sentence है।

Incident को A में elaborate किया गया है कि यह उसके last exam history का था तथा इसे ही आगे D तथा B में explain किया है।

D तथा B में dates and names common factor है। D में बताया है कि 'I' dates and name को याद रखने के बेकार था। इसलिए I ने dates and name अपनी Arm पर लिखने का फैसला किया

B के starting में so आया है। so का use ऐसी चीज को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है। जो already mention हो। अतः D के बाद B का use होगा।

अतः option **(d) CADB** सही sequence है।

137. (b) CBDA

Explanation:

A के starting में Thus का use किया गया है। Thus का use result बताने के लिए paragraph के last में आता है। अतः sequence A पर समाप्त होगा जो केवल एक ही option (b) CBDA में है।

B में use common noun 'children' के लिए D में Pronoun 'they' use हुआ है। Pronoun noun को follow करता है, BD Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (b) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(b) CBDA** सही answer है।

138. (c) CADB

Explanation:

C में bonfire को introduce किया है तथा A में pronoun It का use Bonfire के लिए किया है। A में bonfire को celebrate की date बताई गई है। तथा D में इसे held करने के reason को explain किया है कि It marks a movement- in our history.

C में History के event को elaborate किया है।

अतः option **(b) CADB** सही sequence है।

139. (b) BCAD

Explanation:

Order of sequence से-

B एक stand alone sentence है इसमें एक incident के बारे में बताया है। C में 'getting fed up' (situation) के लिए pronoun 'it' use हुआ है। CA Neon link है।

अतः option **(b) BCAD** सही answer है।

140. (a) DACB

Explanation:

D में problem (mosquitos) को introduce किया है तथा A में problem से बचने का way बताया है। DA एक link है।

C में He ने Upen Babu को अपनी problem बताई। B में Upen Babu ने problem का solution दिया। C तथा B में Upen Babu common factor है। CB एक link है।

अतः option **(a) DACB** सही answer है।

Answer key

141.(a) 142.(b) 143.(d) 144.(b) 145.(d)

Word Meanings

- **Atmosphere (N)** - The mixture of gases that surrounds the earth (वायुमण्डल)
- **Fuels (N)** - Any material that produces heat or power, usually when it is burnt (ईंधन)
- **Coal (N)** - A hard black mineral that is found below the ground and burnt to produce heat (कोयला)
- **Trap (V)** - To force somebody/something into a place or situation that they cannot escape from, especially in order to catch them (पकड़ना, कैद करना)

Detailed Analysis

141. (a) Effect

Greenhouse effect / gas / heater का collocation होता है।

Eg. Global warming is otherwise known as the greenhouse effect.

अतः सही answer option (b) effect है।

Vocabulary Point

Effect/affect

Effect formally as a Noun use किया जाता है जिसका अर्थ होता है 'Result'

Eg. The beneficial effects of exercise.

Does television affect children's behaviour?

Affect formally as a verb use किया जाता है। जिसका अर्थ होता है प्रभावित करना

Eg. How will these changes affect us?

यह कभी भी Noun की तरह use नहीं किया जाता है।

Aspect (V) का अर्थ– "किसी situation, idea या problem के विशेष भाग" होता है।

Eg. The most important aspect of the debate.

Impact (V) - "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु पर powerful effect का होना" होता है।

Eg. Her father's death impacted greatly on her childhood years.

142. (b) More

More का use किसी चीज के औसत और पहले से अधिक हो जाने की स्थिति को indicate करने के लिए उस Noun के पहले किया जाता है।

Eg. Add some more cream to the souce.

Sentence में बताया गया है कि fossils fuel जैसे coal and oil के जलाने के कारण वातावरण में पहले से मौजूद carbon dioxide की मात्रा को बढ़ा दिया है अतः more (Adj.) correct answer है।

Option (a) much red herring है।

Much (Adj.) को use uncountable noun के साथ अधिक quantity को show करने के अर्थ में किया जाता है। Blank space के बाद carbon dioxide (Material noun) uncountable Noun है। लेकिन sentence में इसकी quantity नहीं show की जा रही है।

Option (c) Many (Adj.) grammatically wrong है। Many countable noun के साथ उसकी बहुत अधिक संख्या (लेकिन indefinite number में) show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Were there many children at the party?

Option (d) Most irrelevant है। Most adjective के रूप में किसी Noun की greatest quantity or Number show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Who do you think will get most votes.

I spent most time on the first question.

143. (d) Observed

यहां blank space से पहले helping verb has आयी है। अतः Present perfect tense की structure 'Sub. + has/have + V3rd form + obj.' होती है।

Eg. He has worked as a teacher for two years.

अतः option (d) Observed सही answer है।

शेष options grammatically wrong है।

144. (b) our

Backward reading से, our atmosphere use हुआ है अतः parallel construction से our atmosphere use होगा।

अतः option (b) 'our' सही answer है।

शेष options grammatically wrong है।

145. (d) cause

Sentence में बताया गया है कि आवश्यकता से अधिक greenhouse gases earth's atmosphere में more heat trap करने का कारण बनती है। अतः सही answer option (d) cause है।

Cause (V) का अर्थ– "कुछ घटित होने का कारण होना विशेषकर कुछ बुरा" होता है।

Eg. Smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer.

Option (b) Reason Red herring है। Reason का अर्थ होता है किसी situation or action के facts को consider करते हुए उसकी एक explanation or judgment show करना होता है। जबकि sentence में ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है।

Reason का अर्थ– "परिणाम निकालना" होता है।

Eg. They reasoned, correctly, that the enemy would not attempt an attack at night.

Option (c) source irrelevant है।

Source का अर्थ– "किसी **particular place** से कुछ प्राप्त करना" होता है।

Eg. All our vegetables are locally sourced.

Answer key

146.(d) 147.(a) 148.(d) 149.(d) 150.(d)

- **Conduct (V)** - To organize and/or do a particular activity (व्यवस्थित करना)
- **Research (N)** - A careful study of a subject in order to discover new facts or information about it (व्यवस्थित)
- **Phenomenon (N)** - A fact or an event in nature or society, especially one that is not fully understood.
- **Gloucestershire (N)** - A county in south-west England, on the border with Wales.
- **Remains (N)** - The parts of something that are left after the other parts have been used, eaten, removed, etc. (अवशेष)
- **Carnivores (N)** - Any animal that eats meat (मांसाहारी पशु)
- **Skeletal (Adj.)** - Connected with the skeleton of a person or an animal (कंकाल)

Detailed Analysis

146 (d) identified

Sentence का भाव है कि Dr Hemmings ने Research में wild animals के remains के remains को identify कर कर चुके है।

अतः सही answer option (d) identified है।

Identify का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु की पहचान करना" होता है।

Eg. Two species of waterbirds that can be identified by their distinctive beaks.

Option (a) decided, irrelevant है। decide का अर्थ - "different possibilities में से किसी एक को choose करना" होता है।

Eg. I can't decide what to wear.

Option (b) invented, factually wrong है। invent का अर्थ– "किसी नई चीज को अस्तित्व में लाना' जो पहले मौजूद नहीं हो' होता है।

Eg. The term 'sociology' was invented by Auguste Comte.

Option (c) settled, irrelevant है। settle का अर्थ– "किसी argument या disagreement को समाप्त करना और समझौता करना" होता है।

Eg. Many cases are settled through negotiation.

147. (a) creatures

Option (b) mortal, irrelevant है। mortal का अर्थ– "जिनकी मृत्यु निश्चित हो" होता है।

Eg. We are all mortal.

Option (b) individuals, irrelevant है। individuals का अर्थ– "एक अकेला व्यक्ति या वस्तु" होता है।

Eg. Every child is treated here as an individual.

Option (d) people factually wrong है क्योंकि sentence में wild animals को बहुत बड़े carnivores द्वारा खाये जाने की बात हुई है जबकि people बहुत बड़े carnivores नहीं है।

अतः सही answer option (a) creatures है। creatures का अर्थ– "कोई काल्पनिक या वास्तिक living thing जो move कर सकती है" होता है।

Eg. The dormouse is a shy, nocturnal creature.

148. (d) involved

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार इस project में twenty skeletal animal का analysis शामिल है।

अतः सही answer option (d) involved है। involve का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु का किसी चीज में शामिल होना" होता है।

Eg. Here was a serious incident involving a group of youths.

Option (a) related, red-herring है। relate का अर्थ– "दो या दो से अधिक चीजों में संबंध होना" होता है।

Eg. I found it difficult to relate the two ideas in my mind.

सामान्यतः relate के साथ preposition to use किया जाता है जबकि given sentence में ऐसा नहीं है। अतः ये सही word नहीं है।

Option (b) concerned, irrelevant है। concern का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु को प्रभावित करना" होता है।

Eg. The letter is for both of us, but it mainly concerns you.

Option (c) connected, red-herring है। connect का अर्थ– "दो या अधिक चीजों को जोड़ना" होता है।

Eg. The towns are connected by train and bus services.

सामान्यतः connect के साथ preposition with या to use किया जाता है जबकि given sentence में ऐसा नहीं है। अतः ये सही word नहीं है।

149. (d) recovered

Sentence में twenty skeletal animal के remains को Gloucestershire and other nearby counties से प्राप्त करने की बात हुयी है।

अतः सही answer option (d) recovered है। recover का अर्थ– "किसी lost, stolen या missing चीज को वापस प्राप्त करना या खोजना" होता है।

Eg. Six bodies were recovered from the wreckage.

Option (a) redeemed, irrelevant है। redeem का अर्थ– "कुछ गलत करने के बाद उसमें सुधार करना" होता है।

Eg. He has a chance to redeem himself after last week's mistakes.

Option (b) revoked, irrelevant है। revoke का अर्थ– "किसी चीज को officially cancel करना जिससे वो legal न रहे" होता है।

Eg. Your licence may be revoked at any time.

Option (c) reclaimed, red-herring है। reclaim का अर्थ– "किसी चीज को पुनः प्राप्त करना" होता है।

Eg. You'll have to go to the police station to reclaim your wallet.

150 (d) circumstances

Given Sentence में animal के death की परिस्थितियों की बात हो रही है।

अतः सही answer option (d) circumstances है। circumstances का अर्थ– "परिस्थितियां" होता है।

Eg. Police are investigating the circumstances of the death of a baby boy.

Option (a) opportunities, irrelevant है। opportunities का अर्थ– "कुछ achieve करने का अवसर" होता है।

Eg. Don't miss this opportunity!

Option (b) potential, irrelevant है। potential का अर्थ– "अन्तर्निहित शक्ति" होता है।

Eg. She has great potential as an artist.

Option (c) affairs, irrelevant है। affairs का अर्थ– "ऐसे events जो public interest या political importance के होते है" होता है।

Eg. We are expecting a statement from the home affairs.

Answer Key

151.(b) 152.(a) 153.(a) 154.(c) 155.(a)
156.(b) 157.(d) 158.(c) 159.(b) 160.(d)

Word Meanings:

- **Stomach (N)** - The organ inside the body where food goes when you eat it (पेट)
- **Hole (N)** - A hollow space in something solid or in the surface of something (छेद)
- **Opportunity (N)** - A time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something (अवसर)
- **Observations (N)** - The act of watching somebody/something carefully for a period of time, especially to learn something (अवलोकन)
- **Secreted (V)** - To produce a liquid substance (स्रावित करना)
- **Intestine (N)** - A long tube in the body between the stomach and the anus. (आंत)

Detailed Analysis

151.(b) discovered

Given sentence का subject 'The working' inactive (Passive) है, और आगे by + doer use हुआ है अत: यह passive structure को follow करेगा। Past simple की passive structure (was + $V3^{rd}$) होती है opton (b) discovered ($V3^{th}$) correct answer है।

बाकी options grammatically wrong है।

152. (a) Badly

Adv. 'Extremely' केवल adj. and adv. को ही modify करने के लिए use होता है। लेकिन blank space के बाद verb (hit) use हुआ है इसलिए extremely grammatically wrong है।

Eg. Extremely useful / Valuable / important.

Extremely fast/slow/hard.

Option (a) Badly correct answer है।

Adv. 'Badly' का अर्थ होता है 'बहुत ही अत्यधिक गंभीर व हानिकारक तरीके से

Eg. Badly damaged/ hurt/ damaged

Badly/treated/ Paid

Given sentence के भाव के अनुसार martin के shot gun से बहुत बुरी तरह से hit होने की बात हुयी है।

Eg. Production has been badly hit by the strike.

Option (a) Nicely, factually wrong है। Nicely का अर्थ– "अच्छी तरह से" होता है।

Eg. If you ask her nicely she might say yes.

Option (d) poorly, irrelevant है। poorly का अर्थ– "किसी चीज का अपने स्तर से नीचे होना" होता है।

Eg. The movie is poorly acted.

153. (a) Damaged

Option (b) devastated Red herring है।

'Devastate'(V) किसी place or complete area को completely destroy कर देना।

Eg. The bomb devastated much of the old part of the city.

किसी व्यक्ति को बहुत ही sad and shocked कर देना।

Damage (V) किसी को physical harm पहुँचाने के अर्थ में use किया जाता है। इसमें उस व्यक्ति या वस्तु को completely destroy नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. Liver/nerve/kidney damage

Option (a) damage correct answer है।

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार bullets से martin के chest पर गंभीर चोट पहुंची।

अत: सही answer option (a) Damaged है। Damaged का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति / वस्तु पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ना या चोट पहुंचाना" होता है।

Option (c) Decayed, factually wrong है। Decayed का अर्थ– "natural processes से धीरे–धीरे नष्ट होना" होता है।

Eg. The wood was completely decayed.

Option (d) Decreased, irrelevant है। Decreased का अर्थ– "किसी number, size आदि में कमी होना" होता है।

Eg. The price of wheat has decreased by 5 per cent.

154. (c) His

Possessive adj. + Noun का structure होता है।

Option (d) 'Him' grammatically wrong है। यह Personal pronoun 'He' की objective form है

Option (a) 'Her' Feminine gender के लिए use होता है लेकिन Given sentence में Martine' Proper Noun Muscling gender के लिए possessive adjective use करना है अत: option (c) ' His' correct answer है।

155. (a) Doctor

Forward Reading से doctor save the patient आया है। Bullet लगने के बाद उसे American army के doctor के पास लाया गया था।

अत: option (a) 'Doctor' correct answer है।

बाकी options irrelevant है।

156. (b) Could

Could का use past की ability show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार doctor ने patient को बचा लिया लेकिन वो hole को properly close नहीं कर सका। अत: सही answer option (b) could है।

Eg. It was so noisy that we couldn't hear ourselves speak.

Option (a) should, grammatically wrong है। should का use advise देने के लिए होता है।

Eg. You shouldn't drink and drive.

Option (c) had, grammatically wrong है। past perfect tense में had के साथ $V3^{rd}$ form का उसे होता है जबकि close $V1^{st}$ है।

Eg. My hair had got all tangled.

Option (d) would, grammatically wrong है।

Would का use Polite offer and invitation के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Would you have dinner with me on Friday?

इसके साथ would का use love, hate, like को show करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Eg. I would love a coffee.

I would be only too glad to help.

Would का use past में future time को denote करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He said he would see his brother tomorrow.

157. (d) Great

Blank space के बाद opportunity आया है 'great opportunity' का collocation होता है।

Eg. This presents a great opportunity for us to show what we can do.

अत: सही answer option (d) great है। शेष options irrelevant है।

158. (c) Through

Preposition 'through' को to see, hear etc sth from the other side of an object का अर्थ show करने के लिए use किया जाता है।

Given sentence में hole से stomach के inside देखने की बात हुयी है अत: सही answer option (c) through है।

इसके साथ through का use किसी चीज में से होकर गुजरने के अर्थ में भी किया जाता है।

Eg. The burglar got in through the window.

Option (a) between, grammatically wrong है। between का use "दो points, objects, people आदि के मध्य" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. I sat down between Jo and Diana.

Option (b) Across grammatically wrong है। Across का use "एक तरफ से दूसरी तरफ" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. He walked across the field.

Option (d) Along, grammatically wrong है। Along का use "के साथ–साथ या एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक" के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. They walked slowly along the road.

159 (b) Found

Found का use जब कोई discovery unexpected or by chance हो जाती है तब किया जाता है।

Backward Reading से stomach की working by a strange accident से discover हुई थी। अत: option (b) Found correct answer है।

Option (d) obtain Red herring है।

Verb Obtain का use जब कोई चीज बहुत effort के बाद प्राप्त होती है तब किया जाता है।

Option (c) Imagined irrelevant है।

Eg. We've found a great new restaurant near the office.

Option (a) Acquired, irrelevant है। Acquired का अर्थ– "अपने efforts, ability or behaviour से कुछ gain करना" होता है।

Eg. She has acquired a good knowledge of English.

Option (c) Imagined, irrelevant है। Imagined का अर्थ– "कल्पना करना" होता है।

Eg. The house was just as she had imagined it.

160. (d) Which

Blank space में Relative Pronoun use होगा जोकि सभी options में है।

Relative Pronoun और उसके बाद use होने वाली verb उसके antecedent Noun/Pronoun के according use की जाती है।

Blank space के पहले antecedent common noun 'fluid' आया है जो कि thing है। Thing के लिए Relative Pronoun 'that or which' use होता है।

Option (d) which correct answer है।

Option (c) who and option (a) whom Human beings के लिए use होता है अतः ये grammatically wrong है।

Option (b) What के case में कोई antecedent use नहीं किया जाता है।

Answer Key

161.(a) 162.(b) 163.(d) 164.(b) 165.(b)
166.(d) 167.(c) 168.(a) 169.(b) 170.(c)

Word Meanings:

- **Conduct (V)** - To organize and/or do a particular activity (संचालन करना)
- **Twins (N)** - One of two children born at the same time to the same mother (जुड़वां)
- **Descend (V)** - To come or go down from a higher to a lower level (नीचे उतरना)
- **Consist (V)** - To be made of or formed from something (शामिल होना)
- **Look-alike (V)** - A person who looks very similar to the person mentioned (किसी के जैसा लगना)
- **Gathering (V)** - A meeting of people for a particular purpose (जनसमूह)
- **Yams (N)** - The large root of a tropical plant that is cooked as a vegetable (शकरकंद)

Detailed Analysis

161. (a) nearly

Nearly का use almost, not completely के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. He's nearly as tall as you are.

Given Sentence में Twinsburg town का नाम twin brothers द्वारा approximately two century ago रखे जाने के बारे में बताया गया है।

अतः option (a) nearly सही answer है।

option (b) fairly, red herring है।

Fairly का use more than average, but less than very (पर्याप्त) का अर्थ show करने के लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. She's fairly tall.

Option (c) usually, irrelevant है। usually का अर्थ– "सामान्यतः" होता है।

Eg. We usually go by car.

Option (d) quite, irrelevant है। quite का अर्थ– "पूर्ण रूप से" होता है।

Eg. I can see it quite clearly.

Vocabulary Point

Quite / fairly / rather / pretty

Quite, Fairly से strong sense show करता है। और Rather, Quite से अधिक strong sense show करता है। Pretty और Rather same meaning रखते हैं।

Eg. The exam was fairly difficult.

The exam was quite difficult.

The exam was rather difficult.

The exam was pretty difficult.

In British English quite has two meanings:

I feel quite tired today (= fairly tired).

कुछ adjectives जो extreme state को describe करते हैं ('non-gradable' adjectives) तब इसका means 'completely' or 'absolutely' होता है।

Eg. I feel quite exhausted.

कुछ adjectives के साथ यह both meanings show करता है।

Your essay is quite good (= fairly good it could be better);

Your essay is quite good (= very good, especially when this is unexpected).

In North American English quite usually means something like 'very', not 'fairly' or 'rather'. Pretty is used instead for this sense.

162. (b) event

Forward reading से, 'these events' आया है अतः सही answer option (b) event है।

Event का अर्थ– "एक planned public or social occasion" होता है।

Eg. Is the city ready to host such a major sporting event?

Option (b) Matter red herring है। Matter का use किसी एक ऐसी situation को show करने के लिए होता है, जिससे deal करना है।

Eg. They had important matters to discuss

Option (c) भी Red herring है।

Process का अर्थ– "किसी कार्य को करने की प्रक्रिया" होता है।

Eg. We're in the process of selling our house.

Option (d) भी Red herring है

Act का अर्थ– "किसी particular purpose के लिए किया गया कार्य" होता है।

Eg. He claims he acted in self-defence.

163. (d) contests

Backward Reading में events में होने वाले contests को ही explain किया गया है।

अतः option (d) contests सही answer है। contests का अर्थ– "एक competition जिसमें people कुछ जीतने का try करते हैं" होता है।

Eg. She was awarded the first prize in an essay contest.

Option (a) incidents, irrelevant है। incidents का अर्थ– "कोई घटना विशेषकर जो 'unusual or unpleasant हो" होता है।

Eg. The most recent incident occurred last January.

Option (b) functions, factually wrong है। functions का अर्थ– "सामाजिक सम्मेलन" होता है।

Eg. The hall provided a venue for weddings and other functions.

Option (c) episodes, factually wrong है। episodes का अर्थ– "किसी story को parts में television या radio पर broadcast करना" होता है।

Eg. I watched a few episodes of seasons one and two.

Given passage में ना तो festival के parts में होने की बात हुयी है और ना ही इसके broadcast की बात हुई है।

164. (b) largest

यहां blank space के बाद gatherings आया है

Large / big / small gatherings का **collocation** होता है।

Eg. The programme comes on the day police launched a new initiative to prevent such large gatherings taking place.

Backward reading से, Thousands of wins इस festival के लिए gather होते है, इसलिए यह world की largest gathering ही होगी क्योंकि इसके अलावा केवल एक और festival बताया गया है, लेकिन उसके इस festival से बड़े होने के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है।

अतः सही answer option (b) largest है। option (d) smallest red herring है।

बाकी options irrelevant है।

165. (b) similar

Sentence का भाव है कि Twinsburg जैसा ही festival Nigeria में होता है। अतः भाव से स्पष्ट है कि ये एकदम same नहीं है।

अतः सही answer option (b) similar है। similar का अर्थ– "किसी दूसरे की तरह दिखना लेकिन पूरी समान नहीं" होता है।

Eg. I came across a similar situation last year.

Option (a) mutual, red herring है। mutual का अर्थ– "ऐसा action जो दो या दो से अधिक लोगों को equally effect करें।"

Eg. I don't like her, and I think the feeling is mutual

Option (c) common, Red herring है। common का use "दो या दो से अधिक के बीच share किये जाने या उनसे belong किये जाने के अर्थ में होता है।

Eg. We are working together for a common purpose.

Option (d) alike, Grammatically wrong है। alike का अर्थ होता है 'very similar'.

Alike का use Noun के पहले नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. They tried to treat all their children alike.

Grammar Point

कुछ adjective जो predicatively use किये जाते हैं। अर्थात इनका use Noun के पहले नही किया जा सकता है। जैसे

Afloat, addicted, afraid, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake.

Eg. My sister and I do not look alike.

Airports are all alike to me.

166. (d) produces

Backward Reading से Sentence में 1 in 22 birth आया है। और Yoruba people के twins पैदा करने की बात हो रही है।

Produces का use Natural process से कुछ बनाना, grow करना और बच्चे पैदा करने के अर्थ को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Our cat produced kittens last week.

Option (a) presents, irrelevant है। present का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु को particular way में describe या show करना" होता है।

Eg. You need to present yourself better.

Option (b) prepares, factually wrong है। prepares का अर्थ– "किसी व्यक्ति/वस्तु को use करने के लिए तैयार" होता है।

Eg. A hotel room is being prepared for them.

Option (c) provides, irrelevant है। provides का अर्थ– "किसी को कुछ उपलब्ध करवाना" होता है।

Eg. She did not provide any evidence to substantiate the claims.

167. (c) incidence

यह blank space से पहले higher आया है। अतः high incidence का collocation होता है।

Eg. An area with a high incidence of crime.

अतः सही answer option (c) incidence है। शेष options irrelevant है।

Urgency का अर्थ– "किसी चीज का अति आवश्यक होना।

Eg. This is a matter of some urgency.

Deliverance का अर्थ– किसी को खतरे से बचाना" होता है।

Frequency का अर्थ– "किसी दर पर कुछ घटित होना" होता है।

Eg. Fatal road accidents have decreased in frequency over recent years.

168. (a) attributed

Verb 'attribute' का use यह बताने के लिए किया जाता है कि कोई Particular action or thing किसी अन्य particular action or thing का Result है।

Eg. The power failure was attributed to the recent storms and high winds.

Given sentence में भी Yoruba people के twin produce करना, yams खाने का attribute (Result) है।

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार yuruba People के सबसे ज्यादा twins produce करने का कारण उनका yams को eat करना है।

अतः option (a) attributed सही answer है।

Option (b) indicated, Red herring है

'Indicate' का use indirect way में किसी चीज को mention करने के लिए किया जाता है

Eg. He indicated his willingness to corporate.

किसी चीज के सत्य होने या उसके exist करने को show करने के लिए भी Indicate use होता है।

Eg. The survey data indicate a general satisfaction with the process.

Option (c) dedicated, irrelevant है। dedicate का अर्थ– "जो महत्त्वपूर्ण हो उसके लिए मेहनत करना" होता है।

Eg. She is dedicated to her job.

Option (d) distributed, irrelevant है। distribute का अर्थ– "विभाजित करना या वितरित करना" होता है।

Eg. The money was distributed among schools in the area.

169. (b) disputed

But contradiction show करता है। But के पहले theory को मानने वाला clause explain किया गया है अतः इसके बाद इसे नकारने वाला या उस dispute show करने वाला clause आयेगा।

अतः option (b) disputed सही answer है।

Disputed का अर्थ– "किसी चीज के सही या गलत होने argument करना 'वाद विवाद करना' होता है।

Eg. These figures have been disputed.

Option (a) suspected, red-herring है। suspected का अर्थ– 'संदिग्ध' होता है।

Eg. A suspected broken arm

Option (c) projected, irrelevant है। project का अर्थ– "प्रस्तावित" होता है।

Eg. The projected extension to the motor way is going to cost over £4 million.

Option (d) accepted, irrelevant है। accepted का अर्थ– "स्वीकृत" होता है।

Eg. There is no universally accepted definition of basic needs.

170. (c) precious

Option (a) pompous, irrelevant है। pompous का अर्थ– "खुद को दूसरों से बेहतर मानना, गर्वित" होता है।

Eg. His speech sounded very pompous and self-congratulatory.

Option (b) routine, irrelevant है। routine का अर्थ–' "नियमित कार्यक्रम" होता है।

Eg. Make exercise a part of your daily routine.

Routine opportunity का भाव sentence में meaningless है।

Option (d) dubious, irrelevant है। Dubious का अर्थ– "संदेहास्पद" होता है।

Eg. I was rather dubious about the whole idea.

Dubious opportunity का भाव भी sentence में meaningless है।

अतः सही answer option (c) precious है। precious का अर्थ– 'बहुमूल्य' होता है।

Eg. The valuable, precious opportunities of life are lost.

171. (a) a news item

First line में New Delhi आया है। यह उस Place की location को show करता है जिस स्थान की News के बारे में बताया गया है। यह style only News paper में ही follow किया जाता है। अतः यह article 'News paper item' है।

172. (a) low economic growth

First paragraph में United Nations report said on Monday, warning that high fertility would challenge economic growth. आया है।

यहां sentence का भाव है कि high fertility, economic growth को चुनौती देगी अतः यहां ये कहने का प्रयास किया गया है कि high fertility की वजह से low economic growth होगी।

अतः correct answer option (a) होगा।

option (b) factually wrong है।

option (c) व option (d) red herring + out of passage है। passage में mortality slow होने की बात हुयी है लेकिन passage में कही भी low mortality या high mortality की बात नहीं हुई है।

173. (b) The countries of Asia will contribute more than half of the increase anticipated through 2050.

Option (a) true है। Fourth paragraph में The world's population was growing at its slowest pace since 1950 आया है।

option (b) correct answer है। ये कथन asia के लिए नहीं बल्कि sub-Saharan Africa की country के लिए कहा गया है। अतः यह false है।

Option (c) भी true है। Last paragraph में the population of 61 countries is projected to decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050 आया है।

Option (d) भी true है। Second paragraph में The world's population, estimated to reach 8 billion by November 15 this year,

could grow to 8.5 billion in 2030, and 10.4 billion in 2100 आया है।

174. (d) 5 births per woman

Option (a) factually wrong है क्योंकि ये 2021 की fertility rate है।

Option (b) भी factually wrong है क्योंकि इसके 2050 की fertility rate होने का अनुमान है।

Option (c) out of passage है।

Option (d) correct answer है। Passage में In 2021, the average fertility of the world's population stood at 2.3 births per woman over a lifetime, having fallen from about 5 births in 1950 आया है।

175. (c) the world population

Given passage में United Nations की report ना केवल Africa, china, India के बारे है बल्कि अन्य countries के बारे में भी है। अतः ये कह सकते है कि ये report पूरे world के बारे में है।

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

शेष options too-short है।

176. (d) 1.7 million people from Syria have been displaced till now due to war and armed conflict.

Option (a) true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि civil war के कारण more than a million Ethiopian people had to leave their homes behind last year

Option (b) भी true है। Passage की first line में दिया गया है कि there were 82.4 million forcibly displaced people in the world

Option (c) भी true है। Passage के fourth paragraph में दिया गया है कि With 3.7 million displaced people now within its borders, Turkey hosts twice as many refugees as Colombia.

Option (d) correct answer है। 1.7 million people syria से displaced नहीं हुए है बल्कि इनको colombia ने host किया है। अतः यह false है।

177. (b) Turkey is the nearest hospitable country to Syria.

Option (a) out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी turkey को beautiful country नहीं बताया है।

Option (b) correct answer है। Fourth paragraph में The situation in Turkey illustrates the effects of proximity, as 92% of its refugees have come from neighbouring Syria तथा It demonstrates that huge numbers of displaced people stay close to their point of origin आया है जिससे स्पष्ट है कि Syria के लिए Turkey nearest hospitable country है।

Option (c) Too-broad है। passage में Turkey को syria के लिए nearest hospitable country बताया है ना कि सभी countries के लिए ये hospitable है।

Option (d) भी Too-broad है।

178. (a) earthquakes and floods

Humanitarian disaster : Man made disaster or result of humane activities.

Option (a) earthquakes and floods Natural disaster है। अतः option (a) correct answer है।

Humanitarian disaster में mass violence, Humane rights violence, armed conflicts, wars etc. आते हैं।

179. (d) Ethiopia

Option (a) factually wrong है। passage में Turkey को displaced people की host country बताया है जबकि Turkey में internally displaced होने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (b) भी factually wrong है। Syria के लोगों का turkey में जाने की बात हुयी है जो कि अन्य country है अतः यहां भी internally displaced होने का कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (c) भी factually wrong है। passage में Afghanistan में internally नहीं बल्कि abroad में displaced होना बताया है।

Given passage के second last paragraph में The highest increases in the number of internally displaced people happened in Africa आया है तथा इसी paragraph में आगे Ethiopia, Africa's second most-populated country आया है चूंकि Africa option में नहीं है अतः option (d) Ethiopia correct answer होगा।

180. (b) displaced persons around the world

Option (a), (c) व (d) too-short है क्योंकि इनमें बताया है कि displaced किस–किस प्रकार से हुआ है।

Option (b) correct answer है। क्योंकि passage में दुनिया के displaced persons की बात हुयी है।

181. (b) Thousands of animals are hunted here.

Option (a) Red herring है। Africa कs savanna में carnivorous and Herbivorous animals पाये जाते हैं, लेकिन यह big game county इस वजह से नहीं है।

Option (b) correct answer है। Passage में Africa के savanna के लिए कहा गया है कि It is known as the 'big game country' and thousands of animals are trapped or killed each year.

Option (c) भी red-herring है। Many Animals movie यहाँ shot की जाती है लेकिन सभी movies particularly यहाँ ही shot की जाती है यह नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (d) भी red-herring + too short है।

182. (c) Vegetation and animal life in Savanna

Option (a) too-broad है क्योंकि given passage all living beings और उनकी personal and social life की ही बात नहीं करता है बल्कि option (b) भी too-short है क्योंकि given passage में केवल grasses की ही बात नहीं हुयी है।

Option (c) correct answer है क्योंकि given passage में Vegetation और animal life दोनों के बारे में बताया गया है अतः यह paragraph की theme है।

Option (d) भी too-short है।

183. (b) Informative

Option (a) Analytical factually wrong है। Analytical का अर्थ– "विश्लेषणात्मक" होता है।

यह किसी argument, claim, data आदि के बारे में सोच समझकर उनका विश्लेषण करने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

Option (b) correct answer है। informative का अर्थ– "सूचनात्मक" होता है।

यह readers को किसी topic पर educate करने के sense में प्रयुक्त होता है। यहां savanna landscape के बारे में जानकारी दी गयी है।

Option (c) factually wrong है। narrative का अर्थ– "कहानी सुनाने की प्रक्रिया या कला" होता है।

यह तब प्रयुक्त होता है जब किस fix person द्वारा कहानी सुनाई जा रही हो जबकि यहां ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है।

Option (d) literary factually wrong है। literary का अर्थ– "साहित्यिक" होता है।

यह novels, short stories, plays, poems आदि के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

184. (c) a-2, b-3, c-1

(a) Luxuriant (Adj.) : (of plants or hair) growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive (घना)

Eg. luxuriant vegetation

(2) Lush (Adj.) : (of plants, gardens, etc.) growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive; covered in healthy grass and plants (सघन)

Eg. The lush green countryside

(b) Dormant (Adj.) : Something that is dormant is not active or growing but has the ability to be active at a later time (सुप्त)

Eg. These investments have remained dormant for several years.

(3) Sleeping (Adj.) : the condition of being asleep (सुप्त, सोया हुआ)

Eg. The noise aroused the sleeping guard.

(c) Prolonged (Adj.) : continuing for a long time (दीर्घकालीन)

Eg. A prolonged period of dry weather

(1) Continued (Adj.) : still happening, existing, or done (निरंतर)

Eg. Continued fighting in the city is causing great concern.

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

185. (b) its tusks and trunk

Option (a) out of passage है।

Option (b) correct answer है। passage में दिया गया है कि the elephant is so huge and strong... तथा It is well equipped with tusks and trunk for defense.

Option (c) Red herring है। size and strength की वजह से इनके पास आने से animal डरते है लेकिन यह defense के लिए trunk and tusk का use करते हैं।

Option (d) factually wrong है। long neck की बात giraffe के लिए कही गयी है।

186. (b) Baobab

Option (a) factually wrong है। acacias, transpiration (वाष्पोत्सर्जन) से water के excessive loss को रोकते है।

Option (b) correct answer है। passage में दिया गया है कि Others have broad trunks, with water-storing devices to survive through the prolonged drought such as baobabs and bottle trees

Option (c) factually wrong है। palm tree wettest areas और नदियों के किनारे grow होते है।

Option (d) red-herring है। ये trees gum exude करते है।

187. (c) elephant grass

Fifth paragraph में In Australia, this scrubland is particularly well represented by a number of species: mallee, mulga, spinifex grass and other bushes. आया है।

अतः स्पष्ट है कि option (c) elephant grass के अलावा सभी vegetation Australia में है।

अतः correct answer option (c) है।

188. (a) Endure

Endure (V) : To suffer something difficult, unpleasant, or painful (सहना)

Eg. We had to endure a nine-hour delay at the airport.

Convert (V) : To change or make something change from one form, purpose, system, etc. to another (परिवर्तित करना)

Eg. They took just nine months to convert the building.

Undergo (V) : To experience something, especially a change or something unpleasant (गुजरना)

Eg. My mother underwent major surgery last year.

Suffer (V) : To experience physical or mental pain (कष्ट झेलना)

Eg. I think he suffered a lot when his wife left him.

यहां sentence का भाव है कि palms tree जो कि सूखे को बर्दाश्त या सहन नहीं कर सकते वे wettest areas या rivers तक ही सीमित है।

अतः इस sense में correct answer option (a) Endure है।

189. (b) lynx

Last paragraph में The carnivorous animals like the lion, tiger...., jackal, lynx and puina आया है। अतः correct answer option (b) है।

शेष options factually wrong है क्योंकि ये सभी herbivorous animal है। passage में दिया गया है कि The leaf and grass-eating animals include the zebra, antelope, giraffe, deer, gazelle, elephant and okapi.

190. (a) tall grass and short trees

Given passage की first line में The savanna landscape is typified by tall grass and short trees आया है।

Typify (V) : To be a typical feature of something (प्रतीक होना)

Eg. The haunting guitar melodies that typify the band's music

अतः correct answer option (a) होगा।

Option (b) व option (c) red-herring है।

Option (d) factually wrong है क्योंकि savanna में tall grass and short trees है।

191. (a) exorbitant

Extortionate (Adj.) : (of prices, etc.) much too high (अतिशय)

Eg. The prices they charge are extortionate.

Exorbitant (Adj.) : (of a price) much too high (अत्यधिक)

Eg. Exorbitant costs/fares/fees/prices/rents

It's a good hotel but the prices are exorbitant.

Exotic (Adj.) : Unusual and exciting because of coming (or seeming to come) from far away, especially a tropical country (अजीब)

Eg. The fruits sound exotic. Do they taste good?

Exorcist (N) : A person who makes evil spirits leave a place or a person's body by prayers or magic (आत्माओं को काबू करने वाला)

Eg. An exorcist was called in to get rid of the ghost.

Exonerate (V) : To show or state that someone or something is not guilty of something (निर्दोषी ठहराना)

Eg. The police report exonerated Lewis from all charges of corruption.

अतः option (a) correct answer है।

192. (d) They descend in a basket

Option (a) factually wrong है। tectonic plates का जिक्र base से वापस आने के दौरान होता है।

Option (b) भी factually wrong है। passage में On the return hike, visitors walk across the lava fields आया है। अतः ये action भी tourists वापस आने के दौरान करते हैं।

Option (c) भी factually wrong है।

Option (d) correct answer है। passage में Volcano walkers are taken to the mouth of the crater from where they are lowered in a basket into the depths of the earth. आया है अतः स्पष्ट है कि वे basket में जाते थे।

193. (c) descriptive

Option (a) factually wrong है। didactic का अर्थ– "शिक्षात्मक (विशेषतः नैतिक शिक्षा से संबंधित)" होता है।

Given passage में किसी को शिक्षा देने का कोई भाव नहीं है।

Option (b) भी factually wrong है। narrative का अर्थ– "कहानी सुनाने की प्रक्रिया या कला" होता है।

यह तब प्रयुक्त होता है जब किसी fix person द्वारा कहानी सुनाई जा रही हो जबकि यहां ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है।

Option (c) correct answer है। descriptive का अर्थ– "किसी विशेष स्थान, वस्तु या अवधारणा का गहन विवरण" होता है।

Passage में Volcano Walking का विवरण दिया गया है।

Option (d) literary भी factually wrong है। literary का अर्थ– "साहित्य" होता है।

यह novels, short stories, plays, poems आदि के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

194. (a) the walls are covered with patterns in bright hues

Option (a) correct answer है। passage में At the bottom there is ... The subterranean walls are scorched with colours from a divine palette: magenta red...yellow. The colour intensifies in certain places where 4000 years ago the magma was pushed out with brutal force. This is Mother Nature's secret place, her private art studio where visitors feel like trespassers. आया है।

Option (b) factually wrong है। passage में divine palette की बात हुयी है ना कि divine

light की।

Option (c) भी factually wrong है। यह कथन crater की entrance के लिए कहा गया है।

Option (d) Red herring है। Bottom cathedral के size का था लेकिन Bottom को art studio of nature इस वजह से नही कहा गया है।

195. (c) agitation

Tranquility (N) : A peaceful, calm state, without noise, violence, worry, etc. (शान्ति)

Eg. I love the tranquility of the lakes.

Wilderness (N) : A large area of land that has never been developed or used for growing crops because it is difficult to live there (उजाड़)

Eg. The Antarctic is the world's last great wilderness.

Repose (N) : A state of rest, sleep or feeling calm (आराम, शान्ति)

Eg. She went outside seeking a few moments of repose.

Agitation (N) : Worry that you show by behaving in a nervous way (बेचैनी)

Eg. Dot arrived in a state of great agitation.

Composure (N) : The feeling of being calm, confident, and in control (शान्ति)

Eg. I didn't want to lose my composure in front of her.

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

196. (b) Ami B. Stefansson

Option (a) red-herring है। Trip Advisor ने ये कहा है कि extortionate cost के बावजूद इस trip को miss नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Option (b) correct answer है। passage में दिया गया है कि The idea of making Thrihnukagigur volcano accessible was the brainchild of Ami B.Stefansson

Option (c) factually wrong है। Thrihnukagigur उस volcano का नाम है जिसे tourists के लिए accessible बनाया गया जबकि question में यह किसका idea था पूछा गया है।

Option (d) भी factually wrong है। Reykjavik एक Place है जहां Ami B.Stefansson एक doctor थे।

197. (d) Volcano Walking- A Unique Experience

Option (a) out of passage है।

Option (b) too short है। यह passage का एक भाग है जो कि volcano walking के दौरान देखी गयी एक wall है।

Option (c) भी too short है। Passage में आया है कि Ami B.Stefansson cave enthusiast और Reykjavik में एक doctor थे लेकिन पूरा passage इसी पर आधारित नहीं है।

Option (d) correct answer है। Passage को forward read करने से स्पष्ट है कि इसमें volcano walking के experience को बताया गया है। Passage में आया है 'It is soul-enriching experience.

198. (a) laudatory

Option (a) correct answer है। Given passage में volcano walking की beauty को attractive way में बताया है। अतः यह कहना सही होगा कि Given passage प्रशंसात्मक है।

Option (b) factually wrong है। Given passage में formal (सामान्य) जैसी कोई बात नहीं है।

Option (c) factually wrong है। Given passage का भाव satirical (आलोचनात्मक) भी नहीं है।

Option (d) factually wrong है। Given passage में किसी के दुख की बात नहीं हुयी है जिससे इसमें apathetic (दयनीय) का भाव हो।

199. (c) it is a dormant volcano

Option (c) correct answer है। Passage में People whisper in respect to the sleeping giant who has lain dormant for 4,000 years. आया है। अतः स्पष्ट है कि इसे 'sleeping giant' इसलिए कहा जाता था क्योंकि ये एक dormant volcano था।

शेष options red-herring है।

200. (b) reverence

Passage में People whisper in respect to the sleeping giant who has lain dormant for 4,000 years आया है। अतः इससे स्पष्ट है कि volcano visit करते समय visitors की respect अर्थात् reverence की भावना थी।

Reverence (N) : A feeling of admiring and respecting somebody/something very much (सम्मान)

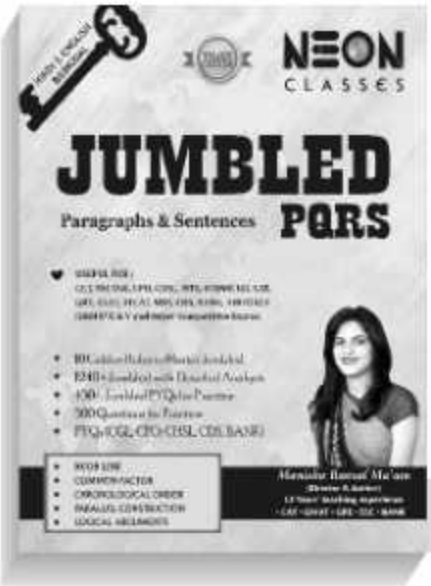
Eg. The poem conveys his deep reverence for nature.

अतः correct answer option (b) reverence है।

Option (c) factually wrong है। ये word last paragraph में volcano के लिए प्रयुक्त हुआ है जबकि यहां visitors की भावना पूछी गयी है।

Option (a) व option (d) out of passage है।

Jumbled PQRS



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7. SSC CGL Mains 2020

Exam Date : 29.01.2022

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 Vocabulary : Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	11	1-11
2.	Idioms & Phrases	9	12-20
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	21-23
4.	Antonyms	3	24-26
5.	Spelling Errors	2	27-28
	Total Questions	28	

13.10.3.1 Grammar : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	23	29-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	97	

13.10.3.1 Comprehension : Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Direction (1 - 11) : Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.

1. **An entertainer who performs difficult physical feats**
(a) Archer (b) Acrobat
(c) Artist (d) Artisan
2. **Strong dislike between two persons**
(a) Antipathy (b) Rivalry
(c) Tolerance (d) Adoration
3. **Study of diseases**
(a) Pathology (b) Anthology
(c) Etymology (d) Neurology
4. **Made of artificial substance or material**
(a) Synthetic (b) Offensive
(c) Expensive (d) Authentic
5. **One who possesses several talents**
(a) Versatile (b) Verbose
(c) Virtuous (d) Virtual
6. **No longer in use**
(a) Obscure (b) Oriental
(c) Original (d) Obsolete
7. **A decision on which one cannot go back**
(a) Incorrigible (b) Irrevocable
(c) Improbable (d) Incredible
8. **Central character in a story or play**
(a) Emulator (b) Contender
(c) Protagonist (d) Adversary
9. **To free from restraint**
(a) Subjugate (b) Emancipate
(c) Validate (d) Escalate
10. **Only on the surface of something**
(a) Supercilious (b) Superlative
(c) Superseding (d) Superficial
11. **A long wooden seat with a back for people to sit on in a church**
(a) Aisle (b) Pulpit
(c) Pew (d) Altar

Direction (12-20) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

12. **A square deal**
(a) A fair and honest deal
(b) An advantageous deal
(c) An unfruitful plan
(d) A false claim
13. **To have an axe to grind**
(a) To have a selfish motive in doing something
(b) To have an indomitable task to accomplish
(c) To have adequate means of subsistence
(d) To have access to top levels of authority
14. **To meet one's Waterloo**
(a) To make a foolish choice
(b) To experience defeat
(c) To meet a friend
(d) To win a match
15. **To hit below the belt**
(a) To attack after warning
(b) To hit someone boldly
(c) To hit off the mark
(d) To attack in an unfair manner
16. **To turn the corner**
(a) To change one's goal
(b) To wait for an opportunity
(c) To pass the critical stage
(d) To go back to the past
17. **To read between the lines**
(a) To criticise the writer's style
(b) To interrupt someone while reading
(c) To read each line carefully
(d) To understand the implied meaning
18. **Keep your head**
(a) Protect yourself
(b) Respect yourself
(c) Remain calm
(d) Be furious
19. **To rise like a phoenix**
(a) To be modest
(b) To set on fire
(c) To emerge with a new life
(d) To behave like a royal
20. **Against one's grain**
(a) Against the law
(b) Against the society
(c) Against one's nature
(d) Against one's family

Direction (21-23) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

21. **Judicious**
(a) Beautiful (b) Graceful
(c) Thoughtful (d) Plentiful
22. **Penalise**
(a) Punish (b) Praise
(c) Pretend (d) Protect
23. **Sequestered**
(a) Polished (b) Decorated
(c) Secluded (d) Frequented

Direction (24-26) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

24. **Thwart**
(a) Allow (b) Obstruct
(c) Oppose (d) Appoint
25. **Indigenous**
(a) Alien (b) Innate
(c) Natural (d) Primitive
26. **Remorse**
(a) Empathy (b) Regret
(c) Sorrow (d) Satisfaction

Direction (27-28) : Select the INCORRECTLY spelt word.

27. (a) Accumulate (b) Neccessary
(c) Occasion (d) Remittance
28. (a) Countenance (b) Perseverance
(c) Maintainence (d) Assistance

Direction (29-48) : The following sentence has been split into four segments. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

29. **If you have / remained calm / you could have / saved the situation.**
(a) saved the situation
(b) you could have
(c) remained calm
(d) If you have
30. **The more harder / you work, / the better / it will be.**
(a) The more harder (b) you work
(c) it will be (d) the better
31. **I will spend / my rest of remaining / life in my / native village.**
(a) my rest of remaining
(b) life in my
(c) native village
(d) I will spend
32. **We yet / have time / to catch / the bus.**
(a) have time (b) to catch
(c) the bus (d) We yet
33. **This dog seems / to be very ferocious, / otherwise, / it is harmless.**
(a) otherwise
(b) to be very ferocious
(c) it is harmless
(d) This dog seems
34. **This renowned / university provide / research opportunities/for students.**
(a) university provide
(b) This renowned
(c) for students
(d) research opportunities
35. **The allies / of the government / decided to / withdrew all support.**
(a) of the government
(b) The allies
(c) withdrew all support
(d) decided to
36. **Mr. Das, my friend / and Principal / of this college, / have retired.**
(a) Mr. Das, my friend
(b) have retired
(c) and Principal
(d) of this college

37. Scarcely had I / started reading / the paper / then the doorbell rang.
(a) Scarcely had I
(b) started reading
(c) then the doorbell rang
(d) the paper

38. The strain caused by / the difficulties and anxieties / were more than / she could bear.
(a) the difficulties and anxieties
(b) were more than
(c) she could bear
(d) The strain caused by

39. The girl lay down / on the bed / besides her mother / and went to sleep.
(a) on the bed
(b) besides her mother
(c) The girl lay down
(d) and went to sleep

40. He went / to the bed / with a / slight fever.
(a) slight fever (b) to the bed
(c) with a (d) He went

41. Have you / ever spoke / to anyone / about your problems?
(a) ever spoke
(b) about your problems
(c) to anyone
(d) Have you

42. The city turned out / to be very / different to what / he had expected.
(a) to be very
(b) The city turned out
(c) he had expected
(d) different to what

43. Your name / precedes before / mine / in the list.
(a) mine (b) Your name
(c) precedes before (d) in the list

44. You should / avail this opportunity / to demonstrate / your skills.
(a) You should
(b) your skills
(c) avail this opportunity
(d) to demonstrate

45. The manager / took him / at task / for his negligence.
(a) for his negligence
(b) The manager
(c) at task
(d) took him

46. He was unable / to help me because / he had been failed / to arrange the money.
(a) to help me because
(b) to arrange the money
(c) he had been failed
(d) He was unable

47. He often / persists to ask / awkward questions / at the board meetings.
(a) He often
(b) persists to ask
(c) awkward questions
(d) at the board meetings

48. His son-in-laws / have enhanced / his business / within a short period.
(a) have enhanced
(b) his business
(c) His son-in-laws
(d) within a short period

Direction (49-51) : Select the segment in which a word has been INCORRECTLY used.

49. The children were so exhausted that they sank warily into bed.
(a) warily into bed
(b) The children
(c) were so exhausted
(d) that they sank

50. Is the Abominable Snowman a friction of the mountaineers' imagination?
(a) a friction
(b) of the mountaineers'
(c) imagination
(d) Is the Abominable Snowman

51. He had an amazing capacity to condone up the most delectable dishes at a short notice.
(a) dishes at a short notice
(b) the most delectable
(c) He had an amazing
(d) capacity to condone up

Direction (52-73) : Select the option that will improve the underlined part of the given sentence. In casino improvement is needed, select 'No improvement required'.

52. Not only the workmen but also the supervisor *was suspended* for negligence.
(a) No improvement required
(b) have been suspended
(c) were suspended
(d) was suspend

53. *Do I need* finish this work today itself?
(a) Must I to
(b) Need I
(c) No improvement required
(d) Do I must

54. *It is I who am* responsible for the success of the organisation.
(a) No improvement required
(b) It is me who am
(c) It is I which is
(d) It is me that is

55. The show flopped miserably *to the utter* disappointment of everybody.
(a) by the utterly
(b) for the utter
(c) No improvement required
(d) at an utter

56. The news about the surge in Covid-19 cases *is broadcasted* every morning.
(a) are broadcast
(b) is broadcast
(c) are broadcasted
(d) No improvement required

57. It is time for the factory *to being closed.*
(a) should be closed
(b) No improvement required
(c) to be closed
(d) for closing

58. The manager assured the employees that none of them *will be dismiss.*
(a) would be dismissed
(b) is being dismiss
(c) No improvement required
(d) would have been dismissed

59. Is this the *same book like* our teacher recommended?
(a) No improvement required
(b) same book who
(c) similar book that
(d) same book as

60. Megha's habit of procrastination puts her colleagues on *lot of trouble.*
(a) to a lot of trouble
(b) in lot of troubles
(c) into lot troubles
(d) No improvement required

61. It is *the true fact* that the second wave of Covid-19 that has gripped India is more deadly.
(a) the correct fact
(b) No improvement required
(c) a real fact
(d) a fact

62. *Unless* you carry a Covid-19 negative report, you can travel by air.
(a) Only
(b) Provided
(c) No improvement required
(d) Until

63. He felt dejected but the feeling *passed out* in a minute.
(a) No improvement required
(b) passed off
(c) passed on
(d) passed back

64. The magistrate *acquitted him of* all charges and set him free.
(a) atoned him from
(b) No improvement required
(c) apprehended him in
(d) accused him for

65. He *was knowing* her for a long time before he finally married her.
(a) has been knowing
(b) No improvement required
(c) had known
(d) had knew

66. These shoes are *cheap as well durable.*
(a) more cheaper than durable
(b) both cheap and durable
(c) No improvement required
(d) neither cheaper nor durable

67. The teacher found it difficult to *exceed on* the students' request.
(a) accede by
(b) No improvement required
(c) accede to
(d) exceed for

68. He denied *if he had* caused the accident.
(a) not to had
(b) of having
(c) No improvement required
(d) that he had

69. Sal trees have been planted in *relatively three-fourth* of the forest area.
(a) No improvement required
(b) nearly three-fourths
(c) about three-fourth
(d) around three-fourth

70. *Unless we are not sure* of our goals, we cannot achieve them.
(a) No improvement required
(b) Unless we are sure
(c) Not until we are sure
(d) Except if we are not sure

71. The doors and windows *will have painted* by afternoon.
(a) No improvement required
(b) will be painting
(c) would been painted
(d) will have been painted

72. The shopkeeper was obliged to dispense *to the service* of his salesman.
(a) with the services
(b) by the services
(c) away the service
(d) No improvement required

73. The soldiers would not have surrendered if they *not ran out* of ammunition.
(a) did not ran out
(b) had not run out
(c) do not run out
(d) No improvement required

Direction (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. In the absence of the Principal, the Vice- Principal _____ for him.
(a) deputes (b) exchanges
(c) officiates (d) replaces

75. The workers _____ against the new labour laws.
(a) remonstrated (b) dissented
(c) implicated (d) opposed

76. The more he tried to solve the mystery, the more _____ he felt.
(a) perplexed (b) humbled
(c) callous (d) confusing

77. He was _____ at his brother's refusal to help him financially.
(a) indignant (b) indicted
(c) enchanted (d) enamoured

78. Have you _____ with the difficulties you might have to face?
(a) considered (b) reckoned
(c) discussed (d) pondered

Direction (79-98) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Active/Passive voice.

79. Elaborate plans are being made for Aarushi's destination wedding.
(a) They are making elaborate plans for Aarushi's destination wedding.
(b) They have made elaborate plans for Aarushi's destination wedding.
(c) They have been making elaborate plans for Aarushi's destination wedding.
(d) They made elaborate plans for Aarushi's destination wedding.

80. May you be blessed with health and happiness!
(a) May health and happiness be blessed by you!
(b) May God bless you with health and happiness!
(c) May health and happiness bless you!
(d) You may bless with health and happiness.

81. Walking zones have been demarcated using paints and cones by the municipal corporation.
(a) Walking zones are demarcating the municipal corporation using paints and cones.
(b) The municipal corporation has demarcated walking zones using paints and cones.
(c) The municipal corporation will demarcate walking zones using paints and cones.
(d) The municipal corporation is demarcating walking zones using paints and cones.

82. The commanding officer ordered the troops to march ahead.
(a) The troops have been ordered to march ahead by the commanding officer.
(b) The troops were ordered to march ahead by the commanding officer.
(c) The troops were being ordered to march ahead by the commanding officer.
(d) The troops are ordered to march ahead by the commanding officer.

83. Do not touch any items displayed on glass shelves.
(a) Let any items displayed on glass shelves be touched.
(b) No items displayed on glass shelves should be touched.
(c) Any items displayed on glass shelves will not be touched.
(d) Any items displayed on glass shelves not be touched.

84. People write autobiographies for various reasons.
(a) Autobiographies are written by people for various reasons.
(b) Autobiographies are being written by people for various reasons.
(c) Autobiographies have been written by people for various reasons.
(d) Autobiographies were written by people for various reasons.

85. Efforts are being made by us to reduce crowding in core city areas.
(a) We were making efforts to reduce crowding in core city areas.
(b) We made efforts to reduce crowding in core city areas.
(c) We will be making efforts to reduce crowding in core city areas.
(d) We are making efforts to reduce crowding in core city areas.

86. The audience is applauding the wonderful performance.

(a) The wonderful performance was being applauded by the audience.

(b) The wonderful performance is being applauded by the audience.

(c) The wonderful audience is being applauded by the performance.

(d) The wonderful performance is applauded by the audience.

87. Enough money will have been saved by me for a new house by next year

(a) I will have saved enough money for a new house by next year.

(b) I will be saving enough money for a new house by next year.

(c) I will have been saving enough money for a new house by next year.

(d) I will save enough money for a new house by next year.

88. All previous ages are far surpassed in knowledge by our age.

(a) Our age far surpassed all previous ages in knowledge.

(b) Our age will far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge.

(c) Our age is far surpassing all previous ages in knowledge.

(d) Our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge.

89. Let these ancient texts be preserved for posterity.

(a) Let us preserve these ancient texts for posterity.

(b) You must preserve these ancient texts for posterity.

(c) Let these ancient texts preserve us for posterity.

(d) We have to preserve these ancient texts for posterity.

90. Light the lamp of knowledge in every heart.

(a) Let the lamp of knowledge being lighted in every heart.

(b) Let the lamp of knowledge be lit in every heart.

(c) Let the lamp of knowledge be lighting every heart.

(d) Let the lamp of knowledge light in every heart.

91. You must sign the contract before you start working.

(a) The contract will be signed by you before you start working.

(b) The contract has been signed by you before you start working.

(c) The contract must being signed by you before you start working.

(d) The contract must be signed by you before you start working.

92. What did you do to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

(a) What is done by you to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

(b) What was being done by you to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

(c) What was done by you to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

(d) What has been done by you to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

93. I could not use his laptop as it was password protected.

(a) His laptop has not been used by me as it is password protected.

(b) His laptop cannot be used by me as it is password protected.

(c) His laptop could not been used by me as it was password protected.

(d) His laptop could not be used by me as it was password protected.

94. Absolute liberty is enjoyed by us in matters of food and dress.

(a) We are enjoying absolute liberty in matters of food and dress.

(b) We enjoy absolute liberty in matters of food and dress.

(c) We will enjoy absolute liberty in matters of food and dress.

(d) We have enjoyed absolute liberty in matters of food and dress.

95. Give her a 50% raise in salary.

(a) Let her being given a 50% raise in salary.

(b) She should give a 50% raise in salary.

(c) She should have given a 50% raise in salary.

(d) Let her be given a 50% raise in salary.

96. Have you placed an order for a cake?

(a) Have an order for a cake been placed by you?

(b) Was an order for a cake placed by you?

(c) Has an order for a cake been placed by you?

(d) Is an order for a cake being placed by you?

97. A defamation case is being filed by him against his business partner.

(a) He is filing a defamation case against his business partner.

(b) He has filed a defamation case against his business partner.

(c) He has been filing a defamation case against his business partner.

(d) His business partner is filing a defamation case against him.

98. Were you sent summons by the court?

(a) Has the court sent you summons?

(b) Did the court send you summons?

(c) Will the court send you summons?

(d) Is the court sending you summons?

Direction (99 - 125) : Select the option that expresses the given sentence in Direct/Indirect speech.

99. The teacher ordered the students to go straight to their classrooms.

(a) "Go straight to their classrooms," the teacher said to the students.

(b) The teacher said to the students, "Please go straight to your classrooms."

(c) The teacher said, "Students, to go straight to their classrooms."

(d) "Go straight to your classrooms," the teacher said to the students.

100. She said, "I wish I could fly like a butterfly!"

(a) She exclaimed that could she fly like a butterfly.

(b) She wished that she could fly like a butterfly.

(c) She exclaimed that she would fly like a butterfly.

(d) She wished that I could fly like a butterfly.

101. She said, "It is my birthday next week."

(a) She said that my birthday was next week.

(b) She said that next week was her birthday.

(c) She said that it was her birthday the following week.

(d) She said that it is my birthday the following week.

102. The commander ordered the soldiers to march ahead and not to think of their enemy's large numbers.

(a) The commander said to the soldiers, "Please march ahead. Do not think of your enemy's large numbers."

(b) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead. Do not think of your enemy's large numbers."

(c) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead. Do not think of their enemy's large numbers."

(d) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead and not think of their enemy's large numbers."

103. My sister suggested that we go for a walk in the fresh air.

(a) My sister said, "We shall go for a walk

in the fresh air."

(b) My sister said, "Let me go for a walk in the fresh air."

(c) My sister said, "Go for a walk in the fresh air."

(d) My sister said, "Let us go for a walk in the fresh air."

104. The students asked how they would benefit from online classes.

(a) The students said, "How will we benefit from online classes?"

(b) The students said, "How will they be benefited from online classes?"

(c) The students said, "How they will benefit from online classes?"

(d) The students said, "How we would benefit from online classes?"

105. Father told the children that there was some good news for them that day.

(a) Father said to the children, "There is some good news for you today."

(b) Father said to the children, "There was some good news for you today."

(c) Father said to the children, "There had been some good news for them that day."

(d) Father said to the children, "There was some good news for them that day."

106. The investigator asked me, "Did you see or hear anything in the dead of night?"

(a) The investigator asked me if I saw or heard anything in the dead of night.

(b) The investigator asked me if I see or hear anything in the dead of night.

(c) The investigator asked me if I had seen or heard anything in the dead of night.

(d) The investigator asked me that if I had seen or heard anything in the dead of night.

107. The little boy asked his teacher if she had always been good as a child.

(a) The little boy said to his teacher, "You have always been good as a child?"

(b) The little boy said to his teacher, "Ma'am, always you were good as a child?"

(c) The little boy said to his teacher, "Ma'am, were you always good as a child?"

(d) The little boy said to his teacher, "Are you always good as a child?"

108. Smriti greeted me and asked me where I was working then.

(a) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where were you working then?"

(b) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where I was working then?"

(c) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where are you working now?"

(d) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where you are working now?"

109. Raza requested his parents to forgive him that time and promised never to play truant again.

(a) Raza said to his parents, "Please forgive me this time. I promise never to play truant again."

(b) Raza said to his parents, "Forgive me that time. I promise I would never play truant again."

(c) Raza said to his parents, "Please forgive me that time. I promise to never play truant again."

(d) Raza said to his parents, "Forgive me this time. I promised never to play truant again."

110. The librarian said, "Let no student be issued a book till next week."

(a) The librarian said that no student was to be issued a book till the following week.

(b) The librarian said that no student is to be issued a book till next week.

(c) The librarian said that no student will be issued a book till the following week.

(d) The librarian said that let no student be issued a book till next week.

111. She asked if she could help him with his packing.

(a) She said, "Could I help him with your packing?"

(b) She said, "Can I help you with your packing?"

(c) She said, "Should you help me with my packing?

(d) She said, "May I help you with your packing?"

112. Harry said to me, "Don't wear this expensive watch to school."

(a) Harry told me to not wear this expensive watch to school.

(b) Harry told me that don't wear that expensive watch to school.

(c) Harry told me that not to wear that expensive watch to school.

(d) Harry told me not to wear that expensive watch to school.

113. The teacher says, "Every action has an equal and opposite reaction."

(a) The teacher says every action had an equal and opposite reaction.

(b) The teacher said that every action had an equal and opposite reaction.

(c) The teacher said that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

(d) The teacher says that every action has an equal and opposite reaction.

114. Her parents asked her if the match proposed by them would be acceptable to her.

(a) Her parents said her, "Would the match proposed by them be acceptable to her?"

(b) Her parents said to her, "Was the match proposed by them acceptable to her?"

(c) Her parents said her, "Will the match proposed by us be acceptable to you?"

(d) Her parents said to her, "Will the match proposed by us be acceptable to you?"

115. The Chief Minister said, "All exams shall be cancelled this year."

(a) The Chief Minister said that all exams should have been cancelled that year.

(b) The Chief Minister said that all exams would be cancelled that year.

(c) The Chief Minister says that all exams shall be cancelled this year.

(d) The Chief Minister said that all exams should be cancelled this year.

116. The old man said, "I was walking in my garden at six o'clock."

(a) The old man said that I had been walking in my garden at six o'clock.

(b) The old man said that he had been walking in his garden at six o'clock.

(c) The old man said that I was been walking in my garden at six o'clock.

(d) The old man said that he was walking in his garden at six o'clock.

117. The actor said that what he did in films was something he had never attempted in real life.

(a) The actor said, "What he did in films is something he has never attempted in real life."

(b) The actor said, "What I do in films is something I have never attempted in real life."

(c) The actor said, "What I am doing in films is something I have never attempted in real life."

(d) The actor said, "What he did in films was something he had never attempted in real life."

118. My friend asked me where I planned to go for a vacation.

(a) My friend said to me, "Where have you planned to go for a vacation?"

(b) My friend said to me, "Where you have planned to go for a vacation?"

(c) My friend said to me, "Where do you plan to go for a vacation?"

(d) My friend said to me, "Where are you planning to go for a vacation?"

119. The old man said to her, "Good luck to you! May you succeed in your venture!"

(a) The old man exclaimed good luck to you and wished that she may succeed in her venture.

(b) The old man wished you good luck and prayed that you might succeed in your venture.

(c) The old man wished her good luck and prayed that she might succeed in her venture.

(d) The old man told her good luck and prayed that may she succeed in her venture.

120. "Please lend me some money, Raman. I need it urgently," said Sumesh.

(a) Sumesh requested Raman to lend him some money as he needed it urgently.

(b) Sumesh requested Raman please lend me some money as I need it urgently.

(c) Sumesh requested to Raman to please lend him some money as he needed iturgently.

(d) Sumesh requested Raman to lend me some money as I needed it urgently.

121. Harsh said, "How happy I am to receive the best student award!"

(a) Harsh exclaimed happily that he was receiving the best student award.

(b) Harsh exclaimed with joy that he was very happy to receive the best student award.

(c) Harsh exclaimed with joy that how happy he was to receive the best student award.

(d) Harsh exclaimed happily that I am very happy to receive the best student award.

122. The captain announced, "The flight will be delayed due to bad weather."

(a) The captain announced that the flight will be delayed due to bad weather.

(b) The captain announced that the fight was delayed due to bad weather.

(c) The captain announced that the flight would be delayed due to bad weather.

(d) The captain announced that the flight would be delay due to bad weather.

123. The children said to the nurse, "Reema slipped and fell from the stairs."

(a) The children told the nurse that Reema had slipped and fallen from the stairs.

(b) The children told to the nurse that Reema slipped and fallen from the stairs.

(c) The children told the nurse Reema has slipped and fallen from the stairs.

(d) The children told the nurse that Reema slipped and fell from the stairs.

124. She said to her mother, "May I have another slice of cake?"

(a) She asked her mother that may I have another slice of cake.

(b) She asked her mother that may she have another slice of cake.

(c) She asked her mother if she might have another slice of cake.

(d) She asked her mother if she may have another slice of cake.

125. Mother said that when we pluck a flower it dies so we should let it beautify the world as long as it lives.

(a) Mother says, "When we pluck a flower it dies so we should let it beautify the world as long as it lives."

(b) Mother said, "When we pluck a flower it dies so you should let it beautify the world as long as it lived."

(c) Mother said, "When we pluck a flower it dies so we should let it beautify the world as long as it lives."

(d) Mother said, "When we plucked a flower it died so we should let it beautify the world as long as it lived."

Direction (126-145) : Sentences of a paragraph are given below in jumbled order. Arrange the sentences in the correct order to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.

126. A. His role also includes the smooth flow of goods from farms and factories to the consumer.

B. As the final link between the producer and the consumer, he plays a key role in the economy.

C. It is he who promotes or impedes the sale of products.

D. The retailer determines the final cost of a product.

(a) BACD (b) CABD
(c) DCBA (d) ABCD

127. A. He stamped them mechanically and returned them to us.

B. They had information that large sums of money were being smuggled out of the country.

C. No sooner had he left than the custom officers entered.

D. An official entered our train compartment and asked for passports.

(a) CBDA (b) DCBA
(c) ACBD (d) DACB

128. A. My father is the only breadwinner in the family.

B. My mother happily lends a helping hand in his hard work.

C. I belong to a family where it is difficult to make both ends meet.

D. He earns a rather meagre amount, working as a mason.

(a) CADB (b) ACBD
(c) ABCD (d) CBDA

129. A. Arrogance inflames prejudice and hatred, but humble speech soothes.

B. Humility is the quality of being courteously respectful of others.

C. It is the opposite of arrogance, aggressiveness and vanity.

D. Thus, a humble demeanour is what is required to live in peace.

(a) CADB (b) DACB
(c) ACBD (d) BCAD

130. A. There are several factors that contribute to wisdom.

B. Doing this has become more difficult than before owing to the complexity of the specialised knowledge required.

C. This is the capacity to take account of all important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.

D. Of these, I should put first a sense of proportion.

(a) ACBD (b) ADCB
(c) CDBA (d) CBAD

131. A. This usually results from a conviction on the part of the worker that the boss is genuinely interested in his growth and development.

B. More attention should be paid to make this contact constructive and productive.

C. The most vital spot in management is the contact between the workers and the boss.

D. Constructive conditions prevail when mutual confidence and respect exists between the supervisor and the supervised.

(a) CBDA (b) CADB
(c) DBCA (d) DABC

132. A. Some of these attachments can be quite cumbersome to use.

B. Appliances like food processors come with a load of attachments.

C. But, finding the right blade and fixing it in the right slot can be quite a job.

D. For each different vegetable, you need to fix a different blade.

(a) DCAB (b) BADC
(c) BDAC (d) DACB

133. A. In fact he began his career as a peon in a small firm.

B. Before he joined us as the accounts officer, he was a junior clerk.

C. He learnt typing, accounting and even graduated.

D. But he gradually improved his qualifications.

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) CBAD (d) BCDA

134. A. Suddenly, a motor bike came towards me from the opposite direction.

B. The consequence of my daredevilry was a sprained ankle and a bruised arm.

C. I was enjoying my hands-free ride at top speed.

D. I tried to swerve out of the way but lost control and fell.

(a) CBDA (b) BCDA
(c) BADC (d) CADB

135. A. She hugged my mom and almost screamed when she saw me.

B. It was a long ride before we finally reached.

C. A plump, over excited woman greeted us at the door.

D. Apparently, she had seen me as a baby and behaved as if she didn't expect me to grow up!

(a) ADBC (b) CABD
(c) BCAD (d) DACB

136. A."How do you manage to complete so much work?" he asked the student.

B. Looking at the huge pile of books on a student's desk, a man said, "What a burden, my son! I pity you."

C. "I focus on only one lesson at a time," the student further added.

D. "I don't think of all the work I have to do," answered the student.

(a) ACDB (b) BADC
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC

137. A. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it in the day time.

B. Here, there is nothing but sand and rock.

C. A great part of Arabia is a desert.

D. However, there are springs of water but these are few and far apart.

(a) CBAD (b) BDCA
(c) CABD (d) ACDB

138. A. Now, I was shining from top to toe and felt proud of my form.

B. Finally, I was ready to leave the factory for my new home.

C. Then the painter set about rubbing me vigorously and polishing me.

D. A busy carpenter at last gave finishing touches to me.

(a) ADBC (b) DCAB
(c) ACDB (d) DACB

139. A. Most of these superpowers are not rich in natural resources and have faced political turmoil.

B. Human capital ultimately makes the difference, both, in an enterprise and a nation.

C. The new economic superpowers of today amply testify this thesis.

D. Yet, they have achieved economic affluence in a relatively short period.

(a) BCDA (b) ADBC
(c) ACDB (d) BCAD

140. A. I felt embarrassed as if I was somehow responsible for the fire in our home.

B. In my case, it was no different.

C. It always happens that bad news travels quickly.

D. Everyone in high school was aware of my plight.

(a) CDAB (b) ABCD
(c) ADBC (d) CBDA

141. A. The promotion of congenial relationship at all levels of the staff leads to prosperity of the organisation.

B. Better skills increase the working capacity of employees by promoting better work habits.

C. This includes multiplication of knowledge and development of their skills.

D. Efficient management aims at qualitative improvement of its employees.

(a) DABC (b) DCAB
(c) DCBA (d) DBAC

142. A. And that something in her lifted her to the world number one position in tennis in 2005.

B. But all this happened in almost no time.

C. It took Maria just four years as a professional to reach the pinnacle.

D. There is something disarming about Maria Sharapova.

(a) DABC (b) BCDA
(c) CBAD (d) ABCD

143. A. The first is far more real than the second.

B. But, a person who enjoys long distance popularity succeeds in creating favourable notion of himself among unknown people.

C. An intimately popular person is liked by those who know him.

D. There are two kinds of popularity - intimate and long distance popularity.

(a) CBDA (b) DACB
(c) CABD (d) DCAB

144. A. There are others who claim that they have never been so well connected.

B. However, such social networking sites help us to keep in touch with old friends or make new ones.

C. Whether or not Facebook friendships are lasting is debatable.

D. Some people believe that real friendships are collapsing in modern times.

(a) DACB (b) CBAD
(c) CDBA (d) DBCA

145. A. Expert designers standardise basic designs, leaving scope for the satisfaction of individual taste.

B. However, uniformity does not imply lack of taste.

C. Mechanical production of goods leads to uniformity of design.

D. In fact, popular taste has improved because standardised goods of better design are now accessible.

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) CDAB (d) ACDB

Direction (146-170) : In the following passage, some words have been deleted. Read the passage carefully and select the most appropriate option to fill in each blank.

Cloze Test

The child is the father of man. Childhood is a __146__ of what one is going to be when one __147__ maturity. The natural instincts of a man are __148__ in his childhood. Time modifies them but cannot __149__ them. History contains numerous examples of great men who gave __150__ of their future when they were children. A child's mind is __151__ and flexible. The mould he receives before his clay __152__ becomes his permanent mark. The values and standards of __153__ which will determine his life as a man __154__ in childhood itself. There may be certain __155__ of course. A bright morning may end in a storm!

146. (a) contract (b) promise
(c) bond (d) plight

147. (a) secures (b) completes
(c) scores (d) attains

148. (a) distributed (b) contributed
(c) disposed (d) determined

149. (a) finish (b) delete
(c) efface (d) cancel

150. (a) preparations (b) indications
(c) suggestions (d) estimations
151. (a) obstinate (b) rigid
(c) sensible (d) impressionable
152. (a) refines (b) precipitates
(c) contracts (d) hardens
153. (a) attitude (b) manipulation
(c) conduct (d) tactics
154. (a) are developed (b) is developing
(c) develops (d) has developed
155. (a) concessions (b) rejections
(c) exceptions (d) exemptions

Cloze Test

In ancient times, Hieun Tsang, a Chinese traveller came to India during the ___156___ of King Harsha. He praised the Indians ___157___ 'people with pure moral principles'. In 2014, India ___158___ 85th in the corruption perception index of the Transparency International. What ___159___ downfall! Isn't it ironical that we Indians ___160___ by the ideals of honesty and integrity, self-denial and ___161___ but in practice willingly resort to the ___162___ forms of corruption to promote our interests? The ___163___ of corruption is eating into the ___163___ of our society and we have become helpless ___164___ of our own degradation.

156. (a) authority (b) reign
(c) command (d) vigour
157. (a) as (b) by
(c) like (d) such
158. (a) ranked (b) piled
(c) graded (d) stacked
159. (a) a (b) the
(c) some (d) any
160. (a) declare (b) affirm
(c) swear (d) assert
161. (a) prejudice (b) sacrifice
(c) omission (d) erosion
162. (a) viler (b) vile
(c) more vile (d) vilest
163. (a) melancholy (b) malaise
(c) despair (d) deficiency
164. (a) threats (b) vitals
(c) necessity (d) imperative
165. (a) onlookers (b) visionaries
(c) sorcerers (d) performers

Cloze Test

Nature has been suffering mutely for hundreds of years but the problem did not ___166___ serious proportions so long as the damage was ___167___ and not beyond self-repair. These limits were crossed with ___168___ technological breakthroughs accomplished during the recent years. The developed ___nations ___169___ benefitted most from these were the first to ___170___ the environmental diseases bred by advanced technology.

166. (a) receive (b) grasp
(c) become (d) assume
167. (a) countable (b) containable
(c) credible (d) attainable
168. (a) paltry (b) habitual
(c) commonplace (d) spectacular
169. (a) whose (b) whom
(c) who (d) which
170. (a) interact (b) encounter
(c) derive (d) undergo

Direction (171-200) : Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

A piano teacher described an interesting encounter she had had with a young lady who came to inquire about music lessons. The young lady asked her, "How long will this course take? My father tells me that it is in fashion now to be able to play musical instruments and that I should learn one quickly. I want something that will be quick, fast and easy like, like...." When the amused teacher explained that it would take a lifetime of meticulous practice to learn music, her face fell and, needless to say, she never came back. The single most important factor that distinguishes those of us who succeed in any venture and those of us who don't is this 'instant coffee' attitude. Most of us want results quickly. We want to reach the top immediately and get worked up when things go wrong. Perseverance and patience are forgotten words. We get upset, frustrated, and angry when a skill or activity requires us to put in a lot of effort and time. We get dejected and want to give it up. But such thinking serves no good. For, it doesn't solve the problem. Life is tough for those with an 'instant coffee' attitude. Success, real success and happiness come to those who have a 'bread-making' attitude those who are willing to knead the dough, wait for hours for it to rise, only to punch it down and knead some more, wait for another couple of hours for it to rise again, and then bake it before it is ready to be eaten. Nothing is instantaneous. For every endeavour whether in the area of career, academics, music, sports, relationships, physical fitness or even in spirituality it is a long, arduous journey. Only if we are willing to put in the time, painstaking effort and have faith, can we get results. If we don't accept this difficult-but-true fact of life, our lives will be far from being happy and fulfilling. For we may not make that extra effort which can change the course of life dramatically, for the good. The major problems with these 'instant coffee' solutions are that they are invariably short lived. If we stubbornly refuse to give up this search for quick solutions, all we do is end up on the wrong track.

171. What do you understand by the term 'instant coffee attitude'?
(a) Passion to learn something
(b) Short-lived pleasure
(c) Expecting quick results
(d) Keeping up with the latest trends

172. When an activity requires too much effort we feel:
(a) frustrated (b) happy
(c) inspired (d) fulfilled

173. Why did the young lady approach the piano teacher for music lessons?
(a) The piano teacher was highly accomplished.
(b) She was willing to practice hard to become a successful piano player.
(c) It was considered fashionable to be able to play musical instruments.
(d) She was a music lover and was keen to take lessons.

174. What kind of attitude does the writer advocate for a life of fulfilment?
(a) One of perseverance and patience
(b) One of instant gratification
(c) One of anger and dejection
(d) One of stubbornness and refusal

175. What does 'bread making' attitude consist of?
(a) Instantaneous results
(b) Painstaking efforts
(c) Futile labour
(d) Talent and skill

Passage

You go up a dark, rickety stairwell of a building on a crowded street in Calcutta. You enter a small room. The centre of the room is empty but the corners are stacked with bedrolls, utensils and water bottles. Musical instruments, drums, cymbals and gongs are piled in a corner. Today, the room is filled with the laughter of men and women in colourful attire. Among the happy chorus of congratulations and laughter, the bride Chumki Pal and the groom Sandeep can be seen smiling. They are both blind, as are most of the people surrounding them. Pal is wearing a bright turquoise blue sari. "I know it's blue because people have told me but I can't imagine how it looks. But believe me, when I dream, I dream only in colours," she says. Their romance blossomed when they met as members of Blind Opera, the only one of its kind in the country as

well as in Asia. The 36 spirited members of Blind Opera demonstrate that physical disability is not an obstacle. They enact plays by Rabindranath Tagore, considered challenging even by veteran theatre groups. Blind Opera was launched in 1996 by four theatre aficionados, who took it asa challenge to get together the talents of these visually impaired people. The challenge to present the cast on stage is immense since space management is a problem. To solve this, the directors use ropes to separate the stage and the wings. When the actors step on the rope they know that it is the entrance to the stage. The members cannot see, but they can smell, hear and touch three elements inherent to any theatre. At Blind Opera, they "believe that the blind can see. That is, they see in their own way, if not in our way, with the help of these abilities."For the visually impaired, theatre is the medium for expression of their creative urges. They respond instinctively; they cannot copy anyone else because they cannot see. Their body language tells the story and hence it is very spontaneous. The members have earned kudos from Calcutta audiences. For the members of the troupe, discovering the language of the body is in a way also a journey of the persona. Coming from diverse backgrounds but bound together by the same disability, they have found an outlet for their creativity through the plays. They do not feel isolated anymore because they can relate to their fellow performers. There is also a greater purpose behind it: to use theatre to build a community and mainstream the huge number of disabled living in isolation. Together they can be a force to demand better facilities in public life. Blind children should enter the mainstream from the beginning. The big dream of the group is to establish a drama school following the ideal of Tagore's Shantiniketan, offering a platform for creative expression to all those who are economically and socially forced to stay in the periphery. Like Chumki Pal, they all dream in colour.

176. Which of the following is NOT a key element inherent to any theatre?

(a) Sense of touch
(b) Sense of hearing
(c) Sense of taste
(d) Sense of smell

177. The visually impaired do NOT feel secluded in the Blind Opera group because they can:

(a) relate to their fellow performers
(b)become economically independent
(c) express their creativity freely
(d)play musical instruments together

178. What is the biggest problem in presenting the troupe on stage?

(a) Space management
(b) Time management
(c) Communication
(d) Spontaneity

179. The members of Blind Opera demonstrate that:

(a) blindness is a great hindrance
(b) their talent cannot be tapped
(c) the visually challenged lack expression
(d) physical disability is not an obstacle

180. What is the happy occasion mentioned in the beginning of the passage?

(a) A birthday (b) A musical show
(c) A wedding (d) A laughter show

181. What is the binding factor for the members of Blind Opera?

(a) Their diverse backgrounds
(b) Their talent for acting
(c) Visual impairment
(d) Their love for plays of Tagore

182. The greater intent behind Blind Opera is to:

(a) popularise the plays of Rabindranath Tagore
(b) showcase the talent of the visually challenged
(c) bring the disabled into the mainstream
(d) establish a drama school on the lines of Shantiniketan

183. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

(a) Blind Opera is one of its kind in the world.
(b) Calcutta audiences have lauded Blind Opera.
(c) The blind can see in their own way.
(D) Blind Opera was launched in 1996.

184. Which of the following statements contradicts the writer's view?

(a) Blind children should enter the mainstream from the beginning.
(b) The blind dream in colour despite their disability.
(c) As a united community, the disabled can demand better facilities.
(d) The actors of Blind Opera imitate others easily.

185. How do the actors of Blind Opera ascertain they are on stage?

(a) By the cheering of the audience
(b) By their sense of smell and touch
(c) By their familiarity with the stage
(d) By the ropes used to demarcate the area

Passage

In the stress-ridden world, traditional pastimes that could prove therapeutic are dying for want of patronage. One such is the art of puppetry. The word "puppet" is derived from the Latin word pupa, meaning "doll" or "girl". Puppets came into being in India in the third century A.D. Here it was honed into a theatrical art. It helped to propagate the works of saints and religious leaders, and also depict stories from epics. Later, it spread to South East Asia. The Cambodian puppeteers inspired the Thais. Java and Bali followed though it didn't catch on in Sumatra. The Malays followed the Siamese and Japanese styles in the nineteenth century. Gradually, puppets became more sophisticated in appearance, as skilled craftsmen began to make the models. Puppeteers became trained as performers. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, puppet theatres became extremely popular in artistic circles. Writers like George Sands and Goethe organised their own well-prepared puppet shows to entertain their friends. Puppet shows have been mentioned in the literature by Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, and many others. Basically, there are three kinds of puppets. Shadow puppets are made of translucent leather and coloured vegetable dyes. Buffalo, goat, or sheep skin is treated to become translucent.

Limbs are loosely-jointed so that they can be made to move separately. A stick is attached vertically in the middle. Movement of the stick causes general movements. But for special movements, single strings attached to the limbs are used. These leather puppets are projected on a screen, which is illuminated by a light source placed behind the puppets. The puppeteer manipulates the puppets to form moving shadows on the screen. He also speaks the parts, sings, or is accompanied by music.

String puppets involve puppets that are manipulated by six strings. The performance is on a stage but the puppeteers are never seen. They wear anklets which produce the illusion that the puppets themselves are dancing. The main storyteller recites the storyline, while the puppets perform, and the dialogue and music are provided by the puppeteers. Rod or stick puppets are constructed around the main central rod. A short horizontal bar serves as the shoulders, from which the upper limbs dangle. The arms, made of cloth and stuffed with straw or paper, are jointed or manipulated with other thinner rods. These puppet scan be the size of a human being. The puppeteer hides behind the puppet and manipulates it. The coordination of the limbs comes only through practice. Puppetry is a good communication medium.

Messages can be propagated in a realistic way. Puppet making and performing is good occupational therapy for convalescents and physically disabled people. Muscular coordination and manual dexterity improve with effort. However, the best use of this art is that it can provide delightful hours of fun to young and old alike.

186. Traditional ways of recreation, such as puppetry, are dying because:

(a) they do not provide relaxation from stress

(b) they do not get the support of patrons

(c) the performers lack skill and training

(d) the performances are no longer interesting

187. Which of the following statements testifies that puppetry was popular in artistic circles?

(a) People spent a huge sum of money to see puppet shows.

(b) Puppeteers were trained to give performances.

(c) Puppets became more sophisticated in appearance.

(d) Puppetry finds a mention in literature.

188. The upper limbs of stick puppets are made of:

(a) straw (b) leather

(c) paper (d) cloth

189. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of the art of puppetry?

(a) Messages can be propagated in a realistic manner.

(b) It is a good therapy for physically challenged people.

(c) It is entertaining for people of all ages.

(d) A puppeteer is required to manipulate the puppets.

190. Which of the following statements about string puppets is FALSE?

(a) Puppets wear anklets while dancing.

(b) The main storyteller narrates the story.

(c) The show is performed on a stage.

(d) Six strings are used to manipulate puppets.

191. Where did the art of puppetry first come into being?

(a) India (b) Bali

(c) Cambodia (d) Japan

192. Limbs of the puppets are loosely-jointed:

(a) to create the illusion of dancing

(b) to allow movement of limbs separately

(c) to move the entire body of the puppet

(d) to make the movements aesthetic

193. The word puppet is derived from the Latin word:

(a) rod (b) pupa

(c) girl (d) doll

194. The above passage is:

(a) literary (b) narrative

(c) factual (d) didactic

195. A light source is placed behind the shadow puppets so that:

(a) the puppets can illuminate the screen

(b) they are clearly visible in bright light

(c) moving shadows can be created on the screen

(d) the puppeteer is hidden from view

Passage

Although pollution of land, sea, and air has been well documented, the latest and the least recognised version is the swelling tide of noise which is engulfing urban as well as rural areas. This has long-term implications on the ecology, health and productivity of a fast developing country like India. Unlike other pollutants, noise lacks visibility, seldom registering on the consciousness, except as a trifling irritant to be dismissed at will and therefore less likely to be perceived as a threat. Available data indicates that noise does pose a threat to health and is known to have caused a number of complications. Declining productivity among workers in certain industries has been directly correlated with noise levels, particularly those under constant exposure to the menace.

The first-ever survey of the impact of noise on health, conducted by All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), has established that noise not only impairs the physical and psychological functioning of the human organism but also causes nausea, vomiting, pain, hypertension and a lot of other complications, including cardio-vascular complaints.

A study by Post Graduate School of Basic Medical Sciences, Chennai, confirms such conclusions. In 50 per cent of industries, it was found that workmen exposed to higher intensities of noise in occupational capacities were often irritated, short-tempered, and impatient and more likely to resort to agitation and disrupt production. This was true of units in heavy industrial pockets in and around the four metropolitan centres.

Recreational noise, another ugly facet, is becoming more widespread in cities and towns. Loudspeakers are turned at full volume during marriages, festivals, jagrans, musical programmes, particularly at night, without the least consideration for others. Even at 50 dB, sound can awaken a person from a deep slumber. As experiments have shown, loud speaker swith output from 60 to 80 dB cause the pupils of a slumbering person to dilate, with increasing intake of oxygen, resulting in palpitation. The effect is more pronounced in narrow lanes. TV sets are played at full volume at prime time, invariably disturbing neighbours. Noise making seems to have become the latest status symbol, be it an election campaign or slogan shouting or advertising ownership of a TV set.

196. In what way does noise become a status symbol?

(a) Exposing workmen to high intensity sounds

(b) Showing off the loud volume of one's TV

(c) Awakening people from deep sleep

(d) Conducting late night musical shows

197. According to a survey conducted by AIIMS, noise does NOT cause:

(a) heart related complaints

(b) eye infections

(c) hypertension

(d) nausea and vomiting

198. Noise can be differentiated from other pollutants because:

(a) it does not impact the productivity of the workers in industries

(b) it is regarded as a small irritant which may be easily dismissed

(c) it is not detrimental to our health in any way

(d) it is prevalent only in the urban areas of the country

199. Recreational noise is created during:

(a) discord between agitated workers

(b) running of heavy machinery

(c) weddings and festivals

(d) shouting of slogans

200. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

(a) Loudspeakers with low decibel sound can cause palpitations.

(b) Several studies have been conducted on air, water and land pollution.

(c) There is a direct correlation between productivity of workers and noise.

(d) Noise pollution is not visible to the eyes.

SSC CGL Mains 2020 (29.01.2022)

Answer Key

1	b	2	a	3	a	4	a	5	a	6	d	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	d
11	c	12	a	13	a	14	b	15	d	16	c	17	d	18	c	19	c	20	c
21	c	22	a	23	c	24	a	25	a	26	d	27	b	28	c	29	d	30	a
31	a	32	d	33	a	34	a	35	c	36	b	37	c	38	b	39	b	40	b
41	a	42	d	43	c	44	c	45	c	46	c	47	b	48	c	49	a	50	a
51	d	52	a	53	b	54	a	55	c	56	b	57	c	58	a	59	d	60	a
61	d	62	b	63	b	64	b	65	c	66	b	67	c	68	d	69	b	70	b
71	d	72	a	73	b	74	c	75	a	76	a	77	a	78	b	79	a	80	b
81	b	82	b	83	b	84	a	85	d	86	b	87	a	88	d	89	a	90	b
91	d	92	c	93	d	94	b	95	d	96	c	97	a	98	b	99	d	100	b
101	c	102	b	103	d	104	a	105	a	106	c	107	c	108	c	109	a	110	a
111	b	112	d	113	d	114	d	115	b	116	b	117	b	118	c	119	c	120	a
121	b	122	c	123	a	124	c	125	c	126	c	127	d	128	a	129	d	130	b
131	a	132	b	133	b	134	d	135	c	136	b	137	a	138	b	139	d	140	d
141	c	142	a	143	b	144	a	145	b	146	b	147	d	148	d	149	c	150	b
151	d	152	c	153	c	154	a	155	c	156	b	157	a	158	a	159	a	160	c
161	c	162	d	163	b	164	b	165	a	166	d	167	b	168	d	169	d	170	b
171	c	172	a	173	c	174	a	175	b	176	c	177	a	178	a	179	d	180	c
181	c	182	c	183	a	184	d	185	d	186	b	187	d	188	d	189	d	190	a
191	a	192	b	193	b	194	c	195	c	196	b	197	b	198	b	199	c	200	a

SOLUTIONS (29-01-2022)

1. **(b) Acrobat**

Acrobat (N) : An person who performs difficult acts such as balancing on high ropes, especially at a circus. (कलाबाज)

Eg. He was a remarkable acrobat. Of course, an acrobat must have a perfect sense of balance.

Archer (N) : A person who shoots with a bow and arrows (धनुर्धर)

Eg. An experienced archer could fire an arrow every five seconds.

Artist (N) : A person who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings. (कलाकार)

Eg. An exhibition of work by contemporary British artists.

A graphic artist

Artisan (N) : A person who does work that needs a special skill, making things with their hands. (शिल्पकार)

Eg. The hand-woven textiles were made by skilled local artisans.

Note : Root word 'Acro' के words को detail से पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. B का Question no. 06 देखें।

2. **(a) Antipathy**

Antipathy (N) : A strong feeling of dislike. (घृणा)

Eg. Personal/mutual antipathy

A growing antipathy towards the idea

Rivalry (N) : A state in which two people, companies, etc. are competing for the same thing (प्रतियोगिता)

Eg. Rivalry (with somebody/ something) (for something) a fierce rivalry for world supremacy

Structure :

Rivalry (between A and B) (for something)

Eg. There is a certain amount of friendly rivalry between the teams.

Tolerance (N) : The quality of being willing to accept or tolerate somebody/ something, especially opinions or behaviour that you may not agree with, or people who are not like you. (सहनशीलता)

Eg. She had no tolerance for jokes of any kind.

Religious tolerance

Adoration (N) : A feeling of great love or worship (आराधना)

Eg. He gazed at her with pure adoration.

3. **(a) Pathology**

Pathology (N) : The scientific study of diseases. (रोग – विरोग)

Eg. A professor of pathology plant pathology

Anthology (N) : A collection of poems, stories, etc. that have been written by different people and published together in a book. (पद्यसंग्रह)

Eg. An anthology of poems for children

Etymology (N) : The study of the origin and history of words and their meanings. (शब्दों के उद्गम का शास्त्र)

Eg. Several different etymologies have been proposed

Neurology (N) : The scientific study of nerves and their diseases. (तंत्रिका–विज्ञान)

Eg. The physician decided to specialize in neurology since the study of the central nervous system piqued her interest.

❖ **Logy, ology - study of, science**

1. **Agrology**
   - ***(Agr - crop production + ology - science) n***
   - The science of soils dealing especially with crop production.
   - कृषि सम्बन्धी विज्ञान।
2. **Anthropology**
   - ***(Anthrop - man + ology - study of) n***
   - The study of the origin, distribution, and development of man.
   - मानव विकास एवं मानव इतिहास का अध्ययन।
3. **Archaeology**
   - ***(Archae - ancient + ology - study of) n***
   - The study of the life and history of ancient objects.
   - प्राचीन वस्तुओं का अध्ययन।
4. **Astrology**
   - ***(Astro - star + logy - study of) n***
   - The study of effects of stars on human beings.
   - ज्योतिष शास्त्र।
5. **Audiology**
   - ***(Audi - hearing + ology - study of) n***
   - The study of hearing disorders and their treatment.
6. **Bacteriology**
   - ***(Bacteri - bacteria + ology study of) n***
   - The study of bacteria.
7. **Biology**
   - ***(Bio - life + logy - study of) n***
   - The study of the origin, history, habits, etc. of living organisms.
8. **Cardiology**
   - ***(Cardi - heart + ology - study of) n***
   - The study of the functions and diseases of the heart.
9. **Chronology**
   - ***(Chron- time + ology - science) n***
   - The science of measuring time and arranging events in time.
   - घटनाओं का तिथि के अनुसार निर्धारण।
10. **Cosmology**
    - ***(Cosm - universe + ology science) n***
    - The science of the origin, structure, and development of the universe.
    - ब्रह्माण्ड विज्ञान।
11. **Cryobiology**
    - ***(Cryo - cold + bio - living organisms + logy - study of) n***
    - The study of the effects of cold temperatures on living organisms.
12. **Cytology**
    - ***(Cyt - cell + ology - study of) n***
    - The study of the origin, structure and functions of cells.
13. **Dendrology**
    - ***(Dendr-tree + ology - study of) n***
    - The study of trees, shrubs and small plants.
    - झाड़ी एवं छोटे पौधों का अध्ययन।
14. **Dermatology**
    - ***(Dermat - skin + ology - study of) n***
    - The study of the functions and diseases of the skin.
    - चर्म रोग विज्ञान।
15. **Ecology**
    - ***(Eco - environment + logy - study of) n***
    - The study of the interrelations between organisms and their environment.
    - जीवधारियों का अपने वातावरण से सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन।
16. **Embryology**
    - ***(Embryo + logy - study of) n***
    - The study of the formation, structure, and development of embryos.
    - भ्रुण विज्ञान।
17. **Entomology**
    - ***(Entomo - insect + logy - study of) n***
    - The study of insects.
    - कीट विज्ञान।

18. Epidemiology
- ***(Epi - among + demi - people + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the causes, prevention, and control of epidemic diseases among people.

19. Ethnology
- ***(Ethn - race + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the origin, development, and characteristics of the races of mankind.

20. Etiology
- ***(Etio - cause + logy - study of) n***
- The study of causes of diseases.
- रोग के कारण जानने का अध्ययन।

21. Etymology
- ***(Etym - true meaning + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the true meaning; derivation, and history of a word.
- शब्दों का इतिहास, मतलब, स्त्रोत आदि का अध्ययन।

22. Gastrology
- ***(Gastr - stomach + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the functions and diseases of the stomach.

23. Genealogy
- ***(Genea - family + logy - study of)n***
- The study of family history and past generations.

24. Geology
- ***(Geo - earth + logy - science) n***
- The science of the origin, history, composition, and structure of the earth.
- भू-विज्ञान (भूगर्भ-शास्त्र)।

25. Gerontology
- ***(Geront - old age + ology - science) n***
- The science dealing with the problems and effects of the aging process.
- वृद्धावस्था विज्ञान।

26. Hydrology
- ***(Hydr - water + ology - study of)n***
- The study of the distribution, effects, and properties of water on and beneath the earth's surface and in the atmosphere.

27. Iconology
- ***(Icon - image + ology - science)n***
- The science of symbols and icons.

28. Immunology
- ***(Immun - immunity + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the structure and function of the immune system.
- रोग प्रतिरक्षा विज्ञान।

29. Lexicology
- ***(Lex - word + ic + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the formation, meaning and use of words.

30. Limnology
- ***(Limn - lake + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the fresh water lakes, ponds, and streams.
- सरोवर विज्ञान।

31. Lithology
- ***(Lith-stone+ology-study of) n***
- The study of the structure and composition of rocks and minerals.

32. Microbiology
- ***(Micro - small + bio - life + logy - study of) n***
- The study of microscopic forms of life, as viruses, bacteria etc.
- सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान।

33. Mythology
- ***(Myth + ology - study of) n***
- The study of myths.
- देव कथा– विज्ञान।

34. Nomology
- ***(Nom - law + ology - science) n***
- The science of law and lawmaking.
- विधि विज्ञान।

35. Odontology
- ***(Odont - teeth + ology - study of)n***
- The study of diseases and disorders of the teeth.

36. Oncology
- ***(Onco - tumor + logy - study of)n***
- The study of tumors.

37. Ophiology
- ***(Ophi - snake + ology - study of)n***
- The study of snakes.

38. Ophthalmology
- ***(Ophthalm - eye + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the functions and diseases of the eye.

39. Ornithology
- ***(Ornith - bird + ology - study of)n***
- The study of birds.

40. Osteology
- ***(Oste - bone + ology - study of) n***
- The study of bones.

41. Paleontology
- ***(Pale - ancient + ont - being + ology - study of) n***
- The study of ancient plant and animal life through the study of fossil remains.
- जीवाश्म विज्ञान।

42. Pathology
- ***(Patho - disease + logy - study of) n***
- The study of the origin of the disease.

43. Pedology
- ***(Ped - soil + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the soils.

44. Phytology
- ***(Phyt - plant + ology - study of)n***
- The study of plants.

45. Psychology
- ***(Psych - mind + ology - science)n***
- The science of the mind, including emotional and behavioral processes and characteristics.
- मनोविज्ञान।

46. Radiology
- ***(Radio - radiation + logy - study of) n***
- The study of x-rays and other forms of radiation.
- विकिरणों का अध्ययन।

47. Seismology
- ***(Seism - earthquake + ology - study of) n***
- The study of earthquakes.

48. Selenology
- ***(Selen - moon + ology - study of)n***
- The branch of astronomy dealing with study of the moon.

49. Theology
- ***(The - God + ology - study of) n***
- The study of the nature of God.

50. Zoology
- ***(Zoo - animal + logy - study of) n***
- The study of animals.

4. (a) Synthetic

Synthetic (Adj.) : Artificial; made by combining chemical substances rather than being produced naturally by plants or animals. (कृत्रिम)

Eg. Synthetic drugs/fabrics

Shoes with synthetic soles

Offensive (Adj.) : Rude in a way that causes somebody to feel upset or annoyed because it shows a lack of respect. (अपमानजनक)

Eg. Offensive remarks

The programme contains language which some viewers may find offensive.

Expensive (Adj.) : Costing a lot of money (बहुमूल्य)

Eg. An expensive car/restaurant/holiday

Authentic (Adj.) : Known to be real and what somebody claims it is and not a copy. (प्रामाणिक)

Eg. I don't know if the painting is authentic.

5. **(a) Versatile**

Versatile (Adj.) : (of a person) able to do many different things. (बहुमुखी)

Eg. He's a versatile actor who has played a wide variety of parts.

Verbose (Adj.) : Using or containing more words than are needed. (शब्दजाल – पूर्ण)

Eg. Much academic language is obscure and verbose.

Virtuous (Adj.) : Behaving in a very good and moral way; showing high moral standards. (सदगुणी)

Eg. A wise and virtuous man

She lived an entirely virtuous life.

Virtual (Adj.) : Made to appear to exist by the use of computer software, for example on the internet. (यथार्थ)

Eg. A system to help programmers create virtual environments

6. **(d) Obsolete**

Obsolete (Adj.) : No longer used because something new has been invented. (अप्रचलित)

Eg. Obsolete technology

With technological changes many traditional skills have become obsolete.

Obscure (Adj.) : Not well known (अज्ञात)

Eg. We went to see one of Shakespeare's more obscure plays.

Oriental (Adj.) : Connected with or typical of the eastern part of the world, especially China and Japan, and the people who live there (पूर्वी)

Eg. Oriental languages

Original (Adj.) : Existing at the beginning of a particular period, process or activity. (मूलभूत)

Eg. The room still has many of its original features.

7. **(b) Irrevocable**

Irrevocable (Adj.) : That cannot be changed. (अटलनीय)

Eg. An irrevocable decision/step

Incorrigible (Adj.) : Having bad habits that cannot be changed or improved. (असंशोधनीय)

Eg. I'm an incorrigible optimist.

Improbable (Adj.) : Not likely to be true or to happen. (असम्भव)

Eg. An improbable story

It all sounded highly improbable.

Incredible (Adj.) : Impossible or very difficult to believe. (अविश्वसनीय)

Eg. An incredible story

The hotel was incredible.

8. **(c) Protagonist**

Protagonist (N) : The main character in a play, film or book. (कथानाटक का प्रधान पुरूष)

Eg. The main protagonist is a cruel, selfish man.

Emulator (N) : A person who tries to do something as well as somebody else that they admire. (प्रतिस्पर्धी)

Eg. He was an admirer and emulator of the tenor Mario Lanza.

Contender (N) : A person or team with a chance of winning a competition. (मुकाबला करने वाला)

Eg. A contender for a gold medal in the Olympics

Adversary (N) : Person that somebody is opposed to and competing with in an argument or a battle. (विरोधी)

Eg. The British considered him a worthy adversary.

9. **(b) Emancipate**

Emancipate (V) : To free somebody, especially from legal, political or social controls that limit what they can do. (स्वतंत्र करना)

Eg. Be emancipated Slaves were not emancipated until 1863 in the United States.

Subjugate (V) : To defeat somebody/ something; to gain control over somebody /something. (पराजित करना)

Eg. Her personal ambitions had been subjugated to the needs of her family.

Validate (V) : Make something legally recognized. (पुष्टिकरना)

Eg. To validate a contract

Escalate (V) : To become greater, worse, more serious, etc. (तीव्र करना)

Eg. The fighting escalated into a full-scale war.

10. **(d) Superficial**

Superficial (Adj.) : Not serious or important and not having any depth of understanding or feeling. (ऊपरी, अगंभीर)

Eg. A superficial friendship.

Supercilious (Adj.) : Behaving towards other people as if you think you are better than they are. (उपेक्षापूर्ण)

Eg. The dress shop assistant was very supercilious.

Superlative (Adj.) : Relating to adjectives or adverbs that express the highest degree of something, for example best, worst, slowest and most difficult. (सर्व–श्रेष्ठ)

Eg. A superlative performance

Superseding (V) : To take the place of something/somebody that is considered to be old-fashioned or no longer the best available. (किसी का स्थान लेना)

Eg. The theory has been superseded by more recent research.

11. **(c) Pew**

Pew (N) : A long wooden seat in a church . (गिरजे में बैठने की घिरी हुई जगह)

Eg. The first two rows of pews were occupied by the families of the bride and groom.

Aisle (N) : A passage between rows of seats in a church, theatre, train, etc., or between rows of shelves in a supermarket. (गलियारा)

Eg. Coffee and tea are in the next aisle.

Pulpit (N) : A small platform in a church that is like a box and is high above the ground, where a priest, etc. stands to speak to the people. (उपदेश–मंच)

Eg. As soon as he mounted the pulpit half of the congregation usually left the church.

Altar (N) : A holy table in a church or temple. (बलिवेदी)

Eg. The high altar

12. **(a) A fair and honest deal**

A square deal - A fair, honest transaction, deal, or arrangement. (ईमानदारी भरा बर्ताव)

Eg. The president said he will pull out of trade deal talks until he feels sure we are getting a square deal.

13. **(a) To have a selfish motive in doing something**

To have an axe to grind - To have a personal agenda or hidden motive for doing something In Context. (अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना)

Eg. He has no political axe to grind, he is just concerned about the state of affairs here.

14. **(b) To experience defeat**

To meet one's waterloo - To be defeated. (पराजित होना)

Eg. The governor finally met his Waterloo in the last election.

15. **(d) to attack in an unfair manner**

To hit below the belt - To unfairly target another person's weakness or vulnerability. (अनीतिपूर्ण)

Eg. I know she really wants the promotion, but she hit below the belt when she told the boss about my personal problems.

16. (c) to pass the critical stage

To turn the corner - To pass the critical point (in an illness etc) (मुसीबत के दिन पार कर लेना)

Eg. When the fever passed, we knew he had turned the corner.

17. (d) to understand the implied meaning

To read between the lines- To infer or understand the real or hidden meaning behind the superficial appearance of something. (छुपे अर्थ को समझना)

Eg. He gave a very diplomatic explanation, but if you read between the lines, it seems like he was fired for political reasons.

18. (c) remain calm

keep your head - To be and remain in a calm, stable, sensible, and pragmatic state or condition despite stress. (शांत रहना)

Eg. My father has always been a rock of level-headed judgment and advice. Even during our family's lowest points, he's always kept his head.

19. (c) to emerge with a new life

To rise like a phoenix - Emerge renewed after apparent disaster or destruction. (पराजय से उबरकर दुबारा खड़ा होना)

Eg. You know I will rise like a phoenix.

20. (c) against one's nature

Against one's grain- Contrary to the natural inclination or feeling of someone or something. (स्वभाव के विरुद्ध होना)

Eg. 'It goes against the grain to tell outright lies.'

Origin - इस idiom का meaning होता है conflict with one's value system इस idiom का origin इस प्रकार है कि grain का एक meaning अनाज होता है तथा grain का another meaning किसी चीज की natural direction होता है। इस idiom का origin wood से है। जिस तरह animals के fur के growth की direction, river के flow की direction fix होती है एवं उनके against / opposite जाने पर problem face करनी पड़ती है उसी तरह wood मे भी grain fix होती है। एवं carpenter उसी direction में उस wood को cut करता है। यदि वह wood के grain के against cut करेतो यह difficult होता है। यही से against one's grain idiom का use conflict with one's value system के लिए होता है।

Hard to accept or do something as it is against our rules. (स्वभाव के विरुद्ध होना)

Eg. Don't cut the wood against the grain, it will be rough around the edges.

21. (c) Thoughtful

Judicious (Adj.) : Careful and sensible; showing good judgement. (विवेकपूर्ण)

Eg. It is curable with judicious use of antibiotics.

Thoughtful (Adj.) : Showing that you think about and care for other people. (विचारशील)

Eg. The hotel manager was very kind and thoughtful.

Beautiful (Adj.) : Having beauty; giving pleasure to the senses or to the mind. (मनोहर)

Eg. A beautiful woman/girl What a beautiful day!

Graceful (Adj.) : Moving in an attractive way that shows control; having a smooth, attractive form. (सुशोभित)

Eg. The dancers were all tall and graceful.

Plentiful (Adj.) : Available or existing in large amounts or numbers. (प्रचुर)

Eg. A plentiful supply of food.

22. (a) Punish

Penalise (N) : To punish somebody for breaking a rule or law by making them suffer a disadvantage. (दण्डित करना)

Eg. You will be penalized for poor spelling.

Punish (V) : To make somebody suffer because they have broken the law or done something wrong. (सजा देना)

Eg. Those found guilty will be punished accordingly.

Praise (N) : Words that show that you approve of and admire somebody/ something. (गुणगान)

Eg. The team coach singled out two players for special praise.

Pretend (V) : To behave in a particular way, in order to make other people believe something that is not true. (बहाना करना)

Eg. I'm tired of having to pretend all the time.

Protect (V) : To make sure that somebody/something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc. (संरक्षण करना)

Eg. He felt it was his duty to protect the child.

23. (c) Secluded

Sequestered (Adj.) : Quiet and far away from people. (एकांत)

Eg. A sequestered valley

Secluded (Adj.) : Quiet and private. (एकांत)

Eg. A secluded garden/beach/cornerWe managed to find a secluded spot for our picnic.

Polished (Adj.) : Shiny as a result of polishing. (परिष्कृत)

Eg. A highly polished floor brightly polished brasses

Decorated (V.) : To make something look more attractive by putting things on it. (विभूषित)

Eg. The cake was decorated to look like a car.

Frequented (V) : Happening or doing something often. (बार बार आना)

Eg. He is a frequent visitor to this country.

24. (a) allow

Thwart (V) : To prevent somebody from doing what they want to do. (रोकना)

Eg. His ambition to be a painter was thwarted by poor eyesight.

Structure:

Be thwarted in something.

Eg. She was thwarted in her attempt to take control of the party.

Allow (V) : To let somebody have something. (अनुमति देना)

Eg. You're allowed an hour to complete the test.

Obstruct (V) : To block a road, an entrance, a passage, etc. so that somebody/ something cannot get through, see past, etc. (रोकना)

Eg. You can't park here, you're obstructing my driveway.

Oppose (V) : To disagree strongly with somebody's plan, policy, etc. and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding. (विरोध करना)

Eg. He threw all those that opposed him into prison.

To oppose a war/bill/plan

Appoint (V) : To choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility. (नियुक्त करना)

Eg. They have appointed a new head teacher at my son's school.

25. (a) Alien

Indigenous (Adj.) : Coming from a particular place and having lived there for a long time before other people came there; relating to, belonging to or developed by these people. (मूलनिवासी)

Eg. The indigenous peoples/languages of an area.

Alien (Adj.) : Strange and frightening; different from what you are used to. (पराया)

Eg. In a world that had suddenly become alien and dangerous, he was her only security.

Innate (Adj.) : (of a quality, feeling, etc.) that you have when you are born. (जन्मजात)

Eg. He never lost his innate sense of fun.

Natural (Adj.) : Existing in nature; not made or caused by humans. (प्राकृतिक)

Eg. We should respect animals and the natural environment, which is their home.

Primitive (Adj.) : Very simple and old-fashioned, especially when something is also not convenient and comfortable. (प्राचीन)

Eg. The methods of communication used during the war were primitive by today's standards.

26. (d)Satisfaction

Remorse (N) : The feeling of being extremely sorry for something wrong or bad that you have done. (पश्चाताप)

Eg. I felt guilty and full of remorse.

Satisfaction (N) : The good feeling that you have when you have achieved something or when something that you wanted to happen does happen; something that gives you this feeling. (संतुष्टि)

Eg. To gain/get/derive satisfaction from something

A look/smile of satisfaction

Empathy (N) : The ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc. (सहानुभूति)

Eg. The writer's imaginative empathy with his subject

Structure:

Empathy - (for somebody/something) Empathy for other people's situations

Empathy (between A and B)

Eg. The empathy between the two women was obvious.

Regret (N) : A sad feeling because of something that has happened or something that you have done or not done. (अफसोस)

Eg. It is a matter of regret that no proper investigation was carried out at the time.

Sorrow (N) : A feeling of being very sad because something very bad has happened. (दुख)

Eg. He expressed his sorrow at the news of her death.

27. (b) Neccessary (wrongly spelt)

Necessary (Adj.) : That is needed for a purpose or a reason. (आवश्यक)

Eg. It may be necessary to buy a new one.

Accumulate (V) : To gradually increase in number or quantity over a period of time. (इकट्ठा करना)

Eg. I seem to have accumulated a lot of books.

Occasion (N) : A special event, ceremony or celebration. (कोई विशेष उत्सव)

Eg. Turn every meal into a special occasion.

Remittance (N) : A sum of money that is sent to somebody in order to pay for something. (भेजी हुई रकम)

Eg. Please return the completed form with your remittance.

28. (c) Maintainace (wrongly spelt)

Maintenance (N) : The act of keeping something in good condition by checking or repairing it regularly. (रखरखाव)

Eg. The school pays for heating and the maintenance of the buildings.

Countenance (N) : A person's face or their expression. (हाव–भाव , चेहरे की अभिव्यक्ति)

Eg. Her calmly smiling countenance

Perseverance (N) : The quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties. (लगन)

Eg. They showed great perseverance in the face of difficulty.

Assistance (N) : Help or support. (सहायता)

Eg. Technical/economic/military assistance

29. (d)"had" in place of 'have'

यह unfulfilled condition का sentence है। इसमें वे condition आती है जो past में पुरी की जा सकती थी लेकिन present पूरी नहीं की हो सकती। इन sentence का condition part, past perfect तथा main part में modal perfect past form में could have, would have, might have etc

Structure:

If + had +$V3^{rd}$ +.....+ subject+would/should /could+have+$V3^{rd}$ ....

Eg. If I had bought a ticket yesterday I might have won a prize.

❖ **Conditional Sentences**

जब किसी sentence में कोई condition दी जाती है जो किसी दूसरी situation के घटित होने या ना होने को बताती है तो ऐसे sentence को conditional sentence कहते हैं।

Conditional sentence के दो part होते हैं– conditional part and main part.

Conditional words (i.e. if, unless, until, in case, provided that, on condition that, etc.) जिस part में होते हैं वह part conditional part कहलाता है।

दूसरा part main part कहलाता है। इन दोनो parts में से कोई भी part पहले आ सकता है, सामान्यतः हम जिस part पर stress देना चाहते हैं उसे पहले रखते हैं।

There are four types of conditional sentences:

1. Open Condition
2. Improbable Condition
3. Imaginary Condition
4. Unfulfilled Condition

1. Open Condition : Open Condition किसी possible condition और उसके probable result को बताती है।

Open condition को बताने के लिए conditional part- present simple में तथा main part Future simple या modal simple की Present form (i.e. can, may, will, shall, etc.) में होना चाहिए।

Note :

(1) Present Simple Tense की 3 forms होती हैं–

(i) Helping Verb Alone (is/am/are)

Eg: James is a generous man.

(ii) Active Verb (V_1+ s/es)

Eg: James plays football.

(iii) Passive Verb (is/ am/ are + V_{3rd})

Eg: James is authorized to sign on any paper.

(2) Modal Simple (Present form) की भी 3 forms होती है–

(i) Helping Verb Alone- (can/ may/ will/ shall + be)

Eg: James may be a millionaire.

- *James used to be here on alternate days.*

(ii) Active Verb (can/ may/ will/ shall + V_1)

Eg: James may find this proposal worthy of consideration.

(iii) Passive Verb (can/ may/ will/ shall + be + V_{3rd})

Eg: James may be appointed very soon.

- *Nothing can be done to save the patient.*

	Conditional Part (Present Simple)	Main Part (Modal simple in its present form)
1.	is/am/are (H.V.)	Can/ may/ will/ shall + be (H.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + V_1 (A.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + be + V_{3rd} (P.V.)
2.	V_1 + s/es (A.V.)	Can/ may/ will/ shall + be (H.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + V_1 (A.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + be + V_{3rd} (P.V.)
3.	is/am/are + V_{3rd} (P.V.)	Can/ may/ will/ shall + be (H.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + V_1 (A.V.) Can/ may/ will/ shall + be + V_{3rd} (P.V.)

Eg: If you work hard, you will pass.

- *If you speak English, you will get along with them perfectly.*
- *If she comes to see us, we will go to the zoo.*
- *I can help you provided that you abide by my conditions.*
- *My friend will meet me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.*

2. Improbable Condition

इस condition में, हम ऐसी घटना की बात करते हैं जिसके घटित होने की आशा नही की जाती हो।

इसका conditional part, past simple tense में तथा main part, modal simple की past form (i.e. could, might, would, should etc.) में होता है।

	Conditional Part (Past Simple)	Main Part (Modal simple in its past form)
1.	was/were (H.V.)	Would/should/could/might + be (H.V.) Would/should/could/might + V_1(A.V) Would/should/could/might + be + V_3(PV)
2.	V_2(A.V.)	Would/should/could/might + be (H.V.) Would/should/could/might + V_1(A.V.) Would/should/could/might + be + V_3(PV)
3.	was/were + V_{ing}(P.V.)	Would/should/could/might + be (H.V.) Would/should/could/might + V_1(A.V.) Would/should/could/might + be + V_3(PV)

*Eg: If it happened so, it **would be(Helping)** very bad for the country.*

- *If you insulted him, he **would take (Active)** revenge on you.*
- *In case you committed theft, you **might be caught(Passive).***
- *My brother would buy a sports car if he had the money.*
- *We would help you if we knew how.*

3. Imaginary Condition

इस condition में हम ऐसी imagination की बात करते हैं जो practically impossible हो।

इसका conditional part imaginary past (singular व plural दोनो के साथ were प्रयुक्त होता है।) तथा main part, modal simple की Past form (i.e. could, might, would, should etc.) में होता है।

Conditional Part (Past Simple Imaginary)	Main Part (Modal simple in its past form)
were	Would/should/could/might + be (H.V.) Would/should/could/might + V. (A.V.) Would/should/could/might + be + V_3(PV)

Eg: If Gandhiji were alive, he would commit suicide.

- *India would not be so poor if it were in Europe.*
- *Were I a child, I would run after the butterfly.*
- *Were you with me, there would be no limit for my happiness.*
- *If I were the P.M., I would wipe out corruption root and branch.*

4. Unfulfilled Condition

इस condition में हम past की possibility की बात करते हैं। इसमें conditional part, past perfect में तथा main part, modal perfect की past form (i.e. could have, would have, might have etc.) में होता है।

	Conditional Part (Past Perfect)	Main Part (Modal perfect in its past form)
1.	Had been (H.V.)	Would/should/could/might+have+been (H.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+V_3 (A.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+been+V_3 (PV)
2.	Had + V_{ed} (A.V.)	Would/should/could/might+have+been (H.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+V_3 (A.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+been+V_3 (PV)
3.	Had been + V_{ed} (P.V.)	Would/should/could/might+have+been (H.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+V_3 (A.V.) Would/should/could/might+have+been+V_3 (PV)

*Eg: I would have bought that computer, if it had been cheaper. **(HV)***

- *If the police had come a little before, the criminal would not have gone away. **(AV)***
- *If Rajiv Gandhi had not been killed during the election, the Congress party could not have come in power. **(PV)***
- *What would you have done if I had not helped you in your hour of need?*
- *Had you worked hard, you would have stood first in the examination.*

30. (a)"Harder" in place of 'more harder'

दो comparative degree का use एक साथ नही किया जाता।

comparative degree का use दो adj./adv. के comparison लिए किया जाता है।

generally comparative degree adjective में suffix "_er" लगाकर बनाया जाता है।

Comparative degree के बाद generally 'than' का use होता है।

Eg. Sameera is better dancer than any other girl in the class.

31. (a)"Rest of" in place of "rest of remaining"

Rest of and remaining का एक साथ use करना superfluous है।

Remaining = rest of (बचा हुआ)

32. (d)"Still" in place of 'yet'

Given sentence present simple में दिया गया है तथा yet का use perfect tense में किया जाता है।

Yet (Adv.) : Until the present time (अभी तक)

Yet का use present perfect tense में negative and interrogative sentence में किया जाता है।

Still (Adv.) : Continuing until a particular point in time and not finishing. (अभी तक)

Eg. Tickets are still available for the 8 o'clock performance.

Given sentence के भाव के अनुसार Sub. (we) के पास अभी भी time था bus को पकड़ने का, इसलिए still appropriate word होगा।

33. (a)"But" in place of 'otherwise'

Otherwise (Adv.) : Used to state what the result would be if something did not happen or if the situation were different (अन्यथा)

Eg. My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I couldn't have afforded the trip.

Otherwise का use एक situation पर depend another situation को show करने के लिए किया जाता है। जबकि given sentence में दो action में contradiction का भाव convey हो रहा है। इसलिए यहाँ contradiction show करने वाले conjunction But का use होगा।

Eg. You work hard but do not use brain.

Some Other conjunction जिनका use contradiction को show के लिए किया जाता है:

However, even though, as though, although-yet, even though yet, in spite of, despite.

Eg. He did not get this post even though he had been a graduate.

Although I invited him yet he did not turn up.

34. (a)"Provides" in place of 'provide'

Given sentence में verb का subject (this renowned university) singular है इसलिए verb भी singular होगा।

Provide (V) : To give someone something that they need (प्रदान करना)

Structure:

Provide with something:

Eg. He provided us with a lot of useful information.

Provide against the evil day (to do what is needed to prepare for something bad that might happen)

Provide for someone :

Eg. We are here to provide a service for the public.

35. (c)"Withdraw" in place of 'withdrew'

Structure :

To + $V1^{st}$

Infinitive एक non finite verb है जो subject के according change नही होती है। Infinitive (to+verb की base form) होती है।

Eg. He wanted to paint her portrait.

36. (b)"Has" in place of 'have'

जब sentence में दो या दो से अधिक noun 'and' से जुड़े हो तथा जो केवल एक ही person को refer कर रहे हो तो singular verb का use होता है।

Given sentence में एक ही person mr das जो friend तथा principle भी है की बात की गई है इसलिए यहाँ singular verb का use होगा।

Eg. My uncle and guardian has come to see me.

Grammar Point:

जब sentence में दो या दो से अधिक noun, and से जुड़े हो लेकिन केवल एक ही noun से पहले ही article या possessive pronoun लगा हो तो वह एक ही person को refer करता है तथा इसके साथ singular verb का use किया जाता है। यदि सभी noun से पहले article या possessive pronoun लगा हुआ है तो यह एक से ज्यादा person को refer करता है तथा इसके साथ plural verb का use होगा।

Eg. The author and scholar is dead.

The author and the scholar were dead.

37. (c) "When" in place of 'than'

Scarcely_____when एक co relative conjunction का pair होता है। इसका अर्थ होता है "शायद ही कभी"।

Grammar point:

Some other co-ordinating conjunction:

Hardly-when : इसका अर्थ होता है "मुश्किल से _____जब"

Eg. Hardly had we reached the station when the train left.

No sooner-than : इसका अर्थ होता है "ज्योंही"

Eg. No sooner had she realized har blunder than she began

Although-yet : इसका अर्थ होता है "हालाँकि"

Eg. Though he is very rich yet very humble.

Note : Inversion को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 01 के question no. 37 देखें।

38. (b) "Was" in place of 'were'

Given sentence में verb का subject' the strain' singular है अत: verb भी singular (was) होगी।

जब sentence में subject और verb को word या phrases के द्वारा separate कर दिया जाता है तो verb subject के according आएगी ना कि words या phrase के according

Eg. Any history of rock and roll festivals is sure to begin with the concert at Woodstock.

39. (b) "beside" in place of 'besides'

Besides का अर्थ होता है - in addition to something/apart from somebody/ something (के अतिरिक्त, साथ -साथ)

Eg: Besides working as a doctor ,he also writes novels in his spare time.

Beside का अर्थ होता है - next to somebody/ something, at side of something/ somebody. (के पास में)

Eg. Come and sit beside me.

Given sentence में girl का अपनी mother के पास lay down का भाव है इसलिए यहाँ beside का use होगा।

40. (b) " To bed" in place of 'to the bed'

Given sentence में bed पर सोने के लिए जाना primary purpose है। अत: article the का use grammatically wrong होगा।

Grammar point:

जब Noun जैसे bed, school, collage, university, church, hospital, prison, sea का use primary purpose को बताने के लिए किया जाता है तो इनसे पहले article The का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. I learnt French at school.

We go to church on Sundays.

लेकिन जब इनका use secondary purpose के तौर पर किया जाये तो 'The' article use किया जाता है।

Eg. The school is very near to my house.

I met him at the church.

41. (a) "Spoken" in place of 'spoke'

Has/have/had के बाद $V3^{rd}$ form का use किया जाता है, जबकि spoke $V2^{nd}$ form है।

Given sentence present perfect tense का interrogative है।

Structure:

has/have + subject + $V3^{rd}$ + object + comp.

Speak (V): To talk to somebody about something

Structure: Speak to somebody

Speak about somebody

Eg. The president refused to speak to reporters.

We never speak about his illness.

Verb form:

Speak ($V1^{st}$) spoke ($V2^{nd}$) spoken ($V3^{rd}$)

42. (d) "From" in place of 'to'

Different के साथ 'from' preposition का use होता है।

Structure:

Different from somebody/something

Eg. Sameer is so different from his brother.

His car is different from mine.

43. (c) Remove before

Given sentence में name का precede होने का अर्थ है 'पहले आना'।

इसलिए precede before का एक साथ use करना superfluous होगा।

Precede (V) : To be or go before something or someone

Eg. It would be helpful if you were to precede the report with an introduction.

44. (c) Use 'yourself' after avail

Some verbs like: acquit, adapt, address, behave, conduct, hurt, cheat, prostrate, present, absent, pride, enjoy, introduction, satisfy etc के साथ जब object ना हो तो reflexive pronoun का use होता है।

Eg. They prostrated themselves before their master.

45. (c) "To task" in place of 'at task'

Take to task एक idiomatic phrase है जिसका अर्थ होता है "to criticize करना।

Eg. He was taken to task by racial justice advocates for his lack of black models on the channel runway.

46. (c) "Had failed" in place of 'had been failed'

Past में दो action एक के बाद एक हो रहे हो तो जो action पहले complete होता है उसे past perfect में तथा जो action बाद में complete होता है उसे past simple में रखा जाता है।

Eg. The patient had died before the doctor came.

Given sentence में पहले वाले action में past perfect के passive form (had been +$V3^{rd}$) का use किया है जबकि subject active form में है। अत: verb की active form (had+$V3^{rd}$) का use होगा।

- दोनों action past simple में भी हो सकता है।

Eg. He was unable to help me because the failed to arrange the money

Note : जब किसी Sentence error के साथ दिया गया हो तो भाव (Meaning) change किये बिना उसे कई तरीके से Grammatically correct sentence के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।

47. (b) "In asking" in place of 'to ask'

Persist के साथ 'in' preposition का use होता है।

Persist (v) : To try to do or continue doing something in a determined persist in doing something.

Eg. Why do you persist in blaming yourself for what happened?

48. (c) "Sons-in-law" in place of 'son-in-laws'

Compound noun का plural बनाने के लिए -s principle word में जोड़ा जाता है।

Brother-in law	brothers-in-law
Chief minister	chief ministers
Sister-in-law	sisters-in-law
Passer-by	passers-by
Hanger-on	hangers-on
Engineer-in-chief	engineers-in-chief
Woman doctor	women doctors
Woman writer	women writers
Man-servant	men-servants
Lord-justice	lords justices

49. (a) 'Wearily' in place of 'warily'

Warily का अर्थ होता है carefully या cautiously रहना जबकि sentence का भाव है कि बच्चे इतने थके हुए थे कि वे बिस्तर पर लेट गए। अत: warily का use contextually wrong है।

Warily (Adv.) : Carefully, because you think there may be a danger or problem or you do not trust somebody/ something (सतर्कता पूर्वक)

Eg. The cat eyed him warily.

Wearily (Adv.) : In a way that shows somebody is very tired. (थका हुआ)

Eg. He closed his eyes wearily.

अत: warily के स्थान पर wearily का use होगा।

50. (a) "Fiction" in place of a friction.

Given sentence मे एक Abominable snowman, mountaineers की imagination होने की बात हुई है। अत: friction के स्थान पर fiction का use होगा।

Friction : The action of one object or surface moving against another. (घर्षण)

Fiction : A type of literature that describes imaginary people and events, not real ones (कल्पना)

51. (d) "Conjure up" in place of 'condone up'

Condone up का अर्थ होता है। morally या ethically wrong behavior को accept करना। जो contextually wrong है। condone up के स्थान पर conjure up का use होगा।

Condone up (V) : To accept or allow behavior that is wrong. (क्षमा करना)

Eg. By his silence, he seemed to condone their behavior.

Conjure up (Phr. V) : To make something good (especially food) quickly and in a skillful way.

Eg. How am I expected to conjure up a meal for six of his friends with almost nothing in the fridge?

52. (a) No improvement required

Grammar Point:

Not only - but also, co-relative conjunction है जिसका अर्थ होता है- "न सिर्फ-बल्कि भी"। तथा Verb nearest subject के according आती है।

Eg. She not only wrote the text but also selected the illustrations.

NOTE : Co-relative conjunction के बाद same parts of speech का use होता है।

Some other co-relative conjunction:

Either or (या तो ये या वो)

Eg : Either we are guilty or they are careless.

Neither nor (ना तो ये ना वो)

Eg. We are neither interested in politics nor greedy of power.

Both-and (ये दोनों)

Eg. Both India and Pakistan should bury the hatchet.

Whether - or (चाहे या)

Eg. Whether you fail or succeed is not my concern.

53. (b) "Need I"

Need का use sentence में necessity/ obligation show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

'Need' एक semi modal auxiliary verb है तथा interrogative sentence बनाने के लिए need का use subject से पहले होता है।

Structure:

Need + subject + main verb + object + comp.

Eg. Need he come here at odd hours?

Grammar point:

Need (to require)

Eg. You need not work so hard.

Dare (to have courage) : Dare usually forms negative and question like an ordinary verb and is followed by an infinitive.

Eg. I didn't dare to ask.

Note: Need and dare, affirmative sentence में number and person concord follow करते हैं।

Eg. I need to work hard.

He needs to work hard.

Negative form मे number and person concord follow नहीं करते हैं।

Eg. He/they need not work hard.

54. (a) No improvement required

Grammar Point:

Relative pronoun (who, whom, that, which etc.) के antecedent के according उनके बाद आने वाली verb का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I have a friend who is very intelligent.

It is I who am responsible for delay.

Who : Relative pronoun 'Who' का use person को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है। तथा इसका use subject case में किया जाता है।

Eg. The man who is wearing a pink shirt is my teacher.

Whom : Relative pronoun 'Whom' का use person को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है। तथा इसका use objective case में किया जाता है।

Eg. This is George whom you met at our house last night.

Whose: Relative pronoun 'Whose' का use person and things दोनों को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है। तथा इसका use possessive case में किया जाता है।

Eg. The chair whose colour average is blue is mine.

Which and that : Relative pronoun 'Which and that' का use animals and things दोनों को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

55. (c) No improvement required

An adjective is used before a noun or pronoun. And it qualifies a noun.

Eg. He is a smart boy.

जब adjective का use noun से पहले किया जाता है तो attributably use कहते है। तथा जब noun के बाद किया जाता है तो predictably use कहते है।

Eg. Jaipur is a beautiful city.

He is smart.

Given sentence मे noun disappointment से पहले adjective utter का use हुआ है जो grammatically correct है।

56. (b) "Is broadcast"

Given sentence 'present simple' का passive structure है is के साथ $V3^{rd}$ form का use होगा।

Broadcast (V): Transmit a programme or some information by radio or television. (प्रसारण करना)

Broadcast की verb form :

Broadcast ($V1^{st}$) Broadcast ($V2^{nd}$) Broadcast ($V3^{rd}$)

57. (c) "To be closed"

Given sentence 'it is time + infinite (To + $V1^{st}$)' का passive structure है। इन sentence में to के बाद be का use होता है

Structure:

Active: It is time + infinite(to + $V1^{st}$)

Passive : It is time + for + subject (receiver) + to be + $V3^{rd}$

Eg: It is time for the examination to be prepared.

58. (a) "Would be dismissed"

Past में Future को refer करने के लिए would का use किया जाता है। Given sentence में Manager ने employees को assure करने का action past में किया कि कोई भी आगे (Future में) dismiss नहीं किया जायेगा। अत: would का use होगा।

Eg. When I was young I thought that in years to come I would be really tall.

When I broke my leg, I thought I would never dance again.

Dismiss (V) : Somebody (from something) : officially remove somebody from job (सेवा से हटाना)

Eg. She claims she was unfairly dismissed from her post.

Rule :

Model helping verb के Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule :

Active : Sub + modal (would/could/may)+ V1st+object+complement.

Passive : Obj. + modal + be + V3rd+ complement +by+sub.

59. (d) "Same book as"

Like एक preposition है जिसका use noun या pronoun से पहले किया जाता है। यानि यह phrase को connect करता है।

Eg : She looks like her mother.

As conjunction है जिसका use दो clause को connect करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She enjoy all kind of music, as I do.

Given sentence मे like के बाद पुरा clause use हुआ है इसलिए clause को connect करने के लिए as का use होगा।

60. (a) "To a lot of trouble"

The correct form of quantifiers is 'a lot of or lots of'.

There is no phrase like "lot of"

Eg. Whenever we go out we spend a lot of money on food.

Lots of water was wasted

Grammar Point:

A lot of / lots of / a couple of / a part of / plenty of / half of / some of / all of / most of के बाद जब uncountable noun आता है तो इनके साथ singular verb का use किया जाता है। तथा जब plural countable noun आता है तो इनके साथ plural verb का use किया जाता है।

Eg. A lot of water has been wasted.

A lot of people have complained.

61. (d) "A fact"

Fact : Something that you know has happened or true (तथ्य)

इसलिए true तथा fact का एक साथ use करना superfluous होगा।

62. (b) "Provided"

Unless means "if not" (अगर नही)

यहाँ Sentence का अर्थ है कि यदि covid की report carry नही करोगे तो travel कर सकते हो जो contextually wrong है।

Given sentence मे first clause ,second clause के लिए शर्त का भाव दे इसलिए provided का use होगा।

Provided : Only if, on condition that (अगर)

Eg. We will help you provided that you mend your ways.

Until : 'जब तक नही'

Eg. I will not spare you until you come.

63. (b) "Passed off"

Given sentence का भाव है कि वह dejected fell कर रहा था लेकिन एक minute (कुछ समय) में ही उसकी ये feelings गायब हो गई।

Pass off (Phrasal Verb): To come to a gradual end, disappear (गायब होना)

Eg. He made a light joke and passed it off.

Pass out (Phrasal Verb): To become unconscious for a short time (बेहोशी आ जाना).

Eg. I was hit on the head and passed out.

Pass on : Die

Eg. It is important to remember friends and family who have passed on.

64. (b) No improvement required

Vocab Point :

Acquitted : To decide officially in a court that someone is not guilty of a crime (अपराध मुक्त करना)

Eg. She was acquitted of all the charges against her.

Atone : Make amends or reparation (प्रायश्चित करना)

Eg. The director of the company has expressed a wish to atone for her past sins.

Apprehended : Arrest (someone) for a crime (गिरफ्तार करना)

Eg . The police have finally apprehended the killer.

Accused: A person who is charged with a crime. (दोषी)

Eg. He has been accused of murder.

65. (c) "Had known"

Given sentence में time clause 'for a long time" आया है।

Given sentence के second clause में past simple tense का use हुआ है। इसका अर्थ है कि उसके उसे (she) को जानने का action उसे time के भी पहले हुआ था और past simple के past के लिए past indefinite का use किया जाता है।

अत: Past perfect (had +V3rd) tense का use correct होगा।

Some verbs like be, have, know ,hate, want, hear, understand, want का continuous form में use नही किया जाता।

Eg. I have wants to visit Italy for years.

Grammar point :

Some verbs जिनका normally continuous tense मे use नही किया जाता-

Verbs of the sense : Feel, hear, see, smell, sound, look, seem, taste, appear and notice.

Verbs expressing emotions and feeling : care, care for, dislike, fear, hate, like, love, mind, want, wish, abhor, detest, desire, prefer.

Verb of mental activity : agree, believe, forget, know, mean, remember, think, recall, recollect, understand.

Verb of possession : belong, own, owe, possess, have, keep, consist of, contain, comprise, involve, include.

Some other verb of perception : recognize, taste, appear, despise, hope, doubt , admit, accept, refuse, deny, prefer, regard, satisfy, want, wish, desire, intend, please, displease, suppose, think, imagine, presuppose, trust, equal, cost, deserve, depend, fit, owe, lack, require , resemble, need, dare, sound etc.

66. (b) "Both cheap and durable"

'As well as' correct phrase use होता है। इसलिए option (c) grammatically wrong है।

Double comparison (more + comparative adj.) का use भी grammatically wrong होता है More + positive degree का use होता है। Option (a) भी wrong है।

Option (d) irrelevant है यह sentence के भाव को ही change कर रहा है।

Option (b) correct answer है। shoes के लिए बताया गया है कि ये cheap and durable दोनों है।

अत: सही answer option (b) है।

67. (c) "Accede to"

Given sentence का भाव है कि teacher के लिए students की request को स्वीकार करना बहुत कठिन था। इसलिए contextually option (c) 'accede to' correct answer होगा।

Accede to : Agree to something. (स्वीकार करना)

Eg. He acceded to demands for his resignation.

Exceed (V) : To be greater than a particular number or amount (अधिक)

Eg. The price will not exceed £100.

68. (d) "That he had"

If का use शर्त को show करने के लिए किया जाता है Given sentence मे शर्त का भाव नही है। that का use दो clause को connect करने के लिए as a connector , use किया जाएगा।

Eg. I admit that I was wrong.

69. (b) "Nearly three-fourths"

यदि fraction no. का first part two, three etc., हो तो second part मे -s का use किया जायेगा। तथा यदि noun singular है तो verb भी singular होगी और noun plural है तो verb भी plural होगी।

Eg. Two thirds of the book is written.

Two thirds of the books are stolen.

किसी fraction no. का first part one है तो second part में -s use नहीं किया जायेगा यदि noun singular है तो verb भी singular होगा। यदि noun plural है तो verb भी plural form में use की जायेगी।

Eg. One third of the book is written.

One third of the books are written.

यदि noun uncountable होगा तो verb singular होगी

Eg: Two thirds of the land has been ploughed.

$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

$(3/4)^{rd}$

70. (b) "Unless we are sure"

Unless means "if not" (अगर नही)।

unless के बाद sentence मे not का use नही होता है। तथा will, shall etc modal verb का use भी नही किया जाता।

unless clause में present simple tense में use होता है। जबकि shall, should, will, would का use main clause में करते है।

Eg. Unless I phone you, You can assume the train's on time.

71. (d) "will have been painted" in place of 'will have painted'

Given sentence मे subject The doors and windows action (paint) को स्वयं नही करेंगे बल्कि उन पर paint किया जाएगा अत: यह receiver है इसलिए passive voice use किया जाएगा।

Given sentence future perfect का है इसलिए passive verb (will have been $V3^{rd}$) का use होगा।

Structure:

Present perfect tense का Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + obj + comp.

Passive : Obj + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by + sub.

Note : जब sentence मे subject doer होता है तो verb active form में तथा subject receiver होता है तो verb passive form मे होता है।

Eg. He has stolen my book. (Active)

My book has been stolen. (Passive)

72. (a) "With the services"

Dispense with (Phr. V) : To stop using somebody/something because you no longer need them or it (छोड़ देना/के बिना काम चलना)

Eg. Her employs had decided to dispense with his services.

73. (b) "Had not run out"

यह unfulfilled condition का sentence है। इसमें ये condition आती है जो past में पूरी की जा सकती थी लेकिन present पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इन sentence का condition part, past perfect तथा main part में modal perfect past form में could have, would have, might have etc. में होता है।

Structure :

Condition part : If + had + $V3^{rd}$ + ...

Main part : subject+would/should/ could + have + $V3^{rd}$ ....

Eg. I would have bought that phone if it had been cheaper.

74. (c) Officiates

Officiates (V) : Act as an official in charge of something (कर्तव्य पुरा करना)

Eg: A judge officiated at the wedding.

Deputes (V) : Appoint or instruct (someone) to perform a task for which one is responsible (नियुक्त करना)

Eg. She's deputing the organization of the exhibition to Sara.

Exchanges (V) : An act of giving one thing and receiving another in return (लेन-देन)

Eg. We can exchange addresses when we see each other.

Replaces (V) : To take the place of something or someone (स्थान लेना).

Eg. Tourism has replaced agriculture as the nation's main industry.

Vocabulary Point :

Official / Officious

Official (N, V) - Officer, 'pertaining to an office' - अधिकारी, अधिकारी के पद से संबंधित।

Eg : There is something called official secrecy; and it is the duty of every official to remember it.

Officious (Adj.) : Too forward in offering service - दूसरों को अवांछित सलाह देने वाला।

Eg : He was very officious to me.

75. (a) Remonstrated

Remonstrated (V) : To protest or complain about something / somebody (विरोध करना)

Eg. I went to the boss to remonstrate against the new rules.

Note :

Remonstrate with somebody about something.

Eg. They remonstrated with the official about the decision.

Dissented (V) : Express different opinions from those that are officially accepted (मतभेद/असहमत होना)

Eg. Only two ministers dissented from the official view.

Implicated (V) : Show (someone) to be involved in a crime. (फंसाना)

Eg. He was implicated in a price-fixing scandal.

Opposed (V) : To disagree strongly with somebody's plan, policy, etc. and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding (विरोध मे होना)

Eg. Most of the local residents opposed the closing of the school.

Oppose का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज के against में होना, इसलिए इसके बाद against superfluous होगा।

Remonstrate का अर्थ होता Protest करना जो समर्थन या उसके against भी हो सकता है।

अत: remonstrate appropriate word होगा।

76. (a) Perplexed

Perplexed (Adj) : Confused because something is difficult to understand or solve (व्याकुल करना).

Eg. The students looked perplexed ,so the teacher tried to explain once again.

Humbled (Adj) : Not proud or not believing that you are important (नीचा दिखाना)

Eg. Be humble enough to learn from your mistakes.

Callous (Adj) : Not caring about other people's feelings, pain or problem (निर्दयी).

Eg. I still can't believe they were so callous

Confusing (Adj) : Difficult to understand; not clear (अस्पष्ट)

Eg. The instructions on the box are very confusing.

Confusing (Adj.) के साथ appear / look / be आदि verbs का use किया जाते है।

Perplexed (Adj.) के साथ feel / look / be verbs का use किया जाते है।

Confusion को feel करने का कोई sense नहीं बनता है।

अत: option (a) perplexed correct answer है।

77. (a) Indignant

Indignant (Adj) : Feeling or showing anger and surprise because you think that you have been treated unfairly (क्रोधित)

Eg. They were indignant that they hadn't been invited.

Indicted (Adj) : Accuse of or charge with a crime (दोषी)

Eg. He was indicted on drug charges at Snares brook Crown Court.

Enchanted (Adj) : Seeming to be affected by magic (मंत्रमुग्ध)

Eg. They met in Paris one enchanted afternoon in early autumn.

Enamoured (Adj) : Liking something a lot (मोहित)

Eg. I have to say I'm not exactly enamoured with this part of the country.

जब उसके भाई ने उसकी financially help नहीं की तो वह अपने भाई से क्रोधित हुआ था।

अत: option (a) indignant correct answer है।

78. (b) Reckoned

Reckon with (Phrase) - To consider something as a possible problem that you should be prepared for.

Eg. I reckon it's going to rain.

Synonym (take something into account - to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc. when making a decision about something).

Considered (V) : Having been thought about carefully (विचारित).

Eg. I may not have time to give a considered reply to suggestions.

Discussed (V) : Talk about (something) with a person or people (चर्चा करना).

Eg. I discussed the matter with my wife"

Pondered (V) : To think carefully about something especially for a noticeable length of time (विवेचना करना)

Eg. She sat back for a minute to ponder her next move in the game.

Sentence का भाव है कि क्या तुम उन difficulties को consider किया है जो तुम्हें Face (समाना करना) करनी हैं।

अत: option (b) reckoned correct answer है।

79. (a) They are making elaborate plans for Aarushi's destination wedding.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+Is/am/are+V+ing + obj.+ complement

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd+ complement+by+sub

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

80. (b) May God bless you with health and happiness!

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Modal + sub. + V1st +obj.+comp.+?

Passive: Modal + obj.+be+V3rd +comp. + by +sub.+ ?

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

81. (b) The municipal corporation has demarcated walking zones using paints and cones.

दिया गया sentence present perfect का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + has/have + V3rd + obj + comp.

Passive : Obj + has/have + been + V3rd + comp. + by + sub.

अत: option (b) correct answer है।

82. (b) The troops were ordered to march ahead by the commanding officer.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + V2nd + obj. + complement.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + V3rd + complement + by + sub.

अत: option (b) correct answer होगा।

83. (b) No items displayed on glass shelves should be touched.

Do not touch any item displayed on glass shelves.

Active से Passive Change करते समय sentence का meaning change नहीं होना चाहिए

Given sentence में option (b) के अलावा सभी option का meaning given sentence को satisfy नहीं करता है।

Option (a) में sentence positive बना दिया गया है।

Option (c) में sentence future का use किया गया है।

Option (d) की structure grammatically wrong है।

अत: option (b) correct answer है।

84. (a) Autobiographies are written by people for various reasons.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V+s/es+ object+comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + V3rd+ comp. + by + sub

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

85. (d) We are making efforts to reduce crowding in core city areas.

Refer to Que. No. 79

86. (b) The wonderful performance is being applauded by the audience.

Refer to Que. No. 79

87. (a) I will have saved enough money for a new house by next year.

दिया गया sentence future perfect tense का passive structure है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+shall/will+have+V3rd+obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+shall/will+have+ been + V3rd + comp. + by + sub.

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

88. (d) Our age far surpasses all previous ages in knowledge.

Refer to Que. No. 84

89. (a) Let us preserve these ancient texts for posterity.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (start with let) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Let + indirect object + V3rd + direct object

Passive : Let + direct object + be + V3rd + by + indirect object.

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

90. (b) Let the lamp of knowledge be lit in every heart.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (order/command) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : V1st + object + comp.

Passive : Let + object + be + V3rd + comp.

अत: option (a) correct answer होगा।

91. (d) The contract must be signed by you before you start working.

Refer to Que. No. 80

92. (c) What was done by you to help the migrant labourers during the pandemic?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active / Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Wh word+did+sub+V1st+ obj. + com

Passive : Wh word + was/were + obj. + V3rd + com + by + sub.

अत: option (c) correct answer होगा।

93. (d) His laptop could not be used by me as it was password protected.

Refer to Que. No. 80

94. (b) We enjoy absolute liberty in matters of food and dress.

Refer to Que. No. 84

95. (d) Let her be given a 50% raise in salary.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (order/command) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : V1st + object + comp.

Passive : Let + object + be + V3rd + comp

अत: option (d) correct answer होगा।

96. (c) Has an order for a cake been placed by you?

दिया गया sentence present perfect का interrogative form है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Has/have + sub. +V3rd+ obj + comp.+?

Passive : Has/have + obj + been + V3rd + comp.+ by+sub.+?

अत: option (c) correct answer है।

97. (a) He is filing a defamation case against his business partner.

Refer to Que. No. 79

98. (b) Did the court send you summons?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Did + sub.+V1st + obj.+comp.

Passive : Was/were + obj. + V3rd + comp. + by+sub.

अत: option (b) correct answer होगा।

99. (d)

(a) "Go straight to ***their*** classrooms," the teacher said to the students. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) The teacher said to the students, "***Please*** go straight to your classrooms." *(wrong use of word "please")*

(c) The teacher said, "Students, ***to*** go straight to their classrooms." *(superfluous use of to)*

(d) "Go straight to your classrooms," the teacher said to the students. (✓)

100.(b)

(a) She exclaimed that ***could she*** fly like a butterfly. *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is not interrogative)*

(b) She wished that she could fly like a butterfly. (✓)

(c) She exclaimed that she ***would*** fly like a butterfly. *(wrong use of reported verb)*

(d) She wished that ***I*** could fly like a butterfly. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

101.(c)

(a) She said that my birthday was ***next week.*** *(wrong use of structure and adverb has not been changed)*

(b) She said that ***next week*** was her birthday. *(wrong use of structure and adverb has not been changed)*

(c) She said that it was her birthday the following week. (✓)

(d) She said that it ***is my*** birthday the following week. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

102.(b)

(a) The commander said to the soldiers, "***Please*** march ahead. Do not think of your enemy's large numbers." *(wrong use of please)*

(b) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead. Do not think of your enemy's large numbers." (✓)

(c) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead. Do not think of ***their*** enemy's large numbers." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) The commander said to the soldiers, "March ahead and not think of ***their*** enemy's large numbers." *(do is missing in reported speech, wrong use of pronoun)*

103.(d)

(a) My sister said, "We shall go for a walk in the fresh air." *(wrong use of structure)*

(b) My sister said, "Let ***me*** go for a walk in the fresh air." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) My sister said, "Go for a walk in the fresh air." *(wrong use of structure)*

(d) My sister said, "Let us go for a walk in the fresh air." (✓)

104.(a)

(a) The students said, "How will we benefit from online classes?" (✓)

(b) The students said, "How ***will they be*** **benefited** from online classes?" *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) The students said, "How ***they will benefit*** from online classes?" *(wrong use of pronoun and structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

(d) The students said, "How ***we would benefit*** from online classes?" *(wrong use of tense and structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

105.(a)

(a) Father said to the children, "There is some good news for you today." (✓)

(b) Father said to the children, "There ***was*** some good news for you today." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Father said to the children, "There ***had been*** some good news for ***them that day.*** *(wrong use of tense, pronoun and adverb)*

(d) Father said to the children. "There was some good news for ***them that day.*** *(wrong use of tense, pronoun and adverb)*

106.(c)

(a) The investigator asked me if I ***saw*** or heard anything in the dead of night. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The investigator asked me if I ***see*** or hear anything in the dead of night. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The investigator asked me if I had seen or heard anything in the dead of night. (✓)

(d) The investigator asked me ***that*** if I had seen or heard anything in the dead of night. *(superfluous use of conjunction that)*

107.(c)

(a) The little boy said to his teacher, "You have always been good as a child?" *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

(b) The little boy said to his teacher, "Ma'am, always you were good as a child?" *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

(c) The little boy said to his teacher, "Ma'am, were you always good as a child?" (✓)

(d) The little boy said to his teacher, "***Are*** you always good as a child?" *(wrong use of tense)*

108.(c)

(a) Smriti said to me, "Hello! ***Where*** were you working ***then***?" *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(b) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where ***I*** was working ***then***?" *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative, pronoun and adverb)*

(c) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where are you working now?" (✓)

(d) Smriti said to me, "Hello! Where you are working now?" *(wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

109.(a)

(a) Raza said to his parents, "Please forgive me this time. I promise never to play truant again." (✓)

(b) Raza said to his parents, "Forgive me ***that*** time. I promise I ***would*** never play truant again." *(wrong use of adverb and tense)*

(c) Raza said to his parents, "Please forgive me ***that*** time. I promise to never play truant again." *(wrong use of adverb and structure 'to' should use after never)*

(d) Raza said to his parents, "Forgive me this time. I ***promised*** never to play truant again." *(wrong use of tense)*

110.(a)

(a) The librarian said that no student was to be issued a book till the following week. (✓)

(b) The librarian said that no student ***is*** to be issued a book till ***next week.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) The librarian said that no student ***will be issued*** a book till the following week. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The librarian said that let no student be issued a book till ***next week.*** *(wrong use of structure and adverb)*

111.(b)

(a) She said, "***Could*** I help him with your packing?" *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) She said, "Can I help you with your packing?" (✓)

(c) She said, "***Should you*** help me with ***my*** packing? *(wrong use of reported verb and pronoun)*

(d) She said, "***May*** I help you with your packing?" *(wrong use of reported verb)*

112.(d)

(a) Harry told me ***to*** not wear ***this*** expensive watch to school. *(wrong use of reporting verb 'to' is not used with told and adverb)*

(b) Harry told me ***that*** don't wear that expensive watch to school. *(superfluous use of conjunction that and structure)*

(c) Harry told me ***that*** not to wear that expensive watch to school. *(superfluous use of conjunction That)*

(d) Harry told me not to wear that expensive watch to school. (✓)

113.(d)

(a) The teacher says every action ***had*** an equal and opposite reaction. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The teacher ***said*** that every action ***had*** an equal and opposite reaction. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense in reported speech)*

(c) The teacher ***said*** that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) The teacher says that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. (✓)

114.(d)

(a) Her parents ***said*** her, "***Would*** the match proposed by ***them*** be acceptable to ***her***?" *(wrong use of reporting verb preposition 'to' is not used with said, tense and pronoun)*

(b) Her parents said to her, "***Was*** the match proposed by ***them*** acceptable to her?" *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) Her parents ***said*** her, "Will the match proposed by us be acceptable to you?" *(wrong use of reporting verb preposition 'to' is not used with said)*

(d) Her parents said to her, "Will the match proposed by us be acceptable to you?" (✓)

115.(b)

(a) The Chief Minister said that all exams ***should have been cancelled*** that year. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The Chief Minister said that all exams would be cancelled that year. (✓)

(c) The Chief Minister ***says*** that all exams ***shall be cancelled this*** year. *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and adverb)*

(d) The Chief Minister said that all exams ***should*** be cancelled ***this*** year. *(wrong use of reported verb and adverb)*

116.(b)

(a) The old man said that ***I*** had been walking in ***my*** garden at six o'clock. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) The old man said that he had been walking in his garden at six o'clock. (✓)

(c) The old man said that ***I was been walking*** in ***my*** garden at six o'clock. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) The old man said that he ***was walking*** in his garden at six o'clock. *(wrong use of tense)*

117.(b)

(a) The actor said, "What ***he did*** in films is something ***he*** has never attempted in real life." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) The actor said, "What I do in films is something I have never attempted in real life." (✓)

(c) The actor said, "What I ***am doing*** in films is something I have never attempted in real life." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The actor said, "What ***he did*** in films ***was*** something he had never attempted in real life." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

118.(c)

(a) My friend said to me, "Where ***have*** you ***planned*** to go for a vacation?" *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) My friend said to me, "Where ***you have*** planned to go for a vacation?" *(wrong use of structure as reported is interrogative and tense)*

(c) My friend said to me, "Where do you plan to go for a vacation?" (✓)

(d) My friend said to me, "Where ***are*** you planning to go for a vacation?" *(wrong use of tense)*

119.(c)

(a) The old man exclaimed good luck to ***you*** and wished that she ***may*** succeed in her venture. *(wrong use of structure, tense and pronoun)*

(b) The old man wished ***you*** good luck and prayed that ***you*** might succeed in ***your*** venture. *(wrong use of pronoun in reporting speech and reported speech)*

(c) The old man wished her good luck and prayed that she might succeed in her venture. (✓)

(d) The old man told her good luck and prayed that ***may*** she succeed in her venture. *(wrong use of tense)*

120.(a)

(a) Sumesh requested Raman to lend him some money as he needed it urgently. (✓)

(b) Sumesh requested Raman ***please*** lend ***me*** some money as ***I need*** it urgently. *(superfluous use of please and wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) Sumesh requested to Raman ***to please*** lend him some money as he needed it urgently. *(superfluous use of to and please)*

(d) Sumesh requested Raman to lend ***me*** some money as ***I*** needed it urgently. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

121.(b)

(a) Harsh exclaimed happily that he ***was receiving*** the best student award. *(wrong use of exclamatory word and tense)*

(b) Harsh exclaimed with joy that he was very happy to receive the best student award. (✓)

(c) Harsh exclaimed with joy that how happy he was to receive the best student award. *(wrong use of structure)*

(d) Harsh exclaimed happily that ***I am*** very happy to receive the best student award. *(wrong use of exclamatory word pronoun and tense)*

122.(c)

(a) The captain announced that the flight ***will be*** delayed due to bad weather. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The captain announced that the fight ***was*** delayed due to bad weather. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The captain announced that the flight would be delayed due to bad weather. (✓)

(d) The captain announced that the flight would be ***delay*** due to bad weather. *(wrong use of reported verb)*

123.(a)

(a) The children told the nurse that Reema had slipped and fallen from the stairs. (✓)

(b) The children ***told to*** the nurse that Reema ***slipped*** and fallen from the stairs. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) The children told the nurse Reema ***has slipped*** and fallen from the stairs. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The children told the nurse that Reema ***slipped*** and ***fell*** from the stairs. *(wrong use of tense)*

124.(c)

(a) She asked her mother ***that may I*** have another slice of cake. *(wrong use of conjunction, pronoun, tense and structure)*

(b) She asked her mother ***that may*** she have another slice of cake. *(wrong use of conjunction and structure)*

(c) She asked her mother if she might have another slice of cake. (✓)

(d) She asked her mother if she ***may*** have another slice of cake. *(wrong use of tense)*

125.(c)

(a) Mother ***says,*** "When ***we*** pluck a flower it dies so we should let it beautify the world as long as it ***lives.***" *(wrong use of tense in reporting verb)*

(b) Mother said, "When we pluck a flower it dies so ***you*** should let it beautify the world as long as it ***lived.***" *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) Mother said, "When we pluck a flower it dies so we should let it beautify the world as long as it lives." (✓)

(d) Mother said, "When we ***plucked*** a flower it ***died*** so we should let it beautify the world as long as it ***lived.***" *(wrong use of tense)*

126.(c) DCBA

Explanation:

D में Noun 'The retailer' आया है जिसके लिए अन्य sentences में pronoun (His, he) का use हुआ है। Sequence की शुरूआत D से होगी जो केवल एक ही option (c) DCBA में है।

D में retailer को introduce किया गया है तथा C में इसे explain करने के लिए supportive arguments दिया गया है कि It is who ...(c)

B में a key role आया है तथा A में His role आया है अर्थात् B और C में role, common factor है तथा A में pronoun his का use हुआ है। अतः A के B बाद आएगा।

अतः सही answer option **(c) DCBA** होगा।

127.(d) DACB

Explanation:

D में Noun 'An official' तथा passport आया है जिसके लिए A में pronoun 'He' तथा 'them' का use किया गया है। अतः DA एक Neon link है।

C में the Custom officer के लिए B में pronoun they, use हुआ है CB Neon link है। DA व CB link वाला केवल option (d) DACB है।

Order of sequence से

एक official compartment में आया और passports मांगे .....(D)

Passport को stamped किए और उनको return किया .....(A)

जैसे ही वह (official) गया custom officers आएं .....(C)

उनके पास information थी .....(B)

अतः सही answer option **(d) DACB** होगा।

128.(a) CADB

Explanation:

A में 'My father' के लिए D में pronoun 'he' है। अतः AD एक Neon link है। ऐसा केवल एक ही option (a) CADB है।

C में दिया है कि 'I' ऐसी family से belong करता है जो मुश्किल से गुजर–बसर कर रहे है। ___(C)

A में इसका reason दिया गया है कि केवल father ही breadwinner है। इसलिए C के बाद A आएगा। ___(A)

father के बारे में बताया है कि वह mason है तथा meager amount, earn करते है। ___(D)

mother उनके साथ (father) happily काम में हाथ बंटाती है। ___ (B)

अतः option **(a) CADB** सही sequence होगी।

129.(d) BCAD

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है, B में 'Humility' को Introduce किया है अतः sequence B से start होगा। यह केवल एक option (d) BCAD में आया है।

Logic-II

C में pronoun 'It' का use Humility के लिए किया गया है। C में Humility को elaborate किया गया है कि यह Arrogance, aggressive तथा Vanity से opposite है। A में again 'Arrogance' को elaborate किया गया है। अतः CA में Arrogance एक common factor होगा। 'Thus' का use conclusion show करने के लिए sequence के end में किया जाता है।

अतः option **(d) BCAD** सही sequence होगा।

130.(b) ADCB

Explanation:

'There' introductory subject है। A में wisdom को contribute करने वाले several factors को introduce किया गया है। A stand alone sentence है। अतः sequence A से start करेगा।

D में 'of these' का use several factors के लिए हुआ है कि इन सब में से first 'a sense of proportion है। अतः AD Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) ADEB में है।

अतः option **(b) ADEB** सही sequence होगा।

131.(a) CBDA

Explanation:

C व B में contact common factor है। C में The contact आया है तथा B में this contact आया है। demonstrative adjective उस noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये Use हुए है। अतः CB एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (a) CBDA में है।

अतः (a) CBDA सही answer है।

Logic-II

B में constructive आया है तथा D में constrictive conditions को explain किया गया है। B व D में constructive, common factor है। BD एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (a) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(a) CBDA** सही answer है।

132.(b) BADC

Explanation:

B में a load of attachment आया है तथा A में possessive + noun 'these attachment' आया है। Possessive adjective उस noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये Use हुए है। BA एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

Logic-II

A में attachments को cumbersome बताया है तथा D में cumbersome होने का reason दिया है कि each vegetable के लिए different blade fix करनी होती है। अतः A के बाद ही D आएगा। जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

अतः option **(b) BADC** सही answer है।

133.(b) BADC

Explanation:

D में qualification को introduce किया गया है तथा C में qualification को explain किया है। DC एक Neon link है।

जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में आया है।

अतः option **(b) BADC** सही answer है।

Logic-II

Order of sequence के according,

As a Accounts officer join करने से पहले वह junior clerk था ___(B)

In fact उससे पहले clerk था ___(A)

But qualification improve की ___(D)

Qualification जैसे typing, accounting सीखी। ___(C)

अतः सही answer option **(b) BADC** है।

Note : In fact का use पहले कही गई किसी चीज के बारे में Extra information देने के लिए किया जाता है।

134.(d) CADB

Explanation:

Hands free ride enjoy की ___(C)

Suddenly motor bike का आई ___(A)

Swerve out करने का try किया but control loss हो गया ___(D)

Consequence निकला sprained ankle and bruised arm. ___(B)

अतः (d) CADB सही answer है।

Logic-II

B में carelessly driving (daredevilry) करने के consequence बताया गया है जो sequence का last part होगा। जो केवल एक ही option (d) में है। अतः सही answer option **(d) CADB** है।

135. (c) BCAD

Explanation:

C में Common noun 'woman' के लिए A और D में Pronoun 'She' use हुआ है। Pronoun, noun को follow करता है। अतः CA Neon link possible है लेकिन CD link option में नहीं है। CA neon link है। D में Apparently use हुआ है जो पहले किसी Statement के Possibly true होने को explain करता है जो A में आये Argument को explain करता है। AD neon link है अतः option (c) correct answer है।

Logic-II

Sequence of action,

Long ride के बाद destination पहुंचे ___(B)

Plumb women ने door पर greet किया ___(C)

Greet करने के लिए hug किया और मुझे देख कर scream किया ___(A)

क्योंकि उसने मुझे as a baby देखा था ___(D)

अतः सही answer option **(c) BCAD** है।

136. (b) BADC

Explanation:

A में question पूछा गया है तथा D में student ने question का Answer दिया है कि सारा work एक साथ करने का नहीं सोचता हूँ। इसे ही C आगे explain करते हुए कहा है कि वह एक बार में एक ही lesson पर focus करता है। A-D-C Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

अतः option **(b) BADC** सही answer है।

137. (a) CBAD

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है, C में Arabia के desert को introduce कराया गया है। इसलिए यह एक stand alone sentence है अतः sequence C से start होगा।

B में इसी desert के here use हुआ और इसके बारे में information दी गई है कि यहां केवल sand and rock है। CB Neon link है।

अतः (a) CBAD सही answer है।

Logic-II

B में sand को introduce कराया गया तथा A में The sand आया है। Sand से पहले definite article 'the' आया है। अतः BA, Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option **(a) CBAD** में आया है।

138. (b) DCAB

Explanation:

C में police किया गया और A में 'Shining from top to toe' police के बाद shining करेगा। अतः CA Neon link है तो केवल एक option (b) DCAB में है।

अतः option **(b) DCAB** सही answer है।

139. (d) BCAD

Explanation:

C व A में superpower common factor है। C में The new economic superpower को introduce किया गया है तथा A में superpowers से पहले these demonstrative adjective का use हुआ है। Demonstrative adjective उस noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये Use हुए है। CA Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (d) BCAD में है।

अतः option **(d) BCAD** सही answer है।

140. (d) CBDA

Explanation:

C में introductory subject It का use हुआ है। C stand alone sentence है, अतः sequence C से start होगा।

C एक general/complete sense देने वाला sentence है कि Bad news हमेशा जल्दी travel करती है।

तथा B में बताया है कि उसका case भी same ही है अतः C के बाद B आएगा।

D में bad news को explain किया गया है कि उसकी plight (bad situation, दुर्दशा) भी high school तक फैल गई। C के बाद D आएगा।

A में Plight को explain किया गया है कि वह embarrassed था कि वह भी घर में आग लगने का responsible है।

C में दिये गये Statement के लिए B में pronoun it use हुआ है। CB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(d) CBDA** सही answer होगा।

141. (c) DCBA

Explanation:

C व B में skills common factor है। C में development of skills के बाद B में Better skills आया है, अतः CB एक Neon link है जो केवल एक option **(c) DCBA** में है।

142. (a) DABC

Explanation:

D में Maria Sharapova का पूरा नाम दिया गया है अतः sequence D से start होगी। जो केवल एक ही option (a) DABC में है।

Logic-II

D stand alone sentence है। D में Maria Sharapova में something disarming होने की बात कही है। अतः sequence D से start होगा।

A में इसी something ने Maria को world number one tennis player बनाया है। अतः D व A में 'something common' factor है। D A Neon link है।

B में कहा गया है कि यह सब बिल्कुल कम time (No time) में हुआ है।

C में इसी time को explain किया गया है कि लगभग 4 years का time लगा Maria को Pinnacle पर आने में।

अतः option (a) **DABC** सही answer है।

143. (b) DACB

Explanation:

D में दो type की Popularity को introduce किया गया है। तथा A में popularity को elaborate किया गया है कि first, second से ज्यादा real है। DA एक Neon link होगा।

C में First popularity को elaborate किया गया है A के बाद C आएगा।

B में second popularity (long distance popularity) को elaborate किया है। अतः **DACB** सही sequence है।

144. (a) DACB

Explanation:

D में Some People आया है और A में others (other people) आया है। D और A में दोनों type के people की friendship के बारे में thinking बताई है। DA Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DACB में है।

Logic – II

D stand alone sentence है। sentence D से start होगा। C में facebook आया है तथा B में facebook के लिए such social networking sites का use किया है। Such का use पहले से mention thing को बताने के लिए होता है। अतः C के बाद B आएगा। CB एक link है। जो D से start होने वाला तथा CB link वाला केवल एक option (a) DACB है। thinking बताई है। DA Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DACB में है।

अतः option **(a) DACB** सही answer है।

145. (b) CBDA

Explanation:

C व B में uniformity common factor है, C में बताया गया है कि वस्तुओं का mechanical production (मशीनी/ यांत्रिक उत्पादन) से design में uniformity आयी है।

फिर B में बताया है कि इसका अर्थ यह नहीं कि uniformity से taste में कमी आई है। D में इसी taste के लिए कहा गया है कि Popular taste भी बढ़ा है क्योंकि Better quality की वस्तुए अब accessible है। अतः CBD एक sequence है।

अतः option **(b) CBDA** correct answer है।

Answer Key

146.(b) 147.(d) 148.(d) 149.(c) 150.(b)
151.(d) 152.(d) 153.(c) 154.(a) 155.(c)

Word meaning

- **Maturity (N)**- The quality of thinking and behaving in a sensible, adult manner (परिपक्वता)
- **Instincts (N)**- A natural quality that makes people and animals tend to behave in a particular way using the knowledge and abilities that they were born with rather than thought or training (प्रवृति)

- **Flexible (Adj)** - Able to change to suit new conditions or situations (लचीला)
- **Plight (V)** - To pledge or promise (वचन देना, प्रतिज्ञा करना)
- **Obstinate (adj)**- Refusing to change your opinions, way of behaving, etc. when other people try to persuade you to (जिद्दी)
- **Sensible (adj)** - Able to make good judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion; practical (समझदार)
- **Impressionable (Adj)**- Easily influenced or affected by somebody/something (अतिसंवेदनशील)
- **Precipitates (V)**- To make something happen suddenly or sooner than expected (शीघ्र)
- **Concessions (N)** - Something that you allow or do, or allow somebody to have, in order to end an argument or to make a situation less difficult (अनुदान)
- **Mould (N)** - A particular style showing the characteristics, attitudes or behaviour that are typical of somebody/ something (व्यवहार, आचरण)
- **Exemptions (N)** - Official permission not to do something or pay something that you would normally have to do or pay (छूट, छूट)

Detailed analysis

146.(b) promise

Option (a) contract and option (c) bond irrelevant है। contract का अर्थ होता है सौदा करना

Eg. She has contracted to work 20 hours a week.

Bond का अर्थ होता है Relationship develop करना

Eg. Mothers who are depressed sometimes fail to bond with their children.

लेकिन sentence का ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है।

Option (d) plight भी irrelevant है।

Plight का अर्थ होता है बहुत ही कठिन और बुरी स्थिति।

Given sentence में बताया गया है कि Childhood का मनुष्य के जीवन पर क्या प्रभाव होता है जब वह maturity पर पहुँच जाता है।

Promise का अर्थ होता है किसी घटना के होने का Sign show करना।

Eg. There were dark clouds overhead promising rain.

मनुष्य का Childhood show करता है कि वह कैसा होगा जब वह mature हो जायेगा।

147.(d) attains

Blank space के बाद maturity आया है। Given sentence का भाव है कि जब Maturity तक पहुँच जायेगा तब उस पर childhood का क्या effect show होगा।

इसलिए attain verb correct है। attain verb का अर्थ होता है किसी उम्र, स्तर या स्थिति तक पहुँचना।

Eg. to attain old age

Option (a) secures red herring है।

Secures का अर्थ होता है बहुत अधिक effort के बाद कोई चीज हासिल करना

Eg. The team managed to secure a place in the finals.

The team were unable to secure a victory.

She secured 2 000 votes.

लेकिन sentence का ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है कि बहुत अधिक efforts के बाद maturity हासिल की गई है।

Option (b) completes and (c) scores irrelevant है।

Complete का use तब किया जाता है जब कोई action पूरी तरह से समाप्त हो जाता है

Eg. The work should be completed by December.

She successfully completed the London Marathon in April.

Score का अर्थ होता है किसी प्रतियोगिता या परिक्षा में अंक हासिल करना।

Eg. He scored 20 points in 36 minutes.

He scored 30 goals in 20 games.

148.(d) determined

Passage का भाव हमारे childhood का हमारे आगे जीवन पर प्रभावों के बारे में बताना है।

Given sentence का भाव है कि मनुष्य की natural प्रवृति childhood ही निर्धारित करता है

इसलिए verb determined सही होगा।

determine का अर्थ होता है किसी action का होना निर्धारित करना ।

Eg. Upbringing plays an important part in determining a person's character.

149.(c) efface

Blank space के बाद them, Instincts के लिए use हुआ है. sentence का भाव है कि समय गुजरने के साथ ये instinct modify जरूर हो जाते है लेकिन completely disappear नहीं हो जाते है, इसलिए efface का use सही होगा।

Efface का अर्थ होता है, किसी thing को remove (मिटाना) करना या disappear करना

Eg. The whole country had tried to efface the memory of the old dictatorship.

Option (a) , Option (b) and Option (d) irrelevant है।

Finish का use किसी action के complete होने के बाद उसे करना बंद करने के अर्थ में होता है।

Eg. She finished law school last year.

You only get points if you finish the race.

I thought you'd never finish!

Structure :

Finish doing something

Eg. Be quiet! He hasn't finished speaking.

Finish by doing something

Eg. He finished by telling us about his trip to Spain.

Grammar point :

Verbs like : Avoid, consider, delay, Deny, enjoy, escape, finish, give up, imagine, involve, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practice, resist, risk, suggest etc के बाद V^{ing} form का use किया जाता है।

Eg. He tried to avoid paying his taxes and was taken to court.

He delayed telling her the news, waiting for the right moment.

Delete का use computer में store किये गये data को मिटाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. This command deletes files from the directory.

Delete the word 'it' and insert 'them'.

Cancel का use किसी action or agreement जो पहले decide किया गया था उसे रद्द करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. All flights have been cancelled because of bad weather.

The prime minister has abruptly cancelled a trip to Washington.

150.(b) indications

Given sentence का भाव है कि History में बहुत से great men हैं जिन्होंने अपने future का संकेत दे दिया जब वे child थे।

अत: Indication appropriate word है।

Indication का अर्थ होता है कोई संकेत, जिससे पता चल सके कि क्या हो रहा है या कोई व्यक्ति क्या सोच या महसूस कर रहा है।

Eg. They gave no indication of how the work should be done.

options (a) Preparation का अर्थ होता है – तैयारी

Eg. Preparation for the party started early.

Careful preparation for the exam is essential.

Option (c) Suggestion का अर्थ होता है-सुझाव

Eg. Do you have any suggestions?

I would like to offer a suggestion

Option (d) Estimations का अर्थ quality or levels के बारे में एक अनुमान होता है।

Eg. Estimations of our total world sales are around 50 million.

151.(d) impressionable

Bland space के बाद flexible आया है जिसे and से जोड़ कर लिखा गया है coordinating

conjunction 'and' दोनों same degree के words को connect करता है। इसलिए blank space में positive sense का adj. का use होगा।

Option (a) and option (b) flexible के opposite sense देते है इसलिए grammatically wrong है।

Option (d) impressionable सही answer है।

Impressionable का अर्थ होता है- किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु से easily प्रभावित हो जाना।

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार child's mind easily प्रभावित हो जाता है

Eg. children at an impressionable age

He is in a highly impressionable state.

Option (c) sensible red herring है.

Vocab point :

Sensible/ sensitive

Sensible Good judgements ability को express करने लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. She gave me some very sensible advice.

It wasn't very sensible to go out on your own so late at night.

Sensitive संवेदी (किसी चीज के प्रति कितनी जल्दी response दिया जाता है) के अर्थ मे use किया जाता है।

Eg. A soap for sensitive skin

This movie may upset a sensitive child.

152. (c) contracts

Given sentence का भाव है कि child का आचरण कठोर होने से पहले ही वह जो आचरण प्राप्त कर लेता है वह उसका permanent behaviour बनता है। इस sentence में clay child के soft behaviour के metaphor (रूपक) है।

अत: इस भाव को express करने के लिए harden का use सही होगा। क्योंकि जब clay पक जाती है तो वह hard ही होती है।

Eg. The varnish takes a few hours to harden.

option (b) irrelevant है। इसका अर्थ होता है किसी चीज (especially something bad) का जल्दी करना।

option (a) Refines का use किसी substance से other substances को हटा कर उसे Pure करने के लिए किया जाता है।

option (c) contracts का use किसी written official agreement के लिए किया जाता है। लेकिन sentence का ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है, इसलिए यह भी irrelevant है।

153. (c) conduct

'Standards of conduct' Phrase है

Eg. Improving standards of training and professional conduct

Backward reading में भी Mould का use हुआ है। Given sentence भाव यह है कि conduct (आचरण) का standard ही उसकी future life determine करता है।

Option (a) attitude red herring है। attitude का अर्थ होता है aggressive behaviour जो show करता है कि आपको दूसरों के opinion की कोई परवाह नहीं है

Eg. You'd better get rid of that attitude and shape up, young man.

Don't give me any attitude!

Option (b) manipulation and option (d) tactics irrelevant है।

Manipulation का use किसी को उनकी जानकारी के बगैर उन्हें control या influence करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Advertising like this is a cynical manipulation of the elderly.

Tactics का use युद्ध कौशल के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Ukraine has girded against some of Moscow's tactics.

154. (a) are developed

Given sentence में Verb का subject The Values (plural) है, इसलिए Verb भी plural होगी।

Option (a) correct answer है।

Eg. An eight-year old boy who tried to rob a sweet shop with a gun is my cousin.

Option (a) के अलावा सभी verbs singular है इसलिए grammatically wrong है।

155. (c) exceptions

Forward reading से, इसके आगे दिया है A bright morning may end in a storm. जिसका general meaning होता है कि exception available everywhere. Given Sentence में भी यही convey किया जा रहा है कि उपर दी गई सभी condition के exception हो सकते है। इसलिए exceptions correct है।

बाकी सभी Options irrelevant है।

Option (a) concessions का use किसी situation को less complicated होने से रोकने के लिए दी गई छुट के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The firm will be forced to make concessions if it wants to avoid a strike.

Option (b) rejection का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को स्वीकार करने से मना करना

Eg. Her proposal met with unanimous rejection.

Option (d) exemption का अर्थ है किसी काम न करने की छूट जो सामान्य परिस्थितियों में करना अनिवार्य होता है

Eg. She was given exemption from the final examination.

Answer key

156.(b) 157.(a) 158.(a) 159.(a) 160.(c)
161.(b) 162.(d) 163.(b) 164.(b) 165.(a)

Word meaning

- **Perception (N)-** An idea, a belief or an image you have as a result of how you see or understand something (अनुभूति)
- **Ironical (adj)-** Showing that you really mean the opposite of what you are saying (विडम्बना)
- **Degradation (N)** - A situation in which somebody has lost all self-respect and the respect of other people (अवकर्षण, दर्जा घटना)
- **Vigour (N)** - Energy, force or enthusiasm (जोश)
- **Stacked (V)** - To arrange objects neatly in a pile; to be arranged in this way (ढेर लगाना)
- **Assert (V)-** To state clearly and definitely that something is true (दृढ़तापूर्वक कहना)
- **Prejudice (N)-** An unreasonable dislike of or preference for a person, group, custom, etc., especially when it is based on their race, religion, sex, etc. (पूर्वाग्रह)
- **Vile (Adj)-** Extremely unpleasant or bad (बुरा)
- **Melancholy (N)-** A feeling of being very sad that lasts for a long time and often cannot be explained (गहरी उदासी)
- **Sorcerers (N)** - A man with magic powers, who is helped by evil spirits (जादूगर)
- **Praise (N)** - Words that show that you approve of and admire somebody/ something (प्रशंसा)
- **Integrity (N)** - The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles (ईमानदारी)
- **Self-denial (N)** - The act of not having or doing the things you like, either because you do not have enough money, or for moral or religious reasons (स्वनिवर्तन, आत्म-त्याग)

Detailed analysis

156. (b) reign

Blank space के बाद King Harsha आया है, और King के साथ Reign ही use किया जाता है।

Reign (N) - the period during which a king, queen, emperor, etc. rules (शासन काल)

Eg. By the end of his reign, the vast empire was in decline.

Given Sentence में Chinese traveler (Hieun Tsang) की India में आने की चर्चा है, कि वह King Harsh के शासन काल में आया था।

Option (a) authority का अर्थ होता है order देने की power

Eg. in a position of authority

The law states that parents exercise authority over their children.

Option (c) command का अर्थ होता है, वह order जो किसी person or animal को दिया जाता है।

Eg. Begin when I give the command.

You must obey the captain's commands.

157. (a) as

Praise somebody as somebody/ something का Structure होता है।

Eg. Critics praised the work as highly original.

Other structure with praise

Praise somebody/something

Eg. She praised his cooking

A highly praised film

Praised somebody/something for something

Eg. He Praised his team for their performance.

Praised somebody/ something for doing something

Eg. They were praised by police for reporting the theft.

158. (a) ranked

Blank space के बाद index आया है जो एक comparison list है और इसमें India का स्थान 2014 में 85th था, इसलिए Verb Ranked correct है।

Rank (V) का use किसी को कोई particular position उनकी quality के according दिये जाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She is currently the highest ranked player in the world.

option (b) Plie and option (d) stacked irrelevant है।

Pile का अर्थ होता है एक के उपर दूसरा रख कर ढेर बना देना

Eg. The clothes were piled high on the chair.

Stack का use भी ढेर लगाने के अर्थ में ही किया जाता है।

Eg. to stack boxes

Do these chairs stack?

Option (c) graded red herring है। grade का अर्थ होता है, persons and things को different group में उनकी levels, quality, ability के अनुसार arrange करना।

Eg. Responses were graded from 1 (very satisfied) to 5 (not at all satisfied).

The containers are graded according to size.

Grade and rank में difference है कि Grade एक level के basis things और persons को separate कर के उनका group बनाना और rank का अर्थ होता है उन individual को उस list में स्थान देना।

159. (a) a

Blank space के बाद exclamatory mark है। Exclamatory sentence की structure : exclamatory pronoun (what/how) + a/an + Noun.

अत: option (a) grammatically correct answer है।

160. (c) swear

Blank space के बाद preposition by का use हुआ है 'swear by something' phrasal verb है।

Swear by something - To name somebody/something to show that you are making a serious promise. (शपथ लेना)

Eg. I swear by almighty God that I will tell the truth.

Other phrasal verbs with swear :

Swear somebody in/ Swear somebody into something - To formally introduce a new public official or leader at a special ceremony at which they promise to perform their duties well and show strong support for the organization or country (शपथ दिलाना)

Eg. The new prime minister was sworn into office.

He was sworn in as president.

Swear off - To promise that you will not do or use something again

Eg. I decided to swear off burgers forever.

He has sworn off drinking, drugs and clubs.

Swear to (something) - To say that something is definitely true.

Eg. I think I put the keys back in the drawer, but I couldn't swear to it.

161. (c) omission

Blank space के पहले Indians की quality honesty and integrity, self- denial के बारे में बताया गया है, जो कि positive qualities है, और self- denial के बाद and भी एक positive quality को जोड़ा जायेगा, इसलिए यहाँ sacrifice correct answer है।

Sacrifice का अर्थ होता है बलिदान देना।

Eg. Her parents made sacrifices so that she could have a good education.

Option (a) negative meaning रहता है इसलिए यहाँ and के साथ नहीं हो सकता।

Eg. A victim of racial prejudice.

Option (c) omission and option (d) erosion irrelevant है।

Omission का अर्थ होता है किसी चीज को शामिल न करना।

Eg. There were a number of errors and omissions in the article.

Erosion का अर्थ होता है अपरदन

Eg. soil erosion.

162. (d) vilest

Blank space के पहले the आया है और option में सभी vile (adj) के degree form दिये गये है इसलिए the के बाद Vile की superlative degree का use होगा।

बाकी सभी option grammatically wrong है।

option (c) more vile की structure wrong है

vile (positive degree) viler (comparative) vilest (superlative)

Resort to - to make use of something, especially something bad, as a means of achieving something, often because there is no other possible solution (सहारा लेना)

Eg. They felt obliged to resort to violence.

They achieved their demands without having to resort to force.

We had to resort to another loan from the bank.

163. (b) malaise

Given sentence का भाव है कि corruption हमारी society को अन्दर ही खा रहा है इसलिए corruption को बीमारी के रूप में बताया जा रहा है इसलिए malaise का use सही है

Malaise का अर्थ होता है एक ऐसी बीमारी, असंतुष्टि या भावना कि society में कुछ गलत है लेकिन यह explain करना बहुत मुश्किल है

Eg. The latest crime figures are merely symptomatic of a wider malaise in society.

A serious malaise among the staff.

Option (d) deficiency irrelevant है। deficiency का अर्थ है कमी, लेकिन sentence के भाव के अनुसार corruption की कमी के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (a) melancholy and option (c) despair red herring हैं।

164. (b) vitals

Backward reading से, Corruption की बीमारी हमारी society के महत्वपूर्ण गुणों को समाप्त कर रही है।

Eat into vitals एक phrase है जिसका अर्थ है जड़े काटना, किसी चीज के मूल हिस्से को नुकसान पहुचाना

Eg. The new law is intended to curb the drug addiction and trafficking that is eating into the vitals of the economy of the country.

165. (a) onlookers

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार option (a) onlooker correct answer है।

Onlookers का अर्थ होता है दर्शक

Eg. A crowd of onlookers gathered at the scene of the crash.

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

Answer Key

166.(d) 167.(b) 168.(d) 169.(d) 170.(b)

Word meaning

- **Accomplish (V)** - To succeed in doing or completing something (पूर्ण करना)
- **Spectacular (Adj)** - Very impressive (शानदार)
- **Interact (V)** - To communicate with somebody, especially while you work, play or spend time with them (परस्पर क्रिया)
- **Undergo (V)** - To experience something, especially a change or something unpleasant (झेलना)

Detailed analysis

166.(d) assume

Given sentence का भाव है कि Nature बहुत लंबे समय से suffer कर रही है लेकिन problem बहुत ज्यादा proportions में serious नहीं लग रही थी इसलिए assume correct answer है।

Assume (V) - To begin to have a particular quality or appearance (प्रतित होना)

Eg. This matter has assumed considerable importance.

Option (b) become red herring है।

Become का अर्थ होता है to start to be something अर्थात् किसी जैसा बनना या होना

Eg. It soon became apparent that no one was going to come.

Given sentence के अनुसार problem serious हुई नहीं थी तब तक बल्कि प्रतीत भी नहीं हो रही थी।

Option (b) and option (a) receive irrelevant हैं।

167.(b) containable

Blank space के पहले The damage (जो अब तक Nature का हुआ) एक uncountable noun है उसके साथ countable नहीं use हो सकता है।

Forward reading से, Blank space के बाद not beyond self- repair आया है मतलब and के पहले भी एक ऐसा word आयेगा जो यह show करे कि damage control में ही था। अत: containable correct answer है।

Containable का अर्थ होता है जो फैलने से रोकने योग्य हो।

Option (c) credible and option (d) attainable irrelevant है।

Credible का अर्थ है जिस पर विश्वास किया जा सके।

Eg. It is just not credible that she would cheat.

Attainable का अर्थ है जिसे हासिल किया जा सके।

Eg. This standard is easily attainable by most students.

168.(d) spectacular

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार जो limits cross की गई वे technological breakthroughs (success) की मदद से कि गई और ये breakthroughs असाधारण या शानदार थे।

Options में भी most suitable answer spectacular ही हो सकता है।

Option (a) paltry का अर्थ होता है, तुच्छ या नगण्य

Eg. They worked long hours for paltry wages.

Recent years में technological breakthrough नगण्य होते तो nature का damage नहीं पहुँचता। इसलिए यह sentence के sense के according contradictory है।

Option (b) habitual and option (c) commonplace irrelevant है।

169.(d) which

Blank space के पहले developed nations use हुआ है जो कि human being नहीं है इसलिए option (b) whom option (c) who grammatically wrong है। Relative pronoun 'who and whom' human beings के लिए use किये जाते है

option (a) 'whose' humans and things दोनों के लिए use किये जा सकते है लेकिन whose (possessive case में ही use होता है) के बाद noun का use किया जाता है लेकिन blank space के बाद verb use हुआ है, इसलिए यह भी grammatically wrong है।

Option (d) 'which' correct answer है। Relative Pronoun 'Which' का use Things के लिए subjective और objective form में किया जा सकता है।

Eg. We have seen a lot of changes which are good for business.

170.(b) encounter

Sentence में these technological advancements के लिए use हुआ है और sentence के भाव है कि developed nations जिन्होंने सबसे ज्यादा इन technological का फायदा लिया है इन्हें ही इसकी वजह से जो environmental diseases बढी है उनका सामना करना होगा।

Options में option (b) encounter correct answer है जो sense के according है।

Option (c) and option (a) irrelevant है

Derive का अर्थ होता है एक चीज का use करके दुसरी चीज प्राप्त करना, व्युत्पन करना।

इसके साथ सदैव From का use किया जाता है।

Structure:

Derive something from something

Eg. Many people derive their self-worth from their work.

I didn't derive much benefit from school.

Interact का अर्थ होता है किसी के साथ communicate करना

इसके साथ सदैव with का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Teachers have a limited amount of time to interact with each child.

He interacts very well with other children.

The only thing he interacts with is his computer!

लेकिन sentence में ये दोनो ही preposition नहीं use की गई है और ना ही ऐसा कोई भाव है।

option (d) undergo red herring है किसी स्थिति से गुजरना या चीज का अनुभव करना

Eg. My mother underwent major surgery lastyear.

Some children undergo a complete transformation when they become teenagers.

लेकिन sentence का according उन environmental disease से गुजरना नहीं बल्कि उनका सामना करना है।

171.(c) Expecting quick results

Option (a) यह Red herring है, Passage में दिया गया है कि Music (or any activity) lifelong meticulous practice है। लेकिन यह दिये गये प्रश्न का answer नहीं है।

Option (b) यह out of Passage है। Passage में की भी Pleasure के बारे में जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (c) यह Correct answer है, Passage में दिया गया है कि most of us want quick result.

Option (d)) यह भी out of Passage है।

172.(a) frustrated

Option (a) यह Correct answer है, Passage में दिया गया है कि we get upset, frustrated and angry when a skill or activity requires us to put in a lot of effort.

Option (b) Happy and Option (d) Irrelevant हैं। Happy and fulfil का use अलग sense में हुआ है।

Option (c) Inspired Out of passage है।

173.(c) It was considered fashionable to be able to play musical instruments.

Option (a) out of passage है। Passage में की पर भी Piano teacher की उपलब्धियों के बारे में जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (b) यह Irrelevant है, क्योंकि वह जल्दि से Piano सीखना चाहती थी।

Option (c) यह correct answer हैं, Passage में दिया गया है कि Her father tells her that it is in fashion now to be able to play musical instruments.

Option (d) यह out of passage + irrelevant है। Passage में नहीं बताया गया कि वह music lover थी। और वह कभी वापस music teacher के पास नहीं गई, तो given option contradictory है।

174. (a) One of perseverance and patience

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage के अनुसार Perseverance and patience ही life की fulfillment के लिए आवश्यक हैं।

Option (b) यह Irrelevant है। यह instant gratification, instant coffee attitude ही है और यह life fulfillment नहीं है।

Option (c) Anger and dejection तब होता है जब कोई activity lot of effort मांगती है। अत: यह भी irrelevant है।

Option (d) यह Red herring है। यह Passage में quick solution की खोज न करने के बारे में आया है, life fulfillment का इससे कोई direct relation नहीं है।

175. (b) Painstaking efforts

Option (a) यह irrelevant है, Instant result 'instant coffee attitude' से related है।

Option (b) यह Correct answer है। Passage में bread-making process से explain किया गया है, जो lot of attention, care and patience का example है।

Painstaking (Adj.) - Done with a lot of care, effort and attention to detail (अति परिश्रमी, बहुत सावधानीपूर्वक)

Eg. The event had been planned with painstaking attention to detail.

Option (c) Out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी Futile effort का जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (d) यह भी out of passage है।

176. (c) Sense of taste

Three elements inherent to any theatre are smell, hear and touch.

Option (c) taste is not a key inherent to any theatre.

177. (a) relate to their fellow performers

Option (a) Correct answer हैं, Passage में दिया गया है, They do not feel isolated (secluded) anymore because they can relate to their follow performers.

Option (b) Red herring है। Passage के अनुसार जब blind community economically independent तो होगी लेकिन इसकी वजह से वे secluded नहीं रहेंगें।

Option (c) यह भी Red herring हैं। वे अपनी creativity freely express करने है लेकिन इसकी वजह से भी secluded नहीं रहेंगें

Option (d) यह out of passage है।

178. (a) Space management

Option (a) यह Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि stage पर cast को present करना एक challenge था क्योंकि stage immense (बड़ा) था, तो Space management एक बड़ी समस्या थी।

बकी options Out of Passage हैं

179. (d) physical disability is not an obstacle

Option (a) यह out of Passage है। Passage में कहीं भी blindness, hindrance है।

Option (b) Out of passage है। Passage में कहीं पर भी talent को tapped (रिकार्ड) करने के बारे में नहीं दिया गया हैं।

Option (c) यह red herring है। Passage में दिया गया है कि blind story को very spontaneous express करते हैं

Option (d) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Blind opera demonstrate that physical disability is not an obstacle.

180. (c) A wedding

Passage में Chumki pal and Sandeep की शादी के बारे में mention किया गया हैं।

Option (c) correct answer है।

181. (c) Visual impairment

Option (a) यह Red herring है। Passage में दिया गया है कि blind opera के actor diverse background से belong करते है लेकिन यह उनके binding का factor नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (b) out of passage हैं। Passage में कहीं acting का जिक्र नहीं है।

Option (c) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है coming from diverse background but bound by together by the same disability.

Option (d) यह irrelevant हैं। Tagore's play का blind opera के members के binding से कोई Relation नहीं दिया गया हैं लेकिन वे उसे enact बहुत अच्छे से करते है।

182. (c) bring the disabled into the mainstream

Option (a) यह irrelevant हैं।

Option (b) यह Red herring है। Blind opera Visually impaired people के talent को एक साथ लाने के लिए launch किया लेकिन इसका greater intent यह नहीं था।

Option (c) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि There is also a greater purpose behind it: to use theatre to build a community and mainstream the huge number of disabled living in isolation.

Option (d) यह भी Red herring हैं। Group का big dream, एक drama school establish करना था लेकिन यह पूछे गये प्रश्न का answer नहीं होगा।

183. (a) Blind Opera is one of its kind in the world.

Option (a) यह correct answer हैं। Passage के First Para की last line में लिखा है कि Blind opera, the only one of its kind in the country as well as in asia.

Not in the world. अत: यह correct answer है

184. (d) The actors of Blind Opera imitate others easily.

Option (a) यह Passage में दिया गया है कि Blind children should enter the mainstream from the beginning, अत: यह writer's view को contradict नहीं करता हैं

Option (b) यह भी Passage में आया हैं कि bride Chumki pal ने कहा कि वह colorful dreams ही लेती है।

Option (c) यह भी Passage में दिया गया है कि Together they can be a force to demand better facilities in public life.

Option (d) यह Correct answer हैं। यह Passage में दिये का contradiction है। क्योंकि blind can not copy anyone else.

Imitate (V) : To copy somebody /something.

Eg. Art imitates Nature.

185. (d) By the ropes used to demarcate the area

Passage में दिया गया है कि When the actor step on the rope they know that it is the entrance of the state.

Option (d) correct answer है।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant + out of passage है।

186. (b) they do not get the support of patrons

Option (a) factually wrong है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Traditional pastime therapeutic prove हुआ करते थे।

लेकिन यह इनके समाप्त होने का कारण नहीं बताया है।

Therapeutic (Adj.) - Helping to treat an illness (उपचारात्मक)

Eg. The therapeutic benefits of herbs

Stress ridden : Full of stress (तनाव से ग्रसित)

Eg. This chaotic and stress-ridden world.

Option (b) यह Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Traditional pastimes are dying for want a patronage

Patronage (N) - The support, especially financial, that is given to a person or an organization by a patron (संरक्षण, वित्तीय सहायता)

Eg. Patronage of the arts comes from businesses and private individuals.

Option (c) यह Factually wrong हैं। Passage में बताया गया है कि Puppetry के बहुत experts, skilled professional हैं

Option (d) यह out of passage है। Performers के Interest के बारे में कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं हैं।

187.(d) Puppetry finds a mention in literature.

Option (a) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी नही दिया गया है कि लोग puppet show पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं।

Option (b) यह factually wrong है। Puppeteers are become trained ना कि किसी के द्वारा Trained किये गये।

Option (c) यह Red herring है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Puppet become more sophisticated in appearance लेकिन ये उनके popularity का कारण नहीं था।

Option (d) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, puppet theatres become extremely popular in artistic circles. Writers like George Sands and Goethe organized their own well prepared puppet shows to entertain their friends. Puppet shows have been mentioned in the literature by Shakespeare, Ben Johnson, and many others.

188.(d) cloth

Option (a) and Option (c) Red herring हैं। Stick Puppet बनाने में Straw and paper stuff material के रूप में use लिया जाता हैं।

Option (b) यह Factually wrong हैं। leather का use Shadow puppet बनाने में use आता हैं

Option (d) यह correct answer हैं। Passage में दिया गया है कि The arms (upper limbs) are made of cloths and stuffed with straw or paper.

189.(d) A puppeteer is required to manipulate the puppets.

Option (a) यह passage के according true हैं। Passage में दिया गया है कि Massage can be propagated in a realistic way.

Option (b) यह भी True हैं। Passage में दिया गया है Puppet making and performing is good occupational therapy for convalescents and physically disabled people.

Option (c) यह भी True हैं। Passage में दिया गया है it can provide delightful hours of fun to young and old alike.

Option (d) यह False है। Puppeteers को move करना पड़ता है लेकिन यह puppet का कोई benefit नहीं है यह shadow puppet के show के time पर कि जाने वाली important action है।

Manipulate (something) - To control, use or change something with skill (नियंत्रित करना)

Eg. He manipulated the dials of the set.

190.(a) Puppets wear anklets while dancing.

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Puppeteers स्वयं anklet पहनते है ताकि illusion create हो कि puppet dance कर रही हैं लेकिन puppet anklet नहीं पहनती है। अत: यह False statement हैं।

बाकी सभी options Passage के according string puppets के लिए correct हैं।

191.(a) India

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Puppets came into begin in India in the third century A.D.

बाकि Options Red herring है।

192.(b) to allow movement of limbs separately

Option (a) यह Factually wrong है। Dancing का Illusion के लिए Puppeteers anklet पहनते हैं।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि limbs are loosely joined so that they can be made to move separately.

Option (c) and Option (d) यह out of passage है।

193.(b) pupa

Option (a) यह Factually wrong है। Rod or stick Puppet, Puppets के तीन types में से एक है।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि The word 'Puppet' is derived form the Latin word pupa.

Option (c) and Option (d) Red herring है। Latin word Pupa की meaning doll or girl है ना कि Puppet का Latin word doll or girl है।

194.(c) factual

Option (a) Literary का अर्थ है। साहित्य से संबंधि। Passage में साहित्य का कोई रूप explain नहीं किया गया है।

Option (b) Narrative का अर्थ है, जिसमें किसी novel के event or story को explain किया जाता है। Passage में कोई story भी explain नहीं की गई है।

Option (c) Factual का अर्थ है, जिसमें विभिन्न Factual information provide दी गई हो। Passage में Puppet की लगभग सारी factual information है इसलिए यह correct answer हैं

Option d) didactic का अर्थ है जिसमें story के माध्यम से कोई moral lesson बताया गया हो।

195.(c) moving shadows can be created on the screen

Option (a) यह Factually wrong है। Shadow show में Puppet को light source से illuminate किया जाता है, Puppet screen को illuminate नहीं करती हैं।

Option (b) Shadow Show में puppet screen के पीछे होती है इसलिए ये Visible नहीं होती है।

Option (c) यह correct answer हैं। Passage में दिया गया है a light source placed behind the puppets. The puppeteer manipulates the puppets to form moving shadows on the screen.

Option (d) यह factually wrong हैं। shadow show में puppet की shadow screen पर view होती है puppeteers को hide करने के लिए light source नहीं use किया जाता है।

196.(b) Showing off the loud volume of one's TV

Option (a) यह irrelevant हैं। Workmen को High intensity sound में Exposing का status symbol से कोई संबंध नहीं है।

Option (b) यह correct answer हैं। Passage में दिया गया है कि TV sets are played at full volume at prime time, Invariably disturbing neighbours. Noise making seems to have become the latest status symbol.

Option (c) यह Factually wrong हैं। Loudspeakers deep sleep से लोगों को जगा देता है लेकिन यह पूछे गये Question का answer नहीं है क्योंकि Loud speakers को status symbol नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (d) यह भी Factually wrong हैं। Late night में musical organize किये जाते है लेकिन से Passage में status symbol नहीं बताये गये है।

197.(b) eye infections

Passage के according Noise की वजह से nausea, vomiting pain, hypertension and a lot of other complications, including cardio-vascular complaints. इनमें Eye infection नहीं है अत: यह correct answer हैं बाकी option Red herring है।

198.(b) it is regarded as a small irritant which may be easily dismissed

Option (a) यह Factually wrong हैं। Passage में दिया गया है कि workmen expose to higher intensities of noise in occupational capacities were often irritated short tempered, and impatient and more like to resort to agitation and disrupt production.

Option (b) यह correct answer हैं। Passage में यह other pollutants से विभिन्न है क्योंकि यह trifling (तुच्छ) irritation जो अपनी इच्छा से dismissed की जा सकती है इसलिए इसे खतरा नहीं समझा जाता है।

Option (c) यह factually wrong हैं। इसे ऐसा समझा जाता है कि threat नहीं है लेकिन long time में इसके health को बहुत अधिक नुकसान पहुँचाता हैं।

Option (d) यह भी factually wrong है। Passage में दिया गया है it is engulfing urban as well as rural areas.

199.(c) weddings and festivals

Option (a) यह out of passage है। Passage में कही भी workers के बीच discord की बात नहीं की गई है।

Option (b) यह red herring है। Heavy machinery loud sound create करती है लेकिन वह recreational noise नहीं है।

Option (c) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Recreational noise marriages, festivals, jagrans, musical programmes, particularly at night, में बनजे loudspeakers से create होता है।

Option (d) यह भी red herring है।

200.(a) Loudspeakers with low decibel sound can cause palpitations.

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि even at 50 dB sound can awaken a person from a deep slumber. अत: इससे अधिक sound अच्छा नहीं है। Passage में ओग दिया गया है कि Loudspeakers with output from 60 to 80 dB cause the pupil of a slumbering person to dilate, with increasing intake of oxygen, resulting in palpitation. अत: high decibel के कारण palpitations. होता है न कि low decibel sound के कारण। Passage के अनुसार यह False है।

Option (b) यह true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Land, sea dnd air has been well documented.

Option (c) यह भी true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि workmen exposed to higher intensities of noise in occupational capacities were often irritated, short tempered, and impatient and more likely to resort to agitation and disrupt production.

Option (d) यह भी true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि unlike other pollutants, noise lacks visibility.

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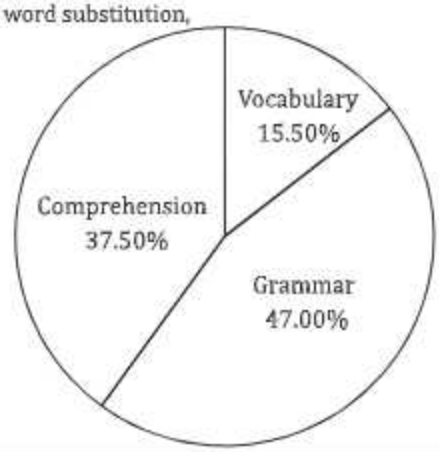
8. SSC CGL Mains 2020

Exam Date : 03.02.2022

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 Vocabulary : Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,



S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	12	1-12
2.	Idioms & Phrases	10	13-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	

13.10.3.1 Grammar : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	

13.10.3.1 Comprehension : Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-12) : Select the most appropriate option for the given group of words.

1. **One who accompanies somebody to protect him**
(a) Companion (b) Guide
(c) Defender (d) Escort

2. **A period of thousand years**
(a) Centenary (b) Millennium
(c) Decade (d) Century

3. **Too great to be expressed or described in words**
(a) Ineffable (b) Indelible
(c) Infallible (d) Indispensable

4. **A person who is neither well experienced nor professional**
(a) Proficient (b) Amateur
(c) Expert (d) Veteran

5. **A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.**
(a) Blizzard (b) Glacier
(c) Avalanche (d) Typhoon

6. **The original natives of a country**
(a) Savages (b) Aborigines
(c) Tribal (d) Cannibals

7. **A set of rooms specially in a hotel for the use of one person or his family**
(a) Suite (b) Flat
(c) Apartment (d) Abode

8. **Soil deposited by flowing water**
(a) Humus (b) Clay
(c) Loam (d) Alluvium

9. **Something which is considered to be very important**
(a) Supplementary (b) Meagre
(c) Cardinal (d) Scanty

10. **Substance used for killing troublesome small animals like insects, mice etc.**
(a) Homicide (b) Infanticide
(c) Fungicide (d) Pesticide

11. **A cruel and oppressive ruler**
(a) Traitor (b) Aristocrat
(c) Tyrant (d) Democrat

12. **The sovereign head of a state**
(a) Monochrome (b) Monarch
(c) Monolith (d) Monotone

Directions (13-22)Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

13. **Full of hot air**
(a) Talking nonsense
(b) Talking too much
(c) Being too proud
(d) Being hot tempered

14. **Not make head or tail**
(a) very boring and not at all fun
(b) not able to understand anything
(c) not find something interesting
(d) very unusual and strange

15. **Not mince words**
(a) Not to be honest
(b) To speak in a garbled way
(c) Not to come directly to the point
(d) To speak in a direct way

16. **To take stock of**
(a) To assess (b) To discuss
(c) To assemble (d) To modify

17. **Read between the lines**
(a) Discern the hidden meaning in the text
(b) Skip pages and read fast
(c) Make a great effort to read
(d) Read each and every word

18. **Wear your heart on your sleeve**
(a) To keep a secret
(b) To show your true emotions
(c) To look attractive
(d) To love someone secretly

19. **On tenterhooks**
(a) Anxious and tense
(b) Happy and joyous
(c) Alert and enthusiastic
(d) Neutral and undecided

20. **On cloud nine**
(a) Extremely happy and excited
(b) Very far away from home
(c) Knowledgeable and wise
(d) Crazy and foolish

21. **Miss the boat**
(a) To do something carefully
(b) To lose an opportunity
(c) To reach the end
(d) To settle down at a place

22. **Don't put all your eggs in the same basket**
(a) Don't invest in loss making propositions
(b) Don't concentrate all your resources in one place
(c) Don't share your wealth with others
(d) Don't buy too many things at one time

Directions (23-25) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

23. **INEVITABLY**
(a) Avoidably (b) Certainly
(c) Distantly (d) Unlikely

24. **FASTEN**
(a) Detach (b) Release
(c) Affix (d) Loosen

25. **SENTIMENT**
(a) Antipathy (b) Concrete
(c) Hatred (d) Feeling

Directions (26-28) : Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the given word.

26. **SCATTER**
(a) Fling (b) Spray
(c) Litter (d) Gather

27. **SUPPRESS**
(a) Abolish (b) Release
(c) Quash (d) Contain

28. **EMBARK**
(a) Board (b) Launch
(c) Commence (d) Finish

Directions (29-31) : Select the wrongly spelt word.

29. (a) incorrect (b) increament
(c) incubate (d) incorporate

30. (a) frown (b) front
(c) frost (d) frowk

31. (a) delicious (b) virtious
(c) religious (d) precious

Directions (32-51) :Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

32. **The bus broke down because we had to walk some distance.**
(a) because we
(b) The bus broke down
(c) some distance
(d) had to walk

33. **Her handwriting is definitely more beautiful than your.**
(a) is definitely
(b) than your
(c) more beautiful
(d) Her handwriting

34. **He won't come to school tomorrow, won't he?**
(a) He won't come (b) tomorrow
(c) to school (d) won't he

35. **A businessman at our colony was found COVID positive.**
(a) at our colony (b) A businessman
(c) was found (d) COVID positive

36. **A large number of student have participated in this music video.**
(a) in this music video
(b) have participated

(c) of student
(d) A large number

37. Walking on the road a rickshaw hit him.
(a) on the road (b) hit him
(c) Walking (d) a rickshaw

38. Scarcely had the train stopped at the platform than the passengers started pushing each other to enter the train.
(a) to enter the train
(b) than the passengers
(c) started pushing each other
(d) stopped at the platform

39. Either of these two roads lead to the post office.
(a) Either of these (b) the post office
(c) lead to (d) two roads

40. I'm sure to succeed at the long run.
(a) at the (b) I'm sure
(c) to succeed (d) long run

41. His father prevented him to go abroad for higher studies.
(a) for higher studies (b) His father
(c) to go abroad (d) prevented him

42. She don't go for a walk everyday.
(a) everyday (b) a walk
(c) She don't (d) go for

43. A lot of food we serve are wasted.
(a) are wasted (b) we serve
(c) A lot (d) of food

44. He tried to run away but was soon overtook by some policemen.
(a) overtook by
(b) some policemen
(c) but was soon
(d) He tried to run away

45. No one have ever paid me such a nice compliment.
(a) nice compliment
(b) such a
(c) have ever paid me
(d) No one

46. What is the name of the Swami whom autobiography impressed you so much?
(a) What is the name
(b) whom autobiography
(c) impressed you so much
(d) of the Swami

47. Every soldier and every officer was in their place.
(a) Every soldier (b) and every officer
(c) their place (d) was in

48 Avika hopes getting a distinction in English.
(a) in English (b) a distinction
(c) Avika hopes (d) getting

49. We all will be shift to our new house next month.
(a) will be shift (b) next month
(c) to our new house (d) We all

50. This is the album who I found in the garage.
(a) in the garage (b) the album
(c) who I found (d) This is

51. The crowd of the migrant worker at the station for the Shramik Special is unforgettable.
(a) at the station
(b) of the migrant worker
(c) The crowd
(d) is unforgettable

Directions (52-73) : Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement required'.

52. This work is *much heavy to do* by one person single-handedly.
(a) too heavy to do
(b) too heavy to be done
(c) much heavy to be done
(d) No improvement required

53. I had to wait for fifteen minutes *to* the bus
(a) of
(b) for
(c) No improvement required
(d) at

54. I have been doing this job *since* the last five years.
(a) No improvement required
(b) for
(c) by
(d) from

55. Which films *have you seen* when you were in Meerut?
(a) were you seeing
(b) did you see
(c) do you see
(d) No improvement required

56. This lock will not open unless you *don't use* the correct code.
(a) didn't use
(b) No improvement required
(c) are using
(d) use

57. Why did you take this toy *along* the child?
(a) at
(b) No improvement required
(c) by
(d) from

58. This mango tree yields *lot of* mangoes every year.
(a) a lot of
(b) No improvement required
(c) a lot
(d) the lot of

59. A sincere person creates goodwill *whenever* he goes.
(a) wherever
(b) if ever
(c) somewhere
(d) No improvement required

60. You must start your work without *some farther delay*
(a) much far delay
(b) any further delay
(c) any farther delay
(d) No improvement required

61. A good breakfast *give very energy* needed by you.
(a) gives all the energy
(b) give very much energy
(c) No improvement required
(d) gives many energy

62. Often we *ourselves* are responsible for our ill health.
(a) themselves
(b) yourself
(c) ourself
(d) No improvement required

63. I fell asleep *after I am reading* a novel.
(a) while I was reading
(b) while I am reading
(c) after I was reading
(d) No improvement required

64. It was *too* an interesting movie.
(a) so
(b) such
(c) enough
(d) No improvement required

65. Each of the naughty boys *were punished* by the Principal.
(a) No improvement required
(b) were punish
(c) was punishing
(d) was punished

66. Prashant is better *from more other* players of our school.
(a) from many other
(b) than most other
(c) No improvement required
(d) than more other

67. I found my bag *to lie* where I had left it.
(a) No improvement required
(b) to be lying
(c) lying
(d) to lay

68. Mrs. Dhar *Teach* in this school for the last ten years.
(a) was teaching
(b) has been teaching
(c) No improvement required
(d) had taught

69. I enjoy *watch* historical movies.
(a) to watch
(b) No improvement required
(c) to watching
(d) watching

70. I *have withdraw* money from the bank.
(a) have withdrawing
(b) No improvement required
(c) have withdrew
(d) have withdrawn

71. He spent money on his holiday *as if he were* a millionaire.
(a) even if he was
(b) as if he is
(c) even if he were
(d) No improvement required

72. How many sums *had you solve* so far?
(a) No improvement required
(b) are you solving
(c) have you solved
(d) do you solve

73. The report that markets *are open* is not true.
(a) was open
(b) have open
(c) No improvement required
(d) has opened

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. All is calm now _____ the heart of Paris due to the lock-down.
(a) in (b) at
(c) on (d) by

75. The policeman stopped me _____ let me go after I showed him my pass.
(a) because (b) so
(c) but (d) or

76. _____ the bus stopped, the children ran out.
(a) As soon as (b) As long as
(c) No sooner than (d) In order that

77. The Magic Fountain is renowned for _____ spectacular light and music shows.
(a) its (b) their
(c) his (d) it's

78. _____ 540,000-square-foot building now houses _____ enormous collection of artworks and historic archives.
(a) No word required; the
(b) The; no word required
(c) The; a
(d) A; an

Directions (79-98) : Select the correct Passive/Active form of the given sentence.

79. Let Arpit be appointed the monitor this time.
(a) We request you to appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
(b) We will appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
(c) Appoint Arpit the monitor this time.
(d) Arpit should be appointed the monitor this time.

80. The school is holding online activity classes for children.
(a) Online activity classes for children were held by the school.
(b) Online activity classes for children are being held by the school.
(c) Online school for children is being held by the activity classes.
(d) Online activity classes for children have been held by the school.

81. The pink locusts are attacking the crops in several districts of Rajasthan.
(a) The crops in several districts of Rajasthan have been attacked by the pink locusts.
(b) The pink locusts in several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked by the crops.
(c) The crops in several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked by the pink locusts.
(d) Several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked in the crops by the pink locusts.

82. Four people were arrested by the police for cheating.
(a) The police arrested four people for cheating.
(b) The police has arrested four people for cheating.
(c) The police is arresting four people for cheating.
(d) Four people arrested the police for cheating.

83. The negligence of the plant manager caused the mishap at LG Polymers.
(a) The mishap at LG Polymers has been caused by the negligence of the plant manager.
(b) The negligence of the plant manager was caused by the mishap at LG Polymers.
(c) The mishap at LG Polymers was causing the negligence of the plant manager.
(d) The mishap at LG Polymers was caused by the negligence of the plant manager.

84. You are advised not to travel interstate during the lockdown.
(a) You cannot travel interstate during the lockdown.
(B) Why don't you travel interstate during the lockdown?
(c) You will not travel interstate during the lockdown.
(d) Do not travel interstate during the lockdown.

85. What are you being disturbed by?
(a) What has disturbed you?
(b) Why are you disturbed?
(c) What is disturbing you?
(d) Who has disturbed you?

86. The football match was being watched by the boys.
(a) The football match was watching the boys.
(b) The boys had been watching the football match.
(c) The boys were watching the football match.
(d) The boys are watching the football match.

87. A herd of wild goats invaded a deserted town in Wales during the lockdown.
(a) A herd of wild goats in Wales was invaded by a deserted town during the lockdown.
(b) A deserted town in Wales was invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lockdown.
(c) A deserted town in Wales is being invaded by a herd of wild goats during the

lockdown.

(d) A deserted town in Wales has been invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lockdown.

88. A ten-year-old girl was taking art classes for children.

(a) Art classes for children had been taken by a ten-year-old girl.

(b) Art classes for children were taken by a ten-year-old girl.

(c) Children for art classes were being taken by a ten-year-old girl.

(d) Art classes for children were being taken by a ten-year-old girl.

89. Superstitions are still believed in.

(a) People still believed in superstitions.

(b) People are still believing in superstitions.

(c) People still can believe in superstitions.

(d) People still believe in superstitions.

90. Issue the advisory to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

(a) Let the advisory be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

(b) The advisory will be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

(C) Why hasn't the advisory been issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone?

(d) The advisory might be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

91. Why has the Chief Minister sealed the Delhi borders?

(a) Why are the Delhi borders being sealed by the Chief Minister?

(b) Why have the Delhi borders been sealed by the Chief Minister?

(c) Why the Chief Minister has been sealed by the Delhi borders?

(d) Why were the Delhi borders sealed by the Chief Minister?

92. A book has been sent to me by my father on my birthday.

(a) My father has sent me a book on my birthday.

(b) My father is sending me a book on my birthday.

(c) A book has sent my father on my birthday.

(d) My father will send me a book on my birthday.

93. We do not sell stationery at this shop.

(a) Stationery is not being sold at this shop.

(b) Stationery has not been sold at this shop.

(c) Stationery is not sold at this shop.

(d) Stationery will not sell at this shop.

94. This passage has been cleaned by Bhanu with his vacuum cleaner.

(a) Bhanu has cleaned this passage with his vacuum cleaner.

(b) Bhanu has cleaned his vacuum cleaner with this passage.

(c) Bhanu was cleaning this passage with his vacuum cleaner.

(d) Bhanu had cleaned this passage with his vacuum cleaner.

95. Has the essay been completed by you?

(a) When will you complete the essay?

(b) Have you completed the essay?

(c) Did you complete the essay?

(d) Will you complete the essay?

96. He wrote a letter in verse form to his friend.

(a) A verse in letter form had been written by him to his friend.

(b) A letter in verse form was being written by him to his friend.

(c) A letter in verse form was written by him to his friend.

(d) A letter in verse form has been written by him to his friend.

97. These instructions can be easily carried out.

(a) One will be able to carry out these instructions easily.

(b) You should easily carry out these instructions.

(c) One can easily carry out these instructions.

(d) I would easily carry out these instructions.

98. I had taken a loan from the bank in my mother's name.

(a) A bank has been taken by me from the loan in my mother's name.

(b) A loan had been taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

(c) A loan will be taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

(d) A loan was taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

Directions (99-125) :Select the most appropriate Indirect/Direct form of the given sentence.

99. She said to him, "Please fill in this form."

(a) She said that he had to fill in that form.

(b) She told him to fill in this form.

(c) She asked him to please fill in that form.

(d) She requested him to fill in that form.

100. She wondered if she had enough money to buy a pullover.

(a) She said, "I wonder that she has enough money to buy a pullover."

(b) She said, "I wonder if I have enough money to buy a pullover."

(c) She said, "I wondered that she has enough money to buy a pullover."

(d) She said, "I am wondering that she has enough money to buy a pullover."

101. Father said, "On the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike."

(a) Father said that on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike."

(b) Father wondered why on the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike.

(c) Father asked if on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike.

(d) Father said that on the news tonight they mentioned a possibility of a power strike.

102. "Good gracious! It's snowing!" he said.

(a) He remarked that it is snowing.

(b) He happily said that it is snowing.

(c) He said that good gracious it's snowing.

(d) He exclaimed with astonishment that it was snowing.

103. The doctor advised her to keep off the sweets for a while.

(a) The doctor asked her, "Why don't you keep off the sweets for a while?"

(b) The doctor said to her, "You must keep off the sweets for a while."

(c) The doctor said to her, "Keep off the sweets for a while."

(d) The doctor said to her, "She must keep off the sweets for a while."

104. Mary says, "My younger brother wants to be a radio jockey."

(a) Mary says that her younger brother wants to be a radio jockey.

(b) Mary says that my younger brother wanted to be a radio jockey.

(C) Mary said that her younger brother wanted to be a radio jockey.

(d) Mary says that my younger brother wants to be a radio jockey.

105. "We will wait for you if you are late," they said to me on the telephone.

(a) They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I am late.

(b) They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I was late.

(c) They said to me on the telephone that we will wait for you if you are late.

(d) They said to me on the telephone that they will wait for me if you were late.

106. The doctor exclaimed with relief that he didn't need to go out in the rain.

(a) The doctor said, "Thank God! I needn't go out in the rain."

(b) The doctor said with relief, "He didn't needed to go out in the rain."

(c) The doctor exclaimed, "Oh, I don't have to go out in the rain!"

(d) The doctor said relieved, "I needn't to go out in the rain."

107. The captain said that the crew had to leave the ship at Liverpool.

(a) The captain said, "The crew have to leave the ship at Liverpool."

(b) The captain said to the crew, "Leave the ship at Liverpool."

(c) The captain said, "The crew could leave the ship at Liverpool."

(d) The captain said, "The crew has to leave the ship at Liverpool."

108. She said to them, "Don't smoke here."

(a) She asked them to not smoke here.

(b) She told them do not smoke here.

(c) She told them not to smoke there.

(d) She asked them to smoke somewhere else.

109. The officer informed his boss that his men were leaving the next day by plane.

(a) The officer said to his boss, "His men were leaving the next day by plane."

(b) The officer said to his boss, "Your men were leaving tomorrow by plane."

(c) The officer said to his boss, "His men are leaving the next day by plane."

(d) The officer said to his boss, "My men are leaving tomorrow by plane."

110. He said that his new slippers were very comfortable.

(a) He said, "His new slippers were very comfortable."

(b) He said, "My new slippers are very comfortable."

(c) He said, "My new slippers were very comfortable."

(d) He said, "His new slippers have been very comfortable."

111. She enquired if all those potatoes were to be peeled for dinner.

(a) She said, "Should I peel all these potatoes for dinner?"

(b) She said, "All those potatoes were to be peeled for dinner?"

(c) She said, "Are all these potatoes to be peeled for dinner?"

(d) She said, "Are all those potatoes peeling for dinner?"

112. Bill said, "I have missed my train. I will be late for work."

(a) Bill said that he missed his train and that he will be late for work.

(b) Bill said that I have missed my train and that I would be late for work.

(c) Bill said that he had missed his train and that he would be late for work.

(d) Bill said that he has missed his train and that he is late for work.

113. She said, "I am going home tomorrow."

(a) She said that she was going home tomorrow.

(b) She said that she is going home the next day.

(c) She said that she was going home the next day.

(d) She said that I was going home the next day.

114. The captain told the crew that the ship had to reach London that night.

(a) The captain said to the crew, "The ship had to reach London that night."

(b) The captain said to the crew, "The ship has to reach London tonight."

(c) The captain said to the crew, "The ship had reached London tonight."

(d) The captain said to the crew, "The ship will have to reach London that night."

115. Anju said to me, "What are you doing next weekend?"

(a) Anju asked me what I had done the following weekend.

(b) Anju asked me what I am doing the coming weekend.

(c) Anju asked me what are you doing next weekend.

(d) Anju asked me what I was doing the following weekend.

116. Anurag said, "The coming elections in Bihar will be the main topic of discussion for the next fortnight."

(a) Anurag predicted that the coming elections in Bihar would be the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight.

(b) Anurag informed that the coming elections in Bihar were the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight.

(c) Anurag commented that the coming elections in Bihar will be the main topic of discussion for the next fortnight.

(d) Anurag exclaimed that the coming elections in Bihar are the main topic of discussion for the coming fortnight.

117. Rahul said to his mother, "When will you come back?"

(a) Rahul asked his mother when she would come back.

(b) Rahul told his mother to come back.

(c) Rahul asked his mother whether she was coming back.

(d) Rahul asked his mother when would you come back.

118. "I finished my assignment two hours ago," she said.

(a) She said that she finished my assignment two hours ago.

(b) She said that she had finished her assignment two hours before.

(c) She said that I finished my assignment two hours before.

(d) She said that she has finished her assignment two hours ago.

119. The fisherman asked his contractor if those salmons were to go on that morning's fish train.

(a) The fisherman said to his contractor, "Are those salmons going on that morning's fish train?"

(b) The fisherman said to his contractor, "Are these salmons to go on this morning's fish train?"

(c) The fisherman said to his contractor, "Were these salmons to go on that morning's fish train?"

(d) The fisherman said to his contractor, "Is those salmons to go on this morning's fish train?"

120. Mother told Avika that those flowers were not to be thrown that day.

(a) Mother said to Avika, "Don't throw those flowers today."

(b) Mother said to Avika, "These flowers were not to be thrown that day."

(c) Mother said to Avika, "Those flowers were not to be thrown that day."

(d) Mother said to Avika, "These flowers are not to be thrown today."

121. His mother told him to phone his father at once.

(a) His mother said to him, "Phone your father at once."

(b) His mother said to him, "He has to phone your father at once."

(c) His mother said to him, "You should phone his father at once."

(d) His mother said to him, "He must phone his father at once."

122. She asked if anyone had found her brooch.

(a) She said, "Does anyone find my brooch?"

(b) She said, "Is any one finding her brooch?"

(c) She said, "Has anyone found my brooch?"

(d) She said, "If anyone has found her brooch?"

123. Anne said to Mary, "I have received a job offer from a company."

(a) Anne told Mary that I had received a job offer from a company.

(b) Anne told Mary that I have received a job offer from a company.

(c) Anne told Mary that she had received a job offer from a company.

(d) Anne told Mary that she has received a job offer from a company.

124. Anne said, "Next week I have my first skating lesson."

(a) Anne said that in the following week she had her first skating lesson.

(b) Anne said that in the next week she has her first skating lesson.

(c) Anne said that the following week I had my first skating lesson.

(d) Anne said that the next week I have my first skating lesson.

125. "I wish I had something to eat. I am so hungry." said Chippa.

(a) Chippa said he wishes he has something to eat as he is so hungry.

(b) Chippa said I wish I have something to eat as I am so hungry.

(c) Chippa said he wishes he had something to eat as he was so hungry.

(d) Chippa said he wished he had something to eat as he was so hungry.

Directions (126-145) : Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. He swore that the eight thousand roubles that he had were his own money.

B. He had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together.

C. Aksenov swore that he had not killed the merchant.

D. But his voice was broken and he trembled with fear as though he were guilty.

(a) CBAD (b) ADBC
(c) ABDC (d) CADB

127. A. However, there is no evidence that this train or any such trains ever existed and searches have been fruitless.

B. The group is building it in a former wood processing factory and so far, the group has built an armoured wagon, which is over 12 metres long.

C. Legend has it that in 1945, the Nazis filled a train with up to 300 tons of gold, jewels and masterpieces and then drove it into secret tunnels in Germany.

D. A group of Polish enthusiasts decided to build a full-size replica of this legendary train.

(a) CBAD (b) CADB
(c) ABDC (d) ADBC

128. A. Some scientists think that the volcano could erupt in five minutes or five months.

B. They just don't know.

C. On 28th September, steam appeared above Mount Agung, a volcano in Bali, Indonesia.

D. Scientists fear that an eruption could happen soon.

(a) ABDC (b) CDAB
(c) ADBC (d) CADB

129. A. Robert waited for his brother to leave.

B. He climbed in and then just sat there thinking.

C. His thoughts were totally focused on his brother.

D. Then he quickly made his way to his truck.

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB

130. A. They were mysterious visitors who brought gifts to the babe in the manger.

B. The Magi were wise men.

C. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones.

D. It was from there that the tradition of giving Christmas gifts began.

(a) BDCA (b) BACD
(c) DCAB (d) CBDA

131. A. He knew that the man had come there with a specific purpose.

B. He had to sleep to be well rested for the next day's work.

C. Puller slumped back on his bed.

D. But his thoughts dwelled on a suspicious man whom he had seen.

(a) CDAB (b) BCDA
(c) CBDA (d) BDAC

132. A. These thunderstorms were a huge relief after the heat wave conditions the region had experienced.

B. The Weather Department forecasts more storms in the coming days.

C. Thunderstorms and strong winds were reported in Northern India.

D. The Weather Department has also said monsoon is likely to hit South India soon.

(A) CABD (b) DCAB
(c) CADB (d) BACD

133. A. I went over with other curious sightseers to look at it.

B. One evening a meteor fell near our suburban house.

C. Only one end of its roughly cylindrical shape was visible.

D. In size it had a diameter of about thirty yards.

(a) BACD (b) CBDA
(c) DCAB (d) BDCA

134. A. Between the fifth and eighth of May, the tiny hatchlings began to come out from the sand.

B. In late March, the turtles settled on the Gahirmatha beach to lay eggs in the sand.

C. And now they are making their journey towards the sea.

D. Thousands of baby Olive Ridley turtles have hatched on a beach in eastern India.

(a) BDCA (b) DACB
(c) CBDA (d) DBAC

135. A. Three walls have posters with prayers printed in large letters.

B. It is very sparsely furnished.

C. The fourth has a chart with a family tree of the organisation.

D. I await Mother Teresa in her office.

(a) BADC (b) BDCA
(c) DBAC (d) DCBA

136. A. If infected people do not get help, it can kill them.

B. Corona is a disease which causes cough and breathing problems.

C. Last Wednesday, five people were infected in my town.

D. By Friday, the number increased to 139.

(a) CDAB (b) BACD
(c) ABCD (d) BCAD

137. A. Cheetahs typically reach 6794 cm at the shoulder, and the head-and-body length is between 1.1 and 1.5 m.

B. Adults typically weigh between 20 and 65 kg.

C. The cheetah is a large cat native to Africa and central Iran.

D. It is the fastest land animal, capable of running at 80 to 128 km per hour.

(a) CDAB (b) CADB
(c) ABDC (d) ADBC

138. A. It was designed by Eugenio Cendoya and Enric Catà in 1929.

B. The Palau Nacional is a building on the hill of Montjuic in Barcelona.

C. Since 1934 it has been home to the Art Museum of Catalonia.

D. It was declared a National Museum in 1990.

(a) DCAB (b) BACD
(c) BDCA (d) CBDA

139. A. More than 134,000 people have been evacuated to safe areas.

B. They are now far away from the volcano.

C. The volcano is expected to erupt within two days.

D. Mount Agung is a volcano on the popular tourist island of Bali in Indonesia.

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BDCA (d) BACD

140. A. Because their bodies were so well protected from decay in the permafrost, their genetic material remained intact.

B. Using their genetic material scientists at Harvard University are researching ways to bring the mammoth back to life.

C. The last mammoths lived as recently as 4,000 years ago.

D. Their well-preserved bodies can be found frozen in the tundra of Siberia.

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

141. A. Paper, pencil, whiteboard, textbook are the tools you need if you want to go to school.

B. But recently, you can add another one to the list: an iPad.

C. But today, it is also being used to make learning fun.

D. The tablet is useful for searching the internet and watching videos.

(a) CDAB (b) ADBC
(c) CADB (d) ABDC

142. A. All I could hear was frogs croakingand the rain.

B. But there was no sign of her, or any other passengers, or the plane.

C. I tried to look for my mother.

D. I found myself lying under a section of three seats turned upside down after the crash.

(a) BACD (b) CBDA
(c) DCBA (d) DCAB

143. A. The boy, who was passionate about nature, knew that he had to walk away slowly not to alarm the animal.

B. Twelve-year-old Alessandro was wandering among the bushes looking for pinecones, when he appeared to be followed by a bear.

C. Alessandro's mother panicked when she saw the bear; however, the boy told her to be silent.

D. When he had safely entered his house, the bear stopped following him and disappeared.

(a) BDCA (b) CBDA
(c) BACD (d) DCAB

144. A. There was the image of his wife when he parted from her to go to the fair.

B. He saw her as if she were present; he heard her speak and laugh.

C. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sort of images rose in his mind.

D. All that night Aksenov lay awake.

(a) DCAB (b) BACD
(c) BDCA (d) CBDA

145. A. The team is also collecting data on snow depth, weather and wind speed.

B. Chinese scientists are likely to be the only people to summit the world's tallest mountain this year as both, China and Nepal cancelled spring climbing season.

C. A team of scientists from China has scaled Mount Everest as a part of a project tore-measure its height.

D. China's network of satellites is being used in the survey to determine the mountain's current height and natural resources.

(a) CADB (b) ABDC
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB

Directions (146-170) : In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the options given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

Castles are home to a rich history. From blood feuds to tragic pasts, ___146___, love affairs to alleged ghosts, no castle is ever __147__ a secret to unveil. Known locally as Chateaux Picomtal, Picomtal Castle __148__ came under new ownership. During renovation of the __149__, a surprising discovery was made. Messages __150__ long ago were found on the floorboards of __151__ upper chambers.

The messages were written __152__ 1880 and 1881 by Joachim Martin; the carpenter __153__ installed the flooring. His messages were a diary of 72 entries of his daily __154__, personal thoughts along with his emotions and feelings.

Joachim's ___155___ is indeed a very personal account of the history of those times. The discovery gives us an honest look at an average person's daily life over 135 years ago.

146. (a)since (b) from
(c)till (d)with

147. (a)with (b)including
(c) without (d)excluding

148. (a)momentarily (b)presently
(c) recently (d)justly

149. (a) property (b) land
(c)possessions (d)commodity

150. (a) wrote (b) written
(c) to write (d) writing

151. (a) the (b)this
(c)an (d)a

152. (a) between (b)among
(c)across (d)from

153. (a) who (b)that
(c)which (d)what

154. (a)time (b)being
(c) life (d)breath

155. (a)message (b) diary
(c)notebook (d)copy

Cloze Test

The air has become very dirty in ___156___ parts of the world. This is of course __157__ to your health. Experts say many people die __158__ it each year. There is a new study on __159__ pollution which comes from the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO) __160__ is an agency of the United Nations. If you __161__ unhealthy air for long periods of time, you could __162__ sick. Air pollution has been linked to many

diseases __163__ stroke and cancer. The WHO says that seven million __164__ die each year as a result of the __165__ air.

156. (a) many (b) much
(c) every (d) any

157. (a) harmful (b) wasteful
(c) useful (d) helpful

158. (a) through (b) by
(c) from (d) with

159. (a) land (b) noise
(c) air (d) water

160. (a) what (b) who
(c) which (d) whom

161. (a) draw (b) gulp
(c) inhale (d) gasp

162. (a) became (b) becoming
(c) becomes (d) become

163. (a) similar (b) like
(c) such (d) same

164. (a) human (b) individual
(c) people (d) person

165. (a) polluted (b) grimy
(c) grubby (d) muddy

Cloze Test

A new swarm of locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday. This is the fifth swarm to __166__ the state in four days from __167__ western border with Pakistan.

Since the first locust swarm __168__ the state's Sri Ganganagar district on April 11, as many as 25 swarms __169__ entered Rajasthan. Some swarms moved to Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, __170__ which agricultural departments issued advisories to farmers asking them to be on high alert.

166. (a) introduce (b) come
(c) enter (d) insert

167. (a) its (b) it
(c) his (d) their

168. (a) invaded (b) invade
(c) was invading (d) is invading

169. (a) having (b) have
(c) to have (d) has

170. (a) until (b) before
(c) since (d) after

Direction (171-200) : Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

In the late 18th century the Industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain. Until then, most people lived in the countryside and made their living from farming. By the mid-19thcentury most people in Britain lived in towns and made their living from mining or manufacturing industries.

In 1712 a man named Thomas New comen (1663-1729) made primitive steam engines for pumping water from mines. In 1769 James Watt (1736-1819) patented a more efficient steam engine. In 1785 his engine was adapted to driving machinery in a cotton factory. The use of steam engines to drive machines slowly transformed industry.

Meanwhile, during the 1700s Britain built up a great overseas empire. The North American colonies were lost after the War of Independence 1776-1783. On the other hand, after the Seven Years War 1756-1763, Britain captured Canada and India. Britain also took Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. In 1707 the Act of Union was passed. Scotland was united with England and Wales. England became part of Great Britain.

Owning land was the main form of wealth in the 18th century. Political power and influence were in the hands of rich landowners. At the top were the nobility. Below them were a class of nearly rich landowners called the gentry. In the early 18th century there was another class of landowners called yeomen who were small landowners, described as farmers of the middle class. However, during the century this class became less and less numerous. However other middle class people such as merchants and professional men became richer and more numerous, especially in the towns.

Below them were the great mass of the population, craftsmen and labourers. In the 18thcentury probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

In the early 18th century England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold everywhere as you did not need a license to sell it. Many people ruined their health by drinking gin. Sadly, for many poor people drinking gin was their only comfort. The situation improved after 1751 when a tax was imposed on gin.

At the end of the 17th century it was estimated the population of England and Wales was about 5½ million. The population of Scotland was about 1 million. The population of London was about 600,000. In the mid-18th century the population of Britain was about 6½ million. In the late 18th century it grew rapidly and by 1801 it was over 9 million. The population of London was almost 1 million.

During the 18th century, towns in Britain grew larger. Nevertheless, most towns still had populations of less than 10,000. However, in the late 18th century new industrial towns in the Midland and the North of England mushroomed. Meanwhile, the population of London grew to nearly 1 million by the end of the century. Other towns were much smaller. The population of Liverpool was about 77,000 in 1800. Birmingham had about 73,000 people and Manchester had about 70,000. Bristol had a population of about 68,000. Sheffield was smaller with 31,000people and Leeds had about 30,000 people.

171. By the end of the 18th century the population of Britain was:
(a) around 5 ½ million
(b) over 9 million
(c)almost 6 ½ million
(d)about 1 million

172. Around what time period did the British capture Canada and India?
(a)1745-1752. (b) 1756-1763
(c)1663-1729. (d)1776-1783

173. Among the following towns, which had the maximum population?
(a)Birmingham (b) Liverpool
(c)Manchester (d)Bristol

174. The number of new towns increased in Britain during the 18th century basically because of:
(a)increase in mining
(b)growth of population
(c)increase in farming
(d) growth of industry

175. The main theme of the passage is:
(a) society in 18th century England
(b)towns in 18th century England
(c)expansion of the English Empire in 18th century
(d) habits of Englishmen in 18th century England

176. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
(a) After the War of Independence, Britain had colonies in North America.
(b) In the mid-19th century the towns grew and most people were engaged in mining and manufacturing.
(c) In 18th century England almost half the population consisted of poor people.
(d) Before the Industrial Revolution, most of the people in England lived in villages and were engaged in agriculture.

177. Which of the following was NOT a colony of Britain in the West Indies?
(a)Tobago (b) Canada
(c)Dominica (d)Grenada

178. Which of the following transformed life in 18th century England?

(a) Making of Great Britain

(b) The Industrial Revolution

(c) Invention of the steam engine

(d) Farming and mining

179. In British society, what was the social hierarchy of the following classes from top to bottom? Select the correct order.

A. Yeomen and merchants

B. Craftsmen and labourers

C. Nobility

D. Gentry

(a) CDAB (b) CADB

(c)BADC (d)DCBA

180. In the early 18th century, people in England drank a lot of gin because of which of the following reasons?

a. It was cheap.

b. It was easily available.

c. For many poor people drinking in was their only comfort.

(a) Only a and b are correct.

(b) Only b and c are correct.

(c) Only a and c are correct.

(d) a, b and c all are correct.

Passage

The severe cyclonic storm, Nisarga, which made a landfall south of Alibag in Maharashtra's Raigad district on Wednesday at 11.30 a.m. is an indication of an increasing frequency of severe cyclones developing in the Arabian Sea in the past decade, a trend that studies have linked to climate change.

In the past two years, there have been seven cyclones in the Arabian Sea, though, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD), the ratio of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal which just witnessed the destructive cyclone Amphan on May 21 is 1:4.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) last year came out with a special report, Ocean and Cry sphere in a Changing Climate, in which it said that extreme rainfall and extreme sea level events associated with some tropical cyclones are being seen to have a cascading impact on coastal areas.

"There is emerging evidence for an increase in annual global proportion of Category 4 or 5tropical cyclones in recent decades," the IPCC report had said.

A category 4 cyclone has a wind speed of 209-251 kmph, and is referred to as an extremely severe cyclonic storm, while a category 5 cyclone has a wind speed of more than 252 kmph, and is referred to as a super cyclone.

The IPCC report refers to a 2017 study led by Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences Program, Princeton University, USA, which found that in 2014 and 2015, post-monsoon extremely severe cyclonic storms (ESCS) were first observed over the Arabian Sea causing wide spread damage.

The study had concluded that climate change had led to an increase in the occurrence of ESCSs in the Arabian Sea.

"Our research suggests that cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October-December) by a series climate model simulations. However, we didn't find any significant changes in cyclone activity during the pre-monsoon (April-June) season through the climate simulations. It is very difficult to identify if a cyclone (like Nisarga) is generated in line with climate change," said Hiroyuki Murakami, the lead author of the study.

"Coastal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity, magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rates of tropical cyclones," the IPCC report further stated.

181. According to the research on cyclones, the frequency of cyclones is expected to be more during:

(a) January-March

(b) October-December

(c) July-September

(d) April-June

182. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meanings (1, 2, 3).

a. cascading	1. intensify
b. precipitation	2.drop-down
c. exacerbate	3. rainfall

(a)a-3, b-2, c-1. (b)a-2, b-1, c-3

(c)a-1, b-3, c-2. (d) a-2, b-3, c-1

183. The passage is mainly focused on:

(a) the research on super cyclones

(b) the effect of climate change on cyclone Nisarga

(c) the frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal

(d) the link of frequent cyclones with climate change

184. The hazards in coastal areas worsen due to the increase in which of the following?

a. Precipitation rate of the cyclone

b. Magnitude of storm

c. The rise of sea level

(a) Only a and c are true

(b) Only b and c are true

(c) Only a and b are true

(d) a, b and c all are true

185. Which of the following is a category 4 cyclone?

(a) One with a wind speed of 209-251 kmph

(b) One with a wind speed of less than 150 kmph

(c) One with a wind speed of more than 252 kmph

(D) One with a wind speed of 150-208 kmph

Passage

The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well in Assam's Tinsukia district last week is causing extensive damage to bio diversity and wildlife in the region, including the endangered hoolock gibbons and Gangetic dolphins.

Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 May, is close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, the Maguri-Motapung wetlands, and the forest villages of Barekuri which are habitat to the hoolock gibbon.

Uncontrollable gas flow is continuing from the gas well.

"What we are seeing is complete horror. Condensed oil is leaking continuously. The Maguri-Motapung wetlands (an important bird and bio diversity area) is very badly affected. There is a thick layer of crude oil on the water. Fish are dying and some cattle that graze in the adjacent wetlands are also dead," said Mridupaban Phukon, a student and wildlife activist.

"We have been informed by people in Barekuri villages that condensed oil is coating leaves and has started affecting the hoolock gibbon habitat. If not contained immediately the wetlands and national park will be devastated," he said.

Around 650 families have been evacuated from the affected areas and continue to be camped in three relief camps.

"I visited the area on Sunday but it was barricaded. I could see the damage everywhere. Dead fish were floating and the vegetation is brown now. One Gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak. Usually the Maguri jheel is rich with bird life, I could hardly spot any birds that day. Iappeal for immediate help," said Nabamita Ray, a doctor and wildlife enthusiast.

Oil India's crisis management team (CMT) members have started pumping water through the casing valve. Water is being pumped continuously through the valve into the well head. Oil India has also contacted global experts to control the blowout. The water pumps are being installed in the nearby river (source of water) and pipeline-laying work is in progress.

A blowout is the uncontrolled release of crude oil or natural gas from an oil well or gas well after pressure control systems have failed.

Dibru-Saikhowa has recorded over 40 mammals, 500 species of birds, 104 fish species, 105butterfly species and 680 types of plants. It harbours tigers, elephants, wild buffalos, leopards, hoolock gibbons, capped langurs, slow lorises, Gangetic dolphins, besides critically endangered bird species such as the Bengal florican, white-winged duck, greater adjutant stork, white-rumped vulture, slender-billed vulture, and the very rare and endemic black-breasted parrotbill. All these are facing threat from the uncontrolled flow of the oil.

186. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

a. extensive	1. adjoining
b. adjacent	2. thickened
c. condensed	3. widespread

(a)a-3, b-2, c-1. (b)a-1, b-3, c-2
(c)a-2, b-3, c-1. (d) a-3, b-1, c-2

187. Why could Nabamita Ray not reach the area to see the damage done by the leaking oil?

(a) The area was barricaded to stop t h e people to go in as it might be dangerous.

(b) The area was covered with thick slippery oil and it was impossible to walk.

(c) The villagers stopped her from visiting the Maguri jheel.

(d) She was stopped by the forest authorities as she might disturb the animals.

188. Which is the critically endangered bird species found at Dibru-Saikhowa National Park?

(a) Gangetic dolphin

(b) Bengal florican

(c) Hoolock gibbon

(d) Capped langur

189. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) Around 650 families from the nearby villages were evacuated from the areas affected by the blowout.

(b) The place where the blowout happened was close to the Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and the Maguri- Motapung wetlands.

(c) One hoolock gibbon died soon after the leak of the oil from the blowout.

(d) The blowout of an Oil India Limited (OIL) gas well occurred in Assam's Tinsukia district.

190. The main focus of this report is on:

(a) the scene created by the gas well blowout

(b) the damage to the bio diversity and wildlife that the blowout has caused

(c) what a gas well blowout is and how it occurs

(d) the measures being employed by the gas company to control the blow out

Passage

Quarantine and self-isolation need not be monotonous and stifling. They can be the gateway to work, be it in the arts or the sciences, that define the history of the world.

Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, John Milton and Lord Byron used such time to add to their formidable body of work in science and literature. It was not called lockdown in their time, but they spent long spells in isolation, when medicine was not as developed as it is now.

The University of Cambridge, where all four studied, delved into its archives to collate their activities during such periods of isolation centuries ago.

Isaac Newton (Trinity College): Considered Trinity's most accomplished alumni, heexemplified productivity during a pandemic. Like many in Cambridge during the Great Plague of 1655-56, he retreated to the countryside to escape the disease-ridden city and spent two extended periods at his family home in rural Lincolnshire.

Newton thrived in isolation, and later described it as one of the most productive times in his life, finding the space to reflect on and develop his theories on optics, calculus, and the laws of motion and gravity. It was during this time that he conducted his famous prism experiment.

"He bored a hole through his window shutters to produce a single, thin beam of light to passthrough two prisms, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there," the university's researcher, Alisha Matthew son- Grand, wrote.

"Indeed, Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation that later commentators have referred to his time away from Cambridge as his annus mirabilis, or his' year of wonders'."

Charles Darwin (Christ's College): Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health. He suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms, including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances.

He noted in his autobiography of 1876 that "few persons can have lived a more retired life than we [Darwin and his wife Emma] have done. Besides short visits to the houses of relations, and occasionally to the seaside or elsewhere, we have gone nowhere."

Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career. At home, he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work), and thus able to devote himself entirely to research; he wrote: "Ill-health, though it has annihilated several years of my life, has saved me from the distractions of society and amusement."

Lord Byron (Trinity College): In 1811, Lord Byron was forced to quarantine in Malta after returning from a cholera-ravaged Greece. He was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lock down, a measure he considered to be draconian and unnecessary.

While confined, he wrote 'Farewell to Malta', a satirical poem attacking the island for (among other things) "Its smoky towns and cloudy sky" and its "cursed street of stairs". He references his quarantine explicitly in the first verse "Adieu, thou damned'st quarantine / That gave me fever, and the spleen!'.

John Milton (Christ's College): The author of 'Paradise Lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as a first year undergraduate in 1626, when the town was hit by bubonic plague. He was home in London when he wrote Elegia Prima, his first Latin elegy. The work is a nearly example of his aptitude for verse composition, as well as his impressive flair for comedy.

191. Lord Byron was a:

(a)teacher (b)scientist
(c) poet (d)researcher

192. Match the words (a, b, c) with their meaning (1, 2, 3).

Words	Meaning
a. delved	1. assemble
b. collated	2. dug
c. retreated	3. retired

(a)a-2, b-3, c-1. (b)a-3, b-2, c-1
(c) a-2, b-1, c-3. (d)a-1, b-3, c-2

193. The central idea of the passage is that:

(a) scientific theories can be formulated only in quarantine

(b) some great works have come out of quarantine

(c) quarantine makes one ill and inactive

(d) quarantine is monotonous and stifling

194. After reading this passage it can be said that it is:

(a) a newspaper article

(b) an encyclopaedic entry

(c) a news report

(d) a short story

195. Where did Milton spend his time of isolation?

(a) In Lincolnshire (b) In London

(c) In Malta (d) At Cambridge

196. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) Darwin suffered from a number of problems like vomiting, fatigue, cramps, anxiety, etc.

(b) Newton's period of isolation was his year of wonder as he was intellectually transformed during this time.

(c) Milton was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lock down, a measure he considered absolutely unnecessary.

(d) Newton and Byron were the alumni of Trinity College, of the Cambridge University.

197. What did Newton prove through his prism experiment?

(a) A thin beam of light could pass through a prism.

(b) Light did not have any colours.

(c) Prism merely separated colours that were already there.

(d) It was the prism that created colours in light.

198. How did periods of isolation and ill health help Darwin in his career?

(a) He was able to devote time to his research.

(b) He was resting and getting cured of his chronic ill health.

(c) He was free to teach and do administrative work.

(d) He and his wife could spend time together and visit their relatives.

199. Charles Darwin lived in self-isolation because:

(a) his city was hit by cholera

(b) of his chronic ill health

(c) he wanted to do his research

(d) the Great Plague was ravaging England

200. Who among the following was quarantined during the bubonic plague?

(a) John Milton (b) Isaac Newton

(c) Charles Darwin (d) Lord Byron

SSC CGL Mains 2020 (03.02.2022)

Answer Key

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	c	6	b	7	a	8	d	9	c	10	d
11	c	12	b	13	a	14	b	15	d	16	a	17	a	18	b	19	a	20	a
21	b	22	b	23	b	24	c	25	d	26	d	27	b	28	d	29	b	30	d
31	b	32	a	33	b	34	d	35	a	36	c	37	c	38	b	39	c	40	a
41	d	42	c	43	a	44	a	45	c	46	b	47	c	48	d	49	a	50	c
51	b	52	b	53	b	54	c	55	b	56	d	57	d	58	a	59	a	60	a
61	a	62	d	63	a	64	b	65	d	66	b	67	c	68	b	69	d	70	d
71	d	72	c	73	c	74	a	75	c	76	a	77	a	78	a	79	c	80	b
81	c	82	a	83	d	84	d	85	c	86	c	87	b	88	d	89	d	90	a
91	b	92	a	93	c	94	a	95	b	96	c	97	c	98	b	99	d	100	b
101	a	102	d	103	c	104	a	105	b	106	a	107	d	108	c	109	d	110	b
111	c	112	c	113	c	114	b	115	d	116	a	117	a	118	b	119	b	120	d
121	a	122	c	123	c	124	a	125	d	126	a	127	b	128	b	129	c	130	b
131	c	132	a	133	a	134	d	135	c	136	b	137	a	138	b	139	b	140	c
141	d	142	c	143	c	144	a	145	a	146	b	147	c	148	c	149	a	150	b
151	a	152	a	153	a	154	c	155	b	156	a	157	a	158	c	159	c	160	c
161	c	162	d	163	b	164	c	165	a	166	c	167	a	168	a	169	b	170	d
171	b	172	b	173	b	174	d	175	a	176	a	177	b	178	b	179	a	180	d
181	b	182	d	183	d	184	d	185	a	186	d	187	a	188	b	189	c	190	b
191	c	192	c	193	b	194	a	195	b	196	c	197	c	198	a	199	b	200	a

SOLUTION (03.02.2022)

1. **(d) Escort**

Escort (N) : A person or group of people or vehicles that travels with somebody/ something in order to protect or guard them. (रक्षक)

Eg. Armed escorts are provided for visiting heads of state.

Companion (N) : Person or an animal that travels with you or spends a lot of time with you. (साथी)

Eg. Travelling companions

Geoff was my companion on the journey.

Guide (N) : A person who advises you on how to live and behave. (मार्गदर्शक)

Eg. A guru is the spiritual guide of his students.

Defender (N) : A person who defends and believes in protecting something. (प्रतिरक्षक)

Eg. A passionate defender of human rights.

2. **(b) millennium**

Millennium (N) : A period of 1 000 years, especially as calculated before or after the birth of Christ. (हजार सालों का समय)

Eg. The second millennium AD

For millennia, it was accepted that the earth was at the centre of the universe.

Centenary (N) : The 100th anniversary of an event. (शताब्दी)

Eg. The club will celebrate its centenary next year.

Decade (N) : A period of ten years, especially a continuous period, such as 1910-1919 or 2000-2009. (दशक)

Eg. The early decades of the nineteenth century.

Century (N) : A period of 100 years. (शताब्दी)

Eg. Their techniques have evolved over the centuries.

3. **(a) ineffable**

Ineffable (Adj.) : Too great or beautiful to describe in words. (अवर्णनीय)

Eg. Ineffable joy.

Indelible (Adj.) : Impossible to forget or remove. (अमिट, जो मिट न सके)

Eg. The experience made an indelible impression on me.

Infallible (Adj.) : Never wrong; never making mistakes. (कभी गलती न करने वाला)

Eg. Infallible advice.

Doctors are not infallible.

Indispensable (Adj.) : Too important to be without. (अनिवार्य)

Eg. Cars have become an indispensable part of our lives.

4. **(b) amateur**

Amateur (Adj.) : Doing something for pleasure or interest, not as a job. (शौकिया)

Eg. An amateur photographer

Proficient (Adj.) : Able to do something well because of training and practice. (निपुर्ण)

Eg. I'm a reasonably proficient driver.

Expert (Adj.) : Done with, having or involving great knowledge or skill. (निपुण)

Eg. His expert evidence played a key role in the trial.

Veteran (N) : A person who has a lot of experience in a particular area or activity. (अनुभवी व्यक्ति)

Eg. The veteran American actor, Clint Eastwood.

5. **(c) avalanche**

Avalanche (N) : A mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain. (बर्फ की सरकती हुई चट्टान)

Eg. He was killed in an avalanche while skiing.

Blizzard (N) : A snowstorm with very strong winds. (बर्फानी तुफान)

Eg. The blizzard struck the north-east yesterday, causing serious damage.

Glacier (N) : A slow-moving mass or river of ice, formed from snow on mountains or near the North Pole or South Pole. (हिमनदी, ग्लेसियर)

Eg. The ship sank when it hit the icy glacier.

Typhoon (N) : A violent tropical storm with very strong winds. (तूफान)

Eg. His home was destroyed in a typhoon.

6. **(b) aborigines**

Aborigine(N) : A member of the group of people who were the original people living in a country. (मुलनिवासी)

Eg. He is the only aborigine in the national parliament.

Savage (N) : A cruel and violent person (असभ्य मनुष्य)

Eg. He described the attack as the work of savages.

Tribal (N) : A member of a tribe, especially in South Asia. (जनजातीय)

Eg. The area had been ravaged by tribal warfare.

Cannibal (N) : A person who eats other people. (नरभक्षी)

Eg. The beasts are kindred with man; he who eats their flesh is not much better than a cannibal.

7. **(a) suite**

Suite (N) : A set of rooms, especially in a hotel. (कमरों का सेट)

Eg. A hotel/private/honeymoon suite.

A suite of rooms/offices.

Flat (N) : A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building. (एक खण्ड के कमरे)

Eg. They're renting a furnished flat on the third floor.

Apartment (N) : A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building. (किसी इमारत में कमरों का समूह)

Eg. I was renting a two-bedroom apartment in an old building.

Abode (N) : The place where somebody lives. (आवास)

Eg. You are most welcome to my humble abode.

8. **(d) alluvium**

Alluvium (N) : Sand and earth that is left by rivers or floods. (जलोढ़क)

Eg. The soil of Romney Marsh is a clay alluvium.

Humus (N) : A substance formed from dead leaves and plants that helps plants grow. (खाद – मिट्टी)

Eg. Some menu favorites include humus, falafel, aubergines as well as mezze platter dinners.

Clay (N) : A type of heavy, sticky earth that becomes hard when it is baked and is used to make things such as pots and bricks. (चिकनी मिट्टी)

Eg. Not much can grow in the wet clay here.

Loam (N) : Good quality soil containing sand, clay and decayed vegetable matter. (दोमट मिट्टी)

Eg. A moist loam is ideal for growing currant bushes.

9. **(c) Cardinal**

Cardinal(Adj.) : Most important; having other things based on it. (प्रमुख)

Eg. Respect for life is a cardinal principle of English law.

Supplementary (Adj.) : Provided in addition to something else in order to improve or complete it. (अतिरिक्त, पूरक)

Eg. A supplementary reading list is attached.

Meagre (Adj.) : Small in quantity and poor in quality. (अत्यल्प)

Eg. She supplements her meagre income by cleaning at night.

Scanty (Adj.) : Too little in amount for what is needed. (अपर्याप्त, न्यून)

Eg. His theory is based on rather scanty evidence.

10. (d) pesticide

Pesticide (N) : A chemical used for killing pests, especially insects. (कीटनाशक)

Eg. Vegetables grown without the use of pesticides.

Homicide (N) : The crime of killing somebody deliberately. (मानव हत्या)

Eg. The jury reached a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Infanticide (N) : The practice of killing babies that are not wanted, for example because they are girls and not boys. (शिशु हत्या)

Eg. These conditions lead to neglect, child abuse, and even infanticide.

Fungicide (N) : A substance that kills fungus. (फंगस मारने वाला पदार्थ)

Eg. The fungicide scheduling programme that provided the highest specific weight varied with cultivar and season.

11. (c) tyrant

Tyrant (N) : A person who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way. (तानाशाह)

Eg. The country was ruled by a succession of tyrants.

Traitor (N) : A person who gives away secrets about their friends, their country, etc. (विश्वास घातक)

Eg. He was seen as a traitor to the socialist cause.

Aristocrat (N) : A member of the aristocracy. (उच्चकुलनी)

Eg. He had the air of an aristocrat.

Democrat (N) : A person who believes in or supports democracy. (लोकतन्त्री)

Eg. This is the time for democrats and not dictators.

12. (b) Monarch

Monarch (N) : A person who rules a country, for example a king or a queen. (सम्राट)

Eg. A new law which limited the power of the monarch.

Monochrome (N) : Black, white and shades of grey. (एक ही रंग का)

Eg. An artist who works in monochrome.

Monolith (N) : A large single vertical block of stone, especially one that was shaped into a column by people living in ancient times, and that may have had some religious meaning. (एक पत्थर का खम्बा)

Eg. Near Kempoch point is a monolith of mica-schist, 6 ft.

Monotone (N) : A sound or way of speaking in which the tone and volume remain the same and therefore seem boring. (एक सुरी आवाज)

Eg. He spoke in a flat monotone.

Mono/Mon - one, single, alone

1. **Monad**
   - ***(Mon - one + ad - group) n***
   - A simple and indivisible unit.
   - एक इकाई।
2. **Monandry**
   - ***(Mon - one + andr - man + y) n***
   - The practice of having only one husband at a time.
3. **Monanthous**
   - ***(Mon - one + anth - flower + ous) adj***
   - Bearing only one flower.
4. **Monarch**
   - ***(Mon - one + arch - rule) n***
   - The one ruler of a nation or state.
   - तानाशाह या राजा।
   - **Syn** - Monocracy.
5. **Monastery**
   - ***(Mon - alone + terion - a place + y) n***
   - A residence for monks alone.
   - मठ, आश्रम।
   - **Syn** - Abbey.
6. **Monocarpic**
   - ***(Mono - one + carp - fruit + ic) adj***
   - Flowering or fruiting only once.
7. **Monochromatic**
   - ***(Mono - one + chromat - color + ic) adj***
   - Having one color.
   - एक ही रंग का।
8. **Monocle**
   - ***(Mono - one + ocul - eye) n***
   - An eyeglass for use with one eye only.
9. **Monocracy**
   - ***(Mono - one + cracy - government) n***
   - Government by one person having absolute power.
   - एक व्यक्ति का शासन।
   - **Syn** - autocracy.
10. **Monocular**
    - ***(Mon - one + ocul - eye + ar) adj***
    - Used by one eye only.
11. **Monocyclic**
    - ***(Mono - one + cycl + ic) adj***
    - Forming only one cycle or circle.
12. **Monogamy**
    - ***(Mono - one + gamy - marriage) n***
    - The practice of being married to only one person at a time.
    - एक विवाह करने की प्रथा।
13. **Monoglot**
    - ***(Mono - one + glot - language) n***
    - A person who speaks or knows only one language.
14. **Monograph**
    - ***(Mono - single + graph - writing) n***
    - An article written on a single subject.
    - एक ही विषय पर लिखा निबन्ध।
15. **Monogyny**
    - ***(Mono - one + gyn - woman + y) n***
    - The practice of having only one wife at a time.
16. **Monolingual**
    - ***(Mono-one+lingu - language + al)adj***
    - Able to use only one language.
17. **Monolith**
    - ***(Mono - single + lith - stone) n***
    - A large single piece of stone.
18. **Monolithic**
    - ***(Mono - single + lith - stone + ic) adj***
    - Characterized by solidity, uniformity, and intractability.
    - विशालकाय।
19. **Monologue**
    - ***(Mono - one + log - speech + ue) n***
    - A long speech by one speaker.
20. **Monomania**
    - ***(Mono - one + mania - excessive desire)n***
    - An excessive desire for one thing.
    - एक ही बात की धुन।
21. **Monomorphic**
    - ***(Mono - one + morph - form + ic) adj***
    - Having only one form, shape, or size.
    - एक आकृति वाला।
22. **Monophagous**
    - ***(Mono - one + phag - to eat + ous) adj***
    - Feeding on one kind of food only.

23. Monophobia
- ***(Mono - alone + phobia - fear) n***
- Abnormal fear of being alone.

24. Monophony
- ***(Mono - single + phony - sound) n***
- Music performed by a single voice or instrument without accompaniment.

25. Monopoly
- ***(Mono - one + polein - to sell + y) n***
- Control of a commodity by only one seller.
- एकाधिकार।

26. Monosyllable
- ***(Mono - one + syllable) n***
- A word with one syllable.

27. Monotheism
- ***(Mono - one + theo - God + ism) n***
- The belief that there is only one God.

28. Monotonous
- ***(Mono - one + ton - tone + ous) adj***
- Being dull because of only one variety.
- **Syn** - Dull; Repetitious.

13. (a) talking nonsense

Full of hot air - Full of lies, exaggerations, or nonsense. (बकवास)

Eg. Oh, you can't believe a word that guy sayshe's full of hot air.

14. (b) not able to understand anything

Not make head or tail - That you are unable to understand something (or someone) mainly because it is puzzling or unclear. (कुछ समझ न आना)

Eg. I couldn't make heads or tails of her reaction.

15. (d) to speak in a direct way

Not mince words - To speak in a very direct and honest way without worrying about offending someone. (किसी बात को स्पष्ट रूप से बिना किसी की भावना ओ का ध्यान रखे बोलना)

Eg. He doesn't mince words when it comes to giving his opinion about the new law.

16. (a) to assess

To take stock of - To carefully think about something in order to make a decision about what to do next. (परिस्थिति का मूल्यांकन करना)

Eg. We need to take stock and formulate a plan.

17. (a) discern the hidden meaning in the text

Read between the lines - To understand more than is directly stated. (वाक्यों के अंदर के छुपे अर्थ को समझना)

Eg. If we were able to read between the lines that easily, so too can your family and friends.

18. (b) to show your true emotions

Wear your heart on your sleeve - To show one's emotions very openly. (मन की भावना को बिना छुपाए बता देना)

Eg. He wears his heart on his sleeve.

19. (a) anxious and tense

On tenterhooks - In a state of uneasiness, strain, or suspense. (बेचैन एवं अधीर)

Eg. The waiting kept us on tenterhooks.

Origin :

इस idiom का meaning होता है anxious। इस idiom का origin यह है कि प्राचीन समय में woolen cloth बनाने वाले मजदूर उस cloth को बनाने के बाद सुखाने के लिए wooden का एक frame use करते थे। उस wooden frame को tenter कहते हैं। और उस frame पर वह कपड़ा shrink (सिकुड़ना) ना हो, इसलिए hooks से उस कपड़े को secure करते थे। लेकिन वे मजदूर tensed and anxious रहते थे क्योंकि यदि यह कपड़ा खराब हो गया तो वह market मे क्या sale करेंगे।

यही से on tenterhooks का use anxious (चिंतित) के लिए होता हैं।

Worried nervous about something that is going to happen. (किसी चीज के बारे मे चिंतित या परेशान होना)

Eg. He has been on tenterhooks all week waiting for the results.

20. (a) extremely happy and excited

On nine cloud - Very happy (एकदम खुश)

Eg. He's been on cloud nine ever since she agreed to marry him.

21. (b) to lose an opportunity

Miss the boat - To fail to take advantage of an opportunity. (अवसर का लाभ नही उठा पाना)

Eg. There were tickets available last week, but he missed the boat by waiting till today to try to buy some.

22. (b) don't concentrate all your resources in one place

Don't put all your eggs in the same basket - To risk all one has on the success or failure of one thing. (सारे संसाधन एक ही योजना मे लगा देना)

Eg. Investors should diversify their investments instead of putting all their eggs in one basket.

23. (b) certainly

Inevitably (Adv.) : As is certain to happen. (अनिवार्य रूप से)

Eg. Inevitably, it rained on the day of the wedding.

Certainly (Adv.) : Without doubt (निःसन्देह)

Eg. Certainly, the early years are crucial to a child's development.

Avoidably (Adv.) : In a way that is to avoid or prevent. (परिहार्य रूप से)

Eg. Every child's life that is lost, mostly avoidably, is a tragedy.

Distantly (Adv.) : Far away in space or time. (दूर से)

Eg. Somewhere, distantly, he could hear the sound of the sea.

Unlikely (Adj.) : Not likely to happen: not probable. (असम्भाव्य)

Eg. The project seemed unlikely to succeed. It is unlikely (that...) *It was highly unlikely that the gunshot wound was self-inflicted.*

24. (c) affix

Fasten (V) : To fix something in a particular position. (जकड़ना, कसना)

Eg. He fastened back the shutters.

Affix (V) : To stick or attach something to something else; to be able to be fixed to something. (जोड़ना, मिलाना)

Eg. Be affixed (to something) *The label should be firmly affixed to the package.*

Structure :

Affix to something :

Eg. The strings affix to the back of the bridge.

Detach (V) : To remove something from something larger; to become separated from something. (अलग करना)

Eg. The skis should detach from the boot if you fall.

Release (V) : To remove something from a fixed position, allowing something else to move or function. (स्वतंत्र करना)

Eg. Now release the clutch and move away from the kerb.

Loosen (V) : To make something less tight or strongly fixed; to become less tight or strongly fixed. (ढीला करना)

Eg. First loosen the nuts, then take off the wheel.

25. (d) feeling

Sentiment (N) : A feeling or an opinion, especially one based on emotions. (भावुकता)

Eg. This is a sentiment I wholeheartedly agree with.

Feeling (N) : Something that you feel through the mind or through the senses. (भावना)

Eg. He struggled with feelings of isolation and loneliness.

Antipathy (N) : A strong feeling of dislike. (घृणा)

Eg. His professional judgement was coloured by his personal antipathies.

Concrete (N) : Building material that is made by mixing together cement, sand, small stones and water. (चुना, बालू)

Eg. The pathway is formed from large pebbles set in concrete.

Hatred (N) : A very strong feeling of dislike for somebody/something. (घृणा)

Eg. He looked at me with intense hatred.

26. (d) gather

Scatter (V) : To throw or drop things in different directions so that they cover an area of ground. (बखेरना)

Eg. They scattered his ashes at sea.

Gather (V) : To come together, or bring people together, in one place to form a group. (इक्कट्ठा होना)

Eg. The whole family gathered together at Ray's home.

Fling (V) : To throw or push somebody/something with force, especially because you are angry, or in a careless way. (गुस्से में फेंकना)

Eg. I flung a few clothes into a bag.

Spray (V) : To cover somebody/something with very small drops of a liquid that are forced out of a container or sent through the air. (छींटे डालना, फुहारा देना)

Eg. The crops are regularly sprayed with pesticide.

litter (V) : To be spread around a place, making it look untidy. (कूड़े कर्कट से गंदा करना)

Eg. Piles of books and newspapers littered the floor.

27. (b) release

Suppress (V) : To prevent something from growing, developing or continuing. (दमन करना)

Eg. Drugs that suppress the appetite.

Release (V) : To remove something from a fixed position, allowing something else to move or function. (स्वतन्त्र करना)

Eg. Now release the clutch and move away from the kerb.

Abolish (V) : To officially end a law, a system or an institution. (उन्मूलन करना, समाप्त करना)

Eg. This tax should be abolished.

Quash (V) : To officially say that a decision made by a court is no longer legally acceptable or correct. (अमान्य घोषित करना)

Eg. His conviction was later quashed by the Court of Appeal.

Contain (V) : If something contains something else, it has that thing inside it or as part of it. (सम्मिलित करना, धारण करना)

Eg. This drink doesn't contain any alcohol.

28. (d) Finish

Embark (V) : To get onto a ship or plane; to put somebody/something onto a ship or plane. (जहाज पर चढ़ना)

Eg. We stood on the pier and watched as they embarked.

Finish (V) : To stop doing something or making something because it is complete. (समापन होना)

Eg. She finished law school last year.

Board (V) : To get on a ship, train, plane, bus, etc. (सवार होना)

(board at.../with somebody) : To live and take meals in somebody's home, in return for payment. (भोजन करना)

Eg. Passengers are waiting to board.

Launch (V) : To make a product or service available to the public for the first time; to become available for the first time. (प्रारम्भ करना)

Eg. The company plans to launch the service to coincide with the World Cup this summer.

Commence (V) : To begin to happen; to begin something. (प्रारम्भ होना)

Eg. The meeting is scheduled to commence at noon.

29. (b) increament (wrongly spelt)

Increment (N) : A regular increase in the amount of money that somebody is paid for their job. (वेतन वृद्धि)

Eg. A salary of £25 K with annual increments.

Incorrect (Adj.) : Not accurate or true. (गलत)

Eg. His version of what happened is incorrect.

Incubate (V) : To keep cells, bacteria, etc. at a suitable temperature so that they develop. (अण्डो पर बैठना)

Eg. The samples were incubated at 80°C for three minutes.

Incorporate (V) : To include something so that it forms a part of something. (सम्मिलित)

Eg. Many of your suggestions have been incorporated in the plan.

30. (d) frowk (wrongly spelt)

Frock (N) : A dress (लम्बा और ढीला बाहरी वस्त्र)

Eg. A party frock.

Frown (V) : To make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows closer together so that lines appear on your forehead. (त्योरी चढ़ाना)

Eg. Frown (at somebody/something) What are you frowning at me for?

She frowned with concentration.

Front (N) : The part or side of something that faces forward; the side of something that you look at first. (अग्रभाग)

Eg. The front of the building was covered with ivy.

Frost (N) : A weather condition in which the temperature drops below 0° Celsius (= freezing point) so that a thin white layer of ice forms on the ground and other surfaces, especially at night. (पाला, ठंढ)

Eg. It will be a clear night with some ground frost.

31. (b) virtious (wrongly spelt)

Virtuous (Adj.) : Behaving in a very good and moral way; showing high moral standards. (धार्मिक, सदाचारी)

Eg. She lived an entirely virtuous life.

Delicious (Adj.) : Having a very pleasant taste or smell. (स्वादिष्ट)

Eg. This dish is delicious with cream.

Religious (Adj.) : Connected with religion or with a particular religion. (धार्मिक)

Eg. Religious beliefs/convictions/faith religious freedom/liberty

Precious (Adj.) : Rare and worth a lot of money. (अनमोल, मूल्यवान)

Eg. The crown was set with precious jewels diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

32. (a) "So/that's why" in place of 'because'

Given sentence में दो Sub. ordinating clauses जिनमें main clause के action के result को because से जोड़ दिया गया है लेकिन Sub. ordinating conjunction Because का use reason को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.

जब किसी Sentence में reason दिया गया हो और reason की वजह से कोई action किया जाये तो so, as, therefore, that's why etc..... का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The bus brake down so we had to walk some distance.

As the bus brake down, we had to walk some distance.

33. (b) 'Yours' in place of 'your'

Possessive adj का use बिना Noun के नहीं किया जा सकता है

Given sentence में Her handwriting का comparison your handwriting से किया गया है। लेकिन noun के repetition को हटाने के लिए इसको possessive pronoun से replace किया जा सकता है।

Possessive Pronoun = Possessive adj+ Noun

Mine = My + Noun ; Ours = Our + Noun

Yours = Your + Noun; Hers = Her + Noun

Eg. My saree is cheaper than hers. (hers= her saree)

34. (d) 'will he' in place of' won't the'.

जब sentence positive हो तो Question tag negative और जब sentence negative होता तो question tag positive बनता है।

Eg. I don't need to finish this today, do I?

she is reading, isn't she?

35. (a) ' in our colony' in place of 'at our colony'

Preposition 'at' का use specific location as a point को indicate करने के लिए किया जाता है। लेकिन इसमें enclose होने का complete expression नहीं होता है बल्कि nearness का भाव भी हो सकता है।

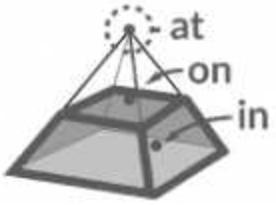
Eg. I was sitting at my desk.

Preposition 'in' का use comparatively larger area में enclose होने के भाव को express करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I know my book is somewhere in this room. Can anyone see it?

जब 'at' का use 'in' के साथ किया जाता है तो 'in' bigger area के लिए तथा 'at' का use smaller area के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Gandhi ji was born at Porbandar in Gujrat.



36. (c) 'students' in place of 'student'.

A large number of / a number of का use जब Subject के रूप में होता है तो इसके बाद plural countable noun का use होता है, तथा verb भी plural होती है।

Structure:

A large number of/a number of + plural noun + plural verb.....+ plural adj.

Eg. There were a large number of candidates for the job.

The large number of/ The number of जब sentence के Subject के रूप में use किया जाता है तो singular countable noun लेकिन verb singular use किया जाता है।

Structure:

The number of / the large number of +plural noun +singular verb

Eg. The number of books is very small.

37. (c) 'while he was walking' in place of 'walking'

Given sentence में walking का Subject का भी rickshaw है जिससे sentence का meaning wrong हो रहा है कि rickshaw road पर walk कर रहा था तो उसने (rickshaw ने) उसे hit कर दिया जबकि sentence का भाव है कि जब वह road पर walk कर रहा था तो rickshaw ने उसे hit कर दिया। इसलिए sentence का Subject change करना होगा।

Eg. While he was walking in the grass, a snake bit him.

इसे passive में change करके Subject He बनाया जा सकता है।

Eg. Walking on the road He was hit by a rickshaw.

38. (b) 'when' in place of 'than'

Scarcely _____when conjunction pair होता है। इसका use दो same parts को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है इसका अर्थ होता है' मुश्किल से _____जब'

Grammar point:

कुछ co - ordinating conjunction:

Scarcely - when

Hardly - when

No sooner - than

Eg. Hardly had we reached the station when the train left.

Note : Inversion को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 01 के question no. 37 देखें।

39. (c) 'leads to' in place of 'lead to'.

Structure:

Each of /either of / neither of +plural noun + singular verb

Eg. Each of the children received a present.

NOTE : Distributive pronouns (each, either, neither) के साथ सदैव singular verb का use किया जाता है whether or not they are followed by of plural noun but they take singular verbs.

Eg. Each of the boys gets a prize.

Neither allegation is true.

40. (a) 'in' in place of 'at.'

Succeed in something का structure होता है।

Succeed in something:

To complete or accomplish something as one desires (सफल होना / प्राप्त करना)

Eg. She was filled with the aspiration to succeed in life.

In the long run एक idiomatic phrase है।

In the long run : Relating to a longer period in the future.

Eg. This measure inevitably means higher taxes in the long run.

41. (d) 'from going' in place of 'to go'.

Prevent verb के बाद सदैव preposition 'From' का use किया जाता है।

Prevent (V) from - Prevent from is used when you do something so that something else does not happen. (बाधा डालना, रोकना)

Structure:

Prevent somebody/something from doing something

Eg. We were prevented from entering the site.

Prevent something/somebody

Eg. The accident could have been prevented.

42. (c) 'doesn't' in place of' don't'

Verb का Subject (she) singular है इसके साथ singular verb (does+V_1*) का use होगा।

Eg. The lady in the car does not break the red light.

तथा plural Subject अपने साथ plural verb (do) का use होता है

Eg. Flowers do not laugh.

Note : Present tense में 3rd person singular के साथ ही singular verb use होती है बाकी सभी personal pronoun के साथ plural verb use होती है।

43. (a) 'is' in place of 'are'

A lot of / lots of /a couple of /a part of / plenty of/ half of /some of / all of / most of बाद जब uncountable noun का use होता है तो इनके बाद singular verb का use किया जाता है।

Eg. A lot of water has been wasted.

A lot of / lots of /a couple of /a part of /

plenty of/half of /some of / all of / most of बाद जब countable noun आता है तो यह सदैव plural होगा तथा इनके साथ plural verb का use होता है।

Eg. A lot of people have complained.

44. (a) 'overtaken' in place of 'overtook'.

Given sentence में Conjunction (but) के बाद का clause का Subject (he) Passive (inactive) क्योंकि इस clause का Subject (he) action का receiver है इसलिए Passive structure का use होगा।

Structure :

Object + was / were + $V3^{rd}$ form + by Subject.

Overtake ($V1^{st}$), Overtook ($V2^{nd}$), Overtaken ($V3^{rd}$)

45. (c) 'Has' in place of 'Have'

Indefinite pronoun जैसे (no one, someone, each, anybody, everybody) सभी singular होते है और इनके बाद singular verb use किया जाता है।

Structure :

Anybody/each/every/everyone/everybody/either/somebody/one/nobody/no one/someone/somebody+ singular verb + ...singular adjective.

Eg. No one was at home.

Someone in the game was hurt.

46. (b) 'Whose' in place of 'whom'

Relative pronoun 'Whose' का use person and things दोनों को refer करने के Possessive form में किया जाता है।

Eg. The chair whose colour average is blue is mine.

Given question में swami का सम्बन्ध autobiography से है तथा possession का भाव आ रहा है whose का use किया जाएगा।

Relative pronoun 'Whom' का use person को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है। तथा इसका use Objective form में किया जाता है।

Eg. This is George whom you met at our house last night.

47. (c) 'his' in place of 'their'

Every (used only as adj.) का use singular noun के पहले किया जाता है। इस condition में यह individual को show करता है। Sentence का Subject 'each soldier and every officer' individual soldier and office है इसलिए verb singular use होगी। और आगे adjective भी singular होगा।

Eg. Each man and each women should try to help his or her fellow.

48. (d) 'to get' in place of 'getting'

कुछ verbs के बाद Infinitive का use किया जाता है जैसे Afford, agree, appear, arrange, attempt, beg, choose, consent, decide, expect, fail, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, manage, mean, neglect, offer, prepare, pretend, promise, refuse, swear, try, want, wish etc.

Structure:

Hope to do something to intend to do something if possible

Eg. We're hoping to address all these issues.

49. (a) 'will shift' in place of 'will be shift'

Will be के बाद $V3^{rd}$ का use किया जाता है।

Given sentence में Subject active है इसलिए verb भी active form में use होगी क्योंकि shift होने का कार्य वे स्वयं करेंगे न कि किसी दूसरे के द्वारा करवाया जा रहा है

Eg. We will complete the work tomorrow.

The work will be completed tomorrow by us.

Active : Sub.+ shall/will+$V1^{st}$ +Obj. +comp.

Passive : Obj. + shall/will + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. +by+Sub.

50. (c) 'which or that' in place of 'who'

Relative pronoun 'which' and 'that' का use person and things दोनों को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. This is the same book which I lent to him.

Grammar Point:

Relative pronoun का use antecedent के according ही किया जाता है।

Who and Whom का use person के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. We don't know the person who donated this money.

Whose का use person and thing दोनों के लिए किया जाता है। possession के case में।

Eg. He's marrying a girl whose family don't seem to like him.

Which का use things and animals के लिए किया जाता है। तथा choice के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Eg. We drove past my old school, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year

That का use things and animals के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He went to the school (that) my father went to.

51. (b) 'workers' in place of 'worker'

crowd is used for collection of migrant workers.

एक अकेले worker को crowd नहीं बोला जा सकता है।

Eg. A team of players has come here.

Note: Collective Nouns जब एक group या unit की तरह act करते है तो वे singular माने जाते है तथा उनके साथ verb singular use की जाती है तथा pronoun भी (it its) use किया जाता है।

Eg. The jury has finally reached a decision.

किन्तु यदि उनका action divided होता है तो उन्हें plural मानते हुए verb plural तथा pronoun form (They, them, their) का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The staff have gone their separate ways for the holidays.

52. (b) too heavy to be done

The correct pair is Too-to.

(Too-to) : इसका भाव negative होता है। जहाँ too +adj negative भाव का कारण बताता है। It means 'more than necessary or desirable'

Structure : Too+ adj /adv+ infinitive

Eg. This car is too expensive to buy.

Given sentence का Subject inactive है। Work किया जाता है न कि work स्वयं होता है, इसलिए passive structure का use होगा। infinitive का passive (to + be + $V3^{rd}$) का use किया जाएगा।

❖ **Grammar Point**

यह **too + adjective / adverb + infinitive (to+V_1)** की structure है।

इस construction में too + adjective/ adverb किसी कार्य को नही करने के कारण को बताता है तथा Infinitive सामान्यतः किसी negative result को दर्शाता है।

Eg: She is very poor. She can't buy a car.

- *She is too poor to buy a car.*
- *The box is very heavy. She can't carry it.*
- *The box is too heavy for her to carry.*

Change करने के **Rules:-**

(i) Very को too में बदलते हैं।

(ii) जो sentence result बताता है उसके subject को छोड़ देते है तथा इस sentence की verb को infinitive में बदले देते हैं।

(iii) जब दोनो sentences के subject अलग–अलग हों तो **for + object** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Eg: The sum is very difficult, we can't do it.

- *The sum is too difficult for us to do.*

[दोनो sentences के subject (i.e. sum and we) अलग–अलग है।]

Eg : He is very lazy. He can't work hard.

- *He is too lazy to work hard.*

(दोनो sentences में subject समान है।)

53. (b) for

For का use purpose show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I rented a house for my holiday.

OF (Pre.)

OF (Pre.) का use relation (belonging to somebody; relating to somebody) को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. A friend of mine, the role of the teacher

At (pre.) at का use small place को indicate करने के किया जाता है।

Eg. There is a party at the club house.

54. (c) for

Present perfect continuous tense में since and for का use time show करने वाले words के पहले किया जाता है। जब time period (कितनी देर से / कितने समय से) से दिया हो तब for का use किया जाता है जैसे चार घंटे, बहुत दिनों से आदि।

Eg. They've lived in Jaipur for a couple of months.

जब निश्चित समय (किसी action का starting point दिया तो since का use किया जाता है जैसे since 1920, since Monday

Eg. Tara has been here since January.

Given sentence में the last five years एक time duration है इसलिए for का use किया जाना चाहिए।

Eg. They've lived in Jaipur for a couple of months.

I've worked here since Tuesday.

55. (b) did you see

Given sentence में when + clause केवल past time को show करता है इसमें past के किसी action को नहीं बताया गया है और when के पहले clause का action उसी time duration में complete हो गया था इसलिए इस clause में भी past indefinite का use होगा।

Eg. Soniya performed in the show last night.

Note:

Past indefinite tense का use Past habits को show करने के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Eg. I went school daily when I was a child.

Past habits को show करने के लिए used to and would का use भी किया जाता है।

Eg. I used to play cricket in my childhood.

I had a friend from Albany, which is about 36 miles away, and we would meet every Thursday morning and she would help us.

56. (d) use

Unless/until is negative in sense तथा इसके बाद आने वाले clause मे not का use किया जाता है। unless/ until के बाद आने वाला sentence simple tense मे होता है। यदि इसके main clause में future simple होता है।

Eg. Unless you work hard, you will not pass.

57. (d) from

From (Preposition) : used to show that somebody/ something is separated or removed (से अलग होना या हटा देना)

Eg. The party was ousted from power after eighteen years.

Along (preposition) : from one end to or towards the other end of something.

Given sentence में भी बच्चें से toy separate हुआ है इसलिए from का use होगा।

58. (a) a lot of

The correct form of quantifies is 'a lot of or lots of'.

There is no phrase like 'lot of'.

Eg. Whenever we go out we spend a lot of money on food.

Lots of water was wasted.

Grammar point:

A lot of / lots of /a couple of /a part of / plenty of/half of /some of / all of / most of बाद जब uncountable noun आता है तो इनके साथ singular verb का use किया जाता है। लेकिन जब इनके बाद countable noun आता है तो वह सदैव Plural form में होगा। और इनके साथ plural verb का use होगा।

Eg. A lot of people have complained.

A lot of water has been wasted.

59. (a) wherever

Whenever जब कभी भी (यह समय को show करने के लिए use होता है)

Eg. Call in whenever you like. I'm always at home.

Wherever जहाँ कही भी (यह जगह को show करने के लिए use होता है)

Eg. Wherever you live, you have the right to a good postal service.

Given sentence में वह जहाँ भी जाये का sense complete करने के लिए Wherever का use होगा।

60. (a) any further delay

Further का use additional (अतिरिक्त) के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. I do not propose to discuss it any further.

Farther का use comparatively distant (तुलनात्मक अधिक दूरी) के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. Jaipur is farther than Delhi from here.

Some का use मात्रा या degree बताने के लिए affirmative sentences में use किया जाता है जबकि नकारात्मक तथा प्रश्नवाचक sentences ने any का use किया जाता है लेकिन ऐसे प्रश्नवाचक जिनका उत्तर positive होने की possibility हो उनमे some का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I've got some questions for you.

I don't get any second chance from life.

Do you want some help....o' yes dear.

Given sentence में without के use के कारण sentence negative हो गया है इसलिए any का use होगा।

Without (Adv.) : Not having or showing something (बिना)

Eg. Do you want a room with a bath or one without?

61. (a) gives all the energy

Verb का Subject (a good breakfast) singular है, इसलिए इसके बाद singular verb (gives) का use होगा।

Eg. Breakfast was on the table when she entered the dining room.

Given sentence में very determiner की तरह use हुआ है जिसका use उस noun पर extra emphasis डालने के लिए किया जाता है। जिससे sentence का अर्थ निकलता है वही energy जो needed है।

Eg. That's the very thing I need.

Option (b) में verb plural use की गई है जो grammatically wrong है।

Option (d) में energy uncountable noun के पहले many का use हुआ है लेकिन uncountable nouns को modify करने के लिए मात्रा को show करने वाले adjective (much, little, a little, the little, etc.) का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Meditation has been the most effective way of boosting concentration level.

Note:

Some, any, most , most of, plenty of , a lot of, lots of, etc. का use countable and uncountable दोनों के साथ किया जा सकता है।

Eg. Some milk is needed for tea.

Some people are there outside the vaccination center.

अत: option (a) correct answer है।

62. (d) No Improvement

Grammar point:

Emphatic Pronoun का use Subject के साथ उस पर extra emphasis बनाने के लिए किया जाता है तथा ये सदैव Subject के तुरंत बाद ही use किये जाते है।

Eg. Ram himself went there.

Given sentence में Subject We का emphatic pronoun ourselves का use यह show करता है कि 'हम स्वयं ही' कई बार हमारे खराब स्वास्थ्य के लिए जिम्मेदार होते है।

63. (a) while I was reading

जब दो actions एक साथ होते तब While का use किया जाता है।

Sub. ordinate conjunction While का use किसी action या event को किसी और action या event (जो उसी समय Simultaneously चल रहा हो) से जोड़ने के लिए किया जा सकता है।

Eg. They were talking while the teacher was explaining the activity.

Note : जब action एक के बाद एक होते है तो पहले complete होने वाले action को past perfect tense में तथा बाद में complete होने वाले action को past indefinite tense में रखा जाता है। और conjunction after या before का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The consort had begun before we reached there.

64. (b) such

Option Too is used with unpleasant adjective.

Eg. Too bad, too naughty.

Too का meaning होता है 'more than required'. अत: जितनी interesting होनी चाहिए उससे अधिक, जो एक negative impact show करता है इसलिए too का use pleasant adjective के साथ नही किया जाता है।

Option (a) So (adverb) noun phrase को modify नहीं कर सकता

Note : Adverb का use adjective या adverb से पहले किया जाता है तथा noun से पहले adjective का use किया जाता है

Eg. Why is she so untidy?

Option (b) such का use (as a determiner) noun phrase के पहले emphasis करने के लिए करते हैं। such का use 'of this or that kind' के meaning को show करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस स्थिति में इसका use article a/an +noun की form में होता है।

Eg. It's such a beautiful day!

You must not destroy people's houses. I could never agree to such a plan. (a plan of that kind)

Option (c) Enough adjective व adverb दोनों हो सकता है adjective के रूप में noun से पहले आता है तथा adverb के रूप में adjective (positive degree) के बाद आता है।

Eg. She has enough money to spend.

He is strong enough to handle this kind situation.

अत: such correct answer हैं।

65. (d) was punished

Distributive pronouns (each, either, neither) हमेशा singular होते है, ये जिस plural noun के पहले use होते है उसकी प्रत्येक unit को refer करते है

Eg. Each of the boys gets a prize. (जितने लड़के है उनमें से प्रत्येक ने)

Either of these roads leads to the railways station. (दोनों roads में कोई भी)

Given sentence में each के बाद singular verb (was) का use होगा।

Boys inactive Subject है जो action का result bear कर रहे है और active Subject 'the principal' (doer of the action) है इसलिए passive structure का use होगा।

Eg. Each of the songs was written by Rabindranath Tagore.

66. (b) than most other

Comparative degree के बाद 'than' का use किया जाता है

Structure :

Sub.+ verb+ Comparative degree + than + any other + (singular noun)/most other + (plural noun)

Eg. He is taller than any other boy in the class.

He is taller than most other boys in the class.

लेकिन जब comparison same subject में न हो तो other को भी हटा दिया जाता है

Eg. She is taller than any boy in the class. (here she is not a boy इसलिए उसे boy से अलग/भिन्न करने के लिए other लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है।)

Note :

जब केवल दो चीजों का comparison किया जाता है तब comparative degree का use किया जाता है।

Eg. James is better than any other boy in the class.

67. (c) lying

Present participle का use दो action एक साथ घटित होती है, तो दूसरी action की continuity show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. They went laying out into the snow.

Lie (V) : (of a thing) to be or remain in a flat position on a surface. (रखे होना)

Eg. Clothes were lying all over the floor.

She picked up a pen that was lying nearby.

To infinitive का use purpose show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. They went there to buy Lamborghini.

Vocabulary Point :

Lay / Lie

- **Lay :** 'lay ' का अर्थ है – to put somebody / something in a particular position, especially gently or carefully (किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु को ध्यानपूर्वक किसी स्थिति में रखना)

Verb Forms : Lay, Laid, Laid, Laying

- I / we / you / they - lay
- He / she / it - lays

Eg : Maani laid the baby down gently on the bed.

- *Rex laid a hand on my arm.*
- *James laid the clothes neatly on his bed.*
- **Lie :** के दो meaning है।

(i) To be or put yourself in a horizontal position. (खुद को क्षितिज स्थिति में करना या क्षैतिज स्थिति में होना।)

Verb forms - Lie, Lay, Lain, Lying

- I / we / you / they - lie
- He / she / it - lies

Eg : A man lay dead in the middle of the road.

- *Raja just lay there smiling.*
- *The cat was lying fast asleep by the fire.*
- *To lie on your back / side / front.*

(ii) To speak an untruth (झूठ बोलना)

Verb Forms : Lie, Lied, Lied, Lying

- I / we / you / they - lie
- He / she / it - lies

Eg : She lies about her age.

- *Don't lie to me!*
- *You could see from his face that he was lying.*

Note : Lie की second form 'lay' होती है जो कि lay (first form) से बहुत बड़ा confusion create करती है।

Lay, laid, laid :- Lay का अर्थ किसी particular position में रखना।

Eg : Put your hands up and lie down your weapons. (×)

- *Put your hands up and **lay** down your weapons. (✓)*
- Lie, lay, lain : Lie का अर्थ – "खुद को क्षैतिज स्थिति में करना या क्षैतिज स्थिति में होना"।

*Eg : The lion and the calf shall **lay** down together, but the calf won't get much sleep. (×)*

- *Eg : The lion and the calf shall **lie** down together, but the calf won't get much sleep. (✓)*
- **Main Problem :-**

Most common mistake यह है कि जहाँ 'lay' प्रयुक्त होना चाहिए वहाँ 'lie' का use कर दिया जाता है।

इस error को eliminate करने के लिए याद रखें "You cannot lie something".

- *To **lay** your head on the pillow. (✓)*
- *To **lie** your head on the pillow. (×)*

(Remember, you can't lie something. So, you can't lie your head.)

- My chicken **lays** eggs. (✓)
- My chicken **lies** eggs. (×)

(It is very obvious in this example. You can't lie something So, a chicken can't lie eggs.)

❖ Lie की past tense की form 'lay ' है ना कि laid.

*Eg : The crocodile **laid** still for hours. (×)*

- *The crocodile **lay** still for hours. (✓)*
- *The snow **laid** on the field all week. (×)*
- *The snow **lay** on the field all week. (✓)*

❖ Lain, have की various forms (has, have, had, will/shall have, having etc.) के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg : The snow **had laid** on the field all week. (×)*

- *The snow **had lain** on the field all week. (✓)*
- *Rex **had laid** there all night. (×)*
- *Rex **had lain** there all night. (✓)*

❖ Lay हमेशा एक object लेता है लेकिन lie, object नहीं लेता है।

*Eg : Raja Arya was **lying** on the beach. (✓)*

- *Raja Arya was **laying** on the beach. (×)*
- *Why don't you **lie** on the bed? (✓)*
- *Why don't you **lay** on the bed? (×)*

68. (b) has been teaching

Given sentence में period of time दिया गया है (for last ten years) इसलिए इस sentences को Present perfect tense या Present perfect continuous में होना चाहिए।

Structure of present perfect continuous

Subject + HV (has been + V+Ing) + Object + complementary + since/ for

Eg : I have been reading a novel since 2008.

so option (b) will be correct answer.

69. (d) watching

Enjoy एक transitive verb है इसके बाद सदैव एक object की जरूरत होती है इसलिए जब इसके बाद कोई verb use किया जाता है तो वह Gerund (verbal noun) use किया जाता है।

Eg. I enjoy playing tennis and squash.

I really enjoyed watching the film again.

Grammar Point :

Some other common verbs that are normally followed by Gerund (V+ing) :

Admit, appreciate, avoid burst out, consider, contemplate, delay, dislike, endure, escape, excuse, face, feel, like, forgive, give up, keep, mind, miss , put off, postpone etc.

Eg. I try to avoid going shopping on Saturdays.

Note :

Gerund verbal nouns होते है इनमें Verbs के भी गुण होते है इसलिए ये अपने बाद अपना object भी ले सकते है।

70. (d) have withdrawn

Given sentence Present perfect tense में है। Present perfect tense 'has/have+V3rd' का use किया जाता है.

इसलिए withdrawn की third form withdrawn का use होगा।

Structure of present perfect tense :

Subject + HV (has/have) + V3rd + obj. + complement.

Withdraw (V1st), Withdrew (V2nd), Withdrawn (V3rd)

Eg. He had withdrawn all the money from their joint account.

71. (d) No improvement

Given sentence suppositional sentence (starts with if , as if , I wish, as though , if only). With these word simple past (were) is used.

Eg: I wish I were taller.

Suppositional sentences/imaginary sentence : इस condition मे उस condition को express किया जाता है जिसकी होने की possibility नही होती। (practically impossible)

Conditional part, imaginary past (use were with both singular and plural Subjects) होना चाहिए तथा main part modal simple में होना चाहिए।

Structure :

If +Sub.+ were + obj , Subject + would / could / might / would / should + V1st

Eg. If Gandhi ji were alive, he would commit suicide.

72. (c) have you solved

कुछ adverbs जैसे ever, never, always, already, yet, just, lately, so far, up to now, up to the present etc Perfect tense में use की जाती है।

इसलिए Have+V3rd का use होगा।

Eg: I haven't finished my breakfast yet.

He has already finished his breakfast

Present Perfect tense का use उन actions के लिए किया जाता है past में हो गयी हो लेकिन उसका effect present में भी दिखाई दे रहा हो।

Structure :

Subject + has/have + V3rd +Object + complement.

Eg: The government has not accorded top priority to power sector.

73. (c) No improvement

Grammar point:

Given sentence में open एक adjective है जो linking verb के बाद markets को modify कर रहा है।

That + Noun clause में Noun markets plural है इसलिए verb plural use होगा।

Eg. Everyone agrees that we have to act quickly.

74. (a) In

In the heart of का अर्थ 'किसी भी वस्तु या जगह का central part' होता है।

Given sentence में भी lock-down की वजह से Paris के central part में सब कुछ calm हो गया है का भाव show करना है इसलिए 'In' correct answer है।

Vocabulary Point :

At heart : Used to say what somebody is really like even though they may seem to be something different (दिल से)

By heart : Used to say what somebody is really like even though they may seem to be something different (याददाश्त से)

Steal somebody's heart : To make somebody fall in love with you (अत्यधिक पसंद आना)

Sick at heart : Very unhappy or disappointed (दुःखी)

Set your heart on something / have your heart set on something : To want something very much (किसी को बहुत अत्यधिक चाहना)

Pour out / open your heart to somebody : To tell somebody all your problems, feelings, etc. (अपनी feelings बताना)

Wear your heart on your sleeve : To allow your feelings to be seen by other people (अपनी feelings आसानी से उजागार करना)

With all your heart/your whole heart : Completely (पूर्णतया)

Young at heart : Thinking and behaving like a young person even when you are old (दिल से जवान)

75. (c) but

Given sentence में दो contradictory clause को जोड़ा जा रहा है और इसके लिए but का use किया जाता है

Eg. You work hard but do not use brain.

Option (a) Because (conjunction) का use एक clause में show किये गये action का reason को show करने के लिए किया जाता है (reason because के बाद वाले clause में होगा।)

Eg. I am showing leniency towards you because it is your first offence.

Option (b) so reason/purpose show करने के लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. It was still painful, so I went to see a doctor.

Option (d) or का use another chose बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Is your sister older or younger than you?

Are you coming or not?

76. (a) as soon as

Sentence के sense के अनुसार as soon as सही होगा जैसे ही bus रुकेगी (बिना देरी किये) children बाहर भागेगा।

As soon as (Conj.) : यह 'जैसे ही' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Something happens as soon as something else happens, it means that it happens immediately after the other thing.

Eg. She Burst into tears as soon as she saw his mother.

As long as (Conj.) : यह 'जब तक' के अर्थ time duration बताने के लिए use किया जाता है। इसके बाद future tense को refer करने के लिए present simple का use किया जाता है।

यह On condition that/provided that/If के sense में भी use होता है।

Eg. You can have a dog as long as you promise to take care of it.

No sooner-than (Cong) यह 'होते ही' के अर्थ में आता है।

यह एक co-ordinating conjunction है जिसका use 'होते ही' के अर्थ में होता है।

Eg. No sooner did you enter the hall than everybody become silent.

In order that (phrase). यह एक शर्त दिखाने के अर्थ में use किया जाता है जिसे पूरा करने पर दूसरा action पूरा हो।

Eg. All those concerned must work together in order that agreement can be reached on this issue.

77. (a) its

Subject The magic fountain के लिए Possessive adjective(its) का use होगा

Its (possessive adjective) का use things or animals के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Every house in the street has got its own garage.

NOTE: जब कोई pronoun possessiveness दिखता है तो possessive pronoun or possessive adjective का use किया जाता है।

Eg. This is our country. (our is possessive adjective)

This country is ours. (ours is possessive pronoun)

Note :

"It's" is the contracted from of 'it is' and 'It has'. It is not a possessive adjective or possessive pronoun. Possessive form is its.

Eg. It is a nice car.

78. (a) A, An

Article A का use indefinite singular countable noun से पहले किया जाता है

Eg. A doctor (that is any doctor).

तथा the का use a definite singular noun से पहले किया जाता है क्योंकि यह किसी विशेष व्यक्ति या वस्तु के लिए use किया जाता है।

Given sentence में building एक definite noun नहीं है इसलिए article 'a' का use किया जायेगा।

Eg. He saw the doctor ; meaning some particular doctor.

Article An का use singular countable noun से पहले किया जाता है जो vowel sound से start होता है।

Eg. An apple, an honest man

use an before 'enormous'.

Note : Adjective and adverb के पहले indefinite article का use नहीं किये जाते है जब तक उनके साथ कोई noun use नहीं की गए हों।

Eg. A rich / a English.

Adjective के पहले definite article का use करने पर यह plural noun बनता है जो उस सम्पूर्ण class को represent करता हैं।

Eg. The rich (अमीर लोग) / the intelligent (सभी बुद्धिमान लोग)

79. (c) appoint arpit the monitor this time.

Given sentence 'imperative sentence' (order/command) है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : $V1^{st}$ + Object

Passive : Let + Object + be + $V3^{rd}$

Or

You are ordered/requested/forbidden etc + to + $V1^{st}$ + obj.

Option (c) correct answer है।

80. (b) Online activity classes for children are being held by the school.

Given sentence 'present continuous tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub.+ is / am/ are +V+ing + Object.

Passive : Object + is/am/are+ being + $V3^{rd}$ + by Subject

Option (b) correct answer है।

81. (c) The crops in several districts of Rajasthan are being attacked by the pink locusts.

Given sentence 'present continuous tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub.+is /am/are+V+ing+Object

Passive : Object + is/ am/ are + being +$V3^{rd}$+by Subject

Option (c) correct answer है।

82. (a) The police arrested four people for cheating.

Given sentence 'past simple tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + Object

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by Subject.

Option (a) correct answer है।

83. (d) The mishap at LG polymers was caused by the negligence of the plant manager.

Given sentence 'past simple tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+Object + comp

Passive : Object + was/were +$V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by Subject.

Option (d) correct answer है।

84. (d) Do not travel interstate during the lock down.

Given sentence 'Imperative structure ' है का है जिसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : $V1^{st}$ + indirect object + com.

Passive : Let + direct object + be + $V3^{rd}$

Or

You are ordered/requested/forbidden etc + to +$V1^{st}$ + obj. complement

Option (c) correct answer है।

85. (c) what is disturbing you?

Given sentence 'Interrogative of present continuous tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Wh word + is/ am/are + Sub. + V+ing + Object+comp ?

Passive : Wh word + is /am/are + Object+ being + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject?

Option (c) correct answer है।

86. (c) The boys were watching the football match.

Given sentence 'past continuous tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का

नियम:

Active : Sub. + was/ were + V+ing + Object + comp.

Passive : Object + was/ were + being + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject

Option (c) correct answer है।

87. (b) A deserted town in Wales was invaded by a herd of wild goats during the lock down.

Given sentence 'past simple tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject

Option (b) correct answer है।

88. (d) Art classes for children were being taken by a ten-year-old girl.

Given sentence 'past continuous tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + was/were + V+ing+ object + comp.

Passive : Object + was/were + being + $v3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject

Option (d) correct answer है।

89. (d) People are still believed in superstitions.

Given sentence 'present simple tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + V^{1st} + object + comp

Passive : Object + is/am/are + v^{3rd} + comp + by Subject

Option (d) correct answer है।

90. (a) let the advisory be issued to the villagers to be on alert for the cyclone.

Given sentence 'imperative sentence' है इसे Active/Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : $V1^{st}$ + indirect object + complement.

Passive : Let + direct object + be + V 3rd + complement

Option (a) correct answer है।

91. (b) why have the Delhi borders been sealed by the chief minister.

Given sentence 'interrogative of present perfect tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Wh word + has/have+ Sub.+ $V3^{rd}$ + Object + comp?

Passive : Wh word + has/have + Object + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject?

Option (b) correct answer है।

92. (a) my father has sent me a book on my birthday.

Given sentence 'present perfect tense का' है इसे Active/Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + Object +comp

Passive : Object + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject.

Option (a) correct answer है।

93. (c) stationery is not sold at this shop.

Given sentence 'present tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + $V1^{st}$ + Object + comp

Passive : Object + is/am/are + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject

Option (c) correct answer है।

94. (a) Bhanu has cleaned this passage with his vacuum cleaner.

Given sentence 'present perfect tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub.+ has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + Object +comp

Passive : Obj. + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ +comp + by Subject.

Option (a) correct answer है।

95. (b) have you complete the essay?

Given sentence 'present perfect tense' का है इसे Active/Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Has/Have + Sub.+ $V3^{rd}$ + Object + comp?

Passive : Has/Have + Object + been + $v3^{rd}$ +comp + by Subject.

Option (b) correct answer है।

96. (c) A letter in verse from was written by him to his friend.

Given sentence 'past simple tense' का है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + Object + comp

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + Comp + by Subject.

Option (c) correct answer है।

97. (c) one can easily carry out these instruction.

Given sentence 'modal simple' है इसे Active/ Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + modal verb (can, may, could, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to) + $V1^{st}$ form + Object

Passive : Object+ modal verb (can, may, could, might, shall, should, will, would, ought to) + be + $V3^{rd}$ + by Subject.

Option (c) correct answer है।

98. (b) A loan had been taken by me from the bank in my mother's name.

Given sentence 'past perfect tense का ' है इसे Active/Passive में change करने का नियम:

Active : Sub. + had + $V3^{rd}$ form+ Object +comp.

Passive : Object + had + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp + by Subject.

Option (b) correct answer है।

99. (d)

(a) She said that he had to fill in that form. *(Wrong use of structure)*

(b) She told him to fill in ***this*** form. *(Wrong use of adjective)*

(c) She ***asked*** him to ***please*** fill in that form. *(Superfluous use of please and wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) She requested him to fill in that form. (✓)

100. (b)

(a) She said, 'I wonder that ***she*** has enough money to buy a pullover. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) She said, 'I wonder if I have enough money to buy a pullover.' (✓)

(c) She said, 'I ***wondered*** that ***she*** has enough money to buy a pullover. *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(d) She said, 'I ***am wondering*** that ***she*** has enough money to buy a pullover. *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

101. (a)

(a) Father said that on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike.' (✓)

(b) Father wondered ***why*** on the news ***tonight*** they ***mentioned*** a possibility of a power strike. *(Superfluous use of 'why' adverb and tense)*

(c) Father ***asked if*** on the news that night they had mentioned a possibility of a power strike. *(Wrong verb is used in reporting speech as Reported speech is not interrogative)*

(d) Father said that on the news ***tonight*** they ***mentioned*** a possibility of a power strike. *(Wrong use of adverb and tense)*

102. (d)

(a) He remarked that it ***is*** snowing. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) He happily said that it ***is*** snowing *(Wrong use of tense).*

(c) He said that good gracious it's snowing. *(Wrong use of tense in reported speech "it's" means "it is")*

(d) He exclaimed with astonishment that it was snowing. (✓)

103. (c)

(a) The doctor asked her, 'Why don't you keep off the sweets for a while? *(Wrong use of structure because given sentence is not interrogative.)*

(b) The doctor said to her, 'You must keep off the sweets for a while. *(Wrong use of structure)*

(c) The doctor said to her, 'Keep off the sweets for a while.' (✓)

(d) The doctor said to her, 'She must keep off the sweets for a while. *(Wrong use of structure)*

104. (a)

(a) Mary says that her younger brother wants to be a radio jockey. (✓)

(b) Mary says that ***my*** younger brother ***wanted*** to be a radio jockey. *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) Mary ***said*** that her younger brother ***wanted*** to be a radio jockey. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) Mary says that ***my*** younger brother wants to be a radio jockey. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

105. (b)

(a) They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I ***am*** late. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) They told me on the telephone that they would wait for me if I was late. (✓)

(c) They said to me on the telephone that ***we will*** wait for ***you*** if ***you*** are late. *(Wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) They said to me on the telephone that they ***will*** wait for me if ***you*** were late. *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

106. (a)

(a) The doctor said, 'Thank God! I needn't go out in the rain.' (✓)

(b) The doctor said with relief, '***He*** didn't ***needed*** to go out in the rain. *(Wrong use of reported verb and pronoun)*

(c) The doctor exclaimed, 'Oh, I ***don't have*** to go out in the rain! *(Wrong use of exclamatory expression and reported verb)*

(d) The doctor said relieved, 'I needn't ***to*** go out in the rain. *(wrong use of reporting verb, superfluous use of 'to')*

107. (d)

(a) The captain said, 'The crew ***have*** to leave the ship at Liverpool. *(Wrong use of verb in reported speech 'crew' collective noun है singular verb का use होगा।)*

(b) The captain said to the crew, 'Leave the ship at Liverpool. *(Wrong structure is used.)*

(c) The captain said, 'The crew could leave the ship at Liverpool. *(Wrong use of reported verb)*

(d) The captain said, 'The crew has to leave the ship at Liverpool.' (✓)

108. (c)

(a) She ***asked*** them to not smoke ***here.*** *(Wrong use of reporting verb and adverb)*

(b) She told them do not smoke ***here.*** *(Wrong use of adverb)*

(c) She told them not to smoke there.

(d) She ***asked*** them to smoke somewhere else. *(wrong use of reporting verb and sent construction)*

109. (d)

(a) The officer said to his boss, '***His*** men ***were*** leaving ***the next day*** by plane. *(Wrong use of pronoun, tense and adverb)*

(b) The officer said to his boss, '***Your*** men ***were*** leaving tomorrow by plane. *(Wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) The officer said to his boss, '***His*** men are leaving ***the next day*** by plane. *(wrong use of pronoun and adverb)*

(d) The officer said to his boss, 'My men are leaving tomorrow by plane.' (✓)

110. (b)

(a) He said, '***His*** new slippers ***were*** very comfortable. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(b) He said, 'My new slippers are very comfortable.' (✓)

(c) He said, 'My new slippers ***were*** very comfortable. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) He said, '***His*** new slippers ***have been*** very comfortable. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

111. (c)

(a) She said, 'Should I peel all these potatoes for dinner?' *(Wrong use of structure)*

(b) She said, 'All ***those*** potatoes ***were*** to be peeled for dinner?' *(Wrong use of structure, pronoun and tense)*

(c) She said, 'Are all these potatoes to be peeled for dinner?' (✓)

(d) She said, 'Are all ***those*** potatoes peeling for dinner?' *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

112. (c)

(a) Bill said that he ***missed*** his train and that he ***will*** be late for work. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) Bill said that ***I have*** missed ***my*** train and that I would be late for work. *(Wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) Bill said that he had missed his train and that he would be late for work. (✓)

(d) Bill said that he ***has*** missed his train and that he ***is*** late for work. *(Wrong use of tense)*

113. (c)

(a) She said that she was going home ***tomorrow.*** *(Wrong use of adverb)*

(b) She said that she ***is*** going home the next day. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(c) She said that she was going home the next day. (✓)

(d) She said that ***I*** was going home the next day. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

114. (b)

(a) The captain said to the crew, 'The ship ***had*** to reach London ***that night.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(b) The captain said to the crew, 'The ship has to reach London tonight.' (✓)

(c) The captain said to the crew, 'The ship ***had reached*** London tonight. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) The captain said to the crew, 'The ship ***will have*** to reach London ***that night.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

115. (d)

(a) Anju asked me what I ***had done*** the following weekend. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) Anju asked me what I ***am*** doing the ***coming*** weekend. *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) Anju asked me what ***are you*** doing ***next*** weekend. *(Wrong use of adverb, structure and tense)*

(d) Anju asked me what I was doing the following weekend. (✓)

116. (a)

(a) Anurag predicted that the coming elections in Bihar would be the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight. (✓)

(b) Anurag informed that the coming elections in Bihar ***were*** the main topic of discussion for the following fortnight. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(c) Anurag commented that the coming elections in Bihar ***will be*** the

main topic of discussion for the ***next*** fortnight. *(Wrong use tense and adverb)*

(d) Anurag exclaimed that the coming elections in Bihar ***are*** the main topic of discussion for the ***coming*** fortnight. *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

117. (a)

(a) Rahul asked his mother when she would come back. (✓)

(b) Rahul told his mother to come back. *(Wrong use of reporting verb and structure)*

(c) Rahul asked his mother ***whether*** she ***was coming*** back. *(Wrong use of conjunction and tense)*

(d) Rahul asked his mother when ***would you*** come back. *(Wrong use of structure and pronoun)*

118. (b)

(a) She said that she ***finished my*** assignment two hours ***ago.*** *(Wrong use of pronoun, tense and adverb)*

(b) She said that she had finished her assignment two hours before. (✓)

(c) She said that ***I finished my*** assignment two hours before. *(Wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) She said that she ***has*** finished her assignment two hours ***ago.*** (Wrong use of tense and adverb)

119. (b)

(a) The fisherman said to his contractor, 'Are ***those*** salmons going on ***that*** morning's fish train?' *(Wrong use of adjective)*

(b) The fisherman said to his contractor, 'Are these salmons to go on this morning's fish train?' (✓)

(c) The fisherman said to his contractor, '***Were*** these salmons to go on ***that*** morning's fish train?' *(Wrong use of tense and adjective)*

(d) The fisherman said to his contractor, '***Is those*** salmons to go on this morning's fish train?' *(Wrong use of reported verb and adjective)*

120. (d)

(a) Mother said to Avika, 'Don't throw ***those*** flowers today. *(Wrong use of structure and adjective)*

(b) Mother said to Avika, 'These flowers ***were*** not to be thrown ***that day.*** *(Wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) Mother said to Avika, '***Those*** flowers ***were*** not to be thrown ***that day.*** *(Wrong use of adjective and tense and adverb)*

(d) Mother said to Avika, 'These flowers are not to be thrown today.' (✓)

121. (a)

(a) His mother said to him, 'Phone your father at once.' (✓)

(b) His mother said to him, 'He has to phone your father at once. *(Wrong use of structure)*

(c) His mother said to him, 'You should phone ***his*** father at once. *(Wrong use of pronoun and structure)*

(d) His mother said to him, '***He*** must phone his father at once. *(Wrong use of structure and pronoun)*

122. (c)

(a) She said, '***Does*** anyone find my brooch?' *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) She said, '***Is*** any one finding ***her*** brooch?' *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) She said, 'Has anyone found my brooch?' (✓)

(d) She said, '***If*** anyone ***has found her*** brooch?' *(Wrong use of structure, tense and pronoun)*

123. (c)

(a) Anne told Mary that ***I*** had received a job offer from a company. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) Anne told Mary that ***I have*** received a job offer from a company. *(Wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) Anne told Mary that she had received a job offer from a company. (✓)

(d) Anne told Mary that she ***has*** received a job offer from a company. *(Wrong use of tense)*

124. (a)

(a) Anne said that in the following week she had her first skating lesson. (✓)

(b) Anne said that in the ***next week*** she ***has*** her first skating lesson. *(Wrong use of adverb and tense)*

(c) Anne said that the following week ***I*** had ***my*** first skating lesson. *(Wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) Anne said that the ***next week I have my*** first skating lesson. *(Wrong use of adverb, noun and tense)*

125. (d)

(a) Chippa said he ***wishes*** he ***has*** something to eat as he ***is*** so hungry. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(b) Chippa said ***I wish I have*** something to eat as ***I*** am so hungry. *(Wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) Chippa said he ***wishes*** he had something to eat as he was so hungry. *(Wrong use of tense)*

(d) Chippa said he wished he had something to eat as he was so hungry. (✓)

126. (a) CBAD

Explanation:

C में Proper noun, Aksenov आया है जिसके लिए आगे सभी जगह pronoun He का use हुआ है। Pronoun, noun को follow करता है लेकिन sentence को noun ही start करता है अतः option (a) CBAD Correct Answer है। इसलिए sequence की शुरूआत C से होगी।

C में Aksenov ने कसम खाई कि उसने merchant को नहीं मारा। B में उसने further explain किया कि उसने merchant को चाय के बाद देखा भी नहीं। CB Neon link है।

D में A से contrast show करते हुए कहा है कि he was guilty क्योंकि उसकी voice tremble कर रही थी अतः AD भी link है।

But का use पहले से mention phase से contrasts show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

अतः option **(a) CBAD** सही answer है।

127. (b) CADB

Explanation:

C में a train आया है तथा A में This train आया है।

Demonstrative adjective उस noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये Use होते है। CA Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (b) CADB में है।

अतः option (b) CADB सही answer है।

Logic-II

D में A group आया है तथा B में the group Definite article, indefinite article को follow करता है। DB neon link है जो दो options में है लेकिन Sequence A से Start नहीं हो सकता है

अतः option **(b) CADB** सही answer है।

128. (b) CDAB

Explanation:

C में Volcano को introduce किया गया है। यह एक stand alone sentence है जो sequence को start करेगा।

C में बताया है कि Volcano के above steam appear हुई जिसे D में explain किया है कि scientists को fear है कि eruption कभी भी हो सकता है। अतः C के बाद D का use होगा।

इनमें से कुछ scientists ने possibility बताई है कि eruption 5 minutes or 5 months में हो सकती है। अतः C तथा A मे scientists , common factor है। D के बाद A का use होगा।

अतः option **(b) CDAB** सही sequence होगा।

129. (c) ADBC

Explanation:

A stand alone sentence है। A में proper noun 'Robert' को introduce किया है। अन्य सभी statement की starting pronoun से हो रही है। अतः A sequence को start करेगा। B में sat there thinking आया है तथा C में His thought आया है। B व C में thought common factor है। BC neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) ADBC में है।

Logic-II

A — Robert brother के जाने का wait किया।

D — उसे जाते ही quickly truck की ओर गया।

B — उसमें (truck) climb किया तथा Thinking करने लगा।

C — उसके thought उसके brother पर focus थे।

अतः option **(c) ADBC** सही answer है।

130. (b) BACD

Explanation:

B में Noun 'The magi'' को introduce किया है तथा A में इनके लिए pronoun 'They' का use किया है। A में gifts आया है और C में their gifts use हुआ है। अतः AC neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) BACD में है। जो केवल एक ही option (b) BACD में है।

अतः option **(b) BACD** सही answer है।

131. (c) CBDA

Explanation:

C में Noun puller को introduce किया है कि वह वापिस अपने bed पर गिर पड़ा। B में इसे elaborate किया है कि अगले दिन के लिए उसे well rested रहना था। CB एक link है।

But का use पहले से कहे गए किसी statement से contrast show करने वाले statement के starting का use किया जाता है।

D में B से contrast show किया है उसको सोना था फिर भी वह उस suspicious man के बारे में सोच रहा है। CBA एक Neon link है। D तथा A में men, common factor है। D a men आया है तथा A में The man आया है। D के बाद A का use होगा।

अतः option **(c) CBDA** सही answer है।

132. (a) CABD

Explanation:

B में The weather department की forecast को introduce किया है तथा D मे भी the weather forecast आया है कि मानसून South India में जल्दी ही आएगा।

D में Also का use हुआ है। Also का use addition information देने के लिए किया जाता है। अतः B के बाद D आएगा। BD, Neon link है। जो केवल एक ही option (a) CABD में है।

C में thunderstorms आया है और A में these thunderstorm Demonstrative Adjective उस noun follow करता है जिसके लिए ये use होते है। CA भी neon link है।

अतः option **(a) CABD** सही sequence है।

133. (a) BACD

Explanation:

B में एक Incident की starting बताई है कि एक meteor गिर गई अतः sequence की starting B से होगी।

A — I भी उसको देखने पहुंचा

C — देखने पर पता चला कि only one end of cylindrical shape visible थी।

D — cylindrical shape का diameter 30 yards था।

अतः Option **(a) BACD** सही answer है।

134. (d) DBAC

Explanation:

Chronological order से–

B — Late march में turtle ..... lay eggs

A — fifth and eight of may ..... Hatchlings ..... began to out of see

C — अब वो sea की ओर journey start करेंगे।

BAC Neon link है जो केवल एक ही option (d) DBAC में है।

अतः **(d) DBAC** correct answer है।

135. (c) DBAC

Explanation:

D में Mother Teresa के office को introduce किया है तथा B में इसके लिए Pronoun 'It' का use हुआ। DB Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DBAC में है।

Logic - II

Office के walls के बारे में बताया है। A में Three walls तथा C में fourth wall का description दिया है। अतः AC भी एक link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DBAC में है।

अतः option **(c) DBAC** सही answer है।

136. (b) BACD

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में corona को introduce कराया है। अतः sequence B से starting होगी।

C में बताया है कि last Wednesday को five people infected थे।

D में then Friday को infected people 139 तक increase हो गए। अतः chronological order से CD एक link होगा। B से start होने वाला CD link वाला केवल एक Option (b) BACD है।

Logic - II

A में Pronoun It A में आये noun corona के लिए use हुआ है, pronoun, noun को follow करता है BA Neon link है जो केवल option (b) BACD में है।

अतः option **(b) BACD** सही answer है।

137. (a) CDAB

Explanation:

Cheetahs को C में introduce किया गया है, कि वे Africa and central Iran में पाये जाते है। D में इस के लिए It (The cheetah) का use किया गया है अतः CD एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (a) CDAB में है।

Logic II

B में Adults, A के Adult cheetas को refer करने के लिए use किया गया है अतः AB एक Neon link है। लेकिन sequence A से start नही हो सकता क्योंकि A का Sentence introductory statement (stand alone) नही है।

अतः option **(a) CDAB** Correct answer है।

138. (b) BACD

Explanation:

B में The Palau National को introduce किया है। B sequence को start करेगा।

Chronological order से–

A — 1929 में design

C — 1934 में वह Art museum का Home बन गया

D — 1990 में National Museum declare हुआ

ACD link है।

अतः option **(b) BACD** correct answer है।

139. (b) DCAB

Explanation:

D में a volcano use आया है तथा C में the 'Volcano' पहली बार introduce करवाने के लिए indefinite article आता है। Definite article, indefinite article को follow करता है। DC Neon link है D से start होने वाला DC link वाला केवल एक option (b) DCAB है।

A में 1,34,000 people आया है तथा B में people के लिए pronoun, They का use हुआ है। A में बताया है कि people को safe place पर evacuate कर दिया गया है तथा D मे बताया volcano से far away है। AB Neon link है।

अतः option **(b) DCAB** correct answer है।

140. (c) CDAB

Explanation:

C में noun Mammoths आया है तथा D में इसके लिए Possessive Adjective their + noun (their bodies) use हुआ है। Adj उस noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए ये use होते है। CD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) CDAB है।

D में noun (mammoths bodies) bodies को introduce किया है तथा A में Their bodies

आया है। अतः DA भी link है। जो केवल एक option CDAB में है।

अतः option **(c) CDAB** सही answer है।

141. (d) ABDC

Explanation:

A में school list को बताया है तथा B में इस list में एक और चीज I-pad को add करने के लिए कहा है। AB एक link है।

D में I-pad के लिए the tablet आया है। अतः BD भी एक link है।

Logic-II

D में tablet का use बताया है कि tablet का use internet and videos देखने के लिए किया जाता है। C में बताया है कि लेकिन अब इसका use fun learning के लिए भी होता है। C में D से contrast show किया है। DC एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (d) ABDC में है।

But का use पहले आए किसी statement से contrast show करने वाले statement के starting होता है।

अतः option **(d) ABDC** सही answer है।

142. (c) DCBA

Explanation:

D stand alone sentence है, D में किसी Place crash के बाद sub. I की Position के बारे में बताया है।

C में Noun 'My mother' आया है तथा B में इसके लिए pronoun 'Her' का use हुआ है। अतः CB एक link है।

D से start होने वाला, CB link वाला केवल एक option (c) DCBA है।

अतः option **(c) DCBA** सही answer है।

143. (c) BACD

Explanation:

B में Noun 'Alessandria' के लिए A में The boy use हुआ है। B में बताया गया है कि उसके पीछे एक भालू आता प्रतीत हुआ और A में बताया गया है कि उसे पता था कि animals को संकेत दिये बिना slowly walk करना था। C में, जब उसकी मां ने देखा तो वह panic हो गई लेकिन the boy ने उसे शांत रहने को कहा।

D में, जब वह safely entered his house भालू चला गया।

अतः option **(c) BACD** correct answer है।

144. (a) DCAB

Explanation:

D में Noun 'Aksenov' को introduce किया है। अन्य statements में Aksenov के लिए Pronoun 'He' का use किया गया है अतः statement की starting D से होगी।

C में Images आया है तथा A में The images आया है। अतः C तथा A में image common factor है। CA Neon link होगा।

अतः option **(a) DCAB** सही answer है।

145. (a) CADB

Explanation:

C में A team की introduce कराया है कि team को scientists, Mount Everest को scale करेगी। तथा A में the team आया है A में team से पहले definite article The आया है। A में इसे further explain किया है कि वह (team) mount Everest की height, depth, weather और wind speed के data भी collect करेगी।

A में also आया है। Also का use पहले से किसी statements में कही गई बात मे additional information देने वाले statement से पहले किया जाता है।

CA Neon link है जो केवल option (a) CADB में है।

अतः option **(a) CADB** सही answer है।

Answer Key

146.(b) 147.(c) 148.(c) 149.(a) 150.(b)
151.(a) 152.(a) 153.(a) 154.(c) 155(b)

Word meaning

- **Blood Feuds (N)** : A long conflict between families, involving murders that are intended as punishment for past murders (रक्त बैर)
- **Tragic (Adj)** : Making you feel very sad, usually because somebody has died or suffered a lot (दुःखद)
- **Unveil (V)** : To remove a cover or curtain from a painting, statue, etc. so that it can be seen in public for the first time (उजागर करना, अनावरण)
- **Castles (N)** : A large strong building with thick, high walls and towers, built in the past by kings or queens, or other important people, to defend themselves against attack (दुर्ग)

Detailed analysis

146. (b) from

Backward reading से From....to का use different range of things को show करने के लिए किया जाता है। अतः parallel construction से From .... to का use होगा।

Eg. The river flows from east to west.

There were six Miller children, ranging in age from nineteen to seven.

अतः option (b) correct answer है।

option (a) since का use Past के action के stating time point को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. It was the band's first live performance since May 1990.

इसके अलावा Since का use present prefect के साथ subordinating clause को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है।

इस subordinating clause में past simple tense को use होता है।

Eg. It's so long since I saw them.

He's been back to the office a few times since he retired.

Note:

Since का use point of time के साथ किया जाता है

Eg. Since 26 January, 1950. Since Monday, Since January.

For का use Period of time के साथ किया जाता है।

Eg. For 75 years, For two days, For 6 months.

Option (c) Till का use किसी action के staring point और ending point को बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I worked out at the gym from 6 pm till 7.30 pm.

Option (d) with का 'के साथ' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. She arrived with her boyfriend.

I don't like tea with milk.

147. (c) without

Given Sentence का भाव है कि हर Castle में कोई secret जरूर होता है। इस structure के अनुसार यहाँ no के meaning को show करने के लिए एक negative word की आवश्यकता है।

Option (a) with and (b) including irrelevant है।

Including का अर्थ शामिल करके।

Eg. Six people were killed in the riot, including a policeman.

Option (d) excluding का अर्थ है without including.

Eg. Lunch costs £20 per person, excluding drinks.

Option (c) without correct answer है।

Without (Prep.) : Not having, experiencing or showing something

Eg. He found the place without difficulty.

148. (c) recently

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार option (c) recently correct answer है।

Sentence में बताया गया है कि Picomtal castle की ownership हाल ही में change हुई है।

Recently का अर्थ है not long ago (थोड़े समय पहले)

Eg. She recently completed a follow up study of participants.

Option (a) momentarily red herring है। momentarily का अर्थ होता है for a very short time or very soon; in a moment

Eg. He paused momentarily.

She was momentarily blinded by the light.

I'll be with you momentarily.

Option (b) presently factually wrong है।

Presently का अर्थ होता है वर्तमान मे जब आप बोल या लिख रहे है।

Eg. The crime is presently being investigated by the police.

These are the courses presently available.

Option (d) Justly irrelevant हैं

Justly का अर्थ है नैतिक रूप से सही और न्यायोचित।

Eg. To be treated justly.

149. (a) property

Option (a) property correct answer है।

Property का विस्तृत अर्थ है संपत्ति, इसमें सभी वे चीज शामिल होती है जो किसी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में हैं जैसे चल और अचल संपत्ति।

Eg. This building is government property.

To own/buy/purchase/acquire/sell a property.

Rental/investment properties

There are a lot of empty properties in the area.

Option (b) land and irrelevant है।

Option (c) possessions and Option (d) commodity red herring हैं। Possessions में भी वहीं सभी चीजें शामिल है जो किसी के अधिकार क्षेत्र में शामिल है लेकिन इसमें केवल moveable thing को ही शामिल किया जाता है।

Eg. Prisoners were allowed no personal possessions.

One of Jane's most prized possessions was her photo album.

The ring is one of her most treasured possessions.

Commodity का अर्थ होता है जो वह वस्तु जो केवल बेचने के लिए produce की जाती है। और यह word international trade में काम में ली जाने वाली वस्तुओ के लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. Rice, flour and other basic commodities

150. (b) written

Blank space में message का modify करने के लिए adjective की जरूरत है। और message active doer नहीं है इसलिए past participle का use as a adjective होगा।

Eg. The elected candidates are responsible to the citizens.

अत: option (b) correct answer है।

option (a)wrot (verb) and option (c) to write (noun) irrelevant है। ये Noun को modify नहीं कर सकते हैं।

option (d) writing red herring हैं, present participle का use active subjects को modify करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The dancing doll is the center of attraction in the fair.

151. (a) the

Physical position show करने के लिए article 'the' का use किया जाता हैं

Eg. They put the stone in the middle of the road.

Option (a) correct answer हैं।

Note:

Noun of noun के construction में पहले noun के पहले the लगाया जाता है क्योंकि of लगाने से उस पहली noun की extra information मिलने से वह definite हो जाती है और definite nouns के पहले definite article The का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The beauty of Kashmir is very attractive. (beauty is definite.)

Beauty is not forever (Beauty abstract noun. So no article with abstract noun)

152. (a) between

Between ..... and का conjunction pair use किया जाता है।

Eg. There was a cyclist between the car and the lorry.

I didn't see any difference between the real bags and the imitation bags.

Option (a) correct answer हैं।

इसके अलावा जब किसी वस्तु को दो लोगों में बांटा जाना हो तो between का use किया जाता है और दो से अधिक के लिए among का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The property is divided between two brothers

The property is divided among three brothers.

Across का use 'एक छोर से दूसरे छोर तक' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. We took a boat across the river.

153. (a) who

Given sentence में Relative pronoun antecedent (the carpenter) के लिए use होगा और human being के लिए who (subjective form) Relative pronoun का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The police officer who came was a friend of my father's.

He shared a flat with Anne Bolton, who he married, and eventually they moved to Australia.

154. (c) life

Forward reading से person's daily life आया है। Daily/everyday/day to day life का collocation होता है। Option (c) life correct answer है।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

155. (b) diary

Backward Reading से, Passage में diary word का use हुआ है Passage में आया है कि उसके message उसके diary के entry थे।

Dairy (N) : A book in which you can write down the experiences you have each day, your private thoughts, etc.

Eg. Do you keep a diary (= write one regularly)?

Peter began writing his diary in October last year.

The diaries of Samuel Pepys

Answer key

156.(a) 157.(a) 158.(c) 159.(c) 160.(c) 161.(c) 162.(d) 163.(b) 164.(c) 165.(a)

Word Meaning

- **Organization (N)** - A group of people who form a business, club, etc. together in order to achieve a particular aim (संगठन)
- **Agency (N)** - A government department that provides a particular service (संस्था)
- **Diseases (N)** - An illness affecting humans, animals or plants, often caused by infection (बीमारियाँ)
- **Stroke (N)** - A sudden serious illness when a blood vessel in the brain bursts (चोट पहुँचाना)

Detailed analysis

156. (a) many

Many (determiner) का use plural countable noun के साथ किया जाता है।

Many (pronoun) किसी Group में 'बहुत सारे लेकिन सभी नही' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Structure:

Adj	Many + Noun
Pronoun	Many + of + the + Noun

Eg. Many of the people are aware of this fact that Money is only a mean to the end not the end.

It was one of my many mistakes.

Given sentence में बताया गया है कि World के बहुत से parts में air pollution पाया जाता है।

अत: many correct answer है।

Option (b) much grammatically wrong हैं।

Much (adj) का use uncountable noun के पहले use किया जाता है। Pronoun के रूप में यह भी many वाले अर्थ में ही use किया जाता है।

Adj	Much + Noun
Pronoun	Much + of + the + Noun

Eg. Much of the milk is wasted.

Much time is wasted on this trifle problem.

Option (c) Every singular countable noun के पहले use किया जाता है। यह केवल determiner ही होता है इसका use pronoun की तरह नहीं होता है। इसका use किसी group की प्रत्येक unit के member को शामिल करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Every citizen should respect the law and order of the state.

Option (d) any का use plural countable or uncountable noun के पहले negative or interrogative sentence में किया जाता है।

इसका use group के 'किसी भी या कोई भी' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. I didn't eat any meat.

Are there any stamps?

157. (a) harmful

Backward reading से, sentence में air के dirty होने के बारे में बताया गया है और dirty air health के लिए harmful ही होगी। अत: option (a) correct answer है।

बाकी options irrelevant है।

Option (b) wasteful का अर्थ है किसी चीज का आश्यकता से अधिक use करना, उसकी savings पर ध्यान न देना।

Eg. A wasteful use of resources

The water shortage is due to wasteful consumption during a period of drought.

158. (c) from

Die के साथ of/from/for preposition का use किया जाता है।

Die From/of का use 'किसी कारण या बीमारी से मरना' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

लेकिन जब बीमारी से मरने का direct cause ही वही बीमारी हो तो die of और यदि बीमारी/कारणों में से एक वह बीमारी/कारण हो तो die from का use किया जाता है।

Eg. To die of cancer (= cancer is the cause of death)

He died from hunger.

Die for का use sacrifice के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. He died for his nation.

He was ready to die for his cause.

Option (c) correct answer है।

159. (c) air

Backward reading से, air become dirty आया है जो कि air pollution के कारण हुई है, और complete passage में air pollution के बारे में ही बताया गया है। अत: option (c) air correct answer है।

बाकी सभी option irrelevant है।

160. (c) which

Relative pronoun का antecedent WHO (organization) है इसके लिए 'which' use होगा।

Relative pronoun which का use thing and animals से लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Soldiers opened fire on a car which failed to stop at an army checkpoint

Who (subjective form) and whom (objective form) का use केवल human beings के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She gave birth in 1970 to a boy whom she named Caleb James.

It is I who am responsible for the mistake.

Relative pronoun 'what' का use things के लिए किया जाता जाता है लेकिन वह Noun what का antecedent नहीं होती है। अत: what का कोई antecedent नहीं होता है।

Eg. I know what you want.

She bought what she you wanted.

161. (c) inhale

Sentence को भाव है कि unhealthy air में श्वास लेना और श्वास लेने के लिए inhale verb use की जाती है।

Inhale (V) : To take air, smoke, gas, etc. into your lungs as you breathe (श्वास लेना, खींचना)

Eg. She closed her eyes and inhaled deeply.

He inhaled deeply on another cigarette.

Option (c)correct answer है।

Option (b) and option (d) red herring है।

Gulp (V) : To swallow large amounts of food or drink quickly (निगलना)

Air को निगला नहीं जाता है।

Gasp (V) : To take a quick deep breath with your mouth open, especially because you are surprised or in pain (हांफना)

Eg. They gasped in astonishment at the news.

Option (a) draw irrelevant है।

Draw (V) : To make pictures, or a picture of something, with a pencil, pen or chalk (but not paint) (चित्र बनाना)

Eg. You draw beautifully.

162. (d) become

Blank space के पहले modal verb could आया है और modal verbs के बाद verb की first form का use किया जाता है।

Structure :

Sub + modal verb (can/could/may/might/should/would/will/shall/need/dare/ought to) + V1* + obj.

Eg. Our daughter could walk when she was nine months old.

163. (b) like

Like का use किसी argument के example show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Anti-utopian novels like 'Animal Farm' and '1984'.

Given sentence में भी Air pollution की वजह से होने वाली diseases के examples बताने के लिए like का use सही होगा।

Option (a) similar and option (d) same irrelevant है। Same का use पहले mentions thing को ही refer करने अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. Our children go to the same school as theirs.

She's still the same fun-loving person that I knew at college.

Similar का अर्थ है पहले mention thing के हुबहु (same as)

Option (c) such red herring है।

Such as (= like) का use example को show करने के लिए किया जाता है लेकिन such का use पहले mention things को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The shop specialises in tropical fruits, such as pineapples, mangoes and papayas.

He said he didn't have time or made some such excuse.

164. (c) people

Blank space के पहले seven million (plural numeral adj.) का use हुआ है इसलिए आगे आने वाली noun भी plural होगी। केवल people ही plural noun है

People (N) : Human beings; men, women and children

Eg. At least ten people were killed in the crash.

There were a lot of people at the party.

Many young people are out of work.

Given options में सभी human के लिए use होते है

165. (a) polluted

Polluted air/ environment / atmosphere का collocation होता है।

Eg. New particles are formed in the polluted air of major cities.

The largest effect was on the poor population who were drinking polluted water.

Back ward reading से, Air pollution word का use हुआ है। Noun Air को modify करने के लिए polluted adj का ही use होगा।

Option (b) grimy option (c) grubby factually wrong है।

Grimy (Adj) : Covered with dirt

Eg. Grimy hands/windows

His clothes were grimy and bloodstained.

Given sentence में grimy air का कोई sense नहीं दिया गया है।

Grubby (Adj.) : Rather dirty, usually because it has not been washed or cleaned.

Eg. Grubby hands/clothes

Air को wash करने का भी कोई sense नहीं है।

Option (d) Muddy irrelevant है। Muddy का अर्थ है कीचड़ से भरा हुआ।

Eg. A muddy field/track

Muddy boots/knees

Answer key

166.(c) 167.(a) 168.(a) 169.(b) 170.(d)

Word Meaning

- **Swarm (N)** - A large group of insects, especially bees, moving together in the same direction (दल, झुंड)
- **Locust (N)** - A large insect that lives in hot countries and sometimes flies in large groups, destroying all the plants and crops of an area (टिड्डी)

Detailed analysis

166. (c) enter

Backward Reading से, Passage की first line में locusts entered Rajasthan's Jaisalmer on Sunday..... enter करने की बात की गई है। अत: enter correct answer है।

Option (a) introduce and option (d) insert दोनों irrelevant है।

Introduce का use 'किसी अनजान से परिचित करवाना, किसी book में कोई character/idea /new concept पहली बार mention करना' के अर्थ में use किये जाता है।

Eg. Allow me to introduce my mother.

The lead singer introduced each member of the band.

Each new idea should be introduced in a new paragraph.

इसके अलावा introduce का use

Tv programme, radio या stage पर कोई performer के बारे में viewers का बताना person who is going to speak or perform

Eg. The next programme will be introduced by Mary David.

कोई नई आदत सिखाने या experience होने के लिए।

Eg. The first lecture introduces students to the main topics of the course.

He was first introduced to drugs by his elder brother.

कोई नई चीज या उत्पाद (market) में पहली बार discussion या बिक्री के लिए रखना।

Eg. The company has recently introduced a new warehouse management system.

कोई नई चीज पहली बार start करना।

Eg. Bands from London introduced the craze for this kind of music.

A slow theme introduces the first movement.

किसी बीमारी plant or animal specie का पहली बार सामने आना या विकसित होना।

Eg. Vegetation patterns changed when goats were introduced to the island.

Diseases were inadvertently introduced into the environment by settlers.

Parliament में कोई नया bill or law discussion के लिए रखना।

Eg. to introduce a bill

Insert का अर्थ है किसी दूसरी चीज या किन्हीं दो चीजो के बीच प्रवेश करवाना

Eg. Insert coins into the slot and press for a ticket.

She picked up a knife and inserted it between the top of the drawer and the desk.

Option (b) come red herring है।

167. (a) its

The state के लिए Possessive adjective 'its' का use होगा।

Eg. Have you any idea of its value?

The dog had hurt its paw.

The baby threw its food on the floor.

Grammar point :

Pronoun 'it' का use verb के subject, verb and proposition के object के रूप में किया जाता है, जो sentence में पहले mention की जा चुकी है।

Eg. The company was losing money and it had to let people go.

The argument was upsetting for us all - I don't want to talk about it.

It का use introductory subject के रूप में weather, distance, time and date के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. It's ten past twelve.

It's our anniversary.

It's two miles to the beach.

It's a long time since they left.

It का use dummy or empty subject के रूप में भी किया जाता है।

Eg. It's impossible to get there in time.

It appears that the two leaders are holding secret talks.

Dummy or empty subject :

Sentence में dummy or empty subject का use sentence में uncertain subject or sentence में आगे mention subject कि जगह किया जाता है। Dummy subject के रूप में 'It and there' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. It's always interesting to find out about your family history.

To find out about your family history is always interesting. (यहाँ real subject (the thing that is interesting) 'to find out about your family history'. है।)

There are five Dutch people in our village. (The real subject is the Dutch people they are in the village.)

It का use dummy subject के रूप में adjective and their complement के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. It's important to wear a helmet whenever you do any dangerous sport.

Wearing a helmet when you do any dangerous sport is important.

Note : It is important to wear a helmet... (यहाँ real subject 'wearing a helmet when you do any dangerous sport' है। जो की important है)

Eg. It's useful to write down your passport number somewhere, in case you lose it. (यहाँ real subject writing down your passport number है।)

There का dummy subject के रूप में 'something or someone exists or is in a particular place or situation' के sense में किया जाता है।

Eg. There's a woman waiting outside who wants to talk to you. (यहाँ real subject *the woman* है जो बाहर wait कर रही है।)

168. (a) invaded

Blank space के पहले Since का use हुआ है और since (conjunction) के बाद वाले clause past time or past indefinite tense का use किया जाता है। और since के अलावा second clause में present perfect tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. They haven't received any junk mail since they moved house.

They haven't received any junk mail since they've moved house.

Option (a) correct answer है।

बाकी सभी options grammatically wrong है।

169. (b) have

Backward reading से, since के दूसरे clause में present perfect tense का use किया जाता है।

Verb का subject 25 swarm Plural है, इसलिए helping verb भी plural (have) होगी।

Eg. They have paid their tuition fees.

She has not paid her tuition fees yet.

170. (d) after

Backward reading से, पिछले clause में बताया गया है कि Swarms Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh चली गई, इस action के बाद दूसरी action हुई तो after का use correct होगा।

After का use एक action के बाद दूसरी action को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Shall we have a swim after lunch?

The bank is just after the park, on the left.

Option (b) before factually wrong है। क्योंकि advisories move करने के बाद जारी की गई।

Option (a) until and option (c) since irrelevant हैं।

Until का use action के complete होने के time को (up to the time) show करता है।

Eg. We played chess until midnight. (up to midnight)

The film didn't end till eleven o'clock.

Since उस action के start होने के time को show करता है

Eg. I have been happily married for 26 years, since the age of 21.

171. (b) over 9 million

Option (a) यह factually wrong है। 17th century के end में English and wales की population 5 million थी।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि In the late 18th century it grew ..... 9 million.

Option (c) यह भी factually wrong है। mid 18th century में 6 million थी।

Option (d) यही भी factually wrong है। 17th century के end में Scotland की population on 1 million थी।

172. (b) 1756-1763

Option (a) यह out of passage है।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। passage में दिया गया है कि after the war of seven years 1756 - 1763. Britain captured India and Canada.

Option (c) यह irrelevant है। 1663 - 1729 में Thomas Newcomen ने first time steam engine बनाया था।

Option (d) यह factually wrong है। 1776 - 1783 में Britain, war of independent of North American हारा था।

173. (b) Liverpool

Option (a) यह factually wrong है। passage के according 18th century में Birmingham की population 73000 थी जो सबसे अधिक नही थी।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage के according Liverpool की population 77000 थी 1800 ई0 में।

Option (c) and (d) भी factually wrong है।

174. (d) growth of industry

Option (a) यह red herring है। passage में mining के बारे में बताया है लेकिन उसकी वजह से towns के number नही बढ़ रहे थे।

Option (b) and (c) यह irrelevant है। passage में कही भी नही बताया गया है कि population and farming के कारण population increase हुई है।

Option (d) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि In the late 18th century new industrial towns in the mid land and north of England mushroomed

175. (a) society in 18th century England

Option (a) यह correct answer है। passage में 18th century के industrial revolution, society level and their earning, livings of England को बताया गया है।

Option (b) यह Red herring है। passage में towns की population के बारे में ही चर्चा है। Complete passage की theme यह नही है।

Option (c) irrelevant है passage में English Empire के expression के बारे में दिया है लेकिन यह भी passage की theme नही है।

Option (d) यह out of passage है।

176. (a) After the War of Independence, Britain had colonies in North America.

यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि seven years war (1756-1763) के बाद Britain ने Canada को capture किया जो कि north America का ही part है। लेकिन war of independence (1776-1783) के बाद North America की सारी Colonies, Britain हार गया था। अतः passage के according यह false है।

Option (b) यह true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि by the mid 19th century most people in Britain.

Lives in towns and made their .... Mining or manufacturing industries.

Option (c) यह भी true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि In the 18th century probably half the population lived at subsistence or bare survival level.

Option (d) यह भी true है। Passage की first live में दिया गया है कि In the late 18th century ... farming.

177. (b) Canada

Passage के according Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago in the West Indies. England की colonies थी। Canada North America continent में है जो west indies से अलग है।

अतः option (b) correct answer है।

बाकी Red herring है।

178. (b) The Industrial Revolution

Option (a) irrelevant है।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage की first line में ही दिया गया है कि The industrial Revolution began to transform life in Britain.

Option (c) यह Red herring है। Passage में steam engine का use से लोगो का जीवन आसान हुआ लेकिन complete transformation के बारे में passage में नही बताया है।

Option (d) यह farming and mining irrelevant है। Passage के according दोनों का साथ में लोगो द्वारा use नही किया गया है।

179. (a) CDAB

British society के social hearing में सबसे पहले Nobility > Gentry > Yeomen and merchants > craftsmen and labourers.

अतः CDAB correct answer है।

180. (d) a, b and c all are correct.

Passage के according England suffered from gin drinking. It was cheap and it was sold every where and many drinking in only for their comfort.

अतः सारे reasons correct है।

181. (b) October-December

Option (a) out of passage है।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। passage में दिया गया है कि cyclones would be more frequent during the post monsoon season (October - December)

Option (c) out of passage है।

Option (d) factually wrong + Red herring है। Passage में दिया गया है कि cyclones की activity में April June में कोई significant change नही वाला गया था।

182. (d) a-2, b-3, c-1

Cascading : To flow downward in large amount. (जल का नीचे उतरना)

Eg. water down the mountainside.

Precipitation rain, show, (बरसात, बौछार)

Eg. Annual precipitation range from 500 to 2200 mm

Exacerbate : To make something worse.

Syn - Aggravate (बिगाड़ना)

अतः option (d) is correct answer

183. (d) the link of frequent cyclones with climate change

Option (a) (b) (c) two short है।

Option (d) यह correct answer है। पूरे में passage में ही cyclones and climate change के बारे में बताया गया है।

184. (d) a, b and c all are true

Passage में दिया गया है कि costal hazards will be exacerbated by an increase in the average intensity magnitude of storm surge, rising mean sea levels and precipitation rate of tropical cyclones.

अतः सभी a, b, c true है।

185. (a) One with a wind speed of 209-251 kmph

Option (a) correct answer है। Passage दिया गया है कि a category 4 cyclone.

Has a wind speed of 209 251 kmph.

Option (c) यह factually wrong है। 252 से अधिक speed के cyclones category 5 में आते है।

Option (d) यह भी out of passage है।

186. (d) a-3, b-1, c-2

Extensive (Adj) - Covering a large area; great in amount (व्यापक)

Eg. The house has extensive grounds.

Adjacent (Adj.) - Next to something (आसन्न, निकटवर्ती)

Eg. The planes landed on adjacent runways.

Condensed (V) - If a liquid condenses or you condense it, it becomes thicker and stronger because it has lost some of its water (संघनित).

Eg. Condense the soup by boiling it for several minutes.

अतः option (d) correct answer है।

187. (a) The area was barricaded to stop the people to go in as it might be dangerous.

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage में Nabamita Ray बताती है कि उसने affected area को visit किया लेकिन वहाँ barricades लगे होने के कारण नही जा सकी।

Option (b) out of passage है। Passage में कही नही दिया गया है कि area में चलना impossible था।

Option (c) out of passage है।

Option (d) out of passage है।

188. (b) Bengal florican

Option (a) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि Gangetic dolphin bird species में नही बल्कि fish species है।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया।

Critically endangered bird species.

Such as the Bengal florican, white winged duck.

.... Breasted parrot bill.

Option (c) and (d) are factually wrong है ये भी birds नही है।

189. (c) One hoolock gibbon died soon after the leak of the oil from the blowout.

Option (a) यह true है। Passage के according 600 family को affected area से evacuated किया गया था।

Option (b) यह भी true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Baghjan, where the gas well blowout occurred on 27 may is close to the dibru saikhowa National park the maguri motapung wetland.

Option (c) यह correct answer है। Passage के according एक gangetic dolphin died soon after the leak

अतः Given statement false है।

option (d) यह भी true है। Passage की first line में ही दिया गया है कि oil gas well Assam के Tinsukia district में blowout हुआ।

190. (b) the damage to the bio diversity and wildlife that the blowout has caused

Option (a) यह too short है। हालात के बारे में बताया गया है लेकिन यह main focus नही था।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। passage में blowout से bio-diversity पर क्या effect हुआ इसी पर main focus है।

Option (c) यह भी too short है। passage में केवल इतना बताया गया है। Uncontrolled pressure की वजह से blowout हुआ।

Option (c) यह भी too short है।

191. (c) poet

Lord Byron के बारे में passage में दिया गया है कि उसने कविता 'farewell to Malta' लिखी अतः वे एक poet हो।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

192. (c) a-2, b-1, c-3.

Delve (V) : To reach inside a bag, container, etc. to search for something (खोजना, खोदना)

Eg. She delved in her handbag for a pen.

Synonym (V) : Dig (खोदना)

Eg. We could only dig down a few feet.

Collate (V) : To collect information together from different sources in order to examine and compare it (इकट्ठा करना).

Eg. To collate data/information/figures.

Retreat (V) : To move away or back (पिछे हटना)

Eg. He watched her retreating figure.

Retire (V) - To leave a place, especially to go somewhere quieter or more private (किसी स्थान को छोड़ना)

Eg. The jury retired to consider the evidence.

अतः option (c) correct answer है।

193. (b) some great works have come out of quarantine

Option (a) यह too broad है सभी scientific theories quarantine period में नही discover की गई थी।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। passage में कुछ famous invention and literary work के बारे में बताया गया है जो quarantine से समय बनाई गई थी।

Option (c) out of passage है।

Option (d) factually wrong है। passage के according Quarantine and self isolation need not be monotonous and stifling.

194. Option (a) correct answer है। passage में Quarantine के एक aspect के बारे में बताया गया है।

News paper article किसी information fact or theory पर writer के personal opinion होते है और News paper report tactual information पर base है।

195. (b) In London

Option (a) यह factually wrong है। Lancashire में Newton quarantine था।

Option (b) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है He (John Milton) was home in landon

When he wrote Elegia prima.

Option (c) malta में lord Byron थे।

Option (d) यह irrelevant है। Cambridge में कोई भी isolate नही था।

196. (c) Milton was furious at the prospect of spending 40 days in lock down, a measure he considered absolutely unnecessary.

Option (a) यह true है। Passage के according Charles Darwin suffered from a myriad of unexplained symptoms including vertigo, vomiting, cramps, fatigue, anxiety and visual disturbances

Option (c) यह भी true है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Newton was so intellectually transformed by his period of isolation

Option (c) correct answer है। Lord Byron 40 days के Lockdown पर furious थे न कि Milton अतः यह false है।

Option (d) यह भी true है।

197. (c) Prism merely separated colours that were already there.

Option (a) यह too short है। यह self proved है।

Option (b) यह factually wrong है।

Passage में दिया गया है कि colour tight में से ही मौजूद होते है।

Option (c) यह correct answer हैं passage में दिया गया है कि thin beam of light to pass through two prism, proving for the first time that prisms did not create colours, but merely separated colours that were already there.

Option (d) यह भी factually wrong है।

198. (a) He was able to devote time to his research.

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage के अनुसार Charles Darwin believed that periods of isolation and ill health helped his career

He was free..... and thus able to devote himself entirely to research.

Option (b) यह irrelevant है।

Option (c) यह factually wrong है। Passage के अनुसार he was free from the demands placed on other scientists (teaching, administrative work.)

Option (d) यह भी factually wrong है।

199. (b) of his chronic ill health

Passage में दिया गया है कि Darwin's experience with isolation was not the result of a pandemic but his own chronic ill health

Option (b) correct answer है।

बाकी सभी option irrelevant है।

200. (a) John Milton

Passage में John Milton के लिए दिया गया है The author of 'Paradise lost' spent some time away from Cambridge as first year undergraduate in 1626 when the town was hit by bubonic plague.

अतः option (a) correct answer है।

Option (b) Isaac Newton, great Plague के समय quarantine रहे थे।

Option (c) Charles Darwin his own chronic ill Heaths

Option (d) lord Byron Cholera के समय ग्रीस से लौटने के कारण।

9. SSC CGL Mains 2019

Exam Date : 15-11-2020

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 Vocabulary : Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	12	1-12
2.	Idioms & Phrases	10	13-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	

13.10.3.1 Grammar : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	

13.10.3.1 Comprehension : Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-12) : Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

1. **A person who is absolutely necessary for someone or something**
(a) indelible (b) indispensable
(c) ineffable (d) infallible

2. **A slowly moving mass or river of ice**
(a) glacier (b) typhoon
(c) avalanche (d) blizzard

3. **A person who eats the flesh of other human beings.**
(a) cannibal (b) savage
(c) tribal (d) aborigine

4. **Medical doctors who specialise in diagnosing diseases using X-rays, CT scans and ultrasound**
(a) dermatologist (b) cardiologist
(c) radiologist (d) pathologist

5. **The organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material**
(a) clay (b) alluvium
(c) humus (d) silt

6. **A ruler with complete power over a country**
(a) traitor (b) democrat
(c) aristocrat (d) dictator

7. **A set of rooms forming one residence in a building**
(a) suite (b) villa
(c) apartment (d) bungalow

8. **The date on which an event took place in a previous year**
(a) anniversary (b) decade
(c) century (d) millennium

9. **Persons who rob ships**
(a) robbers (b) bandits
(c) dacoits (d) pirates

10. **Something of little value or importance**
(a) trivial (b) cardinal
(c) fundamental (d) scanty

11. **Place where two or more rivers meet**
(a) confluence (b) strait
(c) delta (d) estuary

12. **Two lengths of rope, wood or metal with crosspieces used for climbing up and down walls**
(a) ladder (b) stairs
(c) steps (d) railing

Directions (13-22) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

13. **Eat one's words**
(a) forgive and forget
(b) become less acceptable
(c) retract what one has said
(d) oppose sternly

14. **Rose-coloured glasses**
(a) a positive outlook on life
(b) a difficult situation
(c) an outdated attitude
(d) a belief not based on facts

15. **On the spur of the moment**
(a) deciding after a lot of thinking
(B)acting impulsively without thinking
(c) waiting nervously for something
(d) being extremely careful

16. **One track mind**
(a) thinking of another point of view
(b) using a well-known path
(c) always thinking of only one thing
(d) waiting anxiously for something

17. **On the double**
(a) on the verge of collapse
(b) at a fast pace
(c) out of order
(d) between two undesirable things

18. **Over one's head**
(a) something totally unexpected
(b) being at a disadvantage
(c) unable to function as before
(d)beyond one's capability to understand something

19. **A fair weather friend**
(a) an unreliable friend
(b) a dependable friend
(c) a friend turned into an enemy
(d) a jealous friend

20. **Breath of fresh air**
(a) a peaceful and relaxing place
(b) someone with a pleasant voice
(c) a high-priced and expensive thing
(d)someone or something new and refreshing

21. **Take exception**
(a) appreciate (b) object to
(c) care for (d) deny

22. **To call the shots**
(a) to be the person in charge
(b) to be blissfully happy
(c) to be in debt
(d) to lack control

Directions (23-25) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

23. **ESTIMATE**
(a) assess (b) solve
(c) discover (d) believe

24. **RELUCTANT**
(a) unwilling (b) pleased
(c) afraid (d) steady

25. **MOTIVE**
(a) reason (b) utility
(c) benefit (d) chance

Directions (26-28) : Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

26. **DEVOUT**
(a) passive (b) proficient
(c) profound (d) pure

27. **PERSEVERANCE**
(a) determination (b) persistence
(c) instability (d) resolution

28. **MANIFEST**
(a) disguise (b) declare
(c) distinguish (d) display

Directions (29-31) : Select the correctly spelt word.

29. (a) perallel (b) parellel
(c) parrallel (d) parallel

30. (a) battalion (b) batallion
(c) batalion (d) battallion

31. (a) contamporary (b) contemporary
(c) contemperary (d) contemporery

Directions (32-51) : Parts of the following sentence are given as options. Identify the segment that contains a grammatical error.

32. **Bhanu finished to read such a thick book in just two days.**
(a) Bhanu finished
(b) in just two day
(c) such a thick book
(d) to read

33. **I shall buy this book if you like it or not.**
(a) this book (b) or not
(c) I shall buy (d) if you like it

34. **My grandmother is quite concerned to my progress at school.**
(a) My grandmother
(b) to my progress
(c) is quite concerned
(d) at school

35. **No sooner had Kavya started her online class that the web connection was lost.**
(a) was lost
(b) that the web connection
(c) No sooner had Kavya
(d) started her online class

36. **He was not able to give many time to his research.**
(a) He was not able (b) many time
(c) to give (d) to his research

37. Craze for a thing that are not easily available in our country is a common phenomenon.
(a) Craze for a
(b) thing that are not easily
(c) Is a common phenomenon
(d) available in our country

38. Before take this medicine you should consult a doctor.
(a) Before take
(b) a doctor
(c) this medicine
(d) you should consult

39. When there were a strong wind, the pine trees made sad, eerie sounds.
(a) the pine trees made
(b) a strong wind
(c) sad, eerie sounds
(d) When there were

40. He gave such a long speech but everybody felt bored.
(a) a long speech (b) but everybody
(c) He gave such (d) felt bored

41. A tallest man that I have ever seen works in our coal mine.
(a) ever seen
(b) A tallest man
(c) works in our coal mine
(d) that I have

42. Each one of the children in a nursery class require individual attention.
(a) in a nursery class
(b) Each one
(c) of the children
(d) require individual attention

43. A large number of worker have started walking home.
(a) walking home (b) have started
(c) A large number (d) of worker

44. In this lock-down period every worker in the factory has started bring their own lunch.
(a) has started bring
(b) In this lock-down period
(c) their own lunch
(d) every worker in the factory

45. She has been working with me on this project from two years.
(a) with me
(b) on this project
(c) She has been working
(d) from two years

46. The reason for visiting Meerut was because my mother needed to be looked after.
(a) to be looked after
(b) The reason for visiting
(c) my mother needed
(d) was because

47. A confluence is a place when two or more rivers meet.
(a) rivers meet
(b) A confluence
(c) when two or more
(d) Is a place

48. I am sorry I haven't learnt the poem at heart.
(a) I am sorry (b) learnt the poem
(c) I haven't (d) at heart

49. Two flyovers have been propose in the new plan to decongest M.G. Road.
(a) to decongest
(b) have been propose
(c) in the new plan
(d) Two flyovers

50. A large amount of money he invested were wasted.
(a) A large amount (b) of money
(c) he invested (d) were wasted

51. No one have ever visited this place before.
(a) place before (b) have ever
(c) visited this (d) No one

Directions (52-73) : Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select 'No substitution required'.

52. The hotels <u>were heavy booked</u> for the festival in Banaras.
(a) are heavy booked
(b) were heavily booking
(c) were heavily booked
(d) No substitution required

53. A team of biologists <u>have been discovered</u> four new species of horned frogs in the North Eastern region of India.
(a) has been discovered
(b) has been discovering
(c) has discovered
(d) No substitution required

54. Hardly had we stepped out of the building <u>then we get</u> drenched.
(a) that we are getting
(b) No substitution required
(c) than we got
(d) when we got

55. I couldn't sleep <u>in case of</u> being very tired.
(a) No substitution required
(b) even though
(c) in spite of
(d) in order of

56. The Ghats in Benaras were very crowded <u>but we were</u> able to watch the Ganga aarti clearly.
(a) No substitution required
(b) but we was
(c) but we are
(d) so we were

57. He couldn't believe it at first, <u>so the most</u> he thought about it, the more he decided it must be true.
(a) but a most
(b) but the more
(c) although the more
(d) No substitution required

58. This appears to be the handiwork of someone <u>who to belong</u> to a criminal gang.
(a) No substitution required
(b) who belongs
(c) who is belonging
(d) which belongs

59. While Avika was watering the plants, <u>they start raining</u>.
(a) it started raining
(b) No substitution required
(c) they start raining
(d) it start raining

60. She <u>itself are</u> responsible for this situation of hers.
(a) No substitution required
(b) herself are
(c) oneself is
(d) herself is

61. Four people were injured after a car suddenly <u>came for a halt</u> in outer Delhi.
(a) came to a halt
(b) came for the halt
(c) come to a halt
(d) No substitution required

62. It was <u>him who encouraged I</u> when I was feeling low.
(a) No substitution required
(b) he who encouraged me
(c) he who encouraged I
(d) him who encourages me

63. She was too startled at first *saying something*, but finally she blurted out the truth.
(a) say something
(b) No substitution required
(c) saying anything
(d) to say anything

64. On winter evenings, a haze of smog *hang in* Delhi.
(a) hangs over
(b) is hanging over
(c) hangs up
(d) No substitution required

65. There were ten children in the class, six of *which was* crying.
(a) whose are
(b) who was
(c) No substitution required
(d) whom were

66. You *need to take* some guidance in Chemistry.
(a) No substitution required
(b) needs to take
(c) need to taking
(d) need take

67. Monika *has learn* French for a long time.
(a) has learning
(b) has been learnt
(c) has been learning
(d) No substitution required

68. If somebody attacks you, you *needs be able* to defend yourself.
(a) No substitution required
(b) need to be able
(c) need being able
(d) need be able

69. The doctor *bade me taking* the medicine immediately after breakfast.
(a) bid me to taking
(b) bade me to take
(c) bade me take
(d) No substitution required

70. The song was so moving *as* all eyes became wet.
(a) then
(b) when
(c) that
(d) No substitution required

71. Ariel was convinced that something fishy *is going up* behind his back.
(a) No substitution required
(b) was going on
(c) goes on
(d) was going up

72. Jamnalal Bajaj was one of the few businessmen who incurred the wrath of the British *for supporting* the freedom movement.
(a) in support of
(b) supporting
(c) No substitution required
(d) to supporting

73. Our new accountant *fall short in* my expectations.
(a) falls short of
(b) fall short on
(c) No substitution required
(d) falls short in

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. _____ he became a minister, he didn't allow any of his relatives to live with him.
(a) As long as (b) In case
(c) As soon as (d) In order that

75. _____ cart loaded with mangoes turned upside down on _____ main road.
(a) The, the (b) The, a
(c) A, the (d) A, a

76. We _____Rohit for the last two months.
(a) are not seeing (b) do not see
(c) haven't seen (d) did not see

77. We could see_____wild elephants bathing in the river.
(a) any (b) some
(c) none (d) lot

78. This visit will not interfere _____ our plans.
(a) from (b) with
(c) into (d) at

Directions (79-98) : Select the correct Active/Passive form of the given sentence.

79. Her failure to get admission in the Science stream surprised us.
(a) We are surprised about her failure to get admission in the Science stream.
(b) We were surprised about her failure to get admission in the Science stream.
(c) We had been surprised about her failure to get admission in the Science stream.
(d) We have been surprised about her failure to get admission in the Science stream.

80. He was eating a large pizza.
(a) A large pizza was eating him.
(b) A large pizza has been eaten by him.
(c) A large pizza was being eaten by him.
(d) A large pizza was eaten by him.

81. Why did the editor give such a rude comment?
(a) Why had such a rude comment been given by the editor?
(b) Why is such a rude comment being given by the editor?
(c) Why was such an editor given by the rude comment?
(d) Why was such a rude comment given by the editor?

82. He was given another chance by his employer.
(a) His employer is giving him another chance.
(b) His employer gave him another chance.
(c) His employer has given him another chance.
(d) He gave his employer another chance.

83. The man eating tiger will be captured tomorrow by the forest officers.
(a) The forest officers will have captured the man eating tiger tomorrow.
(b) The forest officers will capture the man eating tiger tomorrow.
(c) The forest officers will be capturing the man eating tiger tomorrow.
(d) The man eating tiger will capture the forest officers tomorrow.

84. We expect good news about the corona vaccine.
(a) Good news has been expected by us about the corona vaccine.
(b) Good news expected us about the corona vaccine.
(c) Good news is expected by us about the corona vaccine.
(d) Good news was expected by us about the corona vaccine.

85. The masons are building the house.
(a) The house has been built by the masons.
(b) The house is being built by the masons.
(c) The house was being built by the masons.
(d) The house is building the masons.

86. Animals cannot make tools.
(a) Animals cannot be made by tools.
(b) Tools cannot be made by animals.
(c) Tools are not to be made by animals.
(d) Tools could not be made by animals.

87. The terrorist was arrested by Mumbai Police.

(a) Mumbai Police has arrested the terrorist.

(b) Mumbai Police arrested the terrorist.

(c) Mumbai Police is arresting the terrorist.

(d) The terrorist arrested Mumbai Police.

88. Our advocate is arguing the case very effectively.

(a) The case has been argued very effectively by our advocate.

(b) The case is arguing very effectively by our advocate.

(c) The advocate is being argued very effectively by our case.

(d) The case is being argued very effectively by our advocate.

89. Let this email be sent immediately.

(a) Send this email immediately.

(b) Ask him to send this email immediately.

(c) We can send this email immediately.

(d) You could send this email immediately.

90. The light was switched off by her before sleeping.

(a) She is switching off the light before sleeping.

(b) She switches off the light before sleeping.

(c) She had switched off the light before sleeping.

(d) She switched off the light before sleeping.

91. The ticket will be sent to you by the airlines on e-mail.

(a) The airlines had sent you the ticket by e-mail.

(b) The airlines will have sent you the ticket by e-mail.

(c) The airlines will send you the ticket by e-mail.

(d) The airlines will be sending you the ticket by e-mail.

92. Somebody has already tipped the custom authorities about the drugs.

(a) Custom authorities have already been tipped by the drugs.

(b) Custom authorities have already been tipped about the drugs.

(c) Custom authorities have already tipped someone about the drugs.

(d) Custom authorities were already tipped about the drugs.

93. Who has broken the chair?

(a) By whom was the chair been broken?

(b) By whom is the chair been broken?

(c) By whom has the chair been broken?

(d) By whom had the chair been broken?

94. Success cannot be achieved without hard work and sincerity.

(a) Hard work and sincerity one cannot achieve without success.

(b) One cannot achieve hard work and sincerity without success.

(c) No one could achieve success without hard work and sincerity.

(d) One cannot achieve success without hard work and sincerity.

95. All his faults were forgiven by her.

(a) She forgave all his faults.

(b) She has forgiven all his faults.

(c) She will forgive all his faults.

(d) She is forgiving all his faults.

96. The audience was surprised by the ending of the play.

(a) The ending of the play was surprising for the audience.

(b) The ending of the play surprised the audience.

(c) The ending of the play has surprised the audience.

(d) The audience surprised the ending of the play.

97. They were refused entry in Delhi by the police.

(a) The police refused them entry in Delhi.

(b) The police had refused them entry in Delhi.

(c) The police have refused them entry in Delhi.

(d) The police can refuse them entry in Delhi.

98. Our team scored 350 runs in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

(a) Our team was scored by 350 runs in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

(b) 350 runs have been scored by our team in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

(c) 350 runs were scored by our team in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

(d) 350 runs were scoring our team in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

Directions (99-125) : Select the most appropriate Direct/Indirect form of the given sentence.

99. The salesman said that he had verified all the bills while the goods were being packed.

(a)The salesman said, "He had verified all the bills while the goods was being packed."

(b) The salesman said, "I am verifying all the bills while the goods are being packed."

(c) The salesman said, "I have verified all the bills while the goods are packed."

(d) The salesman said, "I verified all the bills while the goods were being packed."

100. My brother told me that I could see any film I wanted on TV.

(a) My brother said to me, "You could see any film you wanted on TV."

(b) My brother said to me, "I could see any film I wanted on TV."

(c) My brother said to me, "I can see any film I want on TV."

(d) My brother said to me, "You can see any film you want on TV."

101. Amit said to me, "Your parents are waiting for you."

(a) Amit told me that his parents were waiting for me.

(b) Amit told me that your parents are waiting for you.

(c) Amit told me that my parents were waiting for me.

(d) Amit asked me if my parents were waiting for me.

102. Esha said, "Avika is not going to school today as she has fever."

(a) Esha said that Avika had not gone to school that day as she was having fever.

(b) Esha said that Avika was not going to school today as she has fever.

(c) Esha said that Avika was not going to school that day as she had fever.

(d) Esha said that Avika is not going to school today as she has fever.

103. Rani said to me, "A monkey bit me in the park."

(a) Rani asked me if a monkey bit me in the park.

(b) Rani told me that a monkey bit me in the park.

(c) Rani told me that a monkey had bitten her in the park.

(d) Rani told me that a monkey has bitten her in the park.

104. I asked Rahul why he was back so soon.

(a) I asked to Rahul, "Why was he back so soon?"

(b)I said to Rahul, "Why he was back so soon?"

(c) I said to Rahul, "Why are you back so soon?"

(d) I said to Rahul, "Why you are back so soon?"

105. Mother said to me, "Will you help me in cleaning the house?"

(a) Mother asked me if you would help her in cleaning the house.

(b) Mother asked me will you help me in cleaning the house.

(c) Mother told me that I should help her in cleaning the house.

(d) Mother asked me if I would help her in cleaning the house.

106. The professor said to Piyush, "Will you clean the data and get back to me tomorrow?"

(a) The professor told Piyush clean the data and get back to him the next day.

(b) The professor asked Piyush if he would clean the data and get back to him the next day.

(c) The professor asked Piyush will you clean the data and get back to me tomorrow.

(d) The professor ordered Piyush that he should clean the data and get back to him the next day.

107. The driver said to the passerby, "Do you know the way to the market?"

(a) The driver asked the passerby did he know the way to the market.

(b) The driver asked the passerby if he knows the way to the market.

(c) The driver asked the passerby if he knew the way to the market.

(d) The driver asked the passerby whether you know the way to the market.

108. Taru said, "Kavya is going to her grandmother's house today for the weekend."

(a) Taru said that Kavya is going to her grandmother's house today for the weekend.

(b) Taru said that Kavya has gone to her grandmother's house that day for the weekend.

(c) Taru said that Kavya was going to her grandmother's house today for the weekend.

(d) Taru said that Kavya was going to her grandmother's house that day for the weekend.

109. The teacher said to the parents, "Young children are very restless."

(a) The teacher said the parents that young children are very restless.

(b) The teacher told the parents that young children had been very restless.

(c) The teacher told the parents that young children were very restless.

(d) The teacher asked the parents if young children are very restless.

110. "Press button A to start the machine," said the instructor to the trainees.

(a) The instructor said to the trainees that you should press button A to start the machine.

(b) The instructor told the trainees to press button A to start the machine.

(c) The instructor requested the trainees press button A to start the machine.

(d) The instructor told the trainees that pressing button A would start the machine.

111. Madhuri told me that I could stay in her flat whenever I was in Kolkata.

(a) Madhuri said to me, "I could stay in her flat whenever I was in Kolkata."

(b) Madhuri said to me, "You could stay in her flat whenever she was in Kolkata."

(c) Madhuri said to me, "I can stay in my flat whenever I am in Kolkata."

(d) Madhuri said to me, "You can stay in my flat whenever you are in Kolkata."

112. She said, "Is anyone there in the house?"

(a) She asked if anyone was there in the house.

(b) She enquired if someone is there in the house.

(c) She told there is someone in the house.

(d) She asked there is anyone in the house.

113. The thief said to the judge, "Pardon me."

(a) The thief begged the judge to pardon him.

(b) The thief requested the judge for pardon me.

(c) The thief said to the judge to pardon.

(d) The thief urged to pardon to the judge.

114. I said to you, " He should be trusted."

(a) I asked you if he should be trusted.

(b) I told you that he should be trusted.

(c) I told you that you should be trusted.

(d) I told you that I should be trusted.

115. Our Principal says, "Rules are to be followed at any cost."

(a) Our Principal advised that rules need to be followed at any cost.

(b) Our Principal says that rules are to be followed at any cost.

(c) Our Principal told that rules are to be followed at any cost.

(d) Our Principal said that rules had to be followed at any cost.

116. I said to Promod, "How did you break your leg?"

(a) I asked Promod how did you break your leg.

(b) I asked Promod how he had broken his leg.

(c) I asked Promod how he had broken your leg.

(d) I asked Promod how you broke your leg.

117. She exclaimed that I looked very beautiful in that dress.

(a) She said, "How beautiful you look in this dress!"

(b) She said, "How beautiful I look in this dress!"

(c) She said, "How beautiful she looks in this dress!"

(d) She said, "How beautiful I looked in that dress!"

118. Anurag says that he would like to be an electronics engineer when he grows up.

(a) Anurag says, "He likes to be an electronics engineer when he grows up."

(b) Anurag said, "I will like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."

(c) Anurag says, "I like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."

(d) Anurag says, "I would like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up."

119. The policeman told the inspector that he had arrested a man for breaking the lock down rules.

(a) The policeman said to the inspector, "He arrests a man for breaking the lock-down rules."

(b) The policeman said to the Inspector, "He would arrest a man for breaking the lock down rules."

(c) The policeman said to the inspector, "I am arresting a man for breaking the lock-down rules."

(d) The policeman said to the inspector, "I have arrested a man for breaking the lock down rules."

120. Garima told her friends that she couldn't go with them to the movie that night as she was very busy.

(a) Garima said to her friends, "She couldn't go with them to the movie that night as she was very busy."

(b) Garima said to her friends, "I can't go with you to the movie tonight as I am very busy."

(c) Garima said to her friends, "I can't go with them to the movie that night as I was

very busy."

(d) Garima said to her friends, "I couldn't go with you to the movie tonight as I was very bus."

121. Taru said that she could not leave the children alone.

(a) Taru said, "I cannot leave the children alone."

(b) Taru said, "I could not be leaving the children alone."

(c) Taru said, "I will not leave the children alone."

(d) Taru said, "She would not leave the children alone."

122. He regretted the mistake he had made in his calculations.

(a) He said, "I regretted the mistake I made in my calculations."

(b) He said, "I am sorry for the mistake I made in his calculations."

(c) He said, "He regrets the mistake he made in my calculations."

(d) He said, "I regret the mistake I made in my calculations."

123. Anshul told me that his mother was not at home and that she would be back the following day.

(a) Anshul said to me, "My mother is not at home. She will be back tomorrow."

(b) Anshul said to me, "My mother is not at home. She would be back the following day."

(c) Anshul said to me, "His mother was not at home. She would be back tomorrow."

(d) Anshul said to me, "My mother was not at home. She will be back the following day."

124. I said to my friend, "Please help me arrange these books on the shelf."

(a) I asked my friend to help me arrange these books on the shelf.

(b) I requested my friend to help me arrange those books on the shelf.

(c) I ordered my friend to help me arrange those books on the shelf.

(d) I told to my friend to please help me arrange those books on the shelf.

125. Taru told me that Avika was having her online cooking class then.

(a) Taru said to me, "Avika will be having her online cooking class now."

(b) Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class at that time."

(c) Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class now."

(d) Taru said to me, "Avika was having her online cooking class at this time."

Directions (126-145) : Given below are four jumbled sentences. Select the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. The mountaineers set up a camp at a height of 15000 feet.

B. Then they started climbing.

C. They struggled up a steep slope and stopped at a height of 20000 feet.

D. There they stayed for a week to get accustomed to the climate.

(a) ABDC (b) CADB
(c) ADBC (d) CDAB

127. A. The young woman was looking deathly pale and very frightened.

B. I felt sorry for her as I looked into her eyes.

C. Without saying a word she gave me a ring.

D. Then she ran out of the shop as if the place was on fire.

(a) CADB (b) ABCD
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

128. A. It produced a squeaky little note that startled a line parrot out of the mango tree.

B. Kamala took the flute and blew on it.

C. Romi laughed.

D. While he was laughing, Kamala turned and ran through the fields.

(a) CBDA (b) BDCA
(c) DCAB (d) BACD

129. A. Whistling and prancing he moved with a carefree gait.

B. His bugle, bow and arrow hung loosely on his shoulders.

C. On a fine morning Robin Hood woke early and headed in the direction of Nottingham.

D. When he was passing a shady path, he ran into a tinker coming along, singing merrily.

(a) CABD (b) CDBA
(c) ABDC (d) ADBC

130. A. Far below he saw green meadows and in their midst a village.

B. He sat down and rested in the shadow of a rock.

C. Nunez was in a pass between the mountains.

D. He slowly climbed down the precipices and about mid day came to the plain, stiff and tired out.

(a) ADBC (b) CADB
(c) CDAB (d) ABDC

131. A. The guard escorted him to the front office.

B. There the warden handed Jimmy his pardon, which had been signed by the Governor that morning.

C. There Jimmy Valentine was carefully stitching the shoe uppers.

D. A guard came to the prison shoe shop.

(a) BACD (b) DCAB
(c) CBDA (d) BDCA

132. A. There he tasted the first sweet joy of liberty in the shape of a broiled chicken and a bottle of white wine.

B. Jimmy headed straight for a restaurant.

C. From there he proceeded leisurely to the station and boarded his train.

D. Three hours set him down at a little town near the state line.

(a) CBDA (b) BDCA
(c) BACD (d) DCAB

133. A. Mr. Adams beamingly explained its working to Mr. Spencer.

B. It fastened with three solid steel bolts thrown simultaneously with a single handle and had a time lock.

C. He, however, showed a courteous but not too intelligent interest.

D. The vault was a small one, but it had a new patented door.

(a) DCBA (b) CDBA
(c) CBAD (d) DBAC

134. A. The prehistoric ring of standing stones at this site is carefully aligned to point to the sunset.

B. To get a view of the sun, Stonehenge in England is considered as one of the most iconic sites.

C. As the sun rises and sets on this day in the northern hemisphere, it is the year 's shortest day.

D. Winter solstice on December 21st marks the beginning of longer daylight hours.

(a) DABC (b) BDAC
(c) DCBA (d) BCDA

135. A. Beyond the iron gate were the playing fields and the school building.

B. Everything had changed about the school.

C. After about a ten-minute drive we reached the local school.

D. We got down from the car and stood in front of the gate.

(a) BDCA (b) DCBA
(c) CDAB (d) CBAD

136. A. Day in and day out he pondered to find out a foolproof plan to capture Robin Hood.

B. The Sheriff did not want to give up the idea of capturing Robin Hood.

C. He shut himself in his chamber devising one plan after another.

D. He did not discuss his plans with anyone because he trusted nobody.

(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) BACD (d) BDCA

137. A. On the other hand, the Saracen chief looked slighter and shorter, but he was also strong.

B. The Briton was a huge powerful man with thick brown hair.

C. They went side by side to the well, where they ate their simple meal and rested.

D. They were a great contrast to each other.

(a) CDAB (b) DCAB
(c) DABC (d) BADC

138. A. Some people love to watch birds or fish, but I love to watch how men and women behave.

B. I love to watch people.

C. I have the habit of observing everything they do the way they walk, talk, pray, what they eat, read or wear.

D. Nothing ever escapes my sharp eye.

(a) BACD (b) DCAB
(c) CBDA (d) BDCA

139. A. It was a wonderful. almost awful sight in place of the hayfield was a loch with waves on it.

B. At seven next morning I awoke and rushed to the window.

C. As I went to sleep I reflected that the rain must be filling the dam.

D. That afternoon rain fell in torrents, and continued all evening and night.

(a) CBAD (b) DBAC
(c) CDBA (d) DCBA

140. A. Kunming, the Spring City, is the largest city in the Yunnan province of China.

B. It is the political, economic, communication and cultural centre of Yunnan.

C. Kunming has pleasant weather and picturesque views.

D. Owing to the standard of life and favourable climate, the city has been ranked among the best cities to live in China.

(a) ABCD (b) CADB
(c) CBDA (d) ABDC

141. A. It is impossible to reach the as there is no passage that leads to it.

B. The void seems to have no meaning at all and was perhaps just left there for construction reasons.

C. It is about the size of the Grand Gallery which is a known passage way that leads to the King's Chamber.

D. The newly found chamber in the Egyptian pyramid is 30 metres long.

(a) CADB (b) DCAB
(c) DCBA (d) BDCA

142. A. They silently ate and having finished they sat down to sing sentimental songs.

B. On the way they bought a large loaf of bread, some cheese and a goatskin full of beer.

C. When Little John was halfway through his song, Robin stopped him.

D. They travelled for a long time towards Sherwood.

(a) DBAC (b) DCBA
(c) CADB (d) BACD

143. A. We were driving along National Highway 40.

B. If we drove ten kilometres along the road that branched off to the right, we would reach Brahmapur.

C. Aditya and I were returning from the site of our new factory.

D. We had reached a point where the road bifurcated.

(a) CBAD (b) DCBA
(c) CADB (d) BACD

144. A. Since then cows, pigs, dogs and other mammals have been cloned.

B. They were created with the identical technique used to clone Dolly, the sheep, back in 1996.

C. Two monkeys have been cloned in a Chinese laboratory.

D. ZhongZhong and HuaHua were born a few weeks ago at a Chinese lab.

(a) DCBA (b) CDBA
(c) DBAC (d) CBAD

145. A. Ben was eating an apple, and seemed to be in high spirits.

B. Ben Rogers came into view presently, the very boy whose ridicule he had been dreading.

C. Tom went on dipping the brush into the paint and whitewashing the fence, and paid no attention to Ben.

D. Tom took up his brush and calmly resumed his work.

(a) CDBA (b) DBAC
(c) DCBA (d) CBAD

Directions (146-170) : In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

Temptations of one kind or another lure everyone. The important thing is __146__ them from gaining a foothold in our __147__. As soon as we detect the first __148__ of temptation, we should become watchful and __149__ our attention to good or noble thoughts. __150__ we wait till the temptation becomes too __151__, we are likely to fall. Playing with the temptation __152__ to welcoming it. In fact, the safest __153__ is to avoid situations in which we may be tempted. If, __154__ all our care, a temptation becomes severe, we __155__ not get upset or disappointed, but turn to a good friend for advice and help.

146. (a) to preventing (b) prevented
(c) to prevent (d) prevent

147. (a) minds (b) bodies
(c) eyes (d) souls

148. (a) messages (b) signs
(c) codes (d) symbols

149. (a) turn (b) revolve
(c) change (d) twist

150. (a) Unless (b) If
(c) Whether (d) Until

151. (a) strong (b) burly
(c) feeble (d) weak

152. (a) amounts (b) amount
(c) amounted (d) amounting

153. (a) item (b) track
(c) object (d) thing

154. (a) because of (b) despite
(c) instead of (d) in case of

155. (a) should (b) could
(c) would (d) might

Cloze Test

Antarctica is perhaps the one place on Earth no one would have expected __156__ canyons. And yet, scientists were surprised to __157__ deep crevices that run for hundreds of kilometres. __158__ they are not visible at the snowy surface, __159__ trenches cut deep into Antarctica. The biggest __160__ canyon is over 350 km long. It's called' Foundation__Trough'. __161__ canyons are not as long, but they are __162__ too. These canyons were found with the help of radars __163__ scanning the wide expanse of the frozen _____ continent. __164__ are

incredibly important because they help control __(165)__ flow of the ice.

156. (a) finding (b) found
(c) to find (d) find

157. (a) discover (b) invent
(c) explore (d) search

158. (a) In case (b) Although
(c) Since (d) Because

159. (a) them (b) this
(c) these (d) those

160. (a) one (b) like
(c) so (d) such

161. (a) Previous (b) Another
(c) Present (d) Other

162. (a) exciting (b) impressive
(c) intense (d) inspiring

163. (a) until (b) when
(c) after (d) before

164. (a) This (b) That
(c) They (d) Them

165. (a) such (b) one
(c) the (d) a

Cloze Test

The endurance of the crowds lining the Coronation route was most commendable. Soaked, chilled and sleepless, __166__ remained wonderfully good-tempered and when the procession finally __167__ they cheered whole-heartedly. The great merit of a __168__ crowd is that its members remain individuals. It __is__ __169__ characteristic of the British culture that British people can collect in crowds __170__ do not turn into mobs.

166. (a) we (b) they
(c) he (d) it

167. (a) appeared (b) entered
(c) joined (d) finished

168. (a) Indian (b) Asian
(c) French (d) British

169. (a) moreover (b) perhaps
(c) only (d) therefore

170. (a) whom (b) which
(c) who (d) what

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it

Passage

Since September, at least 25 people have died and thousands have been made homeless. Every state and territory in Australia has experienced fires this summer. But the biggest fires burn along stretches of the eastern and southern coast, where most of the population lives. This includes areas around Sydney and Adelaide.

More than 6.3 million hectares (63,000 sq km or 15.6 million acres) have been burned so far one hectare is roughly the size of a sports field. To put that in perspective, around 800,000hectares were engulfed in a bush fire in 2018 in California.

Australia has always experienced bush fires it has a "fire season". But this year they are a lot worse than normal.

Fires are usually caused by lightning strikes or accidentally by a spark but some fires are also started deliberately. This year, a natural weather phenomenon known as the 'Indian Ocean Dipole' has meant a hot, dry spell across the country. This year, Australia twice set anew temperature record: an average maximum of 41.9°C was recorded on 18 December. That comes on top of a long period of drought.

Scientists have long warned that this hotter, drier climate will contribute to fires becoming more frequent and more intense.

The more extreme weather patterns and higher temperatures increase the risk of bush fires and allow them to spread faster and wider.

Fire fighters are spraying water and fire retardant from planes and helicopters as well as from the ground. But fighting bush fires is extremely difficult and often authorities have to focus on just stopping the spread, rather than putting the fire out. The spread can for instance be best contained by digging earth boundaries to stop the flames from spreading. The priority is saving lives. Professional fire fighters are the first in line to battle the flames, but they are outnumbered by the thousands of volunteers. Three of them have died. There's also help coming from abroad: the US, Canada and New Zealand have sent fire fighters to help. Australia's police, military and navy are involved in rescue and evacuation efforts.

While people can flee the fires and are being evacuated if need be, the flames are devastating wildlife in the affected areas. One study estimated that half a billion animals have died in New South Wales alone.

Zookeepers take animals home to save them from fire, but the fires don't only kill animals directly, they also destroy the habitat, leaving the survivors vulnerable even when the fires have gone. So the true scale of loss isn't yet clear.

Experts say more than 1,00,000 cows and sheep may also have been lost, which is devastating for farmers.

Each state runs its own emergency operation, but Prime Minister Scott Morrison has promised better funding for fire-fighting and payout for volunteer fire fighters, and an additional A$2billion ($1.4billion; £1billion) for the recovery.

But the national government has come under strong criticism from its opponents that it has not been doing enough against climate change. The country is one of the world's biggest per capita greenhouse gas emitters but under international agreements it has committed itself to reduction targets.

171. "Authorities have to focus on just stopping the spread, rather than putting the fire out." This means that the authorities :

(a) want only to slow down the spread of fire

(b) do not want to put the fires out

(c) want to stop the fires from spreading first and then put them out

(d) want to put out the fires once and for all

172. What is the long lasting damage that the bush fires have caused to the wildlife in Australia?

(a) The fires have not only killed animals directly, but also destroyed their habitat.

(b) Many animals in the zoos have been killed.

(c) Half a billion animals have died in New South Wales alone.

(d) More than 100,000 cows and sheep may have been lost.

173. Which of the following countries has NOT sent help for firefighting?

(a) China (b) The US
(c) Canada (d) New Zealand

174. "Some fires are also started deliberately". 'Deliberately' here means:

(a) inadvertently (b) accidentally
(c) unknowingly (d) purposely

175. The passage is mainly about:

(a) Australia's struggle with bush fires

(b) how the bush fires occur in Australia

(c) the government's role in dealing with the bush fire

(d) the loss of wildlife due to bush fires

176. It can be inferred from the passage that this year's fire in Australia is mostly a result of:

(a) a lightning strike

(b) an accidental spark in the jungle

(c) a result of an extraordinarily hot and dry spell

(d) a deliberate attempt to put the forests on fire

177. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) Zookeepers take animals home to save them from fire.

(b) The volunteers outnumber the professional fire fighters in Australia.

(c) Around 800,000 hectares have been destroyed due to a bush fire in Australia.

(d) Australia is one of the world's biggest per capita greenhouse gas emitters.

178. The opposition in Australia is criticising the government for:

(a) not fighting the bush fires

(b) not allotting enough funds for firefighting

(c) not doing enough against the climate change

(d) not giving enough compensation to the deceased

179. The spread of fire can be contained effectively by:

(a) digging earth boundaries

(b) spraying fire retardant from the ground

(c) spraying fire retardant from the air

(d) spraying the forests with water

180. Where did the biggest fires burn in Australia?

(a) Along the western and southern coasts

(b) Along the eastern and northern coasts

(c) Along the western and northern coasts

(d) Along the eastern and southern coasts

Passage

The Celts who lived in Britain before the Roman invasion of 43 AD could be said to have created the first towns. Celts in southern England lived in hill forts, which were quite large settlements. (Some probably had thousands of inhabitants). They were places of trade, where people bought and sold goods and also places where craftsmen worked. The Romans called them oppida.

However, the Romans created the first settlements that were undoubtedly towns. Roman towns were usually laid out in a grid pattern. In the centre was the forum or market place. It was lined with public buildings. Life in Roman towns was highly civilized with public baths and temples.

From the 5th century Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England. At first, the invaders avoided living in towns. However, as trade grew some towns grew up. London revived by the 7th century (although the Saxon town was, at first, outside the walls of the old Roman town).Southampton was founded at the end of the 7th century. Hereford was founded in the 8th century. Furthermore, Ipswich grew up in the 8th century and York revived.

However, towns were rare in Saxon England until the late 9th century. At that time, Alfred the Great created a network of fortified settlements across his kingdom called 'burhs'. In the event of a Danish attack, men could gather in the local burh. However, burhs were more than forts. They were also market towns. Some burhs were started from scratch but many were created out of the ruins of old Roman towns. Places like Winchester rose, phoenix-like, from the ashes of history.

The thing that would strike us most about medieval towns would be their small size. Winchester, the capital of England, probably had about 8,000 people. At that time a 'large' town, like Lincoln or Dublin had about 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants and a 'medium sized' town, like Colchester had about 2,500 people. Many towns were much smaller.

However, during the 12th and 13th centuries most towns grew much larger. Further more, many new towns were created across Britain. Trade and commerce were increasing and there was a need for new towns. Some were created from existing villages but some were created from scratch. In those days you could create a town simply by starting a market. There were few shops so if you wished to buy or sell anything you had to go to a market. Once one was up and running, craftsmen and merchants would come to live in the area and at own would grow.

181. Match the words with their meaning.

a. founded	1. protected
b. declined	2. created
c. fortified	3. dwindled

(a) a-1, b-3, c-2 (b) a-2, b-3, c-1

(c) a-3, b-2, c-1 (d) a-2, b-1, c-3

182. Alfred the Great created fortified settlements across his kingdom mainly because:

(a) people could live there

(b)they provided shelter from Danish attacks

(c) merchants could come and sell their goods there

(d) craftsmen could craft their artefacts there

183. The hill forts of Celts were called:

(a) Oppida (b) Burhs

(c) Centres (d) Forums

184. Who were the first creators of towns in England?

(a) Celts (b) Angles

(c) Saxons (d) Romans

185. "Some were created from scratch." The towns which started from scratch were created by first:

(a) starting a market

(b) establishing a settlement

(c) building houses

(d) building a fort

186. Which of the following was the capital of England during medieval times?

(a) Dublin (b) Winchester

(c) London (d) Colchester

187. What lay in the centre of Roman towns?

(a) Market places (b) Residences

(c) Temples (d) Baths

188. "At first, the invaders avoided living in towns." Who is/are being referred to here as'invaders'?

(a) Saxons, Angles and Jutes

(b) Alfred the Great

(c) Celts

(d) Romans

189. When was Southampton founded?

(a) in the 8th century

(b) in the 7th century

(c) in the 12th century

(d) in the 6th century

190. The passage mainly talks about:

(a) the increase of trade in England

(b) the development of markets in England

(c) the early life in England

(d) the history of towns in England

Passage

The giraffe is the tallest land mammal alive, its long legs and neck contributing to its impressive stature. Males can be up to 18ft (5.5m tall), females a little less.

In the wild, these beautiful creatures stretch their necks beyond those of antelope, kudu and even elephants to strip leaves from the untouched upper reaches of trees.

The French zoologist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck is usually credited as the first person to suggest that long necks have evolved in giraffes because they allow them to get to the parts other herbivores cannot reach.

As the giraffe lives "in places where the soil is nearly always arid and barren, it is obliged to browse on the leaves of trees and to make constant efforts to reach them," he wrote in his1809 book 'Philosophie Zoologique'. "From this habit long maintained in all its race, it has resulted that the animal's fore-legs have become longer than its hind legs, and that its neck is lengthened."

The English naturalist Charles Darwin also thought the giraffe's extraordinary legs and neck must have something to do with foraging. "The giraffe, by its lofty stature, much elongated neck, fore-legs, head and tongue, has its whole frame beautifully adapted for browsing on the higher branches of trees," he wrote in 'On the Origin of Species' in 1859.

In short, giraffes' long necks are the result of generation upon generation of repeated stretching and inheritance.

During the dry season when feeding competition should be most intense giraffe generally feed from low shrubs, not tall trees. What's more, giraffes feed most often and faster with their necks bent.

Male giraffes often fight for access to females, a ritual referred to as "necking". The rivals stand flank to flank, then start to whack each other with their heads. The top or back of the well-armoured skull is used as a club to strike the neck, chest, ribs, or legs of the opponent with a force capable of knocking a competitor off balance or unconscious.

The largest males usually win these battles and do most of the breeding, says zoologist Anne Innis Dagg of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, Canada, who has been studying giraffes since the 1950s. "The other giraffes don't get much breeding opportunity."

There is also evidence that females are more receptive to advances from larger males.

191. Match the words with their meanings.

a. forage	1. hit
b. stretch	2. search
c. whack	3. draw out

(a) a-3, b-2, c-1 (b) a-2, b-3, c-1
(c) a-2, b-1, c-3 (d) a-1, b-3, c-2

192. Giraffe's feeding is faster when it feeds with its neck:

(a) bent (b) elongated
(c) straight (d) entangled

193. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) The largest male giraffe usually wins the battles and does most of the breeding.

(b) Giraffes' long necks are the result of repeated stretching over the years.

(c) The giraffe can eat leaves from the upper reaches of a tree where other animals cannot reach.

(d) A giraffe's hind-legs are longer than its fore-legs and help it to bend.

194. According to the passage, 'necking' is the:

(a) repeated stretching of the neck

(b) elongation of the giraffes' neck

(c) breeding by the largest males

(d) fight to woo the females

195. How does a giraffe knock its opponent off balance or unconscious?

(a) By pulling the legs of the opponent

(b) By using its head as a club and hitting the opponent

(c) By biting the opponent's neck, chest and ribs

(d) By entangling its neck in the opponent's neck

Passage

The stark observation made in the Economic Survey of 2015-16 that "Indian agriculture, is in a way, a victim of its own past success especially the green revolution", shows the dark reality of the agriculture sector at present and the havoc that has been wreaked by the green revolution.

The green revolution, which is often characterised by the introduction of high-yielding variety of seeds and fertilisers, undoubtedly increased the productivity of land considerably. But the growth in the productivity has been stagnant in recent years, resulting in a significant decline in the income of farmers. There have also been negative environmental effects in the form of depleting water table, emission of greenhouse gases, and the contamination of surface and ground water. Needless to say, the agriculture sector is in a state of distress, which is severely affecting peasants and marginal farmers, and urgent policy interventions are required to protect their interests.

The government has responded to the problem by constituting a panel, which will recommend ways to double the income of farmers by 2022. While this may be an overtly ambitious target, if we want to boost stagnated agricultural growth a shift has to be made from food security of the nation to income security of the farmers. However, there are many hurdles that have to be crossed if we want to achieve this objective.

The first major barrier to overcome is declining productivity. Data from 2013 reveals that India's average yield of cereal per hectare is far less than that of many countries (including several low income countries), but the difference is huge when compared to China. For instance, our average yield per hectare is 39% below than that of China and for rice this figure is 46%. Even Bangladesh, Vietnam and Indonesia fare better than India in case of rice yield. Further, there is a huge inter-regional variation; the wheat and rice yield from Haryana and Punjab is much higher than from the other states.

In order to cross the declining productivity barrier there is a need to herald a rainbow revolution by making a shift from wheat-rice cycle to other cereals and pulses. Since wheat and rice coupled with other crops are backed by minimum support prices (MSP) and input subsidy (whether water, fertiliser or power) regime, there is a huge incentive for the farmers in the irrigated region of Northwest India to grow these crops.

196. As per the passage, which country has the highest yield of rice per hectare?

(a) Vietnam (b) Bangladesh
(c) China (d) Indonesia

197. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) High yielding seeds and fertilizers were a hallmark of green revolution.

(b) The rice yield in India is below that of China by 39%.

(c) The growth in productivity has stagnated today.

(d) In Northwest India, farmers get subsidies on rice, wheat and other crops.

198. What does the author suggest to enhance the income of the farmers?

(a) Constitute a panel to suggest ways to double the income

(b) Provide income security to the farmers

(c) Give subsidies on water, fertilizers and power

(d) Shift wheat-rice cycle to include other cereals and pulses

199. The purpose of this passage is to:

(a) suggest measures for improving the farmers' lot

(b) talk about the consequences of the green revolution

(c) compare Indian agriculture with that of other countries

(d) express the anguish of the farmers

200. As per the passage, what is the main cause of decline in the income of farmers?

(a) Emission of greenhouse gases

(b) Decline in agricultural production

(c) Depleting water table

(d) Contamination of ground water

SSC CGL 2019, MAINS, (15.11.2020)

Answer Key

1	b	2	a	3	a	4	c	5	c	6	d	7	c	8	a	9	d	10	a
11	a	12	a	13	c	14	a	15	b	16	c	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	d
21	b	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	a	26	a	27	c	28	a	29	d	30	a
31	b	32	d	33	d	34	b	35	b	36	b	37	b	38	a	39	d	40	b
41	b	42	d	43	d	44	a	45	d	46	d	47	c	48	d	49	b	50	d
51	b	52	c	53	c	54	d	55	c	56	a	57	b	58	b	59	a	60	d
61	a	62	b	63	d	64	a	65	d	66	a	67	c	68	b	69	c	70	c
71	b	72	c	73	a	74	c	75	c	76	c	77	b	78	b	79	b	80	c
81	d	82	b	83	b	84	c	85	b	86	b	87	b	88	d	89	a	90	d
91	c	92	b	93	c	94	d	95	a	96	b	97	a	98	c	99	d	100	d
101	c	102	c	103	c	104	c	105	d	106	b	107	c	108	d	109	c	110	b
111	d	112	a	113	a	114	b	115	b	116	b	117	a	118	d	119	d	120	b
121	a	122	d	123	a	124	b	125	c	126	c	127	b	128	d	129	a	130	b
131	b	132	c	133	d	134	c	135	c	136	c	137	d	138	a	139	d	140	a
141	b	142	a	143	c	144	b	145	b	146	c	147	a	148	b	149	a	150	b
151	a	152	a	153	d	154	b	155	a	156	c	157	a	158	a	159	c	160	d
161	d	162	b	163	c	164	c	165	c	166	b	167	a	168	d	169	b	170	b
171	c	172	a	173	a	174	d	175	a	176	c	177	c	178	c	179	a	180	d
181	b	182	b	183	a	184	a	185	a	186	b	187	a	188	a	189	b	190	d
191	b	192	a	193	d	194	d	195	b	196	c	197	b	198	b	199	b	200	b

SOLUTIONS (15.11.2020)

1. **(b) indispensable**

Indispensable (Adj)- Too important to be without (जिसके बिना काम न चले)

Eg. She made herself indispensable to the department.

Indelible (Adj) - Impossible to forget or remove (अमिट)

Eg. Her unhappy childhood left an indelible mark.

Ineffable (Adj) - Too great or beautiful to describe in words (अवर्णनीय)

Eg. Ineffable joy

Infallible (Adj) - Never making mistakes (जो कभी गलत न हो)

Eg. Doctors are not infallible.

Root Words

'Im- & In- दोनों Prefix है जिनका अर्थ Not या Without होता है। इनसे बनने वाले कुछ Important words इस प्रकार है :–

1 **Impeccable**
- **[Im - without + pecca - to sin + able]**
- Without mistakes or fault; Immaculate.
- त्रुटिहीन।

2 **Immense**
- **[Im - not + mensus - measured]**
- Immeasurable, vast, huge, boundless.
- जिसे मापा न जा सके।

3 **Impalpable/Intangible**
- **[Im - not + palpare - touch + able]**
- Not capable of being felt by touching.
- अस्पृश्य।

4 **Impecunious**
- **[Im - without + pecuni - money + ous]**
- Having little or no money.
- दरिद्र।

5 **Implacable**
- **[Im - not + plac - please + able]**
- Not capable of being appeased or pacified.
- जिसे खुश न किया जा सके।

6 **Improvise**
- **[Im - not + pro - before + vis - to see]**
- Perform without previous preparation: **impromptu.**
- बिना पहले तैयारी किए हुए।

7 **Impudent**
- **[Im - not + pudent - shame]**
- Shameless, Not showing respect for other people, rude.
- निर्लज्ज

8 **Incessant**
- **[In - not + cess - to stop + ant]**
- Continuing without interruption
- निरन्तर, लगातार।

9 **Incognizant**
- **[In - without + cogn - knowledge]**
- Without knowledge or awareness
- अनभिज्ञ।

10 **Incorrigible**
- **[In - not + corrigere - correct + ible]**
- Not easily changed, corrected.
- असंशोधनीय।

11 **Indocile**
- **[In - not + doc - teach + ile]**
- Not easily taught or disciplined.
- उदण्ड, आज्ञा न माननेवाला।

12 **Indolent**
- **[In - not + dol - feel pain + ent]**
- Dislike work or exertion, Lazy, Idle.
- आलसी, निष्क्रिय।

13 **Indispensable**
- **[In - not + dis - out + pendere - to hang, weigh + able] adj.**
- Absolutely necessary.
- अतिआवश्यक

14 **Infelicitous**
- **[In - not + felix - happy + ous]**
- Not happy, Not suitable.
- अनुचित, फीका।

15 **Infidelity**
- **[In - without + fid - faith + ity]**
- Lack of faith in particular religion.
- श्रद्धाहीनता, अभक्ति।

16 **Innocuous**
- **[In - not + noc - harmful + ous]**
- Not harmful or injurious.
- अहानिकारक, हानि न पहुँचाने वाला।

17 **Insomnia**
- **[In - not + somni - sleep]**
- Chronic inability to sleep.
- अनिद्रा, निद्राअभाव

18 **Intractable**
- **[In - not + tract - draw + able]**
- Not easily controlled or managed.
- अड़ियल, हठी।

19 **Intrepid**
- **[In - not + trepid - alarmed]**
- Not afraid in the presence of danger.
- निडर, निर्भीक।

20 **Inveracity**
- **[In - not + ver - true + acity]**
- Untruthfulness.
- असत्य, झूठ।

21 **Invincible**
- **[In - not + vinc - conquer + ible]**
- Not capable of being conquered or overcome.
- जिसे जीता न जा सके, अजेय।

Note : यदि आप Root words के method से words याद करना चाहते हैं तो Neon Classes की book "word power - root words" जरूर पढ़ें।

2. **(a) glacier**

Glacier (N) - Enlarge image a slow-moving mass or river of ice, formed from snow on mountains or near the North Pole or South Pole (हिमनदी)

Eg. Such a rise in temperatures could melt ice sheets and glaciers.

Typhoon (N) - A violent tropical storm with very strong winds (प्रचंड तूफान)

Eg. His home was destroyed in a typhoon.

Avalanche (N) - A mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain (हिमस्खलन)

Eg. The issue has generated an avalanche of controversy.

Blizzard (N) - A snowstorm with very strong winds (तेज बर्फ का तूफान)

Eg. The blizzard struck the north-east yesterday, causing serious damage.

3. **(a) Cannibal**

Cannibal (N) - A person who eats the flesh of other human beings. (जो दूसरे इंसानों का माँस खाता हो)

Eg. The hunt for the cannibal serial killer steps up.

Savage (N) - An offensive word for somebody who belongs to a people that is simple and not developed (असभ्य)

Eg. The development of the human race from primitive savages

Tribal (N) - A member of a tribe, (जन जाति)

Eg. The desert tribes of Africa

Aborigine (N) - A member of the group of people who were the original people living in a country (मूल निवासी)

Eg. The medium had been too strong for them, they had taken to it like aborigines to the bottle.

4. (c)) radiologist

Radiologist (N) - Medical doctors who specialise in diagnosing diseases using X-rays, CT scans and ultrasound. (विकिरण विज्ञानी)

Eg. The attending radiologist was discussing a film with an eagerly attentive resident sitting beside him.

Dermatologist (N) - A doctor who studies and treats skin diseases (चर्म रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. You need the advice of your own doctor and a dermatologist.

Cardiologist (N) - A doctor who studies and treats heart diseases (हृदय रोग विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. A consultant cardiologist at the game saved his life.

Pathologist (N) - Someone who studies or investigates diseases and illnesses, and examines dead bodies in order to find out the cause of death. (रोगविज्ञानी)

Eg. The sergeant had worked as a forensic pathologist.

5. (c) humus

Humus (N) - A substance formed from dead leaves and plants that helps plants grow (खाद)

Eg. The soil is continually moist and covered with a thick layer of leaves and decaying humus.

Clay (N) - A type of heavy, sticky earth that becomes hard when it is baked and is used to make things such as pots and bricks. (चिकनी मिट्टी)

Eg. Not much can grow in the wet clay here.

Alluvium (N) : Sand and earth that is left by rivers or floods. (जालोढ़)

Eg. The soil consists of alluvium, white chalk, clay, and sand.

Silt (N) - Sand, mud, etc. that is carried by flowing water and is left at the mouth of a river or in a harbor. (कीचड़)

Eg. Below the clay there is sandy soil containing only from 4-5 to 8-8 percent, silt and clay.

6. (d) dictator

Dictator (N) : A political leader who has complete power over a country, especially one who has gained it using military force. (तानाशाह)

Eg. The country suffered at the hands of a series of military dictators.

Traitor (N) : A person who gives away secrets about their country. (देशद्रोही)

Eg. He was seen as a traitor to the socialist cause.

Aristocrat (N) : A member of the aristocracy. (अभिजात वर्ग का सदस्य)

Eg. Many aristocrats were killed in the French Revolution.

Democrat (N) : A person who believes in or supports democracy. (लोकतंत्रवादी)

Eg. This is the time for democrats and not dictators.

7. (c) apartment

Apartment (N) : A set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building (इमारत में कमरों का समूह)

Eg. I was renting a two-bedroom apartment in an old building.

Suite (N) : A set of rooms, especially in a hotel (होटल के कमरों का एक समूह)

Eg. A family suite of two interconnecting rooms

Villa (N) : A house where people stay on holiday, especially in southern Europe. (विला)

Eg. We rented a holiday villa in Spain.

Bungalow (N) : A house built all on one level, without stairs (बंगला)

Eg. He retired at 70 and moved to a bungalow in Rose croft Gardens.

8. (a) anniversary

Anniversary (N) : A date that is an exact number of years after the date of an important or special event (सालगिरह)

Eg. On the anniversary of his wife's death

Decade (N) : A period of ten years, (दस वर्ष का समूह)

Eg. The early decades of the nineteenth century

Century (N) : A period of 100 years (सौ वर्षों का समूह)

Eg. He was born more than a century after the death of Confucius.

Millennium (N) : A period of 1000 years (हजार वर्षों का समूह)

Eg. For millennia, it was accepted that the earth was at the centre of the universe.

9. (d) pirates

Pirates (N) : Persons who rob ships (समुद्री डाकू)

Eg. There were reports that a pirate ship had come looking for treasure in the cove.

Robbers (N) : Persons who steals from a person or place, especially using violence or threats (डाकू)

Eg. Bank robbers.

Dacoits (N) : A member of a group of armed thieves (डकैत)

Bandits (N) : A member of an armed group of thieves who attack travelers (डाकू)

Eg. Buses driving through the mountains have been attacked by bandits.

10. (a) trivial

Trivial (Adj) : Something of little value or importance (तुच्छ)

Eg. I know it sounds trivial, but I'm worried about it.

Cardinal (Adj) : Serving as an essential component (मूलभूत)

Eg. a cardinal rule

Fundamental (Adj) : Serious and very important (मूलभूत)

Eg. You have a fundamental right to privacy.

Scanty (Adj) : Too little in amount for what is needed (कमी)

Eg. His theory is based on rather scanty evidence.

11. (a) confluence

Confluence (N) : Place where two or more rivers meet (मेल स्थान)

Eg. The confluence of the Blue Nile and the White Nile

Strait (N) : A narrow passage of water that connects two seas or large areas of water (जलडमरूमध्य)

Eg. The Strait of Gibraltar

Delta (N) : An area of land, like a triangle in shape, where a river has split into several smaller rivers before entering the sea (नदमुख)

Eg. The Ganga, Bramputra Delta.

Estuary (N) : The wide part of a river where it flows into the sea (मुहाना)

Eg. The Thames estuary.

12. (a) ladder

Ladder (N) : Two lengths of rope, wood or metal with crosspieces used for climbing up and down walls (सीढ़ी)

Eg. To climb up/fall off a ladder

Stairs (N) : A set of steps built between two floors inside a building (सीढ़ीयां)

Eg. We had to carry the piano up three flights of stairs.

Steps (N) : A course followed by a person in walking (कदम)

Eg. She followed the steps of the girl beside her.

Railing (N) : A fence made of metal bars that go straight upwards (धातु से बनी हुई आड़)

Eg. I chained my bike to the park railings.

13. (c) Retract what one has said

Eat one's words : Retract what one has said (अपने शब्द वापस लेना)

Eg. After my negative prediction for the season, I certainly ate my words when the team started out undefeated.

14. (a) a positive outlook on life

Rose-coloured glasses : A positive outlook on life (आशावादी दृष्टिकोण)

Eg. Despite doing worse every quarter for the last two years, our boss keeps seeing the business through rose-colored glasses.

15. (b) acting impulsively without thinking

On the spur of the moment - Acting impulsively without thinking (तुरन्त, बिना देरी के)

Eg. It's totally out my character to take a trip on the spur of the moment, but I just needed to get out of the city for a while.

16. (c) always thinking of only one thing

One track mind : Always thinking of only one thing (केवल एक चीज के बारे में सोचते रहना)

Eg. My sister has a one-track mind, only thinking about how something can further her career.

17. (b) at a fast pace

On the double : At a fast pace (दुगुनी तेजी से)

Eg. Can you please drive on the double?

18. (d) beyond one's capability to understand something.

Over one's head : Beyond one's capability to understand something. (समझ से बाहर)

Eg. A lot of this technical stuff is way over my head.

19. (a) an unreliable friend

A fair weather friend : An unreliable friend (अविश्वसनीय दोस्त)

Eg. I thought Ali and I had a strong friendship, but I learned she was just another fair-weather friend when she stopped talking to me after my divorce.

20. (d) someone or something new and refreshing

Breath of fresh air : Someone or something new and refreshing (कुछ नया और ताजगी से परिपूर्ण)

Eg. The beautiful new paint color is a breath of fresh air for the house.

21. (b) object to

Take exception : Object to (असहमति व्यक्त करना)

Eg. I have to take exception to the figure you quoted.

22. (a) to be the person in charge

To call the shots : To be the person in charge (अधिकार रखना)

Eg. The directors call the shots and nothing happens without their say-so.

23. (a) assess

Estimate (V) : To form an idea of the cost, size, value etc. of something, but without calculating it exactly (पूर्व आंकलन)

Eg. The satellite will cost an estimated £400 million.

Assess (V) : To make a judgement about the nature or quality of somebody/ something (आंकलन)

Eg. It's difficult to assess the effects of these changes.

Solve (V) : To find a way of dealing with a problem or difficult situation (हल करना)

Eg. Attempts are being made to solve the problem of waste disposal.

Discover (V) : To be the first person to become aware that a particular place or thing exists (खोजना)

Eg. They first discovered this protein about five years ago.

Believe (V) - To feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you the truth (विश्वास करना)

Eg. I find that hard to believe.

24. (a) unwilling

Reluctant (Adj) : Hesitating before doing something because you do not want to do it or because you are not sure that it is the right thing to do (अनिच्छुक)

Eg. He finally gave a reluctant smile.

Unwilling(Adj) : Not wanting to do something and refusing to do it (अनिच्छुक)

Eg. They are unwilling to invest any more money in the project.

Pleased (Adj) : Feeling happy about something (प्रफुल्ल)

Eg. Mary and I were most pleased with the present we bought in Edinburgh.

Afraid (Adj) : Feeling fear (भयभीत)

Eg. He had always been afraid of death.

Steady (Adj) : Developing, growing, etc. gradually and in an even and regular way (नियमित)

Eg. There has been a gradual but steady increase in prices.

25. (a) reason

Motive (N) : A reason for doing something (इरादा)

Eg. There seemed to be no motive for the murder.

Reason (N) : A cause or an explanation for something that has happened or that somebody has done (कारण)

Eg. He said no but he didn't give a reason.

Utility (N) : The quality of being useful (उपयोगिता)

Eg. This information is of the highest utility to a historian.

Benefit (N) : An advantage that something gives you (लाभ)

Eg. Freedom of information brings great benefits.

Chance (N) : A possibility of something happening, especially something that you want (मौका)

Eg. Is there any chance of getting tickets for tonight?

26. (a) passive

Devout (Adj) : Believing strongly in a particular religion and obeying its laws and practices (धर्मनिष्ठ)

Eg. A devout Christian/Muslim

Passive (Adj) : Accepting what happens or what people do without trying to change anything or oppose them (निष्क्रिय)

Eg. He played a passive role in the relationship.

Proficient(Adj) : Able to do something well because of training and practice (कुशल)

Eg. I'm a reasonably proficient driver.

Profound (Adj) : Very great; felt or experienced very strongly (अति गंभीर)

Eg. My father's death had a profound effect on us all.

Pure (Adj) : Not mixed with anything else (पवित्र)

Eg. The patient was given pure oxygen to breathe.

27. (c) instability

Perseverance (N) : The quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties (लगन)

Eg. They showed great perseverance in the face of difficulty.

Instability (N) : The quality or state of being likely to change or fail suddenly (अस्थिरता)

Eg. Political and economic instability

Determination (N) : The quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when this is difficult (दृढ़ निश्चय)

Eg. He fought the illness with courage and determination.

Persistence (N) : Continue to do something even though it is difficult or other people are against it. (अटलता)

Eg. His persistence was finally rewarded when the insurance company agreed to pay for the damage.

Resolution (N) : A definite decision to do or not to do something (संकल्प)

Eg. I made a New Year resolution to give up smoking.

28. (a) disguise

Manifest (V) : To show something clearly, especially a feeling, an attitude or a quality (जाहिर करना)

Eg. Social tensions were manifested in the recent political crisis.

Disguise (V) : To hide something or change it, so that it cannot be recognized (छिपाना, भेष बदलना)

Eg. She was cleverly disguised as a policewoman.

Distinguish (N) : To recognize the difference between two people or things (अंतर समझना)

Eg. English law clearly distinguishes between murder and manslaughter.

Declare (V) : To say something officially or publicly (घोषणा करना)

Eg. He will probably have to declare bankruptcy.

Display (V) : To put something in a place where people can see it easily (प्रदर्शित करना)

Eg. She displayed her bruises for all to see.

29. (d)

Parallel (Adj) : Two or more lines/streets that are parallel to each other are the same distance apart at every point (समान्तर)

Eg. The road and the canal are parallel to each other.

30. (a)

Battalion (N) : A military unit consisting of three or more companies (बटालियन)

Eg. Vikram was ordered to return to his battalion.

31. (b)

Contemporary (Adj) : Belonging to the same time (समकालिक)

Eg. We have no contemporary account of the battle.

32. (d) 'reading' in place of 'to read'

Finish के बाद V+ing (gerund) का use किया जाता है।

कुछ Verbs जैसे admit, avoid, delay, deny, detest, enjoy, excuse, finish, forgive, mind, prevent, resent, can't stand, can't help, it's no use/good, worth के बाद gerund use किया जाता है।

Eg. I avoid doing his duties.

33. (d) 'whether' in place of 'if'

Given sentence में or से दो choices को जोड़ा जा रहा है, जब दो परिस्थितियों मे किसी एक का चुनाव करना हो, तब Whether....or का use किया जाता है, जबकि if का use condition बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Whether you like it or not, you will have to do it.

34. (b) 'about/for' in place of 'to'

Concerned (Adj.) के साथ preposition 'to' का use नहीं किया जाता।

Concerned about : Worried about feeling Concerned about something

Eg. The president is deeply concerned about this issue.

35. (b) 'than' in place of 'that'

No sooner.....than (pair conjunction) का use किया है।

Eg. No sooner did she leave her home than it begin to rain.

इसी तरह अन्य co-relative pairs

Hardly/scarcely..... when

Both.....and

Either.....or

Not only.....but also का use किया जाता है।

Note : Inversion को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 01 के question no. 37 देखें।

36. (b) 'much' in place of 'many'

Many के बाद plural countable noun का use होता है जबकि given sentence मे time uncountable है। इसलिए many के स्थान पर much का use होगा है।

Eg. Much time is wasted on this trifle problem.

Many का use plural countable noun से पहले किया जाता है।

Eg. There are many biscuits left in tin box.

37. (b) 'is' in place of 'are'

Relative pronoun के बाद use होने वाले verbs उसके पहले use हुए antecedent noun के अनुसार होती है। यहाँ sentence में antecedent noun (a thing) का use किया गया है तो singular noun के अनुसार singular verb (is) का use किया जायेगा।

Note : Relative pronoun को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

38. (a) 'taking' in place of 'take'

यहाँ before preposition के रूप में use हुआ है, और preposition के बाद V+ing (gerund as prepositional object) का use किया जाता है।

Structure :

Before + noun /noun phrase / V+ing (gerund).

Eg. Lift the handset only after paid a one rupee coin.

39. (d) 'was' in place of 'were'

Verb का Subject (a strong wind) singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular होगी।

Note : There is/are/was/were की संरचना में there dummy subject की तरह use किया जाता है, जिसका sentence में कोई अर्थ नहीं होता, there सिर्फ यह demonstrate करता है कि कोई noun किसी particular situation में है, इसके बाद सदैव verb का use इसके बाद use हुई noun/pronoun (real subject) के अनुसार किया जाता है।

Eg. There's a woman waiting outside who wants to talk to you. (The real subject is the woman she is waiting outside.)

40. (b) 'that' in place of 'but'

Such.....that co-relative conjunction का use किया जाता है।

such.....that का use sentence में तब किया जाता है जब such के बाद use किये गये clause में show किये गए cause का result show करना हो और यह that के बाद वाले clause में किया जाता है और such .....as का use उस पहले clause मे use noun/pronoun की extra information show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. There were such great audience that the artist was overwhelmed.

It was such a cold afternoon that we stopped playing.

But का use contrast के लिए किया जाता है,

Eg. He is not much intelligent but hard working.

41. (b) 'the' in place of 'a'

Superlative degree के पहले article the का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Goa is the smallest state in India.

42. (d) 'requires' in place of 'require'

Structure :

One/each/either/neither+ of+ plural noun+ singular verb+....

Eg. Each of the ways leads you to the railway station.

43. (d) 'workers' in place of 'worker'

Structure :

A number/a large number + of + plural noun + plural verb + ... (plural form of adj.)

Eg. A number of books are missing.

The number of + plural noun + singular verb + ...

Eg. The number of people we need to hire is thirteen.

44. (a) 'bringing' in place 'bring'

Start के बाद यदि जब verb use किया जाता है, तो वह gerund या to + V1st होगा, लेकिन bare infinitive नहीं हो सकता है

Eg. The children started making/to make noise in the classroom in the absence of their teacher.

कुछ अन्य verbs : advise, allow, begin, continue, forbid, forget, go, go on, hate, hear, intend like, love, permit, propose, regret, remember, see, stop, try, watch can't bear etc. के बाद भी gerund या to+V1st होगा। लेकिन उनके अर्थ में अन्तर आ जाता है।

Eg. I stopped smoking (धुम्रपान बंद कर दिया)

I stopped to smoke. (धुम्रपान के लिए रूका)

Note: Present time में common gender words के लिए they/their/them का use किया जाता है।

Eg. When a guest arrives, they check in and we show them to their room.

45. (d) 'for' in place of 'form'

Present perfect continuous tense में period of time के पहले for का use किया जाता है, और point of time के पहले since का use किया जाता है,

From (Prep.) : Used to show where/ when somebody/something starts

Eg. Has the train from Bristol arrived?

46. (d) 'that' in place of 'because'

The reason..... that/why का use किया जाता है।

The reason के बाद because/because of/ due to/owing to/on account of का use गलत होता है, क्योंकि दोनों ही reason(कारण) को explain नहीं करते है,बल्की that यह काम करता है

Eg. The reason for his failure is that he did not work hard.

47. (c) 'where' in place of 'when'

Relative pronoun के रूप में Where का use place के लिए किया जाता है और When का use time के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I don't know the exact time when he comes.

I don't know the exact place where he comes from.

48. (d) 'by' in place of 'at'

At heart (Phrase) - Used to say what somebody is really like even though they may seem to be something different (दिल से)

Eg. He's still a socialist at heart.

By heart (Phrase) - Using only your memory (कंठस्थ)

Eg. She's learnt the whole speech off by heart.

Note : Heart के collocation पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 3 का question 74 देखें।

49. (b) 'proposed' in place of 'propose'

Given sentence में subject flyovers action receiver है क्योंकि flyovers को proposed किसी और के द्वारा किया जाएगा ना कि खुद से होगा। इसलिए passive structure का use किया जाएगा।

Structure :

Sub.+ have/has+been+V3rd+obj.

Eg. The government has accorded top priority to power sector.

50. (d) 'was' in place of 'were'

A large amount/quantity of आदि uncountable noun के लिए use होते है, अत: इनके बाद verb singular use होती है।

Eg. The large amount of money has been spent on this project.

51. (b) 'has' in place of 'have'

Verb का subject (no one) singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular (has) होगी।

Indefinite Pronouns someone, somebody, none, nobody, one, etc. singular होते है अत: इनके बाद verb भी singular use होगी।

Eg. No one is present in the class today.

52. (c) were heavily booked

Verb (booked) को modify करने के लिए एक adverb की आवश्यकता है adjective की नहीं। इसलिए heavily का use सही होगा।

Eg. There was raining heavily.

53. (c) has discovered

Verb का subject (a team) singular है, तथा active है, इसलिए verb singular तथा active voice में होगी।

New species को discover करने का कार्य biologists की एक team द्वारा किया गया है, और यही team verb का subject है, इसलिए verb active form में होगी, न कि passive form में।

Eg. The team will work closely with other government departments..

54. (d) when we got

Hardly/scarcely.....when का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Scarcely had he finished his breakfast when the cab arrived.

Note : Inversion को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 01 के question no. 37 देखें।

55. (c) in spite of

Given sentence दो actions में contrast convey करता है, इसलिए यहाँ contrast show करने वाले conjunction का use किया जायेगा, लेकिन in case का use contrast show करने के लिए नहीं किया जाता है, बल्कि future events or condition के लिए prepare होने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Shall I keep some chicken salad for your brother in case he's hungry when he gets here?

In case I forget later, here are the keys to the garage.

In spite of/despite/ although/though/ even though का use contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन इनके uses in sentence भिन्न होते है।

In spite of/despite generally noun/ pronoun के पहले use किये जाते है, जबकि although/though/even though के बाद clause (sub.+ verb) का use किया जाता है।

In spite of (Phrase) : Used before one fact that makes another fact surprising (के बावजूद)

Eg. In spite of his injury, Ricardo will play in Saturday's match.

Even though/though/although- You use even if or even though to indicate that a particular fact does not make the rest of your statement untrue. (यद्यपि)

Eg. Although/Even though/though everyone played well, we lost the game.

56. (a) No correction required.

57. (b) but the more

But का use पहले clause और दूसरे clause में contrast show करने के लिए किया जाना चाहिए, दोनो clause में विपरित बात की जा रही है।

जब दो comparative का use एक साथ किया जाता है,तो दोनो के पहले article the का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The more we read the more we know.

जैसा sentence में Given है कि उसने पहले तो विश्वास नहीं किया लेकिन जितना ज्यादा उसके बारे में सोचता उतना ही उसे लगता कि यह सच है।

58. (b) who belongs

Relative pronoun who के आगे verb का use होता है, infinitive/gerund/noun/pronoun का नहीं।

Relative pronoun Who sentence में अपने antecedent का relation स्थापित करने के साथ अगले sentence के subject का काम भी करता है और who के बाद verb उस antecedent noun/pronoun के अनुसार use होती है।

Eg. One of the film makers who were present in the award show was murdered

last night.

Note : Relative pronoun को detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

59. (a) it started raining

यहाँ it dummy subject के रूप में use किया गया है, यह तब किया जाता है जब हमें sentence में time, date, and weather के बारे में जानकारी देनी हो।

Eg. It is hot, it is late, and it is time to go.

60. (d) herself is

Emphatic pronoun का use subject पर extra stress show करने के लिए किया जाता है। यह subject के अनुसार ही use किया जाता है। Given sentence का sub. (she) है इसलिए emphatic pronoun भी इसके according (herself) होगा।

'She' third person singular pronoun है, इसके बाद singular verb use होगी।

Eg. We ourselves did all the arrangement.

Jane herself was at the meeting.

61. (a) came to a halt

Come to a halt (Idioms) - To stop abruptly. (अचानक रूक जाना)

Eg. Our research came to a halt after a sudden reduction in funding.

Given sentence past tense में है, इसलिए V2"st का use होगा।

62. (b) he who encouraged me

It+ to be verbs (is, am, are, was, were, be, been) के बाद pronoun की nominative form (subjective) का use किया जाता है। ऐसा तब किया जाता है, जब who and that clause की किसी noun, pronoun या other part पर extra emphasis करना हो।

यह sentence ऐसे लिखा जा सकता था

He encouraged me when I was feeling low.

Or

I was encouraged by him when I was feeling low

लेकिन इसमें He पर extra emphasis करना था इसलिए इसे It से शुरू किया गया है।

Some other examples :

I met John at the airport.

यह sentence निम्न प्रकार भी लिखें जा सकते है।

It was I who met John at the airport. (emphasis on I)

It was John whom I met at the airport. (emphasis on john)

It was at the airport where I met John. (emphasis on airport)

Verb के बाद सदैव objective form का use किया जाता है। इसलिए encouraged के बाद I की objective form (me) का use होगा।

63. (d) to say anything

Conjunction too.....to का use किया जाता है।

Too + adj./adv. + to + V1"st.

Eg. He is too weak to walk

Startle (V) - To surprise somebody suddenly in a way that slightly shocks or frightens them (चौंकाना)

Eg. The explosion startled the horse.

Blurt something out - To say something suddenly and without thinking carefully enough. (तपाक से कहना)

Eg. He blurted out the question without thinking.

64. (a) hangs over

दिये गया sentence एक general fact को show कर रहा है, कि सर्दियों की सुबह कोहरा होता है, इसलिए general fact को show करने के लिए present simple tense का use करेगें। verb का subject (a haze) singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular(hangs) का use होगा।

preposition over का use होगा।

Over (Prep.) - Resting on the surface of somebody/something and partly or completely covering them/it.

किसी चीज को पूर्णतया (सतह से लेकर उपर तक) cover करने के लिए over को use किया जाता है।

Eg. She put a blanket over the sleeping child.

Up (Prep.) - To or in higher level or position (उपर) उपर के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. If you want fred, he is up that ladder.

65. (d) whom were

Preposition के बाद objective form का use किया जाता है।

Children के लिए relative pronoun who का use किया जाता, लेकिन prepositional object के रूप में whom को use सही होगा।

Sentence का subject (six, used for more than one children) plural है, और relative pronoun के बाद use होने वाली verb उसके पहले use हुए antecedent के अनुसार होती है, इसलिए verb (were) plural होगी।

Eg. Hundreds of men injured in the accident, twenty of whom died yesterday.

66. (a) No correction required

67. (c) has been learning

Since/for+ time (past में शुरू हुए किसी कार्य के लिए जो present में जारी है) के लिए present perfect continuous tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. They have been living in Dubai since 2000.

Note.

Since - Point of time के लिए use होता है।

Eg. Since 1947, since Monday, since morning.

For - Period of time के लिए use होता है।

Eg. For two years, for two days, etc.

68. (b) need to be able

दिय गया sentence open conditional sentence है, जिसमें conditional clause में present tense का use हुआ है, और principal clause में model verb को use होगा।

जब need model verb की तरह use होता है, तो सदैव need to + V1"st की form में होता है।

Eg. You need to help him.

69. (c) bade me take

Bid के बाद bare infinitive का use किया जाता है।

कुछ verb जैसे behold, bid, feel, hear, let, make, notice, observe, see, watch, etc. के बाद bare infinitive का use किया जाता है।

Bare infinitive - 'V1"st without to' is called bare infinitive.

Eg. He bade me come closer.

He saw her take away his bag.

70. (c) that

Conjunction So.....that का use किया जाता है।

Eg. My village is so lovely that you can't help admiring it.

Note :

So + adjective of positive degree/adverb + as का use negative sentence में किया जाता है।

Eg. The runner-up could not sing so nicely as the winner.

71. (b) was going on

Sentence का principal clause past tense में है, इसलिए subordinating clause(that के बाद) में भी past tense होना चाहिए। और कार्य जारी होने की वजह से यह past continuous होगा।

Go on (Phrase) - If something is going on, it is happening. (चालु/जारी होना)

Eg. I don't know what's going on.

Go up (Phrase) - If a price, amount, or level goes up, it becomes higher or greater than it was. (बढ़ना)

Eg. Prices have gone up 61 percent since deregulation.

अत: go on सही phrase होगी जो sentence के अर्थ को satisfy करेगी।

72. (c) No correction required.

73. (a) falls short of

Verb का subject (accountant) singular है इसलिए verb भी singular होगी।

Falls short of (Phrase) - Fail to satisfy, as of expectations. (कम पड़ना या उम्मीदों पर खरा नहीं उतरता)

Fall short के बाद of preposition का ही use होगा।

Eg. Taylor's solution falls short of the mark.

74. (c) As soon as

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार as soon as सही answer होगा। वह जैसे ही minister बनेगा (बिना देरी किये) वह अपने relatives को उसके साथ रहने के लिए allow नहीं करेगा।

As soon as (Conj.) - If you say that something happens as soon as something else happens, you mean that it happens immediately after the other thing. (At the very moment that) (उसी समय)

Eg. She burst into tears as soon as she saw him

As long as (Conj.) - On condition that/provided that/if (बशर्ते कि)

Eg. You can have a dog as long as you promise to take care of it.

In case (Adverb) - If there happens to be need (अगर ऐसा हो तो)

Eg. in case of trouble call 911

In order that (Phrase) - So that something can happen (ताकि)

Eg. All those concerned must work together in order that agreement can be reached on this issue.

75. (c) A, the

Cart singular countable है और indefinite noun है, इसलिए इसके पहले article A का use किया जाएगा और main road किसी definite position को express करता है इसलिए इसके पहले the का use किया जाएगा।

Eg. A man is crying outside the theatre.

76. (c) haven't seen

Since/for + time यदि किसी sentence में Given हो तो उस sentence में perfect continuous tense का use किया जाता है।

लेकिन stative verbs के साथ simple/perfect tense का use किया जाता है क्योंकि stative verbs का use ing form के साथ नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Stative verbs:

Verbs of the senses - Feel, hear, see, smell, sound, look, seem, taste, appear, and notice

Verbs expressing emotions and feelings - Care, dislike, fear, hate, like, love, mind, want, wish, abhor, detest,

Verbs of mental activity - Agree, believe, forget, know, mean, remember, thing, recall, recollect

Verbs of possession - Belong, own, owe, possess, have, keep, consist of, contain, comprise, involve, include

Some other verbs of perception- Recognize, taste, appear, despise, hope, doubt, admit, accept, refuse, deny, prefer, regard, satisfy, want, wish, desire, intend, please, displease, suppose, think, imagine, presuppose, trust, equal, cost, deserve, depend, fit, woe, lack, require, resemble, need, dare, sound etc,

77. (b) some

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार some सही होगा।

Some का use affirmative sentence में countable (plural) and uncountable noun के पहले किया जा सकता है।

Any का use सामान्यत: interrogative and negative sentence में countable and uncountable nouns के साथ किया जाता है।

None pronoun ही होता है इसलिए इसका use adjective के पहले नहीं होगा। यह None+ of+the+noun (plural) या None+of+ pronoun की structure को follow करता है।

Eg. None of the boys has done their homework.

Lot भी pronoun होता है इसलिए इसका use adjective के पहले नहीं होगा। यह lots/a lot + of + the + noun (plural) या None + of + pronoun (plural) की structure को follow करता है।

Eg. Lots of boys have come.

78. (b) with

Interfere के साथ preposition with/in का use किया जाता है।

Interfere (V) - To get involved in and try to influence a situation that should not really involve you, in a way that annoys other people (हस्तक्षेप करना)

Eg. The police are very unwilling to interfere in family problems.

79. (b) We were surprised about her failure to get admission in the Science stream.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object+complement.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

80. (c) A large pizza was being eaten by him.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence past continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + was/were + V+ing + obj. + complement

Passive : Obj. + was/were + being + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

81. (d) Why was such a rude comment given by the editor?

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : (Assertive) Sub+$V2^{nd}$ + object+ comp.

(Interrogative): Did + sub. + $V1^{st}$ + obj. + comp.+?

Passive: (Assertive) Obj + was/were + $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub.

(Interrogative) : was/were + obj. + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by + sub.+ ?

or

Active : Wh word + did + sub + $V1^{st}$+ obj.+ comp.+?

Passive : Wh word+ was/were + obj. + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.+?

82. (b) His employer gave him another chance.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

83. (b) The forest officers will capture the man eating tiger tomorrow.

Explanation:

Given sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + shall/will + $V1^{st}$ + Obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj + shall/will + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.+ by + sub.

84. (c) Good news is expected by us about the corona vaccine.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/ Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + V+s/es + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is / am / are + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. +by+sub

85. (b) The house is being built by the masons.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub

86. (b) Tools cannot be made by animals.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub+modal (can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/need/ought to) + not + $V1^{st}$ + object + comp.

Passive: Obj.+modal (can/could/will/would/ shall/should/may/ might/need/ought to) + not + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

87. (b) Mumbai Police arrested the terrorist.

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+ $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was / were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

88. (d) The case is being argued very effectively by our advocate.

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub

89. (a) Send this email immediately.

Explanations

दिया गया sentence imperative structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : $V1^{st}$ + indirect obj. + comp.

Passive : Let + direct obj. + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.

90. (d) She switched off the light before sleeping.

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.

91. (c) The airlines will send you the ticket by e-mail.

Explanation:

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + shall/will + $V1^{st}$ + Obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj + shall/will + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

92. (b) Custom authorities have already been tipped about the drugs.

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence present perfect की passive form में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + obj + comp.

Passive : Obj. + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.

93. (c) By whom has the chair been broken?

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence present perfect की interrogative structure(start with who) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Who + has/have+sub. + $V3^{rd}$ + obj + comp.

Passive : By whom + has/have + obj + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.

Or

Passive: Who + has/have + obj. + been + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by + sub.

94. (d) One cannot achieve success without hard work and sincerity.

Explanation :

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+modal (can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/ need/ought to)+not+$V1^{st}$+ object+ comp.

Passive: Obj.+modal(can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/ need/ought to) + not + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by + sub.

95. (a) She forgave all his faults.

Explanations :

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

96. (b) The ending of the play surprised the audience.

Explanations :

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. +was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

97. (a) The police refused them entry in Delhi.

Explanation:

Given sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$ + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ +comp.+ by+sub.

98. (c) 350 runs were scored by our team in the Inter-college Cricket Tournament.

Explanation:

Given sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + object + comp.

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

99. (d)

(a) The salesman said, "***He had verified*** all the bills while the goods was being packed." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(b) The salesman said, "I ***am verifying*** all the bills while the goods ***are*** being packed." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The salesman said, "I ***have verified*** all the bills while the goods ***are*** packed." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The salesman said, "I verified all the bills while the goods were being packed." (✓)

100. (d)

(a) My brother said to me, "You ***could*** see any film you ***wanted*** on TV." *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) My brother said to me, "***I could*** see any film ***I wanted*** on TV." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(c) My brother said to me, "***I*** can see any film ***I*** want on TV." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) My brother said to me, "You can see any film you want on TV." (✓)

101. (c)

(a) Amit told me that ***his*** parents were waiting for me. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) Amit told me that ***your*** parents ***are*** waiting for ***you.*** *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) Amit told me that my parents were waiting for me. (✓)

(d) Amit ***asked*** me ***if*** my parents were waiting for me. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

102. (c)

(a) Esha said that Avika ***had*** not gone to school that day as she ***was*** having fever. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Esha said that Avika was not going to school ***today*** as she ***has*** fever. *(wrong use of adverb and tense)*

(c) Esha said that Avika was not going to school that day as she had fever. (✓)

(d) Esha said that Avika ***is*** not going to school ***today*** as she ***has*** fever. *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

103. (c)

(a) Rani ***asked*** me ***if*** a monkey ***bit me*** in the park. *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense, pronoun and conjunction)*

(b) Rani told me that a monkey ***bit me*** in the park. *(wrong use of tense, pronoun)*

(c) Rani told me that a monkey had bitten her in the park. (✓)

(d) Rani told me that a monkey ***has*** bitten her in the park. *(wrong use of tense)*

104. (c)

(a) I ***asked*** to Rahul, "Why **was he** back so soon?" *(wrong use of tense, pronoun and reporting verb)*

(b) I said to Rahul, "Why ***he was*** back so soon?" *(wrong structure, pronoun and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) I said to Rahul, "Why are you back so soon?" (✓)

(d) I said to Rahul, "Why ***you are*** back so soon?" *(wrong structure as reported speech is interrogative)*

105. (d)

(a) Mother asked me if ***you*** would help her in cleaning the house. *(wrong us of pronoun)*

(b) Mother asked me ***will you*** help ***me*** in cleaning the house. *(wrong structure and conjunction is missing, wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) Mother ***told*** me that I ***should*** help her in cleaning the house. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) Mother asked me if I would help her in cleaning the house. (✓)

106. (b)

(a) The professor ***told*** Piyush clean the data and get back to him the next day. *(conjunction and pronoun missing, wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) The professor asked Piyush if he would clean the data and get back to him the next day. (✓)

(c) The professor asked Piyush ***will*** you clean the data and get back to ***me tomorrow.*** *(wrong use of tense, adverb and pronoun)*

(d) The professor ***ordered*** Piyush that he ***should*** clean the data and get back to him the next day. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

107. (c)

(a) The driver asked the passerby did he know the way to the market. *(wrong position of helping verb and structure)*

(b) The driver asked the passerby if he ***knows*** the way to the market. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The driver asked the passerby if he knew the way to the market. (✓)

(d) The driver asked the passerby whether ***you know*** the way to the market. *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

108. (d)

(a) Taru said that Kavya ***is*** going to her grandmother's house ***today*** for the weekend. *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(b) Taru said that Kavya ***has*** gone to her grandmother's house that day for the weekend. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Taru said that Kavya was going to her grandmother's house ***today*** for the weekend. *(wrong use of adverb)*

(d) Taru said that Kavya was going to her grandmother's house that day for the weekend. (✓)

109. (c)

(a) The teacher said the parents that young children ***are*** very restless. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The teacher told the parents that young children ***had been*** very restless. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The teacher told the parents that young children were very restless. (✓)

(d) The teacher ***asked*** the parents ***if*** young children ***are*** very restless. *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and conjunction)*

110. (b)

(a) The instructor ***said*** to the trainees ***that*** you ***should*** press button A to start the machine. *(wrong use of tense, reporting verb and conjunction)*

(b) The instructor told the trainees to press button A to start the machine. (✓)

(c) The instructor ***requested*** the trainees press button A to start the machine. *(wrong use of reporting verb and structure)*

(d) The instructor told the trainees ***that*** pressing button A ***would*** start the machine. *(wrong use of conjunction and tense)*

111. (d)

(a) Madhuri said to me, "***I could*** stay in ***her*** flat whenever ***I was*** in Kolkata." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(b) Madhuri said to me, "You ***could*** stay in ***her*** flat whenever she **was** in Kolkata." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) Madhuri said to me, "***I*** can stay in my flat whenever ***I am*** in Kolkata." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) Madhuri said to me, "You can stay in my flat whenever you are in Kolkata." (✓)

112. (a)

(a) She asked if anyone was there in the house. (✓)

(b) She enquired if ***someone is*** there in the house. *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) She ***told*** there ***is someone*** in the house. *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and pronoun)*

(d) She asked there ***is*** anyone in the house. *(conjunction is missing and wrong use of tense)*

113. (a)

(a) The thief begged the judge to pardon him. (✓)

(b) The thief requested the judge ***for*** pardon ***me.*** *(wrong use of 'for' and pronoun hasn't changed)*

(c) The thief ***said to*** the judge to pardon. *(wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun is missing)*

(d) The thief urged to pardon to ***the judge.*** *(wrong use of object in reported speech)*

114. (b)

(a) I ***asked*** you ***if*** he should be trusted. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(b) I told you that he should be trusted. (✓)

(c) I told you that ***you*** should be trusted. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) I told you that ***I*** should be trusted. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

115. (b)

(a) Our Principal ***advised*** that rules need to be followed at any cost. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) Our Principal says that rules are to be followed at any cost.

(c) Our Principal ***told*** that rules are to be followed at any cost. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) Our Principal ***said*** that rules ***had*** to be followed at any cost. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

116. (b)

(a) I asked Promod how ***did you*** break your leg. *(wrong use of structure, tense and pronoun)*

(b) I asked Promod how he had broken his leg. (✓)

(c) I asked Promod how he had broken ***your*** leg. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) I asked Promod how ***you broke your*** leg. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

117. (a)

(a) She said, "How beautiful you look in this dress!" (✓)

(b) She said, "How beautiful ***I*** look in this dress!" *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) She said, "How beautiful ***she*** looks in this dress!" *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) She said, "How beautiful ***I looked*** in ***that*** dress!" *(wrong use of pronoun, tense and determiner)*

118. (d)

(a) Anurag says, "***He likes*** to be an electronics engineer when ***he grows*** up." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) Anurag ***said***, "I ***will*** like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) Anurag says, "I ***like*** to be an electronics engineer when I grow up." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) Anurag says, "I would like to be an electronics engineer when I grow up." (✓)

119. (d)

(a) The policeman said to the inspector, "***He arrests*** a man for breaking the lock-down rules." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) The policeman said to the Inspector, "***He would*** arrest a man for breaking the lock down rules." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(c) The policeman said to the inspector, "I ***am arresting*** a man for breaking the lock-down rules." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The policeman said to the inspector, "I have arrested a man for breaking the lock down rules." (✓)

120. (b)

(a) Garima said to her friends, "***She couldn't*** go with them to the movie that night as ***she was*** very busy." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) Garima said to her friends, "I can't go with you to the movie tonight as I am very busy." (✓)

(c) Garima said to her friends, "I can't go with ***them*** to the movie *that* night as I ***was*** very busy." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) Garima said to her friends, "I ***couldn't*** go with you to the movie tonight as I ***was*** very busy." *(wrong use of tense)*

121. (a)

(a) Taru said, "I cannot leave the children alone." (✓)

(b) Taru said, "I ***could not be leaving*** the children alone." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Taru said, "I ***will*** not leave the children alone." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) Taru said, "***She would*** not leave the children alone." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

122. (d)

(a) He said, "I ***regretted*** the mistake I made in my calculations." *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) He said, "I ***am*** sorry for the mistake I made in ***his*** calculations." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) He said, "***He*** regrets the mistake ***he*** made in my calculations." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) He said, "I regret the mistake I made in my calculations." (✓)

123. (a)

(a) Anshul said to me, "My mother is not at home. She will be back tomorrow." (✓)

(b) Anshul said to me, "My mother is not at home. She ***would*** be back ***the following day.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

(c) Anshul said to me, "***His*** mother ***was*** not at home. She ***would*** be back tomorrow." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(d) Anshul said to me, "My mother ***was*** not at home. She ***will*** be back ***the following day.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

124. (b)

(a) I ***asked*** my friend to help me arrange ***these*** books on the shelf. *(wrong use of adjective and reporting verb)*

(b) I requested my friend to help me arrange those books on the shelf. (✓)

(c) I ***ordered*** my friend to help me arrange those books on the shelf. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) I ***told to my*** friend to ***please*** help me arrange those books on the shelf. *(wrong use of structure)*

125. (c)

(a) Taru said to me, "Avika ***will be*** having her online cooking class now." *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class at ***that time.*** *(wrong use of adverb)*

(c) Taru said to me, "Avika is having her online cooking class now." (✓)

(d) Taru said to me, "Avika ***was*** having her online cooking class ***at this time.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb)*

126. (c) ADBC

Explanation:

A stand alone sentence है। A में mountaineers को introduce किया है तथा शेष सभी sentences में mountaineers के लिए pronoun (they) का use हो रहा है अतः Sequence की starting A से होगी। D मे camp तथा mountaineers के लिए pronoun there तथा They का use हुआ है। A में बताया है कि उन्होंने camp set up किया तथा D में explain किया गया है कि उन्होंने वहाँ (camp में) stay किया। अतः AD neon link है। A से start होने वाला व AD link वाला केवल एक option (c) ADBC है।

Logic-II

D में आया है कि वो one week के लिए camp में climate से accustomed होने के लिए रूके तथा B में बताया है कि फिर उन्होंने climbing start की। C में बताया है कि वो 20000 feet की height पर जाकर रूके अतः DBC Link है, इसलिए option **(c) ADBC** सही answer है।

127. (b) ABCD

Explanation:

A में young woman को introduce किया है तथा शेष सभी sentences में woman के लिए pronoun (she, her) का use हो रहा है अतः Sequence की starting A से होगी। A में बताया है कि Woman pale and frightened थी इसलिए तथा B में आया है कि I felt sorry for her. इसलिए AB link है A से start होने वाला और AB link वाला केवल एक option **(b) ABCD** है।

128. (d) BACD

Explanation:

Sentence B में flute आया है इसके लिए A में it use हुआ है। अतः BA neon link है। ये केवल एक ही option (d) BACD में है। अतः option (d) BACD सही answer है।

Logic - II

C में बताया गया है कि Romi ने laugh किया और D में while he was laughing आया है और Romi के लिए pronoun 'He' use हुआ है। Pronoun Noun को follow करता है अतः C तथा D में laugh common factor है CD एक neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) BACD में है। अतः option **(d) BACD** सही answer है।

129. (a) CABD

Explanation :

C में Noun 'Robin hood' को introduce किया गया है। तथा शेष सभी sentences में pronoun (he, his) का use हो रहा है अतः sequence को C से start होगा, C में Robin hood ने चलना start किया तथा A में उसके (robin hood) चलने के तरीके (Careless gait) को explain किया गया है अतः CA एक Neon link है जो केवल एक option **(a) CABD** में है।

130. (b) CADB

Explanation :

C एक stand- alone sentence है। C में Proper Noun 'Nunez' को introduce किया है जिसके लिए आगे pronoun (he) का use किया जा रहा है, अतः sequence C से start होगा। C मे बताया है कि Nunez ने mountain के बीच pass में था, तथा A मे बताया है कि उसने meadows देखे, अतः CA Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) CADB में है।

D के अन्त में बताया है कि वह stiff and tired था और B में बताया है कि उसने rest किया। अतः DB Neon link है। C से start होने वाला और DB link वाला केवल एक option (b) CADB answer है।

131. (b) DCAB

Explanation :

D मे noun Shoe shop (एक Place का नाम) आया है। तथा C मे shop के लिए pronoun (There) का use हुआ है। D मे बताया गया है कि वह Guard shoe shop पर पहुंचा। तथा 'C' में बताया गया है कि Jimmy वहाँ जूते सिल रहा था, चूंकि जूतों की shop पर ही जूते सिलने का काम होता है अतः DC भी एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) DCAB में है। अतः option (b) DCAB सही answer है।

Logic II

D में 'a guard' आया है जहां guard को पहली बार introduce किया है। तथा C में the guard आया इसलिए sequence मे C, D के बाद आएगा। जब sentence में किसी noun को पहली बार introduce कराया जाए तो indefinite article (A/An) का use किया जाता है लेकिन जब उस Noun का use दुबारा किया जाये जिनके बारे मे पहले से ही बात की जा चुकी है या जो पहले से ही ज्ञात है तब definite article The का use होता है। Sequence D से start होगा। ऐसा केवल एक option (b) DCAB में है।

Logic III

C में Jimmy valentine का पूरा नाम दिया गया है तथा B मे सिर्फ Jammy का use हुआ है। अतः sequence में C के बाद B आएगा जो केवल एक ही option (b) DCAB में है।

132. (c) BACD

Explanation :

B एक stand- alone sentence है, B में Proper Noun 'Jimmy' को introduce किया है जिसके लिए आगे sentences में pronoun (he, his) का use हुआ है अतः Sequence B से start होगा। B मे a restaurant आया है जिसके लिए A में There का use हुआ है। चूंकि taste (या खाने) का काम restaurant में होगा। अतः BA एक Neon link है। केवल एक option (c) BACD में है।

अतः option (c) BACD सही answer है।

Logic II

A और C में there and from there (used for restaurant) आया है। एक place पर action complete होने के बाद उसी place से जाने के sequence को A और C में show किया गया है, अतः AC Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) BACD में हैं।

133. (d) DBAC

Explanation :

Sequence में D और A Noun से start हो रहा है लेकिन options में कोई भी sequence A से start नहीं हो रही है। अतः sequence D से start होगी। D में The vault (noun) आया है जिसके लिए आगे sentences में pronoun it and possessive adjective 'its + noun' (Vaults working) आया है। अतः DB and DA का link possible है अतः DB link दिया गया है जो केवल एक option (d) DBAC में है।

अतः option **(D) DBAC** सही answer है।

134. (c) DCBA

Explanation :

D में Winter solstice on December 21st के लिए C में on this day आया है। अतः DC Neon link है। जो केवल option (c) DCBA में है।

B मे आया है कि Stonehenge, England की most iconic sites मे से बताया है तथा A में इसके लिए this sites (possessive adj + Noun) का use हुआ है। Adjective उस Noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए ये use होता है। अतः BA neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DCBA में है।

अतः option (c) DCBA सही answer है।

135. (c) CDAB

Explanation :

C में drive करके school तक पहुचने के बारे में बताया गया है, तथा D में उनके car से उतर कर iron gate के सामने खड़े होने के बारे में बताया गया है और A में उस iron gate के उस तरफ school के बारे में बताया गया है और B में बताया गया है कि school बहुत change हो गया। अतः CDAB correct answer हैं।

अतः option (c) CDAB correct sequence होगा।

136. (c) BACD

Explanation :

B में idea of capturing robin hood आया है। तथा A में plan to capture robin hood आया है। capture robin hood , common factor है। BA एक Neon link है। A में 'a foolproof plan बनाना चाहता था और C में 'one plan after another' बनाता है। AC Neon link है। इसी प्रकार वह plan बनाता जाता है और किसी से उन plans को discuss नहीं करता है क्योंकि वह किसी पर भी trust नहीं करता है। CD भी Neon link है।

अतः option (c) BACD correct answer है।

137. (d) BADC

Explanation :

A के starting में on the other hand का use हुआ है। on the other hand का use पहले से mention thing से different चीज को show करने के लिए किया जाता है। B में Briton the powerful man को introduce किया है। तथा A में Saracen के बारे मे बताया गया है कि वह look मे slighter और shorter है। अतः BA link है। अतः option (d) BADC correct answer है।

138. (a) BACD

Explanation :

A में men and woman behave आया है और C में behave or habits को further explain किया गया है। AC Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) BACD में है। अतः option (a) BACD correct answer है।

139. (d) DCBA

Explanation :

Chronological order:

D - afternoon, evening and night

C - night को सोने चला गया....

B - Wake up next morning .....

अतः DCB Neon Link है। अतः (d) DCBA correct answer है।

140. (a) ABCD

Explanation :

A में kunming को introduce किया है। तथा b मे kunming को further explain किया है कि यह Yunnan की political, economic, communication तथा culture centre है। अतः AB neon link है। C में pleasant weather आया है तथा D में owing to the favourable climate आया है इसलिए CD भी एक Neon link है। अतः option **(a) ABCD** correct answer है।

141. (b) DCAB

Explanation :

Options की starting B, C, D से है। C में It व B में there आया है तो इनसे पहले noun mention होना चाहिए, तो sequence की starting D से होगी। D में chamber के 30 m long की बात की है। C में it for 30 m long chamber के लिए आया है। अतः DC Neon link है। A का leads to

it C के King's Chamber के लिए use हुआ है। अत: C के बाद A आयेगा। अत: option **(b) DCAB** correct answer है।

142. (a) DBAC

Explanation:

Order of event-

D- They travelled ...

B- On the way उन्होंने a large loaf of bread. कुछ cheese goat skin full of beer खरीदे...

A-They ate... sing sentimental song

C-जब john song के बीच में था जब robin ने उसको रोका।

अत: option **(a) DBAC** correct answer है।

143. (c) CADB

Explanation:

C एक stand - alone sentence है। C में Aditya और I को introduce किया है अत: जो Sequence को start करेगा।

A में बताया गया है कि वे National highway पर drive कर रहे थे। D में बताया गया है कि वे drive करके road bifurcated (सड़कों, नदियों, आदि को दो अलग भागों में विभाजित करने वाला) point पर पहुँच गए हैं। अत: AD Neon link है। B की starting में If का use हुआ है। If का use condition show करने के लिए किया जाता है Condition बताई गई है कि यदि वे along the road 10 km और drive करेगें तो Brahmapur पहुँच जाते। अत: DB भी Neon link है जो केवल option (c) CADB में है। अत: **(c) CADB** सही answer है।

144. (b) CDBA

Explanation:

C में दों money के बारे मे बताया गया है तथा D मे इनके नाम ZhongZhong और HuaHua बताए गए है। इसलिए C के बाद D आएगा। B में moneys के लिए pronoun (They) का use हुआ है। B में बताया है कि इनको identical technique के use से बनाया गया है। अत: CDB link है। अत: (b) CDBA सही answer है।

145. (b) DBAC

Explanation:

Options की starting C, D से हो रही है। C में the brush आया है जिसे पहले D में introduce किया है। अत: sequence D से start होगी। D के बाद C नहीं आयेगा क्योंकि C में Ben आया है जिसे पहले B में Ben Rogers आया है, तो sequence **(b) DBAC** correct answer है।

Answer key:

146.(c) 147.(a) 148.(b) 149.(a) 150.(b)
151.(a) 152.(a) 153.(d) 154.(b) 155.(a)

Word meaning

- **Temptation (N) :** The desire to do or have something that you know is bad or wrong (प्रलोभन, लालच)
- **Lure (V) :** To persuade or trick somebody to go somewhere or to do something by promising them a reward (लुभाना)

Detailed-Analysis

146. (c) to prevent

Option (a) and option (c) grammatically wrong है।

To infinite के बाद V1rd का use होता है। और is (if used as helping verb) के बाद V+ing form या V3rd (passive form) का use होता है।

यह sentence passive voice में नहीं है, बल्कि एक suggestive statement है। इसलिए Option (b) prevented भी wrong है

अत: option (c) correct answer है।

To + infinitive का use purpose और action जो करने important है, को show करने के लिए किया जाता है और इस sentence में temptation को रोकने की importance के बारे में बताया जा रहा है।

147. (a) minds

इस sentence के भाव के अनुसार option (a) minds correct answer है, क्योंकि temptation हमारे minds में ही exist करता है। बाकि सभी option irrelevant है।

148. (b) signs

Option (a) Message का use किसी दूसरे को कोई written या spoken information भेजने के लिए किया जाता है

Option (b) sign का use किसी भी action , event or fact के existence को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Option (c) code का use किसी information को secretly deliver करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Option (d) symbol का use किसी situation or quality को represent करने के लिए किया जाता है।

अत: sentence के भाव के अनुसार option (b) sign correct answer है।

149. (a) turn

Option (a) turn का use different direction में move करने के sense में किया जाता है

Option (b) revolve का use किसी circular path के चारों ओर round घूमने के लिए किया जाता है

Option (c) change का use किसी चीज में completely different बनने या होने के sense में किया जाता है।

Option (d) twist का use किसी object को मोड़ कर उसकी shape में change करने के लिए किया जाता है।

अत: sentence के भाव के अनुसार watchful (चौकस) रहते हुए temptation से noble thoughts की direction में turn करना चाहिए।

अत: option (b)

150. (b) If

यह sentence एक condition को show कर रहा है इसलिए if correct होगा।

Unless and until sentence के अर्थ को change कर देगा इसलिए grammatically incorrect है।

Grammar Point:

If and Whether

If and whether का use indirect yes-no questions and questions with 'or' किया जाता है। जहाँ if ज्यादा common है।

Eg. Call the bakeries around town and find out if any of them sell raspberry pies.

More formal contexts में Whether को prefer किया जाता है।

Eg. John read a letter that he'd written and the board discussed whether it should be mailed.

Alternative express करने के लिए if तथा whether के साथ 'or not' का भी use किया जाता है। Whether के साथ 'or not' immediately बाद में या end position में use किया जा सकता है लेकिन if के साथ 'or not' end position में ही use किया जाता है।

Eg. I called Bill to find out whether or not he really did go to Afghanistan.

I called Bill to find out whether he really did go to Afghanistan or not.

I called Bill to find out if he really did go to Afghanistan or not.

If or whether का use verb of doubting के बाद के clauses को introduce करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I don't know if I can drive. My foot really hurts.

We'll have plenty of photographs to show you but I'm not sure whether we'll be able to learn very much from them.

151. (a) strong

Blank space के forward reading से आगे दिया गया है we are likely to fall (अर्थात् हमारी इसमें गिरने की पूरी संभावना है) जो केवल तभी हो सकता है जब temptation बहुत अधिक हो जाये

अत: option (a) strong correct answer है

Burly irrelevant है

Burly का अर्थ – large muscles के साथ physically बड़ा और मजबुत होता है।

Eg. A burly policeman

152. (a) amounts

Option (c) amounted and option (d) amounting grammatically wrong हैं।

Passage present tense में है इसलिए past indefinite V2nd amounted, option (c) का use नहीं होगा।

बिना helping verb के ing form use नहीं होता है। इसलिए option (d) amounting का use भी नहीं होगा।

Temptation (singular) subject के बाद verb (singular) amounts का use होगा। अत: option (a) correct answer है।

Amount to (Phrasal verb) : To be equal to or the same as something

Eg. Their actions amount to a breach of contract.

Note: इस sentence में to preposition है इसी कारण से आगे (V+ing) का use prepositional object के रूप में किया गया है।

153. (d) thing

किसी भी situation और action को express करने के लिए thing का use किया जाता है और forward reading में और sentence में situation दिया गया है इसलिए option (b) thing correct answer है

Thing (N) : A fact, an event, a situation or an action; what somebody says or thinks

Eg. He's good at making things with his hands.

She took no interest in the people and things around her.

Books may one day become a thing of the past

Option (a) item, option (b) track, option (c) irrelevant है।

Track का अर्थ – सामान्यत: रास्ते से लिया जाता है।

Eg. A running track.

A muddy track through the forest.

Item and object किसी भी वस्तु को refer करने के लिए कर सकते है लेकिन इसका use situation के लिए नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. Can I pay for each item separately?

There are plenty of vegetarian items on the menu.

154. despite

Option (a) 'because of' irrelevant है।

Because of का use action के होने का reasons show करने के लिए किया जाता है। इस sentence में में कोई भी action नहीं हो रहा है बल्कि एक condition को show किया जा रहा है।

Option (d) 'in case of' grammatically wrong है, क्योंकि if के साथ in case of का use नहीं होता है।

Option (c) instead of का अर्थ – 'किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के स्थान पर'

Eg. We just had soup instead of a full meal.

Now I can walk to work instead of going by car.

Option (b) despite का अर्थ – 'के बावजूद घटित होना यद्यपि उसे रोकने के लिए कोई action हो रहा हो'

Eg. Her voice was shaking despite all her efforts to control it.

Despite applying for hundreds of jobs, he is still out of work.

इस sentence में forward reading से दिया गया है कि temptation severe बन जाता है हमारी सभी cares के बावजूद

अत: यहाँ sentence के भाव के अनुसार despite सही answer होगा।

155. (a) should

Option (a) should का use सलाह देने और मांगने के लिए किया जाता है

Eg. You should stop worrying about it.

Should I call him and apologize?

option (b) could का use past ability and permission को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He could write and read English.

Could I have that book, please?

Option (c) would का use past habits and polite request को show करने के लिए किया जाता है

Eg. We would discuss this subject for hours.

Would you mind moving a little bit?

option (d) might का use remote/less possibility show करने के लिए किया जाता है

Eg. It might rain today.

Sentence के भाव के अनुसार writer यह सलाह ही दे रहा कि यदि temptation बढ़ भी जाता है तो disappoint नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि अपने friend से help या advice मांगनी चाहिए अत: option (a) should correct answer है।

Answer key :

156.(c) 157.(a) 158.(b) 159.(c) 160.(d)
161.(d) 162.(b) 163.(c) 164.(c) 165.(c)

Word meaning

- **Canyon (N) :** A deep valley with steep sides of rock (घाटी,दर्रा)
- **Trench (N) :** A long, deep hole dug in the ground, for example for carrying away water (खाई.)
- **Crevice (N) :** A narrow opening in a rock or wall (दरार, विदारिका)
- **Impressive (Adj) :** Making you admire them, because they are very large, good, skillful, etc. (बहुत बड़ा,शानदार)
- **Intense (Adj.) :** Very great; very strong (गंभीर)

Detailed-Analysis

156. (c) to find

इस sentence में Antarctica में पाये जाने वाले canyons के existence के बारे में है कि कोई भी नहीं सोच सकता की यहाँ इतनी बड़ी canyons मिल सकती है

Expect (V) : To think or believe that something will happen or that somebody will do something (उम्मीद करना)

Eg. The company is expecting record sales this year.

Structures :

Expect to do something

Eg. They never expected to find their dream home.

Expect something of somebody/ something

Eg. That's not the sort of behaviour I expect of you!

Expect something from somebody/ something

Eg. Don't expect sympathy from me!

अत: option (c) correct answer है।

157. (a) discover

Option (c) explore irrelevant है।

Explore का अर्थ – किसी area को जानने के उद्देश्य से घूमना। paragraph के according scientists ने trenches को explore नहीं किया था।

Eg. As soon as we arrived on the island we were eager to explore.

Option (b) invent factually wrong है।

Invent का अर्थ – कोई नई वस्तु का आविष्कार करना होता है

Eg. Who invented the steam engine?

I wish mobile phones had never been invented!

Discover and search का अर्थ खोजना होता है लेकिन इनके use में अन्तर होता है

Discover का use तब किया जाता है जब कोई वस्तु मौजूद हो और उसे पहली बार कोई उजागर करे या जानकारी में लाये।

Eg. A newly discovered snake species

She recently discovered two fungi that were new to science.

Search का use बहुत सारी available information या thing में ध्यानपूर्वक खोजने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She began a search for new premises

The search for a cure goes on.

Scientist इन deep crevice को पहली बार ही खोजा था, इसलिए discover सही ansere होगा।

158. (a) In case

इस sentence में दो contradictory clauses

को जोड़ा गया है इसलिए Although का use grammatically correct होगा।

बाकि सभी option grammatically wrong है।

in case (conjunction) का use किसी future परिस्थिति के लिए prepare होने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. In case I forget later, here are the keys to the garage.

Because का use किसी action के होने का reason show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I did it because he told me to.

Since का use conjunction के रूप में because and as के sense में किया जाता है।

Eg. We thought that, since we were in the area, we should stop by and see them.

इसके अलावा Since Present Perfect, Past perfect and present simple tense में main clause में use किया जाता है।

Eg. It's twenty years since I've seen her.

159. (c) these

Blank space के बाद noun (trenches) आया है इसलिए इसके पहले adjective का use होगा।

option (a) 'them' pronoun (objective from of they) है इसलिए यह noun के पहले use नहीं होगा।

option (b) this (demonstrative adjective) singular noun के पहले use होता है।

option (c) these and option (d) those दोनो का use plural noun के पहले किया जाता है लेकिन जब sentence में दो से अधिक noun mentions हो तो जो writer के more close हो उसके लिए these तथा जो दूर हो उसके लिए those का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Alcohol and tobacco are both injurious; this perhaps, less than that.

इस sentence में केवल एक noun ही दिया गया है इसलिए these का use correct होगा। forward reading में भी these canyons का ही use हुआ है।

160. (d) such

Blank space के बाद Noun (canyon) आया है इसे modify करने के लिए adjective/ determiner की आवश्यकता है।

Option (c) so and option (b) like grammatically wrong है।

So का use noun के पहले नहीं कर सकते है, इसका use adjective or adverb के पहले 'very' या 'to a great degree' के अर्थ में होता है।

Eg. That motor way is so dangerous. Everyone drives too fast.

That's kind of you. Thanks so much for thinking of us.

I'm sorry I'm walking so slowly. I've hurt my ankle.

Like preposition की तरह 'similar to somebody/something के अर्थ में use किया जाता है, इसलिए यह noun को modify नहीं कर सकता है।

Eg. It tastes rather like chicken.

She's wearing a dress like mine.

He's very like his father.

Option (a) one determiner की तरह use किया जाता है लेकिन इसका अर्थ होता 'a single or just one' या emphasis करने के अर्थ में 'the only one' होता है। लेकिन इस sentence में बहुत सारी canyon में एक biggest जो अब तक पायी गई है उसके बारे में describe करना है इसलिए one भी wrong option है।

Option (d) such का use 'of this or that kind' के अर्थ में पहले mention thing के kinds का describe करने के लिए किया जाता है और sentence में भी यही convey किया जा रहा है इसलिए option (d) such correct answer है।

161. (d) Other

Option (a) previous and option (c) present irrelevant है।

Previous and Present time के लिए use किये जाते है।

Blank space के बाद canyons (plural noun) आया है इसलिए option (b) grammatically wrong है।

Option (b) Another and option (d) other determiner and pronoun की तरह use किये जाते है। जिसका अर्थ 'अतिरिक्त या दूसरे' होता है।

Another जब determiner की तरह use होता है तो इसके बाद singular noun का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Another example, another player, another ride,

Another जब Pronoun की तरह use किया जाता है तो यह पहले use किये गए noun के लिए use किया जाता है और इसके बाद कोई noun use नहीं होता है।

Eg. The applications are examined by one committee, then passed on to another.

Other जब determiner की तरह use किया जाता है तो यह plural noun के पहले use होता है और इस स्थिति में इसकी singular वितउ 'other' use होगी।

Eg. These boxes are for books. The other boxes are for clothes.

लेकिन जब यह pronoun की तरह use किया जाता है तो इसकी plural form others use होगी।

Eg. Some scientists think we should reduce the number of flights to prevent global warming; others disagree.

इस sentence में भी पहले आये canyon के अलावा बाकी सभी canyons के बारे में बताया जा रहा है।

अत: option (d) other correct answer है।

162. (b) impressive

Option (d) inspiring irrelevant है।

Inspiring का अर्थ – प्रेरणादायक, जो कुछ करने को encourage करे । लेकिन इस sentence में ऐसा कोई भाव नहीं है।

Blank space के पहले But का use हुआ है और but contrast show करता है, sentence में पहले आया है कि ये other canyons very तो नहीं है लेकिन ये भी impressive (very large) है।

अत: option (b) impressive correct answer है।

163. (c) after

इस sentence में जानकारी दी गई है कि इन विशाल canyons को radar की help से खोजा गया। Radar की scanning के बाद ही इस विशाल frozen continent पर इन canyons का पता चला। अत: option (b) after सही answer होगा।

164. (c) They

Option (a) this, Option (b) that and Option (d) them grammatically wrong है

'This and That' Determiner and Pronoun की तरह ही use किये जाते है लेकिन जब ये Pronoun की तरह use किये जाते है तो इनके बाद singular verb use किया जाता है। इस sentence में blank space के बाद plural verb (are) use हुआ है।

Them object की तरह (objective form of they) use किया जाता है इसलिए यह subject of verb नहीं बन सकता है। Verb का subject केवल Noun and Pronoun (subjective form) हो सकते है।

इस sentence में canyons and trenches के लिए एक pronoun का use होगा और forward reading में इनके लिए they का use किया गया है और they verb का subject बन सकता है।

अत: option (c) They correct answer है.

165. (c) the

Noun + of + Noun के structure में पहली noun के पहले the का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The student of Cambridge university, The beauty of Kashmir, The water of Ganga,

अत: option (c) the correct answer है।

Answer key :

166.(b) 167.(a) 168.(d) 169.(b) 170.(b)

Word Meaning

+ **Endurance (N) :** The ability to continue doing something painful or difficult for a long period of time without giving up

(धैर्य, स्थिरता)

- **Coronation (N) :** A ceremony at which a crown is formally placed on the head of a new king or queen and they officially become king or queen (राज्याभिषेक)
- **Commendable (Adj.) :** Deserving praise and approval (सराहनीय, प्रशंसनीय)
- **Procession (N) :** A line of people or vehicles that move along slowly, especially as part of a ceremony; the act of moving in this way (जुलूस)
- **Characteristic (Adj.) :** Very typical of something or of somebody's character (विशेषतासूचक, अभिलाक्षणिक)

Detailed-Analysis

166. (b) they

Passage British Coronation Ceremony का describe करता है। Blank space में ceremony के route (रास्ते) पर जमा हुए crowds (plural noun) के लिए एक Pronoun की जरूरत है

Option (c) he and Option (d) It grammatically wrong है।

He (for men) and it (non living things) singular noun के लिए use किये जाते है।

Eg. Ram is a good teacher. He is known for his kindness.

Delhi is capital of India. It is one of the most crowed city in the world.

Option (a) We First person pronoun (plural) होता है, जिसका अर्थ होता है स्वयं बोलने वाला भी उस action में शामिल होता है, लेकिन इस passage में कहीं भी नहीं बताया गया है कि writer भी उस crowd में शामिल था, इसलिए का use factually wrong होगा।

Forward reading से they cheered यहां उसी crowd के लिए use हुआ है, इसलिये option (c) they correct answer है।

Note: Crowds के लिए third person plural pronoun 'they' का use होगा।

167. (a) appeared

Option (b) entered and option (c) joined irrelevant है

Enter का अर्थ – प्रवेश करना या कोई activity या exam or competition में भाग लेने के लिए किया जाता है

Eg. Knock before you enter.

Her mum entered her in the baby contest.

The US entered the war in 1917.

Join का अर्थ – जोड़ कर एक करना और किसी club या company का member बनना

Eg. The island is joined to the mainland by a bridge.

The place where the two paths join

New members can join online.

Option (d) factually wrong है क्योंकि Crowd वहाँ ceremony finish होने के बाद जमा नहीं हो रही थी बल्कि उसके पहले ही जमा हो गई थी।

Option (b) appeared correct answer है। Forward reading से crowd ने fully cheer किया जब Procession appear हुआ

Appear का अर्थ – दिखाई देना start होना या कोई घटना घटित होना प्रारंभ होना।

Eg. A bus appeared around the corner.

This problem first appeared in the inner cities.

This problem first appeared in the inner cities.

168. (d) British

Passage में forward reading से last line में British culture and people collect in crowds आया है, अत: British correct answer है। बाकि सभी options out of passage है।

169. (b) perhaps

Option (a) moreover and option (c) only factually wrong है।

Moreover का use किसी पहले introduce की गई quality में extra information add करने के लिए किया जाता है। लेकिन Paragraph में पहले British की कोई quality नहीं बताई गई है।

Eg. A talented artist, he was, moreover, a writer of some note.

Only का use केवल एक के अर्थ में होता है, लेकिन passage में ऐसा भी स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि केवल यही एक characteristic है

Eg. She's the only person for the job.

Joe's diner is the only place to eat when you 're staying in New York.

Option (d) therefore irrelevant है।

Therefore का use logical result को introduce करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He's only 17 and therefore not eligible to vote.

There is still much to discuss. We shall, therefore, return to this item at our next meeting.

Option (b) Perhaps correct answer है।

Perhaps का use less definite statement or opinion को show करने के लिए 'संभवतया' के अर्थ में use किया जाता है।

Eg. This is perhaps his best novel to date.

He had a difficult upbringing, which perhaps explains why he behaves like that.

170. (b) which

Option (a) whom grammatically wrong है।

Relative Pronoun 'Whom' verb का object बनता है इसका subject form who होता है जो subject के रूप में use होता है और ये Human के लिए use किये जाते है।

What का use relative pronoun की तरह नहीं करते है क्योंकि इसका कोई antecedent नहीं होता है, इसके स्थान पर which का use होता है

Eg. This is the book which the lecturer mentioned. (✓)

The book what the lecturer mentioned. (×)

What जब pronoun की तरह use होता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है 'the thing (s) that'

Eg. What we need to do is make a list of useful phone numbers. (the thing we need to do)

इसके अलावा what question पूछने के लिए interrogative pronoun की तरह भी use किया जाता है।

Eg. What do you want?

What's she doing? Tell her to stop at once!

अत: option (c) correct answer है।

Which का use thing (collective noun) and animal के साथ subjective and objective दोनों cases में किया जाता है।

Eg. The dog which (that) bit you last week, has been caught.

The film which (that) we saw last week, is the hit of this year.

171. (c) want to stop the fires from spreading first and then put them out

(a) यह red-herring है। Passage में बताया गया है कि "authorities have to focus on just stopping the spread of fire" ना कि slow down

Slow down - A deduction in speed or activity (गति कम करना)

Eg. A slowdown in economic growth.

Stop - To no longer move (रोकना)

Eg. The car stopped at the traffic lights

(b) Out of passage है। Passage में कहीं नहीं दिया गया है कि Authorities fire को बुझाना नहीं चाहती है।

Put out - To stop something from burning or shining. (बुझाना)

(c) यह correct answer है।

(d) Out of passage है।

172. (a) The fires have not only killed animals directly, but also destroyed their habitat.

(a) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि The fires don't only kill animals directly, they also destroy the habitat. जिससे survivors भी vulnerable हो जाते है और उन पर fires का long lasting damage दिखता है।

(B) Out of passage है।

(c) यह red-herring है। Passage में दिया गया है कि 50 करोड़ animals अकेले New South Wales में मारे गये, लेकिन इसका damage wildlife पर पड़ता है ऐसा passage ने नही बताया गया है।

(d) यह भी Red herring है।

173. (a) China

Option (a) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि There's also help coming from the US, Canada and New Zealand में कहीं भी नहीं दिया गया है कि China ने help भेजी।

Passage में बताया गया है कि The US, Canada and New Zeeland ने help भेजी थी। अतः ये factually wrong है।

Option (b), (c), (d) factually wrong है।

174. (d) purposely

Deliberately (Adv.) : Done in a way planned, not by change (जान–बूझकर, उद्देश्यात्मक)

Eg. She is been deliberately ignoring him all day.

Syn.- Intentionally, on purpose.

175. (a) Australia's struggle with bush fires

(a) Correct answer है। Passage Australia के bush fire के struggle पर based है।

(b) Red herring है– short bush fire occur in Australia पर ही based नहीं है। Passage इसमें fire के consequences भी बताये है।

(c) Red herring है– too short passage ने government के role की बात हुई है। But पूरा Passage इस पर ही नहीं है।

(d) Red herring है। Passage में wildlife के loss की बात हुई है But ये सही answer नहीं है।

176. (c) a result of an extraordinarily hot and dry spell

(a) Passage में दिया गया है कि fires usually lighting और accidentally spark की वजह से start होती है कुछ deliberately भी start की जाती है लेकिन इस बार का मुख्य कारण ये नहीं है। Factually wrong & Red herring है।

(b) Red herring and Factually wrong है।

(c) यह correct answer है। Passage से infer कर सकते है कि this year's fire in Australia is a result of an extraordinarily hot and dry spell.

(d) Red herring and Factually wrong है।

177. (c) Around 800,000 hectares have been destroyed due to a bush fire in Australia.

(a) यह true statement है।

(b) यह true statement है।

(c) ये false है। Passage में दिया गया है कि 800,000 hectares were engulfed in a bush fire in 2018 in California but लेकिन Australia में 6.3 million hectares have been destroyed factually correct answer है।

(d) यह भी true है।

178. (c) not doing enough against the climate change

option (c) The national government has come under strong criticism from its appointment that it has not been doing enough against climate change.

बाकी सभी options factually wrong है।

179. (a) digging earth boundaries

option (a) Correct answer है। Passage में mention है कि The spread can be best contained by digging earth boundaries to stop the flames from spreading.

बाकी सभी options out of passage है।

180. (d) Along the eastern and southern coasts

option (d) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि the biggest fires burn along stretches of the eastern and southern coast.

बाकि सभी option out of passage है।

181. (b) a-2, b-3, c-1

Founded (V) : To be the first to start building and living in a town or country (स्थापना करना)

Eg. The town was founded by English settlers in 1790.

Declined (V) : To become smaller, fewer, weaker, etc. (कमी होना)

Eg. Support for the party continues to decline.

Fortified (V) : To make a place more able to resist attack, especially by building high walls (सुरक्षित करना)

Eg. A fortified town

They fortified the area against attack.

Protected (V) : To make sure that somebody/something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc. (सुरक्षा करना)

Eg. Our aim is to protect the jobs of our members.

Created (V) : To make something happen or exist (निर्माण करना)

Eg. Scientists disagree about how the universe was created.

Dwindled (V) : To become gradually less or smaller (कमी होना)

Eg. Dwindling audiences

A dwindling band of supporters

182. (b) they provided shelter from Danish attacks

(a) Factually wrong है। यहां लोग केवल Danish Attack के दौरान इकट्ठे होते थे।

(b) Correct answer है। Passage में mention है कि Alfred the Great created a network of fortified settlements across his kingdom in the event of a Danish attack.

(c) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं नहीं दिया गया है कि इन settlements में merchant sell करते थे।

(d) Out of passage है।

183. (a) Oppida

Options (a) Oppida, correct answer है। Passage के first paragraph में दिया गया है The Romans called them (the hill forts) Oppida.

बाकी सभी options factually wrong व Red-herring है।

184. (a) Celts

Celts, correct answer है। Passage के first line के बाद में दिया गया है कि The celts who lived in Britain have created the first downs.

बाकी सभी options red herring and factually wrong है।

185. (a) starting a market

(a) Correct answer है। Passage के last paragraph में दिया गया है कि some were created from scratch in those days you could create a town simply by starting a market.

From scratch (Idiom) : Without any previous preparation or knowledge (बिना पूर्व तैयारी के)

Eg. I learned German from scratch in six months.

He built the orchestra up from scratch.

(b) Factually wrong and out of passage

(c) Out of passage

(d) Out of passage

186. (b) Winchester

(a) यह red herring है। Dublin एक large-town था लेकिन England की capital नहीं था।

(b) Correct answer passage में mention है कि Winchester the capital of England.

(c) London Red herring है। Passage में London आया है but हमारे question का answer नहीं है।

(d) यह red herring है। Colchester एक medium size town था लेकिन capital नहीं था।

187. (a) Market places

(a) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया

है कि In the centre was the forum or market place.

(b) Residences out of passage है।

(c) Red-herring है Roman towns में temples थे। लेकिन Passage के अनुसार ये public building के साथ में थे।

(d) यह भी Red-herring है।

188. (a) Saxons, Angles and Jutes

Option (a) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England.

(b), (c) and (d) are factually wrong and red herring.

189. (b) in the 7th century

Option (b) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Southampton was founded at the end of the 7th century.

(a), (c) and (d) are factually wrong.

190. (d) the history of towns in England

(a) यह Red-herring and too short है। Passage में trade increase की बात हुई है but ये हमारे question का answer नहीं है।

(b) Red herring and too short. Passage में market development की बात हुई but ये भी question का answer नहीं है।

(c) यह red herring भी है।

(d) Correct answer है। पूरा passage history of towns in England पर based है।

191. (b) a-2, b-3, c-1

Forage (V) : To search for something, especially using the hands (खोजना)

Eg. The female only leaves the young when she forages for food.

The pigs are allowed to forage around in a large orchard.

Stretch (V) : To make something longer, wider or looser, for example by pulling it; to become longer, etc. in this way (खींच कर लम्बा करना)

Eg. Stop stretching your sleeves like that!

This sweater has stretched.

Whack (V) : To hit somebody/something very hard (जोर से मारना)

Eg. She whacked him with her handbag.

James whacked the ball over the net.

Search (V) : An attempt to find somebody/something, especially by looking carefully for them/it (तलाश करना)

Eg. She began a search for new premises

The search for a cure goes on.

Hit (V) : To bring your hand, or an object you are holding, against somebody/ something quickly and with force (मारना)

Eg. I was afraid he was going to hit me.

Draw out (Phrasal verb) : To make something last longer than usual or necessary (मारना)

Eg. She drew the interview out to over an hour.

192. (a) bent

(a) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि giraffes feed most often and faster with their necks bent.

(b) Red herring है। Passage में giraffe की neck की quality बताई है। elongated. but ये पूछे गए question का answer नहीं है।

(c) Factually wrong है।

(d) Out of passage है।

193. (d) A giraffe's hind-legs are longer than its fore-legs and help it to bend.

(a) यह सही है। Passage में आया है कि the largest males usually win these battles and do most of the breeding.

(b) यह सही है। Passage में mention है कि giraffes' long necks are the result of generation upon generation of repeated stretching and inheritance.

(c) यह सही है। Passage में दिया गया है कि they allow them to get to the parts other herbivores cannot reach.

(d) ये wrong है। Passage में आया है कि fore-legs have become longer than its hind legs. अतः यह correct answer है।

194. (d) fight to woo the females

(a) Red herring है। Passage में repeated stretching of the neck है but ये question का answer नहीं है।

(b) Red herring है। Passage में elongation of the giraffes' neck की बात हुई है but question का answer ये नहीं है।

(c) Red herring है। Passage में largest male के win होने की बात हुई है but ये भी answer नहीं है।

(d) यह correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Male giraffes often bight for access to females a ritual referred to as "necking".

Work to try to persuade a woman to love her and marry her.

Eg. He wooed her for months with flowers and extensive presents.

195. (b) By using its head as a club and hitting the opponent

(a) Out of passage. Passage में pulling the legs of the opponent की बात नहीं हुई है।

(b) correct answer है। Passage में आया है कि whack each other with their heads.

(c) Out of passage. Passage में biting की कहीं बात नहीं हुई है।

(d) Out of Passage. Passage में neck के entangling की कहीं बात नहीं हुई है।

196. (c) China

Options (c) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि India's average yield per hectare is 39% below than that of China.

बाकी सभी options factually wrong and red herring है।

options (a) (b) (d) factually wrong + Red herring है।

197. (b) The rice yield in India is below that of China by 39%.

(a) यह सही है। Passage में दिया गया है।

(b) ये correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि rice yield in India is below that of China by 46% but यहां 39% दे रखा है जो wrong है।

(c) and (d) ये सही है। Passage में दिया गया है।

198. (b) Provide income security to the farmers

(a) Red herring है। ये govt. suggest कर रही है ना कि author.

(b) ये correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि a shift has to be income security of the farmers this is account to the author.

(c) Red herring है। Passage में give subsides on water, fertilizers and power की need बताया है।

(d) Red herring है। Passage में shift wheat-rice cycle to include other cereals and pulses की भी need बताया है।

199. (b) talk about the consequences of the green revolution

(a) Red herring है। Passage में farmer की conditions को improve करने की बात की है but ये question का answer नहीं है।

(b) Correct answer है। Passage का purpose consequences of the green revolution ही है।

(c) ये too-short है। Passage में compare किया है but this is not the purpose of this passage.

(d) ये भी too-short है। Passage में farmers के pain की बात हुई है।

200. (b) Decline in agricultural production

(a) Red herring है। Passage में दिया है but question का answer नहीं है।

(b) Correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि the first major barrier to overcome is declining productivity.

(c) Red herring है। Depleting water table main cause नहीं है ये environmental effect है।

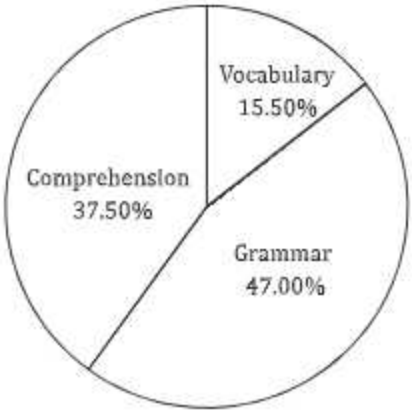
(d) Red herring है। Contamination of ground water भी main cause नहीं है।

10. SSC CGL Mains 2019

Exam Date : 16-11-2020

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,



S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	13	1-13
2.	Idioms & Phrases	9	14-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	

13.10.3.1 **Grammar** : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-13) : Select the most appropriate one-word substitution for the given words.

1. **An imaginary ideal society**
   (a) Flawless (b) Ultimate
   (c) Utopia (d) Model
2. **A government by the nobles**
   (a) Monarchy (b) Democracy
   (c) Oligarchy (d) Aristocracy
3. **A place where gambling games are played**
   (a) Arena (b) Stadium
   (c) Casino (d) Gymnasium
4. **A partner in crime**
   (a) Alibi (b) Amateur
   (c) Agent (d) Accomplice
5. **A close-fitting cover for a sword**
   (a) Shank (b) Sheath
   (c) Quiver (d) Dagger
6. **A doctor who treats skin diseases**
   (a) Dermatologist (b) Orthodontist
   (c) Cardiologist (d) Ophthalmologist
7. **Safe to drink**
   (a) Delectable (b) Potable
   (c) Feasible (d) Edible
8. **A group of stars that make a pattern**
   (a) Constellation (b) Comet
   (c) Horizon (d) Planet
9. **One who does not care for art or literature**
   (a) Philatelist (b) Plagiarist
   (c) Pessimist (d) Philistine
10. **A word or law no longer in use**
    (a) Venerable (b) Obsolete
    (c) Vintage (d) Absolute
11. **The state of being married to one person at a time**
    (a) Monogamy (b) Bigamy
    (c) Polygamy (d) Homogamy
12. **A very large impressive residence**
    (a) Cottage (b) Mansion
    (c) Cabin (d) Igloo
13. **A group of lions**
    (a) Herd (b) Pack
    (c) Pride (d) Colony

Directions (14-22) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the underlined idiom in the given sentence.

14. **She felt *like a fish out of water* at her new job.**
    (a) angry and hurt
    (b) comfortable and relaxed
    (c) uncomfortable and restless
    (d) happy and free
15. **Information technology has developed *by leaps and bounds.***
    (a) at a rapid pace
    (b) very gradually
    (c) through unfair means
    (d) in far off places
16. **Her success as a singer was *a nine days' wonder.***
    (a) a proud achievement
    (b) an impossible feat
    (c) eternal fame
    (d) a short-lived sensation
17. **His comments *cast a slur upon* the integrity of his manager.**
    (a) redeemed (b) praised
    (c) improved (d) damaged
18. **If the audit report shows anomalies, the finance manager will be *brought to book.***
    (a) given a promotion
    (b) rewarded suitably
    (c) supported fully
    (d) held accountable
19. **If we *lay our heads together*, we will surely find a solution.**
    (a) rest for a while
    (b) work in consultation
    (c) work in isolation
    (d) take a break
20. **His probation was extended because his performance was not *up to the mark.***
    (a) lacking in maturity
    (b) up to the required standard
    (c) of the desired height
    (d) more than expected
21. **The threat of the pandemic is not just *a cry in the wilderness.***
    (a) mourning for the loss
    (b) spreading rumours
    (c) an unheeded warning
    (d) tears of sorrow
22. **The news of a leopard in the city *spread like wild fire.***
    (a) caused damage (b) caused fear
    (c) spread slowly (d) spread rapidly

Directions (23-25) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

23. **EFFICIENCY**
    (a) Disability (b) Fluency
    (c) Tendency (d) Capability
24. **RAMIFICATION**
    (a) Inception (b) Consequence
    (c) Source (d) Satisfaction
25. **REVIVE**
    (a) Review (b) Depress
    (c) Restore (d) Damage

Directions (26-28) : Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

26. **CRUCIAL**
    (a) Stable (b) Essential
    (c) Urgent (d) Trivial
27. **ENDORSE**
    (a) Affirm (b) Support
    (c) Advocate (d) Renounce
28. **GRADUALLY**
    (a) Constantly (b) Abruptly
    (c) Readily (d) Steadily

Directions (29-31) : Select the misspelt word.

29. (a) sense (b) swallow
    (c) survey (d) strech
30. (a) foreiner (b) conjure
    (c) summon (d) intrigue
31. (a) partner (b) approach
    (c) florish (d) slander

Directions (32-51) : Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.

32. **I want you to complete this work by two days.**
    (a) this work (b) I want you
    (c) to complete (d) by two days
33. **The venue for the wedding have not yet been finalised.**
    (a) been finalised (b) The venue
    (c) have not yet (d) for the wedding
34. **There was enough evidence to convict him on selling of fake medicines.**
    (a) to convict him
    (b) fake medicines
    (c) on selling of
    (d) There was enough evidence
35. **The man played the flute and led all the mouse out of the town.**
    (a) all the mouse (b) the flute and led
    (c) out of the town (d) The man played
36. **He loses his tempers on the slightest provocation.**
    (a) He loses (b) provocation
    (c) the slightest (d) his tempers on
37. **The three of them shouted out to each another when the train started moving.**
    (a) started moving
    (b) shouted out to each another

(c) when the train
(d) The three of them

38. Zoya won the first prize in the race unless she stumbled and fell.
(a) unless she
(b) prize in the race
(c) Zoya won the first
(d) stumbled and fell

39. We must plan how can we cope with the present situation.
(a) how can we (b) cope with the
(c) present situation (d) We must plan

40. Laws and rules are made to safeguarding our rights and protect us.
(a) safeguarding our rights
(b) Laws and rules
(c) are made to
(d) and protect us

41. Although this is a narrowest street, many large trucks can enter it.
(a) Although this is
(b) many large trucks
(c) a narrowest street
(d) can enter it

42. I didn't knew you had gone to Goa for a vacation.
(a) you had gone (b) for a vacation
(c) to Goa (d) I didn't knew

43. No one of them came to the inauguration of our new factory.
(a) inauguration of (b) came to the
(c) our new factory (d) No one of them

44. You must be careful about what you say as you meet her.
(a) about what you say
(b) meet her
(c) as you
(d) You must be careful

45. This jewellery box is made from silver and is an antique piece.
(a) This jewellery box
(b) is made from silver
(c) and is
(d) an antique piece

46. Do you mind lending me your book for a hour?
(a) for a hour (b) Do you mind
(c) your book (d) lending me

47. She has been a member of this club since it's formation.
(a) a member of
(b) She has been
(c) since it's formation
(d) this club

48. The tired and vexed travellers waiting at the airport for a long time.
(a) waiting at the airport
(b) for a long time
(c) The tired and
(d) vexed travellers

49. The small cafe at the end of the road is her.
(a) The small cafe (b) at the end
(c) of the road (d) is her

50. Poor people have run down of food supplies during the lockdown.
(a) Poor people have
(b) during the lockdown
(c) food supplies
(d) run down of

51. Neither Sam nor I are interested in attending the meeting.
(a) in attending
(b) Neither Sam nor I
(c) are interested
(d) the meeting

Directions (52-73) : Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement'.

52. *A hole is* in my / pocket.
(a) A hole are there
(b) A hole there is
(c) There is a hole
(d) No improvement

53. I will accept the responsibility *while a time* comes.
(a) when the time
(b) whenever a time
(c) No improvement
(d) until a time

54. There was an argument *about if we shall move* to another city.
(a) about if we should move
(b) on if we shall be moving
(c) about whether we should move
(d) No improvement

55. The place was *not cold only and also* damp.
(a) No improvement
(b) only cold not also
(c) not only cold but also
(d) not only cold and both

56. Many a person *are unable of* distinguish right from wrong.
(a) are unable to (b) are capable of
(c) is unable to (d) No improvement

57. We are *coping the problems with* the best of our ability.
(a) coping in the problems by
(b) No improvement
(c) coping with the problems to
(d) coping the problems at

58. I *have been working* with children before, so I know what to expect.
(a) No improvement (b) have worked
(c) am working (d) work

59. She *are having* two brothers and three sisters.
(a) No improvement (b) is having
(c) has (d) have

60. If you had asked me, *I had told you* not to invest in that property.
(a) I would have told you
(b) I would tell you
(c) I will tell you
(d) No improvement

61. This stain can be *remove by* lime juice.
(a) removed through
(b) remove from
(c) removed with
(d) No improvement

62. I bet you can't beat me *by chess.*
(a) No improvement (b) in the chess
(c) on chess (d) at chess

63. You *have not showed* any improvement in your handwriting.
(a) had not showed (b) has not shown
(c) No improvement (d) have not shown

64. The child put a ladder *on the wall* and climbed up.
(a) against the wall (b) No improvement
(c) over a wall (d) above the wall

65. I *suggest you to* see a solicitor.
(a) am suggesting you
(b) suggest that you
(c) suggest you that
(d) No improvement

66. I was *being depressed* when you called.
(a) No improvement
(b) being depressing
(c) feeling depressed
(d) going depressed

67. I will not go to the party *lest you will* promise to accompany me.
(a) No improvement (b) until you should
(c) if you will (d) unless you

68. She is not ready for marriage, *isn't it*?
(a) isn't she (b) is she
(c) is it (d) No improvement

69. He *was considered* a genius by his school headmaster.
(a) No improvement
(b) was to be considered
(c) was been considered
(d) was considering

70. Why *not you to be* a good boy and sit down?
(a) you not be (b) No improvement
(c) you are not being (d) don't you be

71. I am *not use to drink* coffee.
(a) not used to drinking
(b) No improvement
(c) not used to drink
(d) not use to drank

72. He has *being put behind* prison for life.
(a) being putting in (b) been put in
(c) No improvement (d) been put behind

73. I am really looking forward *to meet you.*
(a) to meeting you
(b) to have met you
(c) to be meeting you
(d) No improvement

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. The Children's Series _____ recommended for young readers.
(a) is (b) have
(c) are (d) has

75. _____ you mind lending me your book for a day?
(a) Would (b) Need
(c) May (d) Could

76. The artists will arrive _____ an hour.
(a) within (b) between
(c) along (d) before

77. The police will regard it as an accident _____ any evidence to the contrary is found.
(a) still (b) whenever
(c) otherwise (d) unless

78. The _____ chair was discarded by the tenant.
(a) broken (b) broke
(c) break (d) broking

Directions (79-98): Select the correct Active/Passive form of the given sentence.

79. Razia Sultana ruled over the northern part of India.
(a) The northern part of India is ruled over by Razia Sultana.
(b) The northern part of India was ruled over by Razia Sultana.
(c) The northern part of India had been ruled over by Razia Sultana.
(d) The northern part of India was being ruled over by Razia Sultana.

80. Was your bag left in the bus?
(a) Did you left your bag in the bus?
(b) Did you leave your bag in the bus?
(c) Have you left your bag in the bus?
(d) Was you leaving your bag in the bus ?

81. They are making elaborate arrangements for the party.
(a) Elaborate arrangements have been made for the party.
(b) Elaborate arrangements are made for the party.
(c) Elaborate arrangements are being made for the party.
(d) Elaborate arrangements were being made for the party.

82. We all regard Liza as an expert.
(a) Liza is regarded as an expert by all of us.
(b) Liza has been regarded as an expert by all of us.
(c) Liza was regarded as an expert by all of us.
(d) Liza should be regarded as an expert by all of us.

83. We have looked at the plan carefully.
(a) The plan was looked at carefully.
(b) The plan is being looked at carefully.
(c) The plan has been looked at carefully.
(d) The plan have been looked at carefully.

84. My mother gave me an interesting book.
(a) I was given an interesting book by my mother.
(b) I am given an interesting book by my mother.
(c) An interesting book is given to me by my mother.
(d) An interesting book has been given to my mother.

85. Let the shops be opened.
(a) Open the shops.
(b) The shops should be opened.
(c) Have the shops opened ?
(d) The shops are open.

86. You might be promoted this year.
(a) They should have promoted you this year.
(b) They will promote you this year.
(c) They might promote you this year.
(d) You may promote them this year.

87. He was hit in the eye by an arrow.
(a) An arrow has hit him in the eye.
(b) An arrow hit him in the eye.
(c) An arrow will hit him in the eye.
(d) An arrow was hitting him in the eye.

88. Harsh has applied for leave.
(a) Leave was applied by Harsh.
(b) Leave is applied for by Harsh.
(c) Leave has been applied for by Harsh.
(d) Leave had been applied by Harsh.

89. The catch should not be dropped.
(a) Don't drop the catch.
(b) You would not drop the catch.
(c) Have you dropped the catch?
(d) Let the catch not be dropped.

90. Hang the washing on the clothesline.
(a) Let the washing be hanged on the clothesline.
(b) Let the washing be hung on the clothesline.
(c) Let the washing hanging on the clothesline.
(d) Let the washing to be hung on the clothesline.

91. Only home-cooked food is eaten by us.
(a) We eat only home-cooked food.
(b) We are eating only home-cooked food.
(c) We ate only home-cooked food.
(d) We have eaten only home-cooked food.

92. They will lay the foundation stone next week.
(a) The foundation stone will have been laid by them next week.
(b) The foundation stone is being laid by them next week.
(c) The foundation stone will be laying by next week.
(d) The foundation stone will be laid by them next week.

93. They are lifting the car with a crane.
(a) The car was being lifted with a crane.
(b) The car is being lifted with a crane.
(c) The car had lifted with a crane.
(d) The car is lifted with a crane.

94. A new song is being composed by her.
(a) She has composed a new song.
(b) She has been composing a new song.
(c) She is composing a new song.
(d) She composed a new song.

95. Your lunch box has been packed by mother.
(a) Mother has packed your lunch box.
(b) Mother is packing your lunch box.

(c) Mother had packed your lunch box.

(d) Mother will pack your lunch box.

96. He asked me to sing a song.

(a) I was being asked to sing a song.

(b) I had been asked to sing a song.

(c) I am asked to sing a song.

(d) I was asked to sing a song.

97. Kites have been bought by many children.

(a) Many children are buying kites.

(b) Many children have bought kites.

(c) Many children bought kites.

(d) Many children had bought kites.

98. By whom were you pushed into the mud?

(a) Who pushed you into the mud?

(b) Who has pushed you into the mud?

(c) Whom did you push into the mud?

(d) Who was pushing you into the mud?

Directions (99-125) : Select the correct Direct/Indirect form of the given sentence.

99. She said to me, "Have you ever flown a kite ?"

(a) She asked me if you have ever flown a kite.

(b) She asked me that had I ever flown a kite.

(c) She asked me if I had ever flown a kite.

(d) She asked me if I ever flew a kite.

100. He asked me if I would like to learn French.

(a) He said to me, "Do you like to learn French?"

(b) He said to me, "I would like to learn French."

(c) He said to me, "You would like to learn French ?"

(d) He said to me, "Would you like to learn French?"

101. She told her brother that she was going to meet her friend.

(a) She said to her brother, "I was going to meet my friend."

(b) She said to her brother, "She will go to meet her friend."

(c) She said to her brother, "I am gone to meet her friend."

(d) She said to her brother, "I am going to meet my friend."

102. Saaransh said he had solved the crossword the previous day.

(a) Saaransh said, "I solved the crossword yesterday."

(b) Saaransh said, "He have solved the crossword yesterday."

(c) Saaransh said, "I have solved the crossword the previous day."

(d) Saaransh said, "He has solved the crossword the previous day."

103. He said to Manoj, "I celebrated my birthday two days ago."

(a) He told Manoj that he celebrated his birthday two days ago.

(b) He told Manoj that he celebrated my birthday two days before.

(c) He told Manoj that I celebrated my birthday two days ago.

(d) He told Manoj that he had celebrated his birthday two days before.

104. The Prime Minister has said, "The government will extend help to the unorganised sector."

(a) The Prime Minister has said that the government will extend help to the unorganised sector.

(b) The Prime Minister said that the government has extended help to the unorganised sector.

(c) The Prime Minister said that the government would extend help to the unorganised sector.

(d) The Prime Minister has said that the government extended help to the unorganised sector.

105. The policeman warned us not to block the traffic.

(a) The policeman said to us, "Let us not block the traffic."

(b) The policeman said to us, "You did not block the traffic."

(c) The policeman said to us, "We should not block the traffic."

(d) The policeman said to us, "Do not block the traffic."

106. The supervisor said to the worker, "How long have you been working for this company?"

(a) The supervisor asked the worker for how long had he been working for this company.

(b) The supervisor asked the worker how long had he being working for that company.

(c) The supervisor asked the worker that how long you had been working for that company.

(d) The supervisor asked the worker how long he had been working for that company.

107. He said to his brother, "Pack your bags and leave now."

(a) He ordered his brother to pack your bags and leave now.

(b) He instructed his brother to pack his bags and leave then.

(c) He suggested his brother that he should pack his bags and leave then.

(d) He told his brother that pack your bags and leave now.

108. She asked her mother where her gold bracelet was.

(a) She said to her mother, "Where is my gold bracelet?"

(b) She said to her mother, "Where was my gold bracelet?"

(c) She asked to her mother, "Where my gold bracelet is?"

(d) She said to her mother, "Where was her gold bracelet?"

109. The young man prayed to God to help him clear that interview.

(a) The young man said, "O God! Help him to clear that interview."

(b) The young man said to God, "Will you help me clear that interview ?"

(c) The young man said to God, "You have to help me clear that interview."

(d) The young man said, "O God! Help me clear this interview."

110. The commander ordered the soldiers to climb the hill.

(a) The commander said to the soldiers, "Please climb the hill."

(b) The commander ordered to the soldiers, "Go and climb the hill."

(c) The commander said to the soldiers, "Start climbing the hill."

(d) The commander said to the soldiers, "Climb the hill."

111. He exclaimed, "What a fine piece of architecture it is!"

(a) He exclaimed that what a fine piece of architecture it was.

(b) He exclaimed what a fine piece of architecture is it.

(c) He exclaimed was it a fine piece of architecture.

(d) He exclaimed that it was a fine piece of architecture.

112. The Principal says, "Hard work is the key to success."

(a) The Principal says that hard work was the key to success.

(b) The Principal said that hard work was the key to success.

(c) The Principal says that hard work is the key to success.

(d) The Principal say that hard work is the key to success.

113. The doctor asked her what medicine she had taken then.

(a) The doctor said to her, "What medicine have you taken now?"

(b) The doctor said to her, "What medicine you are taking now?"

(c) The doctor said to her, "What medicine you have taken then?"

(d) The doctor said to her, "What were medicine you have taken then?"

114. Mother said to her, "Paint the river blue."

(a) Mother said her to paint the river blue.

(b) Mother told her to paint the river blue.

(c) Mother told to her paint the river blue.

(d) Mother asked her paint the river blue.

115. The boy requested his mother to give him a mango.

(a) The boy said to his mother, "Will you give me a mango?"

(b) The boy said to his mother, "Give me a mango now."

(c) The mother said to the boy, "Give him a mango."

(d) The boy said to his mother, "Please give me a mango."

116. Neha exclaimed that it was a very pleasant surprise.

(a) Neha said, "Is it a very pleasant surprise?"

(b) Neha said, "How a pleasant surprise!"

(c) Neha said, "It is a very pleasant surprise."

(d) Neha said, "What a pleasant surprise!"

117. I told my parents not to worry about me.

(a) I said to my parents, "You don't have to worry about me."

(b) I said to my parents, "Nothing to worry about me."

(c) I said to my parents, "You don't be worried about me."

(d) I said to my parents, "Don't worry about me."

118. The landlord said to me, "Did you pay the water bill on time?"

(a) The landlord asked me if I paid the water bill on time.

(b)The landlord asked me did I paid the water bill on time.

(c) The landlord asked to me that did I pay the water bill on time.

(d) The landlord asked me if I had paid the water bill on time.

119. Mahesh said to Priya, "How will you pay off your debts?"

(a) Mahesh asked Priya how she would pay off your debts.

(b) Mahesh asked Priya how will she pay off her debts.

(c) Mahesh asked Priya how she would pay off her debts.

(d) Mahesh asked Priya that how you will pay off your debts.

120. My neighbour said to me, "Hello! How are you?"

(a) My neighbour greeted me and asked how was I.

(b) My neighbour said hello and asked how are you.

(c) My neighbour greeted me and asked how I was.

(d) My neighbour said hello and asked how were I.

121. The teacher says, "Magnets attract objects made of iron."

(a) The teacher says that magnets attract objects made of iron.

(b) The teacher says magnets attracts objects made of iron.

(c) The teacher said that magnets attracted objects made of iron.

(d) The teacher said that magnets were attracting objects made of iron.

122. He said to me, "Your father is waiting for you at the reception."

(a) He told me that your father was waiting for him at the reception.

(b) He told me that his father was waiting for you at the reception.

(c) He told to me my father was waiting for you at the reception.

(d) He told me that my father was waiting for me at the reception.

123. I told him that if he went around the park he would see some rare flowers.

(a) I said to him, "If you go around the park you would saw some rare flowers."

(b) I said to him, "If you went around the park you would see some rare flowers."

(c) I said to him, "If he went around the park he will see some rare flowers."

(d) I said to him, "If you go around the park you will see some rare flowers."

124. The tailor said to him, "Your shirt will be ready by tomorrow."

(a) The tailor told him that his shirt would be ready by the next day.

(b) The tailor told to him that your shirt will be ready by the next day.

(c) The tailor told him that your shirt would be ready by tomorrow.

(d) The tailor told him that his shirt will be ready by tomorrow.

125. The librarian said to her, "You can borrow only two books at a time."

(a) The librarian told her that she could borrow only two books at a time.

(b) The librarian told her that they could borrow only two books at a time.

(c) The librarian told her that you can borrow only two books at a time.

(d) The librarian told her that she can borrow only two books at a time.

Directions (126-145): Given below are four sentences in jumbled order. Pick - the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. However, Yusuf comforted himself by imagining the hotel food in store for him the next day.

B. First, Yusuf's stomach was occupied by excitement.

C. It was difficult to eat dinner that night.

D. Secondly, mother was on one of her health trips and had prepared sprouted beans and yoghurt.

(a) BADC (b) BCAD

(c) ACBD (d) CBDA

127. A. The other was on the side table near the window.

B. When I returned, I was shocked to see one set lying on the floor.

C. I was gone for more than an hour.

D. I had not completed reading the proofs so I left them on my desk.

(a) CDAB (b) DBAC

(c) DCBA (d) CBDA

128. A. Although Sonu had many more that he wanted to ask, he realised mummy was tired and became silent.

B. She answered a few and then stopped.

C. When mummy returned from work, she took Sonu for a walk.

D. But she was too tired to answer all his questions.

(a) CABD (b) BDAC

(c) DACB (d) CDBA

129. A. Dr Prince became aware of a small figure standing in the aisle beside his seat.

B. "Won't your mother be wondering where you are?" he asked her.

C. He brought his eyes into focus and saw that it was a girl of seven or eight.

D. She was staring at him steadily with large blue eyes.

(a) BDAC (b) CDBA
(c) ACDB (d) ABCD

130. A. She could not accompany her daughter due to visa restrictions.

B. That trip to Florida with her father Yuri launched her on the path to success.

C. Maria had not yet celebrated her tenth birthday when she was packed off in a train to the United States.

D. But it also required a heart wrenching two-year separation from her mother Yelena.

(a) CADB (b) BCAD
(c) ABCD (d) CBDA

131. A. Soon, Mahima's castle was ready.

B. As for Sudhir's castle, even the walls weren't ready yet.

C. It was beautiful with big and small domes and arches.

D. Sudhir and Mahima settled down on the sand and each began to make a separate castle.

(a) DACB (b) DBCA
(c) CBDA (d) ABDC

132. A. Mahatma Gandhi got a doctor to volunteer his services for six months.

B. Health conditions in Champaran were miserable.

C. The doctor gave quinine to malaria patients and the ointment with castor oil to those with skin eruptions.

D. Only three medicines were available-castor oil, quinine and sulphur ointment.

(a) BCDA (b) CDAB
(c) ACBD (d) BADC

133. A. But he seems to have become weary when it came to the ears.

B. The result is that we spend all our hours hankering after something unattainable, namely silence.

C. God constructed the human body with a lot of forethought and solicitude.

D. He left them as the most vulnerable part of a human being.

(a) DABC (b) CDBA
(c) CADB (d) BCDA

134. A. "Wow! That's fantastic news," said his family and friends.

B. He had gone to Kolkata for the inter-state swimming championship.

C. Irfan was a swimming champ.

D. "He won golds in 100 m freestyle, 100 m butterfly and relay," informed his coach.

(a) CABD (b) CBAD
(c) CDAB (d) CBDA

135. A. People were driving away wild pigs from the fields by shooting at them.

B. We were passing through the sugarcane fields near Mysore.

C. We thought that the shooting was over when a sloth bear came running towards us.

D. Some got shot and others escaped.

(a) CDAB (b) BADC
(c) DABC (d) ACDB

136. A. Mummy struggled to pull them apart and finally succeeded.

B. She tried to get them to make up but they did not listen.

C. It was a fierce fight, of course.

D. The two children scratched and hit each other.

(a) CDAB (b) DBAC
(c) CBDA (d) ACBD

137. A. Soon after they left school, they decided that a small town was no place to make a fortune.

B. On reaching Paris, they agreed to separate because they wished to be independent of each other.

C. So, they ran away from home and managed to reach France on a cargo ship.

D. My father was a year older than his brother Oscar.

(a) DACB (b) BDCA
(c) ACBD (d) DBAC

138. A. Therefore, I bought a good house in a respectable neighbourhood.

B. This made me eager to welcome the first guest at home and show my hospitality.

C. I intended to be a model citizen in the neighbourhood.

D. I decided it was time for me to settle down.

(a) DBCA (b) CBDA
(c) DACB (d) CADB

139. A. But it does not appear to have any effect on the children.

B. School teachers try to do their best from the early years by ordering, "Silence!" every few seconds in the class.

C. They look sweet and elegant but the moment they open their mouths, they let out a shattering volume of sound.

D. Someone noted recently that present day babies are peculiarly loud-throated.

(a) DCBA (b) ACBD
(c) CABD (d) BACD

140. A. She had never seen so large and so golden an apple.

B. Hilda was passing through an orchard when an apple fell at her feet.

C. So, she wrapped it in her handkerchief and carried it home to store it in her drawer.

D. She held it carefully in her clasped hands and thought it would be a pity to eat it.

(a) DACB (b) BADC
(c) BCAD (d) ABCD

141. A. Each morning he was driven to Obedience School in a black limousine.

B. Each evening he fell asleep in his fur-lined basket in front of the fire place.

C. Each afternoon he was fed two grilled lamb chops for lunch.

D. Henry D. Penrose was a dog with a pedigree.

(a) DCAB (b) DBCA
(c) DABC (d) DACB

142. A. So, those subjected to make-up had to face a fiery misery.

B. There were lights at all angles and around half a dozen large mirrors in the room.

C. The make-up room had the look of a hair-cutting salon.

D. They were all incandescent lights.

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) BADC (d) DCAB

143. A. Someone had been smart enough to remove it before I went on the rampage.

B. My hands had been itching to tear down that collage from my bedroom wall.

C. But I found the wall bare.

D. So, I entered my room in a hurry.

(a) BDCA (b) ABCD
(c) DABC (d) CBAD

144. A. Some turned their eyes to the TV screen waiting for the movie to begin.

B. No sooner had the big jet taken off than the passengers began to busy themselves.

C. They knew it would be a long flight to Boston.

D. Others took out books and magazines to read.

(a) CBAD (b) CBDA
(c) BCAD (d) BDAC

145. A. He had lost his leg in an accident five years back.

B. With that accident his dream of becoming the next Carl Lewis had been shattered forever.

C. In place of his left leg was a wooden stump.

D. Vikas sat up and removed the bed sheet that was covering his leg.

(a) CDAB (b) BCAD
(c) ACDB (d) DCAB

Directions (146-170) : In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

A market place is always abuzz with activity. It is especially __146__ a visit in the evenings. A __147__ range of items are on display. __148__ and getting a satisfactory __149__ give the necessary sense of __150__ to the bored housewife and bring a smile __151__ her face.

People from all __152__ of life, rich and poor. __153__ shoulders with each other. From their busy __154__, here people find time to __155__ a greeting with friends or neighbours.

146. (a) asset (b) value
(c) worth (d) credit
147. (a) wide (b) tall
(c) short (d) narrow
148. (a) Fighting (b) Bargaining
(c) Debating (d) Snatching
149. (a) case (b) pact
(c) deal (d) contract
150. (a) exertion (b) achievement
(c) creation (d) improvement
151. (a) to (b) in
(c) at (d) of
152. (a) steps (b) walks
(c) parts (d) tours
153. (a) join (b) rub
(c) pat (d) swipe
154. (a) pattern (b) system
(c) schedule (d) custom
155. (a) displace (b) transfer
(c) exchange (d) return

Cloze Test

A no-examination policy would kill the competitive __156__ among the students. It is __157__ to encourage healthy competition in today's __158__ where all admissions and job __159__ are based on elimination. Also, __160__ the total absence of examinations, __161__ who truly deserve may not get fair __162__, while those who need to __163__ may not get the right __164__ Moreover, examinations help to assess the __1165__ of teaching.

156. (a) spirit (b) stamina
(c) life (d) soul
157. (a) convenient (b) important
(c) auspicious (d) applicable
158. (a) season (b) period
(c) term (d) times
159. (a) vocations (b) functions
(c) recruitments (d) occupations
160. (a) in (b) among
(c) on (d) between
161. (a) these (b) which
(c) that (d) those
162. (a) confirmation (b) recognition
(c) contribution (d) reception
163. (a) encourage (b) recover
(c) reform (d) improve
164. (a) settlement (b) agreement
(c) feedback (d) decision
165. (a) consequences (b) expense
(c) quantity (d) effectiveness

Cloze Test

A raptor's day begins soon after dawn. They __166__ their wings for a quick warm-up and are ready for the hunt. Nature __167__ these birds so well that they do not need to hunt everyday. By __168__ a good kill on a particular day, the larger raptor can go without hunting __169__ two or three weeks. These predators can do without regular meals. This helps them to __170__ if there is bad weather or lack of food.

166. (a) fling (b) flee
(c) flap (d) flow
167. (a) have built (b) has built
(c) have build (d) has build
168. (a) taking (b) having
(c) making (d) doing
169. (a) for (b) in
(c) since (d) from
170. (a) satisfy (b) saturate
(c) survive (d) support

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it

Passage

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in 'The Republic' (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing,

mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

171. Which of these methods is NOT advocated in 'The Republic'?

(a) Differentiating children based on castes

(b) Imparting similar education to all children

(c) Bringing up children under state guardianship

(d) Keeping children away from mothers

172. Aristotle believed that virtuous citizens could be produced by cultivating:

(a) art and music

(b) mathematics and science

(c) theoretical aspects of education

(d) habit and reason

173. What tool does Aristotle advocate to teachers to develop good habits in students?

(a) Writing (b) Reading
(c) Questioning (d) Repetition

174. Children who are imparted highest education, would be responsible for:

(a) developing talent and skills

(b) inculcating good habits

(c) guarding the city

(d) teaching the illiterate

175. Which of these statements is NOT true?

(a) Socrates encouraged the listeners to come up with original ideas.

(b) The Republic was written around 360 A.D.

(c) Socrates considered music and physical education as important aspects of learning.

(d) Plato's methods of education can be called 'extreme'.

Passage

Chanhudaro was a tiny settlement (less than 7 hectares) as compared to Mohenjodaro (125hectares), almost exclusively devoted to craft production, including bead-making, shell cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making. The variety of materials used to make beads is remarkable: stones like carnelian (of a beautiful red colour), jasper, crystal, quartz and steatite; metals like copper, bronze and gold; and shell, faience and terra cotta or burnt clay. Some beads were made of two or more stones, cemented together, some of stone with gold caps. The shapes were numerous disc shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped,segmented. Some were decorated by incising or painting, and some had designs etched onto them.

Techniques for making beads differed according to the material. Steatite, a very soft stone, was easily worked. Some beads were moulded out of a paste made with steatite powder. This permitted making a variety of shapes, unlike the geometrical forms made out of harder stones. How the steatite micro bead was made remains a puzzle for archaeologists studying ancient technology. Archaeologists' experiments have revealed that the red colour of carnelian was obtained by firing the yellowish raw material and beads at various stages of production. Nodules were chipped into rough shapes, and then finely flaked into the final form. Grinding, polishing and finally drilling completed the process. Specialised drills have been found at Chanhudaro, Lothal and more recently at Dholavira. Nageshwar and Balakot, both settlements are near the coast. These were specialised centres for making shell objects including bangles, ladles and inlay which were taken to other settlements. Similarly, it is likely that finished products (such as beads) from Chanhudaro and Lothal were taken to the large urban centres such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

176. Which of these stones is very soft and easy to mould?

(a) Quartz (b) Steatite

(c) Jasper (d) Crystal

177. Which of these statements is NOT true?

(a) Beads were made in numerous shapes and sizes.

(b) Chanhudaro was exclusively devoted to craft production.

(c) Carnelian is a beautiful bluish stone.

(d) Harappa and Mohenjodaro were large urban centres.

178. Which is the final process in the production of beads?

(a) Polishing (b) Drilling

(c) Grinding (d) Chipping

179. According to the text, which of these crafts was Not practised in Chanhudaro?

(a) Weight making (b) Seal making

(c) Metal cutting (d) Paper making

180. Shell objects were mostly made at Nageshwar and Balakot because:

(a) the women loved to wear bangles made of shells

(b) shells were readily available in these coastal areas

(c) specialised drills were found here

(d) shells were transported here from Lothal

Passage

Santiniketan embodies Rabindranath Tagore's vision of a place of learning that is unfettered by religious and regional barriers. Established in 1863 with the aim of helping education go beyond the confines of the classroom, Santiniketan grew into the Visva Bharati University in1921, attracting some of the most creative minds in the country.

He developed a curriculum that was a unique blend of art, human values and cultural interchange. Even today, in every step, in every brick and in every tree at Santiniketan, one can still feel his presence, his passion, his dedication and his pride in the institution.

In 1862, Maharishi Debendranath Tagore, father of Rabindranath, was taking a boat ride through Birbhum, the westernmost corner of Bengal, when he came across a landscape that struck him as the perfect place for meditation. He bought the large tract of land and built asmall house and planted some saplings around it. Debendranath Tagore decided to call the place Santiniketan, or the 'abode of peace', because of the serenity it brought to his soul. In1863, he turned it into a spiritual centre where people from all religions, castes and creed scame and participated in meditation.

In the years that followed, Debendranath's son Rabindranath went on to become one of the most formidable literary forces India has ever produced. He wrote in all literary genres but he was first and foremost a poet. As one of the earliest educators to think in terms of the global village, he envisioned an education that was deeply rooted in one's immediate surroundings but connected to the cultures of the wider world.

Located in the heart of nature, the school aimed to combine education with a sense of obligation towards the larger civic community. Blending the best of western and traditional eastern systems of education, the curriculum revolved organically around nature with classes being held in the open air. Tagore wanted his students to feel free despite being in the formal learning environment of a school, because he himself had dropped out of school when he found himself unable to think and felt claustrophobic within the four walls of a classroom. Nature walks and excursions were a part of the curriculum, special attention was paid to natural phenomena and students were encouraged to follow the life cycles of insects, birds and plants.

The rural paradise of Santiniketan, Tagore's erstwhile home, has become a thriving centre of art, education and internationalism over the years.

181. Rabindranath was a 'formidable' literary force. This implies he was:

(a) a powerful writer

(b) an avid reader of books

(c) an orthodox educationist

(d) a wealthy landowner

182. With what aim was Santiniketan established?

(a) To nurture plants, birds and insects

(b) To attract the most creative minds

(c) To encourage education outside the classroom

(d) To make it the perfect place for meditation

183. The word 'unfettered' in the text suggests:
(a) free from barriers
(b) outside the classroom
(c) restricted by regional differences
(d) bound by religious beliefs

184. What did Santiniketan initially serve as?
(a) A classroom
(b) A spiritual centre
(c) A holiday resort
(d) A summer house

185. Tagore's 'erstwhile' home means:
(a) former home
(b) rural retreat
(c) serene abode
(d) magnificent house

186. Which of these statements about Santiniketan is NOT true?
(a) Santiniketan grew into Visva Bharati university.
(b) Santiniketan is located in the western most part of Bengal.
(c) At Santiniketan, classes were held in the open air.
(d) Santiniketan was set up by Rabindranath Tagore.

187. When did Santiniketan grow into a university?
(a) In 1863 (b) In 1922
(c) In 1862 (d) In 1921

188. What does the name Santiniketan mean?
(a) Abode of love
(b) Abode of peace
(c) Abode of learning
(d) Abode of culture

189. Why did Rabindranath drop out of school?
(a) He found the curriculum too tough.
(b) He wanted a formal learning environment.
(c) He felt stifled within the classroom.
(d) He was not interested in studies.

190. The curriculum designed for Santiniketan was a blend of:
(a) western education and village practices
(b) spiritual and religious exchange
(c) human values, art and culture
(d) science and religion

Passage

Her name was Sulekha, but since her childhood everyone had been calling her Bholi, the simpleton. She was the fourth daughter of Ramlal. When she was ten months old, she had fallen off the cot on her head and perhaps it had damaged some par t of her brain. That was why she remained a backward child and came to be known as Bholi, the simpleton. At birth, the child was very fair and pretty. But when she was two years old, she had an attack of smallpox. Only the eyes were saved, but the entire body was permanently disfigured by deep black pockmarks. Little Sulekha could not speak till she was five as she was a slow learner, and when at last she learnt to speak, she stammered. The other children often made fun of her and mimicked her. As a result, she talked very little. Ramlal had seven children three sons and four daughters, and the youngest of them was Bholi. It was a prosperous farmer's household and there was plenty to eat and drink. All the children except Bholi were healthy and strong. The sons had been sent to the city to study in schools and later in colleges. Of the daughters, Radha, the eldest, had already been married. The second daughter Mangla's marriage had also been settled, and when that was done, Ramlal would think of the third, Champa. They were good-looking, healthy girls, and it was not difficult to find bridegrooms for them. But Ramlal was worried about Bholi. She had neither good looks nor intelligence. From her very childhood Bholi was neglected at home. She was seven years old when Mangla was married. The same year a primary school for girls was opened in their village. The Tehsildar sahib came to perform its opening ceremony. He said to Ramlal, "As a revenue official you are the representative of the government in the village and so you must set an example to the villagers. You must send your daughters to school."That night when Ramlal consulted his wife, she cried, "Are you crazy? If girls go to school, who will marry them?" But Ramlal had not the courage to disobey the Tehsildar. At last his wife said, "I will tell you what to do. Send Bholi to school. As it is, there is little chance of her getting married, with her ugly face and lack of sense. Let the teachers at school worry about her."

191. The word 'disfigured' suggests that Bholi's looks were:
(a) improved (b) impaired
(c) preserved (d) enhanced

192. 'Backward child' in the passage means:
(a) physically challenged
(b) mentally challenged
(c) belonging to a poor family
(d) belonging to an underprivileged community

193. Bholi's mother agreed to send her to school because:
(a) she wanted to educate Bholi
(b) she cared for Bholi's well-being
(c) She wanted to wash her hands off Bholi
(d) Bholi was neglected at home

194. What did the small pox attack do to Sulekha?
(a) It damaged her speech.
(b) It made her look ugly.
(c) It damaged her eyes.
(d) It made her dull.

195. Who was invited to inaugurate the girls' school?
(a) Tehsildar
(b) Revenue official
(c) Village head
(d) School Headmaster

196. How was Ramlal expected to set an example for the villagers?
(a) By sending his daughters to school
(b) By treating Bholi as an equal
(c) By marrying off his daughters at an early age
(d) By sending his sons to school

197. Which of these statements is NOT true about Bholi?
(a) She was neglected by her family.
(b) She was a simpleton.
(c) She was healthy and strong.
(d) She was seven when her eldest sister got married

198. Why was Ramlal worried about Bholi?
(a) She was not willing to get educated.
(b) She was too old to get married.
(c) It would be difficult to arrange her marriage.
(d) It was difficult to comprehend her speech.

199. Sulekha came to be called Bholi because she was:
(a) fair and pretty
(b) healthy and strong
(c) the youngest daughter
(d) not very intelligent

200. At what age did Sulekha damage her brain?
(a) Ten months (b) Five years
(c) Two years (d) Seven years

05. 2019 - 16.11.2020

Answer Key

1	c	2	d	3	c	4	d	5	b	6	a	7	b	8	a	9	d	10	b
11	a	12	b	13	c	14	c	15	a	16	d	17	d	18	d	19	b	20	b
21	c	22	d	23	d	24	b	25	c	26	d	27	d	28	b	29	d	30	a
31	c	32	d	33	c	34	c	35	a	36	d	37	d	38	a	39	a	40	a
41	c	42	d	43	d	44	c	45	b	46	a	47	c	48	a	49	d	50	d
51	c	52	c	53	a	54	c	55	c	56	c	57	c	58	b	59	c	60	a
61	c	62	d	63	d	64	a	65	b	66	c	67	d	68	b	69	a	70	d
71	a	72	b	73	a	74	a	75	a	76	a	77	d	78	a	79	b	80	b
81	c	82	a	83	c	84	a	85	a	86	c	87	b	88	c	89	a	90	b
91	a	92	d	93	b	94	c	95	a	96	d	97	b	98	a	99	c	100	d
101	d	102	a	103	d	104	a	105	d	106	d	107	b	108	a	109	d	110	d
111	d	112	c	113	a	114	b	115	d	116	d	117	d	118	d	119	c	120	c
121	a	122	d	123	d	124	a	125	a	126	d	127	c	128	d	129	c	130	d
131	a	132	d	133	c	134	d	135	b	136	a	137	a	138	c	139	a	140	b
141	d	142	b	143	a	144	c	145	d	146	c	147	a	148	b	149	c	150	b
151	a	152	b	153	b	154	c	155	c	156	b	157	b	158	d	159	c	160	a
161	d	162	b	163	d	164	c	165	d	166	c	167	b	168	c	169	a	170	c
171	b	172	d	173	d	174	c	175	b	176	b	177	c	178	b	179	d	180	b
181	c	182	c	183	a	184	b	185	a	186	d	187	d	188	b	189	c	190	c
191	b	192	b	193	c	194	b	195	a	196	a	197	*	198	c	199	d	200	a

SOLUTIONS (16.11.2020)

1. **(c) Utopia**

Utopia (N) - A perfect society in which people work well with each other and are happy. (आदर्शलोक, सुख शान्ति की स्थिति)

Eg. Try and imagine a perfect society, a utopia, in which the government really got everything right.

Flawless (Adj.) - Perfect or without mistakes. (दोषरहित)

Eg. A flawless performance.

Ultimate (Adj.) - Most extreme or important because either the original or final, or the best or worst. (परम, अन्तिम)

Eg. My manager will make the ultimate decision about who to employ.

Model (N) - Something that a copy can be based on because it is an extremely good example of its type. (नमूना)

Eg. The educational system was a model for those of many other countries.

2. **(d) Aristocracy**

Aristocracy (N) - A government ruled by or consisting of people of high social class or nobles. (कुलिनतंत्र)

Eg. The shift of power from the aristocracy to the bourgeoisie.

Monarchy (N) - The system of government by a king or a queen. (राजतंत्र)

Eg. Rebels trying to overthrow the absolute monarchy.

Democracy (N) - A system of government in which the people of a country can vote to elect their representative. (लोकतंत्र)

Eg. We live in a multi-party democracy.

Oligarchy (N) - A form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power. (अल्पतंत्र)

Eg. The liberal leadership simply joined the ranks of the existing landed oligarchy.

3. **(c) Casino**

Casino (N) - A public building or room where people play gambling game for money. (जुआखाना)

Eg. A new hotel and casino in Las Vegas.

Arena (N) - A place with a flat open area in the middle and seats around it where people can watch sports and entertainment. (अखाड़ा, रंगभूमि)

Eg. A concert at Wembley Arena.

Stadium (N) - A large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and usually other buildings. (मैदान, क्रीड़ा–स्थल)

Eg. A football/sports stadium.

Gymnasium (N) - A large room with equipment for exercising the body and increasing strength. (व्यायामशाला)

Eg. Since it was raining, the kids had recess in the gymnasium.

4. **(d) Accomplice**

Accomplice (N) - A person who helps another to commit a crime or to do something wrong. (साथी, सह–अपराधी)

Eg. She became his unwitting accomplice in the robbery.

Alibi (N) - Evidence that proves that a person was in another place at the time of a crime and so could not have committed it. (अन्यत्र उपस्थिति)

Eg. The suspects all had alibis for the day of the robbery.

Amateur (Adj.) - Doing something for pleasure or interest, not as a job. (शौकिया)

Eg. An amateur photographer.

Agent (N) - A person whose job is to act for, or manage the affairs of, other people in business, politics, etc. (प्रतिनिधि)

Eg. Our agent in New York deals with all US sales.

5. **(b) Sheath**

Sheath (N) - A close-fitting covering to protect something. (म्यान, खोल)

Eg. The cable has a copper wire surrounded by a plastic sheath.

Shank (N) - A long, thin, straight part of particular objects, especially one that connects the end of a device or tool that you hold to the end of it that moves or does something. (हथियार का डंडा)

Eg. The shank of a screwdriver.

Quiver (V) - To shake slightly, often because of strong emotion. (काँपना)

Eg. Radhika's bottom lip quivered and tears started in his eyes.

Dagger (N) - A short, pointed knife that is sharp on both sides, used especially in the past as a weapon. (कटार, छुरा)

Eg. Since it was raining, the kids had recess in the gymnasium.

6. **(a) Dermatologist**

Dermatologist (N) - A doctor who studies and treats skin diseases. (त्वचा विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. So I paid to visit a consultant dermatologist and was seen in just two hours.

Orthodontist (N) - A dentist who treats the problems relating to the position of the teeth and jaws. (दंत संशोधक)

Eg. But for the majority of people a consultation with an orthodontist is the best policy.

Cardiologist (N) - A doctor who studies and treats heart diseases. (हृदय विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. She then referred me to see a consultant cardiologist.

Ophthalmologist (N) - A doctor who studies and treats the diseases of eyes. (नेत्र–विशेषज्ञ)

Eg. The ophthalmologist identified 131 eyes as ametropic, 61 as ametropic.

Note : Root word 'Logy' के words को detail से पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 2 का Question no. 03 देखें।

7. **(b) potable**

Potable (Adj.) - (of water) safe to drink. (पीने के योग्य)

Eg. Potable water.

Delectable (Adj.) - Looking or tasting extremely good, and giving great pleasure. (सुखद, स्वादिष्ट, रमणीय)

Eg. A delectable cheesecake.

Feasible (Adj.) - Able to be made, done or achieved. (होने के योग्य)

Eg. With the extra resources, the project now seems feasible.

Edible (Adj.) - Suitable or safe for eating. (खाने के योग्य)

Eg. Only the leaves of the plant are edible.

8. **(a) Constellation**

Constellation (N) - A group of stars that forms a shape in the sky and has a name. (तारा–समूह, नक्षत्र–मण्डल)

Eg. The Little Bear constellation is still used by navigators at sea.

Comet (N) - A mass of ice and dust that moves around the sun and looks like a bright star with a tail.

(धूमकेतु)

Horizon (N) - The furthest that you can see, where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea. (क्षितिज)

Eg. The sun sank below the horizon.

Planet (N) - A large round object in space that moves around a star (such as the sun)

and receives light from it. (ग्रह)

Eg. The planet of our solar system.

9. (d) Philistine

Philistine (N) - A person who does not like or care or understand art, literature, music, etc. (अशिक्षित मनुष्य, संकुचित विचारोंवाला)

Eg. She dismissed critics of her work as philistines.

Philatelist (N) - A person who collects or studies stamps. (डाक के टिकट इकट्ठा करने वाला)

Plagiarist (N) - A person who copies another person's ideas, words or work and pretends that they are their own. (साहित्यिक चोर)

Pessimist (N) - A person who always expects bad things to happen. (निराशावादी)

Eg. You don't have to be pessimist to realize that we're in trouble.

10. (b) Obsolete

Obsolete (Adj.) - A word or law no longer used or needed, usually because something newer and better has replaced it. (अप्रचलित)

Eg. Typewriters have been rendered obsolete by computers.

Venerable (Adj.) - Deserving respect because of age, high position, or religious or historical importance. (आदरणीय)

Eg. The venerable American jeweler, Tiffeny & Company, appointed a new president.

Vintage (Adj.) - Typical of a period in the past and of high quality; the best work of the particular person. (विशिष्ट, श्रेष्ठ)

Eg. A collection of vintage designs.

The opera is vintage Rossini.

Absolute (Adj.) - Total and complete. (पूर्ण)

Eg. I've joined a class for absolute beginners.

11. (a) Monogamy

Monogamy (N) - The fact or custom of being married to only one person at a particular time. (एकपत्नीत्व, एकपत्नीत्व)

Eg. The tendency in the West towards serial monogamy is perceived to be less risky.

Bigamy (N) - The crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married to someone else. (द्वविवाह)

Eg. He was accused of bigamy.

Polygamy (N) - The custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. (बहु–विवाह)

Eg. They instituted compulsory polygamy and banned all secular books.

Homogamy (N) - Marriage between people from similar sociological or educational background. (सजातीय–विवाह)

Eg. Another biological factor in mate choice is homogamy, the tendency for like to mate with like.

12. (b) Mansion

Mansion (N) - A very large impressive house. (हवेली)

Eg. An 18th century country mansion.

Cottage (N) - A small house especially in the country. (झोंपड़ी, कुटीर)

Eg. A holiday cottage.

Cabin (N) - A small room on a ship in which you live or sleep. (छोटा कमरा)

Eg. I lay in my cabin feeling miserably seasick.

Igloo (N) - A small round house or shelter built from blocks of hard snow by the Inuit people of northern North America and Greenland. (इग्लु)

13. (c) Pride

Pride (N) - A group of lions. (शेरों का समूह)

Herd (N) - A group of the same type of animals that live and feed together. (पशु समूह, रेवड़)

Eg. A herd of cows/deer/elephants.

A herd of beef/ dairy herd.

Pack (N) - A group of animal that hunt together or are kept for hunting. (झुण्ड, शिकारी कुत्तों का झुण्ड).

Eg. Packs of savage dogs.

A pack of hounds.

Wolves hunting in packs.

Colony (N) - A group of plants or animals that live together or grow in the same place. (आबादी)

Eg. A colony of ants.

A bird colony.

14. (c) uncomfortable and restless

A fish out of water - Someone who is uncomfortable in a specific situation.

(असहज और बेचैन)

Eg. I felt like a fish out of water at my new school.

अतः Option (c) uncomfortable and restless correct answer है।

15. (a) at a rapid pace

By leaps and bounds - With startlingly rapid progress, very quickly. (दिन दौगुनी रात चौगुनी तरक्की, तीव्र गती से)

Eg. The company is growing by leaps and bounds.

अतः Option (a) at a rapid pace correct answer है।

16. (d) a short-lived sensation

Be a nine day's wonder - Be a cause of great excitement or interest for a short time but then quickly forgotten; something or someone that create a short-lived sensation. (चार दिन की चाँदनी)

Eg. She felt her husband and ran away with a younger man. It was a nine day's wonder.

अतः Option (d) a short lived sensation correct answer है।

17. (d) damaged

To cast a slur upon - To bring discredit. (बदनाम करना, कलंकित करना)

Eg. Meenu's elopement with her boy-friend cast a slur upon her family.

अतः Option (d) damaged most suitable answer है।

Damage (V) - बिगाड़ना, क्षति पहुँचाना

Redeem (V) - पाप से मुक्त करना, छुड़ाना

Praise (V) - प्रशंसा करना

Improve (V) - सुधारना

18. (d) held accountable

Bring to book - Make somebody accountable for his conduct, punish somebody. (जिम्मेदार ठहराना)

Eg. It was frustrating for the victim's kin as the police and court failed to bring anyone to book for the crime.

अतः Option (d) held accountable most suitable answer है।

19. (b) work in consultation

Lay your heads together - To share ideas in trying to solve a problem. (परामर्श करना)

Eg. If we can put our heads together we'll figure out a way to deal with this.

अतः Option (b) work in consultation most suitable answer है।

20. (b) Up to the required standard

Up to the mark - Up to the required standard. (आदर्श के अनुकुल)

Eg. Concerns has been growing that economic forecasts are not up to the mark.

(of a person) as healthy or as cheerful as usual. (अच्छी अवस्था या हालत में)

Eg. Jonny's not feeling up to the mark at the moment.

21. (c) an unheeded warning

A cry in the wilderness a lone voice in the wilderness - To point out the dangers in a situation or the truth about it, but nobody is paying attention.

Eg. I was like a cry in the wilderness when I tried to expose what my bosses had done in order to keep the entire processing unit under wraps.

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

22. (d) spread rapidly

Spread like wild fire - Spread with great speed. (तेजी से फैलना)

Eg. The news had spread like wild fire.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

23. (d) Capability

Efficiency (N) - The quality of doing something well with no waste of time or money. (दक्षता, निपुणता)

Eg. I was impressed by the efficiency with which she handled the crisis.

Capability (N) - The ability or qualities necessary to do something. (क्षमता, योग्यता)

Eg. Organizing a whole department is beyond his capability.

Disability (N) - A physical or mental condition that means you cannot use a part of your body completely or easily, or that you cannot learn easily. (विकलांगता, अक्षमता)

Eg. The programme offers support to people living with disability.

Fluency (N) - The quality of being able to speak or write a language, especially a foreign language, easily and well. (बिना रूकावट की बोलचाल)

Eg. Fluency in French is required in this job.

Tendency (N) - If somebody/ something has particular tendency, they are likely to behave or act in a particular way. (प्रवृति, रूझान, झुकाव)

Eg. I have a tendency to talk too much when I'm nervous.

24. (b) Consequence

Ramification (N) - One of a number of complicated and unexpected results that follow an action or a decision. (असर)

Eg. These changed are bound to have widespread social ramifications.

Consequence (N) - The result of something that has happened, especially an unpleasant result. (परिणाम)

Eg. Remember that actions have consequences.

Inception (N) - The start of an institution, an organization, etc. (आरम्भ)

Eg. The club has grown rapidly since its inception in 2007.

Source (N) - A place, person or thing that you get something from. (स्त्रोत)

Eg. These fish are widely used as a food source.

Satisfaction (N) - Fulfilment of one's wishes, expectations, or needs, or the pleasure derived from this. (संतुष्टि)

Eg. I looked round with satisfaction.

25. (c) Restore

Revive (V) - To become, or to make somebody/something become, conscious or healthy and strong again. (पूर्वरूप में लाना, पुनर्जीवित करना)

Eg. The flowers soon revived in water.

Restore (V) - To bring back a situation or feeling that existed before. (पुन:स्थापन करना, सुधारना)

Eg. The operation restored his sight (= made him able to see again).

Review (V) - To think or talk about something again, in order to make changes to it or to make a decision about it. (समीक्षा करना, गुण–दोष निकालना)

Eg. The committee is reviewing the current arrangement/situation.

Depress (V) - To someone to feel unhappy and without hope. (उदास करना, खिन्न करना)

Eg. The weather depresses me.

Damage (V) - To harm or spoil something. (नुकसान पहुँचाना, क्षति पहुँचाना)

Eg. Many buildings were badly damaged during the war.

26. (d) Trivial

Crucial (Adj.) - Extremely important, because it will affect other things. (महत्वपूर्ण, निर्णायक)

Eg. Parents play a crucial role in preparing their child for school.

Trivial (Adj.) - Not important or serious; not worth considering. (तुच्छ, नगण्य)

Eg. A trivial detail.

He made a few essentially trivial changes.

Stable (Adj.) - Fixed or steady; not likely to move, change or fail. (स्थिर, स्थायी)

Eg. The situation in the country has remained relatively stable for a few months now.

Essential (Adj.) - Completely necessary; extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity. (आवश्यक, अनिवार्य)

Eg. The local government is not able to provide essential services such as gas, water and electricity.

Urgent (Adj.) - That needs to be dealt with or happen immediately. (अतिआवश्यक)

Eg. The police have issued an urgent appeal for information.

27. (d) Renounce

Endorse (V) - To say publicly that you support a person, statement or course of action. (समर्थन करना, अनुमोदन करना)

Eg. I wholeheartedly endorse his remarks.

Renounce (V) - To state publicly that you no longer have a particular belief or that you will no longer behave in a particular way. (अपनाने से इनकार करना, त्यागना)

Eg. Many were executed for refusing to renounce their religion.

Affirm (V) - To state clearly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly. (दृढता के साथ कहना, दावे से कहना)

Eg. Both sides affirmed their commitment to the cease fire.

Support (V) - To help or encourage somebody/something by saying or showing that you agree with them/it. (समर्थन करना, सहयोग करना)

Eg. The party fully supports new welfare reform bill.

Advocate (V) - To support something publicly. (समर्थन करना)

Eg. The group doesn't advocate the use of violence.

28. (b) Abruptly

Gradually (Adv.) - Slowly, over a long period of time. (धीरे–धीरे)

Eg. Women have gradually become more involved in the decision-making process.

Abruptly (Adv.) - In a sudden, unexpected and often unpleasant way. (अचानक, एकाएक)

Eg. The interview ended abruptly.

Constantly (Adv.) - All the time, repeatedly. (निरंतर, हमेशा)

Eg. We are constantly looking for ways to improve our products.

Readily (Adv.) - Quickly and without difficulty. (आसानी से)

Eg. All ingredient are readily available from your local store.

Steadily (Adv.) - Gradually and in an even and regular way. (बराबर या व्यवस्थित रूप से)

Eg. The company's exports have been increasing steadily.

Rupt - to break, burst

1. **Abrupt**
   - ***(Ab - off + rupt - to break) adj***
   - Break off suddenly.
   - अचानक।
   - **Syn** - Unexpected; Brusque; Curt.
   - **Ant** - Gradual.
2. **Bankrupt**
   - ***(Bank + rupt - to break) adj***
   - Declared legally unable to repay one's debts.
   - **Syn**-Insolvent; Failed; Ruined; Destitute
   - **Ant** - Solvent; Teeming with.
3. **Corrupt**
   - ***(Cor - with + rupt - to break) adj***
   - With broken morals; willing to act dishonestly.
   - भ्रष्ट।
   - **Syn**-Unscrupulous; Unethical; Venal
   - **Ant** -Honest; Ethical; Pure.
4. **Disrupt**
   - ***(Dis - apart + rupt - to break) v***
   - To break apart the normal operation of an activity or process.
   - **Syn** - Disturb; Interfere; Obstruct; Impede.
5. **Erupt**
   - ***(E - out + rupt - to break) v***
   - To break out suddenly; to start happening suddenly and violently.
   - विस्फोट होना, तेजी से बाहर निकलना।
   - **Syn** - Break out; Explode; Flare up; Burst forth.
6. **Incorrupt**
   - ***(In - not + corrupt) adj***
   - Not corrupt.
   - **Syn** - Honest; Honourable; Trustworthy; Virtuous.
   - **Ant** - Venal.
7. **Interrupt**
   - ***(Inter - between + rupt - to break) v***
   - To break the continuity of something.
   - बीच में रोकना।
   - **Syn** - Cut in; Barge in; Break in; Suspend; Obstruct; Impede.
8. **Irrupt**
   - ***(Ir - into + rupt - to break) v***
   - To enter forcefully and suddenly.
   - जबरदस्ती अन्दर घुस जाना।
9. **Rupture**
   - ***(Rupt - break or burst + ure) v***
   - To break or burst suddenly.
   - मैत्री पूर्ण सम्बन्धो में विच्छेद, अलगाव।
   - **Syn** - Fracture; Crack; Breach; Split.

Note : यदि आप Root words के method से words याद करना चाहते हैं तो Neon Classes की book "word power - root words" जरूर पढ़ें।

29. **(d) strech**

Correct Spelling- Stretch

Stretch (V) - To make something longer, wider or looser, for example by pulling it; to become longer, etc. in this way. (फैलाना, खींचना)

Eg. Stop stretching your sleeves like that!

Sense (V) - To become aware of something even though you cannot see it, hear it, etc. (महसूस करना, समझना)

Eg. I sensed a note of tension in his voice.

Swallow (V) - To make food, drink, etc. go down your throat into your stomach. (निगलना)

Eg. Always chew food well before swallowing it.

Survey (V) - To look carefully at the whole of something, especially in order to get a general impression of it. (अवलोकन करना, निरीक्षण करना)

Eg. The next morning we surveyed the damage caused by the fire.

30. **(a) foreiner**

Correct spelling - Foreigner

Foreigner (N) - A person who comes from a different country. (विदेशी)

Eg. The fact that I was a foreigner was a big disadvantage.

Conjure (V) - To do clever tricks such as making things seem to appear or disappear as if by magic. (जादू–टोना करना)

Eg. Her grandfather taught her to conjure.

Summon (V) - To order somebody to appear in court. (गवाही के लिए बुलावा भेजना)

Eg. He was summoned to appear before the magistrates.

Intrigue (N) - The activity of making secret plans in order to achieve an aim, often by tricking people. (साजिश, षडयंत्र)

Eg. The young heroine steps into a web of intrigue in the academic world.

31. **(c) florish**

Correct spelling : Flourish

Flourish (V) - To develop quickly and become successful or common. (विकास पाना, सफल होना)

Eg. Few businesses are flourishing in the present economic climate.

Partner (V) : To be somebody's partner in a dance, game, etc. (साझेदारी करना)

Eg. Gerry offered to partner me at tennis.

Approach (V) : To come near to somebody/something in distance or time. (निकट आना, समीप आना)

Eg. We could hear the train approaching.

Slander (V) : To make a false spoken statement about somebody that is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of them. (अपयश फैलाना, झूठी निंदा करना)

Eg. He angrily accused the investigators of slandering both him and his family.

32. **(d) "Within"** in place of 'by'

By का use 'not later than; at or before' के अर्थ में भी किया जाता है। लेकिन इसके बाद generally 'point of time' आता है।

Eg. She has promised to be back by five o'clock.

The application must be in by the 31st to be accepted.

Within का use 'किसी particular time period के दौरान या से पहले' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. You should receive a reply within seven days.

We recommend that this wine should be consumed within six months.

33. **(c) "Has"** in place of 'have'

Verb हमेशा उस subject के according आएगी जिसके बारे में बात हो रही है चाहे बीच मे कितने भी words हो subject के according ही verb use होगी। Given sentence में Subject 'The venue' singular है। अतः इसके साथ singular verb 'has' का use होगा।

Eg. The houses on Gandhi path were built five year ago.

34. **(c) "Of selling"** in place of 'on the selling of'

Given sentence में selling को specify किया गया है कि fake medicines की selling के लिए convict किया गया था। इसलिए selling से पहले article 'The' का use होगा।

Convict (V) - To decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime. (अपराधी घोषित करना)

Structure:

Convict somebody (of something)-

Eg. There wasn't enough evidence to convict her.

The judge convicted him of forgery.

Be convicted of/on something (passive)-

Eg. He was convicted of fraud.

He was convicted on a drug charge.

35. (a) "Mice" in place of 'mouse'

चूंकि mouse countable noun है तथा यहाँ noun से पहले All आया है। इसलिए mouse का plural 'mice' use होगा।

Structure:

All + plural noun + plural verb.

All + uncountable noun + singular verb.

Eg. All horses are animals, but not all animals are horses.

All wood tends to shrink.

36. (d) 'temper' in place of 'tempers'

Lose/keep your temper idioms होता है।

Lose temper - To fail/manage to control your anger.

Eg. She lost her temper with a customer and shouted at him.

I struggle to keep my temper with the kids when they misbehave.

इसके अलावा control/keep/have temper का collocation होता है।

Eg. He had to learn to keep his temper under control before he could become a teacher.

He must learn to control his temper.

37. (d) "One another/each other" in place of 'each another'

Each other/ One another का use यह दर्शाने के लिए किया जाता है कि किसी group (of two or more people) का प्रत्येक member/ person group के दूसरे members/persons के लिए कुछ करता है।

(We can normally use both of them in the same place. Each other is more common than one another.)

Eg. Rick and Jina never liked each other/one another.

Everyone in the family gave each other presents.

38. (a) "Even though/though/although" in place of 'unless'

Unless का use किसी चीज के घटित होने की शर्त बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. You won't get paid for the time off unless you have a doctor's note.

Although/ even though/ though:

दो clauses or sentences के बीच contrast show करने के लिए इनमें से किसी का भी use किया जा सकता हैं।

You can use although, even though and though at the beginning of a sentence that has a verb.

Eg. Although/Even though/Though everyone played well, we lost the game.

We lost the game although/even though/ though everyone played well.

चूंकि Zoya लड़खड़ाने तथा गिरने के बावजूद भी जीत गई थी अतः यहां contrast show हो रहा हैं।

39. (a) "We can" in place of 'can we'

Given sentence affirmative sentence है।

Structure : Sub. + verb + object.

यानि subject का placement verb के पहले होगा।

Eg. She asked me why you were doing that.

40. (a) "Safeguard" in place of 'safeguarding'

Infinitive (To + V1st) का structure होता है। अतः V1st safeguard का use होगा।

Eg. I want to help you.

41. (c) "Narrow" in place of 'Narrowest'.

Narrowest superlative degree है अर्थात् जितनी भी street है उनमें से सबसे narrow street। जबकि sentence का भाव ऐसा नही है इसलिए यहाँ positive degree narrow का use होगा।

Eg. The little village has very narrow streets.

42. (d) "know" in place of 'knew'

Do/does/did + V1st का structure होता है।

Eg. I don't know her.

She doesn't work hard.

I didn't go there.

43. (d) "None" in place of 'no one'

None (pronoun) - Not one of a group of people or things/not any. (कोई नहीं)

Structure :

None of somebody/something-

Eg. None of these pens works/work.

We have three sons but none of them lives/live nearby.

No one (Pronoun) - Not anyone; no person. (कोई भी नहीं)

Eg. No one was at home.

44. (c) "When" in place of 'as'

When का use conjunction के रूप में 'कोई समय बताने' के लिए किया जाता हैं।

Eg. I loved history when I was at school.

Grammar Point:

As/When/While

तीनों का use conjunction के रूप में 'जब' के अर्थ में होता है। Time related conjunction होने के कारण इनके बाद के sentence में will/shall/ modal का use नहीं होता है। तीनों Conjunction दो ऐसे action को indicate करते हैं जो साथ में चल रहे हों। लेकिन तीनों के uses में difference है–

यदि action या event same time (in past, present and future) में होते हैं तो while use का किया जाता है।

Eg. They were talking while the teacher was explaining the activity.

While I played football, he completed his homework.

अगर दो situations साथ में परिवर्तित हो रही हों तो As का use होगा:

Eg. As I grew richer, I became more in secured.

अगर उम्र या जीवन की अवधि बतानी हो तो When का use होता है While/As का नहीं:

Eg. When he was young, he was an atheist.

अगर काम short duration के लिए हुआ हो तो (just) या as (just) when का use होगा:

Eg. As I stood up, I sprained by leg.

I saw him weeping as I turned my head.

When या While के बाद Subject + to be (is/am/are) नहीं भी लिखा जा सकता है:

Eg. Take medicine regularly when (you are) ill.

While (you are) sad, listen music.

45. (b) "of" in place of 'from'

Grammar Point :

Made of/from

Made of का use किसी sentence में तब किया जाता है जब कोई material या उसकी qualities unchanged रहती है।

Eg. The bag are made of leather.

The windows are made of glass.

Chairs are made of wood.

Made from का use किसी material के basic structure को describe करने के लिए किया जाता है। जब कोई material अपने original form से change या transform हो जाता है।

Eg. The wine is made from grapes.

The paper is made from wood.

Paneer is made from milk.

46. (a) 'an' in place of 'a'

Singular countable noun के यदि consonant sound से start होती है, तो उनके पहले article 'a' का use किया जाता है और vowel sound से start हो तो उनके पहले 'an' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. A teacher, A car, A bear, A European, a university.

An actor, An honest man, An hour, An honour.

Note : Adjective, and adverb के पहले indefinite article (*A, An*) use नहीं किये जाते है, जब तक उनके साथ कोई noun use नहीं की गई हो।

Eg. A blind/tall/black/deaf (×)

A blind/tall/black/deaf man (✓)

Adjective के साथ definite article (the) का use करने पर यह plural noun बनाता है जो उस सम्पूर्ण class को represent करता है।

Eg. The blind (सभी अंधे लोग), The rich (सभी अमीर लोग), The poor (सभी गरीब लोग), The intelligent (सभी बुद्धिमान लोग)

47. (c) "Since its formation/was formed" in place of 'since formation'.

It's is contracted form of 'it is' and 'it has'. तथा जब possessiveness को show करने के लिए possessive pronoun or possessive adjective का use किया जाता है। Given sentence में Formation से पहले Possessive adjective (its) का use होगा। sentence का भाव है कि club के formation से वह (She) member है। अतः possessive adjective का use होगा।

Its (possessive adjective) का use things or animals के लिए possession show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Every house in the street has got its own garage.

इस Error को एक प्रकार से और Correct किया जा सकता है।

Conjunction since के बाद वाला sentence 'passive-voice' में है क्योंकि club को form किया गया होगा ना कि club ने अपने आप को form किया।

Passive voice में be form (is/am/are/was /were) के बाद V3rd का use होता है।

Eg. This wall was painted in 1999.

Grammar Point:

Since

Conjunction के रूप में Since का दो uses हैं–

(i) Because के अर्थ में तथा (ii) 'जब से' के अर्थ में।

Structure : Present perfect/Present perfect continuous + since + Past simple.

Eg. Nothing has changed since I left the college.

यदि since को adverb of time के रूप में use किया जाये तो इसके बाद कुछ words आयेंगे जिनमें Main verb नहीं होगी।

Eg. Since the attachment of air conditioned sleeping cars to all important trains, travelling has become comfortable.

Note: लेकिन जब since conjunction के रूप में use होता है तो इसके बाद पूरा वाक्य आएगा।

Since then या Since when के साथ भी verb उस tense के Perfect या Perfect continuous में होगा।

Eg. Since when have you been learning English?

He came home at 6 o'clock and since then he has been ill.

Note : जब आपको कोई sentence error के साथ दिया गया हो तो भाव (meaning) change किये बिना उसे कई तरीके से grammatically correct sentence के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।

48. (a) "Have been waiting / waited" in place of 'waiting'

Continuous form of verb अकेले use नहीं होती जब यह main verb की तरह इस्तेमाल हुई हो।

Sentence के last में 'for+ period of time' आया है इसलिए present perfect continuous tense का use होगा।

Structure : Subject + has/have + been + V+ing + object + for/since + time.

For + period of time / since + point of time.

Eg. I have been living here for ten years.

I have been living here since 2002.

The tired and vexed travellers waited sat the airport for a long time.

For का use past simple tense में completed past के लिए भी किया जाता है।

Eg. He lived in Jaipur for 3 years and then he moved.

Note : जब आपको कोई sentence error के साथ दिया गया हो तो भाव (meaning) change किये बिना उसे कई तरीके से grammatically correct sentence के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।

49. (d) "Hers" in place of 'her'

My, Our, Your, Her, Its, One's and their possessive determiner/adjective है इनके बाद कोई noun जरूर आएगा। जबकि Mine, Ours, Yours, His, Hers, Its, One's and Theirs, possessive Pronoun है इनके बाद यदि कोई noun आता है तो वह गलत होगा।

Eg. He is my friend.

This pen is mine.

Note : Possessive pronoun = Possessive determiner/adjective + noun.

Mine is the most beautiful dress.

Here, Mine = my dress.

50. (d) 'Run out of' in place of run down of

Run out of (Phrasal verb) - To finish, use, or sell all of something, so that there is none left.

Eg. Time is running out for the trapped miners.

Run down (Phrasal verb) -

(of vehicle) hit a person or animal and knock them to the ground. (धक्का मारकर गिराना)

Eg. The boy was run down by joyriders.

Criticize someone or something unfairly or unkindly. (आलोचना करना)

Eg. You mustn't keep running yourself down.

51. (c) "Am" in place of 'are'

Neither.....nor का use दो negative alternatives को connect करने के लिए किया जाता है। यानि 'दो things में से कोई नहीं' के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. He is neither intelligent nor handsome.

Verb का चुनाव nearest subject के अनुसार किया जाता है चूंकि यहाँ nearest subject 'I' है इसलिए am का use होगा।

Grammar Point:

Neither/Either का use दो things में से कोई भी एक (either) या दोनो में से कोई नहीं (neither) के लिए किया जाता है। दो से अधिक के लिए either के स्थान पर any और neither के स्थान पर none का use होगा :

Eg. He is more intelligent than any of his three friends.

None of her friends helped him.

Structure :

Either/neither + singular noun

Either/neither + of + determiner + plural noun + singular verb

Either/neither + of + pronoun + singular verb

Eg. Tomorrow you have to bring your either parent with you.

Either of the parents has denied beating the child.

I invited both my friends in the party, but neither of them was present.

Neither के स्थान पर not either का use भी किया जा सकता है। इसका अर्थ होगा – भी नहीं।

Note : इसके लिए एक condition है– अगर कोई negative sentence हो और उसके साथ जुड़ा एक अन्य negative idea रखना हो तो not either का use किया जा सकता है।

Eg. My friend couldn't answer the question; I couldn't either.

इस अर्थ में neither या nor का भी use हो सकता है। इस condition में भी एक negative sentence आएगा। दूसरे sentences के starting में इसका use होगा और उस sentence में subject-verb का inversion हो जाएगा यानि

auxiliary verb subject के पहले आएगा।

Eg. My friend couldn't answer the question; neither/nor could I.

52. (c) There is a hole

Option (a) A hole are... grammatically incorrect है। क्योंकि A hole singular subject है

इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb का use होगा।

Option (b) A hole there is का कोई structure नहीं होता है। अतः यह भी grammatically incorrect है।

There is, are, was, were, etc. का use कोई thing exist करती है को show करने के लिए होता है।

Eg. There's a restaurant around the corner.

There are two people waiting outside.

अतः Option (c) most suitable answer है।

Option (d) A hole is, red-herring + grammatically incorrect है।

53. (a) When the time

Time एक uncountable noun है अतः इसके साथ कभी भी Indefinite article a/an का use नहीं होता क्योंकि ये singular countable noun के पहले use होते है।

अतः Option (b) Whenever a time, Option (c) While a time and Option (d) until a time तीनों ही grammatically incorrect है।

54. (c) about whether we should move

Preposition के बाद whether का use किया जाता है if का नहीं।

Eg. Later I argued with the doctor about whether I had hit my head, since I couldn't remember feeling it.

Grammar Point:

If and Whether

If and whether का use indirect yes-no questions and questions with 'or' वाले sentence में किया जाता है। जहाँ if ज्यादा common है।

Eg. Call the bakeries around town and find out if any of them sell raspberry pies.

More formal contexts में Whether को prefer किया जाता है।

Eg. John read a letter that he'd written and the board discussed whether it should be mailed.

Alternative express करने के लिए If तथा whether के साथ 'or not' का भी use किया जाता है। Whether के साथ 'or not' immediately बाद में या end position में use किया जा सकता है लेकिन if के साथ 'or not' end position में ही use किया जाता है।

Eg. I called Bill to find out whether or not he really did go to Afghanistan.

I called Bill to find out whether he really did go to Afghanistan or not.

I called Bill to find out if he really did go to Afghanistan or not.

If or whether का use verb of doubting के बाद के clauses को introduce करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I don't know if I can drive. My foot really hurts.

We'll have plenty of photographs to show you but I'm not sure whether we'll be able to learn very much from them.

55. (c) not only cold but also

Not only.....but also का pair होता है। इसका use same दो same parts of speech को जोड़ने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका अर्थ होता है– न सिर्फ..... बल्कि..... भी।

चूंकि यहाँ place के बारे में बताया जा रहा है कि यह न सिर्फ cold है बल्कि damp भी है। अतः Option (c) not only cold but also correct answer है।

Grammar Point:

Not only..... but also के Uses-

Not only तो हमेशा एक साथ use किया जाता है परन्तु but also को विभिन्न तरीकों से लिखा जा सकता है।

But also + word

But + words + also

But + words + also + words

Sometimes also को नहीं भी लिखा जाता है। लेकिन but का use जरूर होगा।

Eg. My brother was not only wounded in the accident but also robbed of his belongings.

We invited not only him but the members of his family also.

The opposition party not only staged a demonstration but stalled the proceedings also in the Parliament.

Not only..... but also के use में शब्दों का सही placement होना जरूरी है। यानि जो parts of speech not only के बाद आएगा वही parts of speech दूसरे pair के बाद आएगा।

Eg. There was such a crowd that he not only lost his wallet but his wife also. (×)

There was such a crowd that he lost not only his wallet but his wife also. (✓)

Not only यदि sentence के starting में आए तो subject and auxiliary verb का inversion (auxiliary verb + subject) हो जाता है।

Eg. Not only did he inform the police of the incident but his colleagues also.

बाकि सभी Options grammatically incorrect है।

56. (c) is unable to

'Many a' का use singular noun तथा singular verb के साथ 'a large number of' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. Many a good man has been destroyed by drink.

अतः Option (c) is unable to correct answer है।

Unable - to का collocation होता है।

Unable (Adj.) - To do something-not having the skill, strength, time, knowledge, etc. to do something.

(असमर्थ, अक्षम)

Eg. I was unable to attend the meeting, but sent my apologies.

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

57. (c) Coping with the problems to

Cope with something को Structure होता है।

Cope with something (of a person) - deal effectively with something difficult. (सामना करना, पूरा करना)

Eg. Urban and rural dwellers have adopted creative survival strategies, that have helped them cope with difficult times.

अतः Option (c) coping with the problems to correct answer है।

Option (b) coping the problems with red - herring है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

58. (b) have worked

Sentence में before (Adv.) आया है action complete हो चुकी है, लेकिन subject उसका effect present पर show करना चाहता है, इसलिये present perfect tense का use होगा।

अतः option (b) have worked correct answer है।

Grammar Point:

Present perfect tense भूतकाल में खत्म हुए कार्य के लिए use किया जाता है। इसे present में इसलिए रखते हैं क्योंकि वर्तमान में उसका कोई relation है या उसका असर वर्तमान में है। यदि उस verb का present में कोई relation नहीं है तो वह past simple से व्यक्त होगा।

Eg. My parents have kept enough money for my studies. (मेरी पढ़ाई अभी चल रही है।)

My parents had kept enough money for my studies. (मेरी पढ़ाई खत्म हो गई है।)

I studied well for the examination. (परीक्षा खत्म हो गई है।)

यदि sentence में इन adverbs में से कोई आए तो verb, present perfect में होनी चाहिए–

Ever, Before, Never, Yet, Recently, Lately, Already, So far, Until/till, now to date (अभी तक)

Eg. He hasn't returned from the market yet.

Have you ever thought of going to Malaysia?

Present perfect continuous tense, present continuous and past का combination होता है। यानि यह verb form वहाँ लगेगा जहाँ काम अभी चल रहा हो (present continuous) परन्तु sentence से यह भी पता चल रहा हो कि यह कितनी देर से चल रहा है या कुछ देर से जारी है।

Eg. I have eaten so much since morning. (अभी नहीं खा रहा लेकिन पेट भरा हुआ है।)

I have been eating so much since morning. (अभी भी खा ही रहा हूँ)

Note: Present perfect तथा perfect continuous verb forms में इतना अंतर है कि present perfect में काम तो खत्म हो गया है परन्तु असर अभी बाकि है जबकि perfect continuous में काम अभी भी जारी है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

59. (c) has

Subject 'She' singular है इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb का use होगा।

अतः Option (c) has correct answer है।

Option (a) are having, (d) have grammatically incorrect हैं।

Continuous एक temporary स्थिति या क्रियाकलाप बताता है नीचे दिए गए verb को continuous form में नहीं रखा जाता क्योंकि ये एक स्वाभाविक या permanent स्थिति को indicate करता है।

Agree, appear, belong, believe, concern, consist, contain, depend, deserve, deny, disagree, dislike, feel, fit, have, hate, hear, imagine, impress, include, involve, know, like, look, lack, love, mean, matter, measure, need, owe, own, please, promise, possess, realize, recognize, remember, prefer, please, see, suppose, sound, smell, satisfy, seem, surprise, think, taste, want, wish, weigh.

Eg. I agree to you.

This land belongs to me.

Note : जब have का अर्थ 'रखना' या 'होना' होता है तो इसको continuous form में use नहीं किया जाता है। शेष अर्थों में continuous बता सकता है।

Eg. Your each question ~~is having~~ three options. (has)

I am having ten pens. (have)

I am having a good time these days. (✓)

अतः Option (b) is having भी grammatically incorrect है।

60. (a) I would have told you

यह unfulfilled condition का sentence है। इसमें वे conditions आती है जो past में पूरी हो सकती थी किंतु अब जिन्हें पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता। इन sentences में conditional part में past perfect तथा Main part में modal perfect past form में could have, would have, might have, should have etc. use किया जाता है।

Structure : If + had+ $V3^{rd}$.....+ Subj. + would/should/could (modal perfect in its past form) + $V1^{st}$.....

Eg. I would have bought that computer, if it had been cheaper.

If the police had come a little before, the criminal would not have gone away.

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

Note : Conditional sentence को और अधिक detail से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 के question no. 29 देखें।

61. (c) removed with

Be + V+ing/$V3^{rd}$ का structure होता है।

Active voice में जब subject क्रिया को करता है या active doer होता है तब V+ing का use किया जाता है तथा Passive voice में जब subject पर क्रिया की जाती है या passive doer होता है तब $V3^{rd}$ का use किया जाता है।

चुंकि stain passive doer है इसलिए यहाँ $V3^{rd}$ का use होगा। अतः Option (b) remove from and (d) remove by grammatically incorrect है।

With का use 'using something' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. Cut it with a knife.

It is treated with acid before being analyzed.

Through का use 'because of या by means of' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. You can only achieve success through hard work.

अतः Option (c) removed with correct answer है तथा Option (a) remove through red-herring है।

62. (d) at chess

Beat somebody at something का structure होता है।

Beat (V)- To defeat somebody in a game or competition. (पराजित करना)

Structure:

Beat somebody at something-

Eg. He beat me at chess.

Beat somebody-

Eg. She was narrowly beaten by the German in the final.

I beat her by just three points.

अतः Option (d) at chess correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect + red - herring हैं।

63. (d) Have not shown

यहाँ handwriting में improvement show करने की बात हो रही है। इसलिए shown use होगा। showed का use as a past participle rarely होता है।

Show (V) - To make something clear; to prove something. (दिखाना)

Eg. The figures clearly show that her claims are false.

Note : You के साथ plural verb का use होता है। इसलिए have shown आएगा।

64. (a) Against the wall

On - In or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface. (पर)

Eg. Put it down on the table.

A picture on a wall.

Over - Resting on the surface of somebody or something and partly or completely covering them/it

Eg. She put a blanket over the sleeping child.

Above - At or to a higher place or position than something/ somebody.

Eg. We were flying above the clouds.

A captain in the navy ranks above a captain in the army.

Against - Close to, touching or hitting somebody/something.

Eg. Put the piano there, against the wall.

चुंकि यहाँ ladder को wall के सहारे रखने की बात हो रही है अतः against the wall आएगा।

65. (b) suggest that you

Suggest (that)... का structure होता है। अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

Suggest (V) - To put forward an idea or a plan for other people to think about. (सुझाना, प्रस्तावित करना)

Structure:

Suggest something-

Eg. I'd like to suggest a different explanation for the company's decline.

Suggest something to somebody-

Eg. The designer is known for suggesting innovative ideas to her clients.

Suggest (that)...

Eg. I strongly suggest (that) you don't get involved.

Suggest doing something-

Eg. I suggested going in my car.

66. (c) feeling depressed

Feel - depressed का collocation होता है।

Depressed (Adj.) - Very sad and without hope. (तनावयुक्त, उदास)

Eg. You mustn't let yourself get depressed.

Structure :

Depressed about something-

Eg. She felt very depressed about the future.

Depressed at something-

Eg. He was really depressed at the thought of going into the office.

Depressed over something-

Eg. She was depressed over the recent death of her grandmother.

Depressed by something-

Eg. I was depressed by our lack of progress.

Collocation :

Be/feel/look depressed

Extremely/fairly/very depressed

67. (d) Unless you

Blank space के बाद शर्त बताई जा रही है कि जब तक तुम साथ चलने का promise नहीं करते मैं party में नहीं जाउंगी।

Grammar Point:

Unless/Until

Until समय को indicate करता है जबकि Unless शर्त को indicate करता है।

Eg. I shall not attend the function unless I am invited. (शर्त)

The audience listened carefully until he spoke. (समय)

अतः Option (d) 'unless you' correct answer है।

Note : चूंकि ये condition denoting words हैं इसलिए इनके बाद आने वाले sentence में will/would/modal का use नहीं किया जाता है।

अतः Option (b) and (c) grammatically incorrect है।

Grammar Point:

Lest का अर्थ होता है 'कहीं ऐसा न हो' (for fear that). इसके बाद आने वाले sentence में no/not आदि negative words का use नहीं होता है क्योंकि इस conjunction का अर्थ स्वयं ही negative है। इस वाक्य में अगर modal verb का use करना हो तो वह verb सिर्फ Should होगा, कोई अन्य modal verb नहीं:

Eg. You must prepare for the examination with full devotion lest you should fail.

Note : अगर lest के बाद should नहीं हो तो verb V1st form में होगा:

Eg. You must work hard lest you fail.

अतः Option (a) भी grammatically incorrect है।

68. (b) is she

Given statement negative है इसलिए question - tag positive होगा।

अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

Grammar Point:

Question-tag बनाने के नियम--

यदि statement positive है तो question-tag में verb negative होगा तथा यदि statement negative है तो question-tag में verb positive होगा।

Auxiliary verb, statement में तथा question - tag में same होती है।

यदि statement में कोई auxiliary verb ना हो तो tag में do/does/did का use किया जाता है according to the tense.

यदि statement में subject noun use हुआ हो तो उसे noun के according, pronoun में change कर लिया जाता है और यदि subject कोई personal pronoun हो तो उसी pronoun को question-tag में use किया जाता है।

Eg. She is reading, isn't she?

She is not reading, is she?

You feel tired, don't you?

Petrol prices are going up, aren't they?

69. (a) no improvement

70. (d) Don't you be

Given sentence Wh-word, negative sentence है।

Structure : Why + H.V. + subject + not + M.V. + object?

Eg. Why are you not going there?

अतः Option (d) correct answer है।

71. (a) Not used to drinking

'Be + used to' के बाद हमेशा V+ing का use होता है।

Eg. I am used to getting up early in the morning.

अतः Option (a) not used to drinking correct answer है।

72. (b) been put in

Has/have/had + V3rd का structure होता है।

Eg. I have done my homework.

अतः Option (a) being putting in तथा (c) being put behind grammatically incorrect है।

In-prison का collocation होता है।

अतः Option (b) been put in correct answer है।

Prison (N) - A building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime they have committed, or while they are waiting for trial. (जेल)

Eg. She went to prison for tax evasion.

Structure :

In prison-

Eg. She is in prison, awaiting trial.

In prison for something-

Eg. Her son is in prison for murder.

In prison for doing something-

Eg. He served four years in prison for killing a man.

Out of prison-

Eg. He's just out of prison, after ten years inside.

Collocation:

***Local/federal/overcrowded** prison*

***Go to/put somebody in/send somebody to** prison*

*Prison **sentence/cell/term***

Behind bars (Idiom) - In prison

Eg. He has spent most of his life behind bars.

73. (a) to meeting you

Looking forward to के बाद V+ing का use किया जाता है

Eg. I look forward to hearing from you.

कुछ phrases जैसे be used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to. Etc के बाद 'to' preposition के रूप में use हुआ है, और preposition के बाद (यदि कोई Verb use हो तो) prepositional object के रूप में V+ing का use किया जाता है।

74. (a) is

Verb का subject (series) singular है, इसलिए Verb भी singular होगी।

75. (a) would

Would you....? का use polite offers तथा invitations or requests में किया जाता है।

Eg. Would you like a sandwich?

Would you have dinner with me on Friday?

अतः Option (a) Most suitable answer है। क्योंकि यहाँ वह book लेने के लिए पूछ रही है।

Option (b) need irrelevant है।

Need (modal verb)- It is used to say that something is or is not necessary.

Eg. Need I pay the whole amount now?

Grammar Point:

Need can be used both as 'main verb' and as 'modal verb'.

Need as a main verb has the question form 'do you need?', the negative 'you don't need' and the past forms 'needed, did you need?' and 'didn't need'.

इसके दो meanings होते है–

(I) to require something or to think that something is necessary.

Eg. Do you need any help?

I needed to get some help.

(II) to have to or to be obliged to do something.

Eg. Will we need to show our passports?

Need as a 'modal verb' has 'need' for all present tense, 'need you?' as the question form and 'need not (needn't)' as the negative. Perfect forms 'need have and needn't have' for past tense.

इसका use यह कहने के लिए किया जाता है that something is or is not necessary.

Eg. You needn't complete the whole task in one go.

Note: यदि need modal verb की तरह use हुआ हो तो इसके साथ हमेशा V1st आएगी यानि उसके साथ main verb जरूर आएगी। लेकिन यदि need main verb के रूप में use होती है तो generally main verb नहीं आती है क्योंकि need स्वयं main verb होती है।

Option (c) May and Option (d) could red-herring है।

Could का use किसी person से politely कुछ करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Could you babysit for us on Friday?

May का use formal permission या किसी चीज के लिए पूछने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. May I come in?

You may come in if you wish.

76. (a) within

Within before a particular period of time has passed; during a particular period of time. (समय के अन्दर)

Eg. You should receive a reply within seven days.

The ambulance arrived within minutes of the call being made.

अतः Option (a) within most suitable answer है।

Option (b) between and (c) along irrelevant है।

Between का use उस period of time के लिए किया जाता है जो दो days, years, events, etc. को separate करता हैं।

Eg. It's cheaper between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Don't eat between meals.

Along का use 'के समान्तर' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. House had been built along both sides of the river.

Option (d) before red-herring है।

Before का use 'earlier than something/somebody' के अर्थ में किया जाता हैं।

Eg. She lived there since before the war.

He arrived before me.

77. (d) unless

Blank के बाद एक शर्त बताई गई है कि यदि कोई contrary evidence नहीं found होता है तो police इसे accident मानेगी।

Unless का use किसी thing के होने की condition बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. You won't get paid for time off unless you have a doctor's note.

Still का use contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Although he promised faithfully to come, I still didn't think he would.

Whenever (Conj.) - At any time that; on any occasion that. (जब कभी)

Eg. You can ask for help whenever you need it.

Otherwise (Conj.) - Apart from that (अन्यथा)

Eg. There was some music playing upstairs, Otherwise the house was silent.

78. (a) broken

Blank space के बाद Noun आया है। Noun को qualify करने के लिए यहाँ adjective आएगा।

Grammar Point:

किसी sentence में participle adjective की तरह भी कार्य करता है Adjective की तरह यह Past participle (V3rd) तथा Present participle (V+ing) के रूप में use होता है।

V+ing यह indicate करता है कि कोई प्रक्रिया अभी जारी है और V3rd यह indicate करेगा कि वह प्रक्रिया पूरी तरह प्राप्त हो गई है:

Eg. A developing country. (विकासशील देश)

A developed country. (विकसीत देश)

V+ing यह indicate करता है कि उससे जुड़ा noun/pronoun कोई प्रतिक्रिया/प्रभाव पैदा कर रहा है और V3rd यह indicate करेगा कि इससे जुड़ा noun/pronoun किसी चीज से प्रभावित है:

Eg. The guest felt insulted at his behaviour.

His behaviour was insulting.

चूंकि chair टुटी हुई है यानि वह किसी चीज से प्रभावित है इसलिए यहाँ V3rd, broken का use होगा।

अतः Option (a) broken correct answer है।

79. (b) The northern part of India was ruled by Razia sultana.

Given Sentence past simple tense के passive voice में है। इसका Active/Passive structure :

Active : Sub. + V2nd + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were+ V3rd + by+ sub.

अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

80. (b) Did you leave your beg in the bus.

Given sentence Interrogative है तथा Past simple के passive form में है। Past simple tense का Active/Passive structure-

Active : Did + sub. + V1st + obj.+?

Passive : Was/were + sub. + V3rd + by + obj.+?

अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

81. (c) Elaborate arrangements are being made for the party.

Given Sentence present continuous tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Subj. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj.

Passive: Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + by + subj.

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

82. (a) Lisa is regarded as an expert by all of us.

Given Sentence present indefinite tense में है। इसका Active/Passive Structure-

Active : Subj. + V1st/V+s/es + obj.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + V3rd + by + sub.

अतः Option (a) correct answer है।

83. (c) The plan has been looked at carefully.

Given sentence present perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive Structure-

Active : Sub. + has/have + V3rd + obj.

Passive : Obj. + has/have + been + V3rd

चुंकि subject 'the plan' singular है इसलिए has का use होगा।

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

84. (a) I was given an interesting book by my mother.

Given Sentence Past simple tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + V2nd + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + V3rd + by + sub.

Gave : was/were given

अतः Option (a) correct answer है।

85. (a) Open the shops.

Given Sentence imperative sentence है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Imperative: order/command

Active : V1st + obj.

Passive : Let + obj. + be + V3rd.

अतः Option (a) correct answer है।

86. (c) They might promote you this year.

Given Sentence modal sentence है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + modal + V1st + obj.

Passive : Obj. + modal + be + V3rd + by + subj.

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

87. (b) An arrow hit him in the eye.

Given Sentence past simple sentence है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + V2nd + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were+V3rd + by + subj.

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

88. (c) Leave has been applied for by Harsh.

Given sentence present perfect tense में है। इसको passive/Active formation-

Active : Subj. + has/have + V3rd + object.

Passive : Object + has/have + been + V3rd + by + subject.

अत: option (c) correct answer है।

89. (a) Don't drop the catch.

Given sentence 'Imperative sentence' है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : V1st + object. (advise)

Passive : Should/Must + be + V3rd.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

90. (b) Let the washing be hung on the clothesline.

Given sentence 'Imperative sentence (order/command)' है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : V1st + Object.

Passive : Let + object + be + V3rd.

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

Note: Hang-hanged-hanged means to kill somebody, usually as a punishment, by tying a rope around their neck and allowing them to drop. (फाँसी लगाना)

Eg. He was the last man to be hanged for murder in this country.

Hang-hung-hung means to attach something, or to be attached, at the top so that the lower part is free or loose. (लटकाना)

Structure :

Hang something + adv./prep.-

Eg. Hang your coat on the hook.

Hang something up-

Eg. Shall I hang your coat up?

Hang something out-

Eg. Have you hung out the washing?

91. (a) We eat only home-cooked food.

Given sentence Present simple tense के passive form में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Subject + V1st/V+s/es + object.

Passive : Object + is/am/are + V3rd + by + subject.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

92. (d) The foundation stone will be laid by them next week.

Given sentence simple future tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + will/shall + V1st + obj.

Passive : Obj. + will/shall + be + V3rd + by + sub.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

93. (b) The car is being lifted with a crane.

Given sentence 'present continuous tense' में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + by + sub.

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

94. (c) She is composing a new song.

Given sentence present continuous tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing +obj.

Passive: Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + by + sub.

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

95. (a) Mother has packed your lunch box.

Given sentence Present perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active: Subject + has/have + V3rd + object.

Passive: Object + has/have + been + V3rd + by + subject.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

96. (d) I was asked to sing a song.

Given sentence past simple tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active: Subject + V2nd + object.

Passive: Object + was/were + V3rd + by+ subject.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

97. (b) Many children have bought kites.

Given sentence present perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Subject + has/have +V3rd + object.

Passive : Object + has/have + been + V3rd + by + subject.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

98. (a) Who pushed you into the mud?

Given sentence past simple के interrogative (Wh-word) form में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active: Who + V2nd + subject + object+?

Passive: By whom + was/were + subject + V3rd + object + ?

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

99. (c)

(a) She asked me if ***you have*** ever flown a kite. *(tense and pronoun haven't been changed)*

(b) She asked me ***that had*** I ever flown a kite. *(wrong use of conjunction and wrong structure)*

(c) She asked me if I had ever flown a kite. (✓)

(d) She asked me if I ever ***flew*** a kite. *(wrong use of tense)*

100. (d)

(a) He said to me, "***Do*** you like to learn French?" *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) He said to me, "***I would*** like to learn French." *(wrong structure and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(c) He said to me, "***You would*** like to learn French?" *(wrong structure has been used)*

(d) He said to me, "Would you like to learn French?"(✓)

101. (d)

(a) She said to her brother, "I ***was going*** to meet my friend." *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) She said to her brother, "***She will*** go to meet her friend." *(pronoun hasn't been changed and wrong use of tense)*

(c) She said to her brother, "I ***am gone*** to meet her friend." *(grammatically wrong structure)*

(d) She said to her brother, "I am going to meet my friend." (✓)

102. (a)

(a) Saaransh said, "I solved the crossword yesterday."(✓)

(b) Saaransh said, "***He*** have solved the crossword yesterday." (Pronoun hasn't been changed)

(c) Saaransh said, "I have solved the crossword ***the previous day.***" *(adverb hasn't been changed)*

(d) Saaransh said, "***He*** has solved the crossword ***the previous day.***" *(wrong use of pronoun and adverb)*

103. (d)

(a) He told Manoj that he ***celebrated*** his birthday two days ago. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) He told Manoj that he ***celebrated my*** birthday two days before. *(pronoun and*

tense haven't been changed)

(c) He told Manoj that ***I celebrated my*** birthday two days ago. *(pronoun and tense haven't been changed)*

(d) He told Manoj that he had celebrated his birthday two days before. (✓)

104. (a)

(a) The Prime Minister has said that the government will extend help to the unorganised sector. (✓)

(b) The Prime Minister ***said*** that the government ***has extended*** help to the unorganised sector. *(wrong use of tense and reporting verb)*

(c) The Prime Minister said that the government ***would extend*** help to the unorganised sector. *(wrong use of tense and reporting verb)*

(d) The Prime Minister has said that the government ***extended*** help to the unorganised sector. *(wrong use of tense)*

105. (d)

(a) The policeman said to us, "***Let us*** not block the traffic." *(wrong structure has been used)*

(b) The policeman said to us, "You ***did*** not block the traffic." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The policeman said to us, "We ***should*** not block the traffic." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The policeman said to us, "Do not block the traffic." (✓)

106. (d)

(a) The supervisor asked the worker ***for*** how long had he been working for ***this*** company. *(wrong structure, determiner hasn't been changed and conjunction missing)*

(b) The supervisor asked the worker how long ***had he*** being working for that company. *(wrong structure)*

(c) The supervisor asked the worker ***that*** how long ***you*** had been working for that company. *(superfluous use of conjunction and wrong pronoun has been used)*

(d) The supervisor asked the worker how long he had been working for that company. (✓)

107. (b)

(a) He ordered his brother to pack ***your*** bags and leave ***now***. *(pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)*

(b) He instructed his brother to pack his bags and leave then. (✓)

(c) He suggested his brother that he ***should*** pack his bags and leave then. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) He told his brother ***that*** pack your bags and leave ***now***. *(wrong use of conjunction, adverb hasn't been changed).*

108. (a)

(a) She said to her mother, "Where is my gold bracelet?" (✓)

(b) She said to her mother, "Where ***was*** my gold bracelet?" *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) She asked to her mother, ***"Where my gold bracelet is?"*** *(wrong structure)*

(d) She said to her mother, "Where ***was her*** gold bracelet?" *(tense and pronoun haven't been changed)*

109. (d)

(a) The young man said, "O God! Help him to clear ***that*** interview." *(pronoun and determiner haven't been changed)*

(b) The young man said to God, ***"Will you*** help me clear ***that*** interview?" *(wrong use of tense and determiner hasn't been changed)*

(c) The young man said to God, ***"You have*** to help me clear ***that*** interview."(wrong use of tense and determiner hasn't been changed)

(d) The young man said, "O God! Help me clear this interview." (✓)

110. (d)

(a) The commander said to the soldiers, ***"Please climb the hill."*** *(wrong structure has been used)*

(b) The commander ordered to the soldiers, ***"Go and climb the hill."*** *(extra words has been used)*

(c) The commander said to the soldiers, ***"Start climbing the hill."*** *(extra words has been used)*

(d) The commander said to the soldiers, "Climb the hill." (✓)

111. (d)

(a) He exclaimed that ***what*** a fine piece of architecture it was. *(wrong structure)*

(b) He exclaimed ***what*** a fine piece of architecture ***is*** it. *(wrong structure and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) He exclaimed ***was it*** a fine piece of architecture. *(wrong structure)*

(d) He exclaimed that it was a fine piece of architecture. (✓)

112. (c)

(a) The Principal says that hard work ***was*** the key to success. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The Principal ***said*** that hard work ***was*** the key to success. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) The Principal says that hard work is the key to success. (✓)

(d) The Principal ***say*** that hard work is the key to success. *(Wrong use of reporting verb)*

113. (a)

(a) The doctor said to her, "What medicine have you taken now?" (✓)

(b) The doctor said to her, "What medicine you ***are taking now?"*** *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The doctor said to her, "What medicine ***you have taken then?"*** *(wrong structure, adverb hasn't changed)*

(d) The doctor said to her, "What ***were*** medicine you ***have*** taken then?" *(wrong use of tense and structure)*

114. (b)

(a) Mother ***said*** her to paint the river blue. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) Mother told her to paint the river blue. (✓)

(c) Mother ***told*** to her paint the river blue. *(wrong use of reporting verb structure)*

(d) Mother ***asked*** her paint the river blue. *('to' missing and wrong use of reporting verb)*

115. (d)

(a) The boy said to his mother, ***"Will*** you give me a mango?" *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The boy said to his mother, "Give me a mango now." *(wrong use of adverb)*

(c) ***The mother said to the boy,*** "Give him a mango." *(wrong use of reporting verb's subject and object)*

(d) The boy said to his mother, "Please give me a mango." (✓)

116. (d)

(a) Neha said, ***"Is it*** a very pleasant surprise?" *(wrong structure has been used)*

(b) Neha said, ***"How*** a pleasant surprise!" *(wrong use of 'how')*

(c) Neha said, ***"It is*** a very pleasant surprise." *(exclamatory sense hasn't been given and exclamatory sign '!' hasn't been used)*

(d) Neha said, "What a pleasant surprise!" (✓)

117. (d)

(a) I said to my parents, ***"You don't have*** to worry about me." *(wrong use of tense and structure)*

(b) I said to my parents, ***"Nothing*** to worry about me." *(wrong structure)*

(c) I said to my parents, ***"You don't be*** worried about me." *(wrong use of you and*

tense and structure)

(d) I said to my parents, "Don't worry about me." (✓)

118. (d)

(a) The landlord asked me if I ***paid*** the water bill on time. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) The landlord asked me ***did I paid*** the water bill on time. *(wrong structure and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) The landlord asked to me ***that did I pay*** the water bill on time. *(wrong structure and conjunction and tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) The landlord asked me if I had paid the water bill on time. (✓)

119. (c)

(a) Mahesh asked Priya how she would pay off ***your*** debts. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) Mahesh asked Priya ***how will she*** pay off her debts. *(tense hasn't been changed and wrong structure)*

(c) Mahesh asked Priya how she would pay off her debts. (✓)

(d) Mahesh asked Priya ***that*** how you ***will*** pay off ***your*** debts. *(superfluous use of conjunction, pronoun and tense hasn't been changed)*

120. (c)

(a) My neighbour greeted me and asked how ***was I.*** *(wrong structure has been used)*

(b) My neighbour said hello and asked how ***are*** you. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) My neighbour greeted me and asked how I was. (✓)

(d) My neighbour said hello and asked how ***were I.*** *(grammatically wrong)*

121. (a)

(a) The teacher says that magnets attract objects made of iron. (✓)

(b) The teacher says magnets attracts objects made of iron. *(conjunction missing)*

(c) The teacher ***said*** that magnets ***attracted*** objects made of iron. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) The teacher ***said*** that magnets ***were attracting*** objects made of iron. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

122. (d)

(a) He told me that ***your*** father was waiting for ***him*** at the reception. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) He told me that ***his*** father was waiting for ***you*** at the reception. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) He ***told to*** me my father was waiting for ***you*** at the reception. *(wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun)*

(d) He told me that my father was waiting for me at the reception. (✓)

123. (d)

(a) I said to him, "If you go around the park you ***would saw*** some rare flowers." *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) I said to him, "If you ***went*** around the park you ***would*** see some rare flowers." *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) I said to him, "If ***he went*** around the park he will see some rare flowers." *(wrong use of pronoun and tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) I said to him, "If you go around the park you will see some rare flowers." (✓)

124. (a)

(a) The tailor told him that his shirt would be ready by the next day. (✓)

(b) The tailor ***told to*** him that ***your*** shirt ***will be*** ready by the next day. *(wrong use of reporting verb, pronoun and tense haven't been changed)*

(c) The tailor told him that ***your*** shirt would be ready by ***tomorrow.*** *(pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)*

(d) The tailor told him that his shirt ***will be*** ready by ***tomorrow.*** *(tense and adverb haven't been changed)*

125. (a)

(a) The librarian told her that she could borrow only two books at a time. (✓)

(b) The librarian told her that ***they*** could borrow only two books at a time. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) The librarian told her that ***you can*** borrow only two books at a time. *(pronoun and tense haven't been changed)*

(d) The librarian told her that she ***can*** borrow only two books at a time. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

126. (d) CBDA

Explanation:

C में introductory sub 'It' से एक situation को introduce करवाया गया है। sequence से Start होगी ऐसा केवल एक option (d) CBDA में है। difficult था। तथा 'B' व 'D' में इसका reason बताया गया है। B में first आया है तथा D में secondly आया है। अतः B के बाद D आएगा।

अतः CBD में Neon link है।

यह link Option (c) तथा (d) में है। Option (c) A से शुरू होता है जिसके शुरूआत में However आया।

However का use किसी पहले कहे गये statement का contrast show करने वाला statement introduce करने के लिएकिया जाता है।

Eg. We thought the figures were correct. However, we have now discovered some errors.

अतः Sequence A से शुरू नहीं हो सकता।

अतः Option **(d) CBDA** correct answer है।

127. (c) DCBA

Explanation:

C में gone and B में Return. B में one set and A में other set अतः CB व BA Neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) DCBA में है।

अतः option **(c) DCBA** correct answer है।

128. (d) CDBA

Explanation:

B में बताया है कि उसने (mummy ने) कुछ questions के answer दिए फिर रूक गई तथा A में इसका supportive argument दिया है कि sonu को realize हो गया था कि mummy tired है तथा वह भी silent हो गया। अतः BA में Neon-Link है। जो केवल एक option (d) CDBA में है।

अतः option **(d) CDBA** correct answer है।

129. (c) ACDB

Explanation:

A में एक small figure के लिए C में 'it' pronoun का use हुआ है तथा बताया गया है कि वह एक 7 या 8 साल की girl थी। अतः AC में neon-link है।

D में Noun 'girl' के लिए Pronoun 'she' का use हुआ है। और बताया है कि वह उसकी (Dr. Prince) तरफ stare कर रही थी। अतः CD में भी neon-link है।

अतः option **(c) ACDB** correct answer है।

130. (d) CBDA

Explanation:

C में train में बैठ कर united States चली गई और B में इसके लिए 'that trip' use हुआ है। अतः CB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) CBDA में है।

Logic II

D में mother Yelena. के बारे में बताया है। तथा A Yelena के लिए 'she' pronoun का use हुआ है कि वह अपनी daughter से visa restriction की वजह से उसके साथ नहीं जा पाई थी। अतः DA में Neon-link है।

अतः option **(d) CBDA** correct answer है।

131. (a) DACB

Explanation:

A में Noun Mahima's Castle के लिए C में Pronoun 'It' use हुआ है। pronoun, noun को follow करता है। अतः AC Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DACB में है।

अतः Option **(a) DACB** correct answer है।

132. (d) BADC

Explanation :

D में तीन medicines-castor oil, quinine and sulphur ointment.. आया है तथा C में इसका supportive argument आया है कि Doctor ने Quinine, malaria patients को दी तथा Ointment with caster oil, उनको दी जिन्हे skin eruption था। अतः DC में neon-link है।

अतः Option **(d) BADC** correct answer है।

Logic II

B stand alone sentence है। B में champaran की miserable health condition को introduce करवाया है। A में 'a doctor' आया तथा c में 'the doctor' अतः A के बाद ही C आ सकता है। केवल option (d) है जो B से Start हो रहा है और A के बाद C आया है।

अतः Option (d) BADC Correct answer है

133. (c) CADB

Explanation :

C stand alone sentence है। इसमें एक argument introduce किया गया है जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है।

अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी। only Option (b) CDBA and (c) CADB में है।

A के last में ears plural noun आया है तथा D में ears के लिए them pronoun use हुआ है। अतः A-D में Neon-link है।

अतः Option **(c) CADB** Correct answer है।

Note: A-D-B में link है। A के last में ears plural noun आया है तथा D में ears.

134. (d) CBDA

Explanation:

B में championship के लिए गया, Gold medal जीता और A में family ने fantastic news बताया अतः BDA sequence है जो केवल एक option (d) CBDA है।

अतः Option **(d) CBDA** correct answer है।

135. (b) BADC

Explanation :

A में बताया है कि लोग wild pigs पर shoot करके उन्हें भगा रहे थे। तथा D में बताया है उनमें से कुछ shot हो गये तथा कुछ escape हो गये। यानि D में परिणाम बताया है A में किये गये action का। AD में Neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

Logic II

B stand alone sentence है। B में एक situation को Introduce करवाया गया है। अतः sequence B से start होगा ऐसे केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

अतः Option **(b) BADC** Correct answer है।

136. (a) CDAB

Explanation:

C में Pronoun 'It' introductory sub. है C में एक fierce fight के बारे में बताया है तथा D में इसका supportive argument दिया है कि दोनों children एक–दुसरे को hit and scratch कर रहे थे। अतः CD में neon-link है। जो केवल option (a) CDAB में है।

Logic II

A में Noun Mummy के लिए B में pronoun 'She' use हुआ है। Pronoun noun को follow करता है अतः AB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) CDAB में है।

अतः Option **(a) CDAB** correct answer है।

137. (a) DACB

Explanation:

D में Noun father और his brother को introduce करवाया गया है sequence D से Start होगा A में school छोड़ा, C में घर से भाग कर france पहुचे और B में paris पहुचकर separate हो गये अतः ACB एक sequence है जो केवल एक option (a) DACB है।

अतः Option **(a) DACB** correct answer है।

138. (c) DACB

Explanation:

D stand alone sentence है। D में उसने (I ने) settle होने का decide किया और A में इसके लिए उसने एक घर खरीदा। DA link वाला option (C) DACB Correct answer है।

C में model citizen बनने के intention के लिए B में person 'this' use हुआ है। अतः pronoun noun को follow करता है CB भी neon-link है।

Logic II

A तथा C में 'neighbourhood' common factor है। A में speaker एक respectable neighbourhood में घर खरीदता है तथा C में neighbourhood के साथ definite article 'the' का use हुआ है कि speaker उस neighbourhood में model citizen बनना चाहता था। अतः AC में Neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DACB है।

अतः Option **(c) DACB** correct answer है।

139. (a) DCBA

Explanation:

D में बताया है कि present day babies, peculiarly loud-throated (जोर–जोर से चिल्लाने वाले) होते है तथा C में इसका supportive argument दिया है कि वे (यहाँ they 'babies' के लिए आया है।) दिखने में sweet and elegant होते है but जैसे ही वे मूँह खोलते है तो shattering volume of sound निकालत है। अतः DC Neon-link है।

अतः Option **(a) DCBA** correct answer है।

140. (b) BADC

Explanation :

B में एक proper noun (Hilda) को introduce किया गया है बाकी सभी में Pronoun 'She' का use हुआ है B में बताया है कि वह एक orchard से गुजर रही थी तब एक apple उसके पैर पर गिरता है। अतः sequence 'B' से start होगी।

B व A में Apple common factor है। B में एक apple उसके पैर पर गिरता है। A में apple की qualities को describe किया गया है। अतः BA में Neon-link है। ऐसा केवल एक option (b) BADC है।

अतः Option **(c) BADC** correct answer है।

141. (d) DACB

Explanation:

Chronological order

A- each morning

B- each afternoon

C- each evening

अतः A-C-B में Neon-link है। जो केवल Option (d) DACB में है।

अतः Option **(d) DACB** correct answer है।

142. (b) CBDA

Explanation:

C में आये make up room के लिए B में there आया है। CB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) CBDA में है।

Logic II

C में 'the make-up room' को introduce किया गया है जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है। अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी। जो केवल Option (b) CBDA में है।

Logic III

B व D में lights common factor है। B में बताया है कि वहाँ सभी angles पर lights थी.....तथा D में उन lights की विशेषता बताई गई है कि वे incandescent lights थी। अतः BD में Neon-link है। जो केवल option (b) CBDA में है।

अतः Option **(b) CBDA** correct answer है।

143. (a) BDCA

Explanation:

C के शुरूआत में conjunction 'but' तथा D के शुरूआत में conjunction 'so' आया। अतः sequence C या D से start नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि से पहले main clause आना चाहिए जिसके कमशः contradiction तथा reason बताया जा रहा है।

Sequence 'A' से भी start नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि इसमें pronoun 'it' का use हुआ है जो A में आये collage के लिए आया है। यहाँ 'it' किसके लिए

आया है explain नहीं किया गया है।

अतः Sequence 'B' से start होगी। जो केवल एक Option (a) BDCA में है।

अतः Option **(a) BDCA** correct answer है।

144. (c) BCAD

Explanation:

B में Noun 'passengers' के लिए C में Pronoun 'they' आया है pronoun noun को follow करता है BC Neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) BCAD में है।

अतः Option **(c) BCAD** correct answer है।

145. (d) DCAB

Explanation:

D में एक proper noun 'vikas' को introduce किया गया है बाकि सभी में Pronoun 'he' and adj. 'his' use हुआ है। अतः sequence D से start होगी। जो केवल एक option (d) DCAB में है।

Logic II

A में an accident के लिए B में that accident आया है demonstrative Adjective उस Noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए में use होता है अतः AB Neon link है। D से Start होने वाला AB link वाला option (d) DCAB है।

अतः Option **(d) DCAB** correct answer है।

Answer key :

146.(c) 147.(a) 148.(c) 149.(c) 150.(b)
151.(a) 152.(b) 153.(b) 154.(c) 155.(c)

Word Meaning:

- **Buzz (N)** - The sound of people talking, especially in an excited way (गुंजन करना)
- **Satisfactory (Adj)** - Good enough for a particular purpose (संतोषजनक)
- **Necessary (Adj)** - That is needed for a purpose or a reason (आवश्यक)
- **Greetings (N)** - Something that you say or do to greet somebody (अभिवादन)

Detailed-Analysis

146. (c) Worth

Option (a) asset grammatically wrong है।

Blank space के पहले adverb (especially) दिया गया है, adverb noun, (asset) को modify नहीं करते है।

Asset (N) : A person or thing that is valuable or useful to somebody/ something. (सम्पत्ति)

Eg. In his job, patience is an invaluable asset.

Being able to speak a foreign language is a major asset.

I'm not sure if his forcefulness is an asset or a liability.

Option (b) value and option (d) credit irrelevant है।

Value (verb) का use किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति का महत्व बताने लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I really value him as a friend.

Credit Verb का अर्थ bank account में money add करना और किसी particular feature या good quality के appreciate करना होता है।

Eg. They credited my account two days later.

Option (c) worth correct answer है।

Worth (adj) का use किसी action के pleasant या useful होने को show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The museum is certainly worth a visit.

Given Passage में market place और उसमें होने वाली विभिन्न गतिविधियों को बताया जा रहा है।

इस sentence में market place को evening में visit करने को worthy बताया गया है।

147. (a) wide

Option (a) wide correct answer है।

Wide का use different kind/ variety of thing and people को consider करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. A wide range/choice/variety/selection of goods.

The company offers a wide array of services to businesses.

Her music appeals to a wide audience.

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

इन सभी adjective का use size बताने के लिए किया जाता है।

148. (b) Bargaining

Option (a) fighting (c) debating (d) snatching sentence के भाव अनुसार irrelevant है। Passage market में customer और seller के बीच वस्तु के खरीद से पहले होने वाली bargaining के बारे में है।

Option (b) Bargaining correct answer है।

Bargaining (N) - Discussion of prices, conditions, etc. with the aim of reaching an agreement that is acceptable. (सौदेबाजी)

Eg. After much hard bargaining we reached an agreement.

Wage bargaining

149. (c) deal

Option (c) deal correct answer है।

Sentence में customer market place में seller से एक satisfactory deal ही पाने की कोशिश करता है।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

Case (N) : A particular situation or a situation of a particular type (स्थिति)

Eg. In most cases the increases have been marginal.

Pact (N) : A formal agreement between two or more people, groups or countries, especially one in which they agree to help each other (अनुबंध)

Eg. He helped to negotiate a non-aggression pact between the two countries.

Customer और dealer के बीच आपसी सहयोग की कोई भावना नहीं होती है।

Contract (N) : An official written agreement (औपचारिक समझौता)

Eg. All employees have a written contract of employment.

A research/modelling/recording contract

150. (b) achievement

Option (a) exertion, Option (c) creation and Option (d) improvement irrelevant है।

Exertion का अर्थ कोई भी physical or mental effort होता है।

Eg. She was hot and breathless from the exertion of cycling uphill.

He needed to relax after the exertions of a busy day at work.

Creation का use किसी नई वस्तु का निर्माण करना जो उससे पहले मगपेज नही करती थी show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Job creation needs to be the top priority.

A period of economic growth and wealth creation

Improvement का अर्थ परिवर्तन करके बेहतर बनाना होता है।

Eg. The economy has shown significant improvement over the past 9 months.

Option (b) achievement correct answer है।

Sentence में पीछे आया है कि एक satisfactory deal प्राप्त करने के बाद housewife को एक उपलब्धि जैसा महसूस होता है।

Achievement (N) : A thing that somebody has done successfully, especially using their own effort and skill. (उपलब्धि)

Eg. The greatest scientific achievement of the decade

Sporting/artistic/academic achievements.

It was a remarkable achievement for such a young player.

151. (a) to

Option (a) to correct answer है।

Blank space के पहले Bring (verb) का use हुआ है इसका use किसी action के घटित होने का कारण show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Structure:

Bring something to something.

Eg. The news brought tears to his eyes.

बाकी सभी options grammatically wrong है।

152. (b) walks

Walk of life एक idiom है। अतः option (b) correct answer है।

Walk of life - Person's job or position in society. (आवरण, जीवन पद्धति)

Eg. She has friends from all walks of life.

Sentence के भाव है कि market place में सभी background के लोग आते है।

153. (b) rub

Rub shoulders with somebody एक idiom है। अतः option (b) correct answer है।

Rub shoulder with somebody - To meet and spend time with a famous person, socially or as part of your job (सामाजिक मेल जोल रखना)

Sentence का भाव यह है कि market place में सभी background के लोग (the rich and the poor) एक दूसरे से मिलते है।

154. (c) schedule

Option (c) correct answer है।

Sentence में बताया गया है कि लोग अपने busy schedule से time निकाल कर market में आते है।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

155. (c) exchange

Blank space के बाद greeting (अभिनंदन, शुभकामना) आया है, और greeting परस्पर दो या अधिक लोगों के बीच की जाती है इसलिए इसके साथ exchange verb का use किया जाता है।

Eg. They exchanged greetings and sat down to lunch.

Answer key :

156.(b) 157.(b) 158.(d) 159.(c) 160.(a) 161.(d) 162.(b) 163.(b) 164.(c) 165.(d)

Word Meaning:

- **Encourage (V)** - To give somebody support, courage or hope (प्रोत्साहित करना)
- **Competitive (Adj.)** - Used to describe a situation in which people or organizations compete against each other (प्रतिस्पर्द्धी)
- **Elimination (N)** - The process of removing or getting rid of something completely (निकाल देना)
- **Absence (N)** - Not existing or not being available (अनुपस्थिति)
- **Assess (V)** - To calculate the amount or value of something (आकलन)

Detailed-Analysis

156. (b) stamina

Passage में Competition and No-examination policy (अर्थात् एक ऐसी स्थिति जिसमें examination (मूल्यांकन) नहीं होता है) के बारे में है। इस sentence में उसी के बारे में convey किया गया है कि यह स्थिति students में competition के भाव को ही समाप्त कर देगी। Option (b) यह भाव सही convey करता हैं।

Spirit (N) : Courage, energy or determination. (भावना)

Eg. Peter had a good game and showed his true spirit.

They took away his freedom and broke his spirit.

157. (b) important

Sentence में current time में competition के importance को बताया गया है।

Option (b) important correct answer है।

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

Convenient (Adj) : Useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problems (आसान, सुविधाजनक)

Eg. Fruit is a convenient source of vitamins and energy.

A bicycle is often more convenient than a car in towns.

Auspicious (Adj.) : Showing signs that something is likely to be successful in the future (शुभ, मंगल)

Eg. An auspicious start to the new school year.

It was an auspicious date for a wedding.

Applicable (Adj.) : That can be said to be true in the case of somebody/something (उचित, प्रयोग किये जाने योग्य)

Eg. Give details of children where applicable (= if you have any).

158. (d) times

Option (d) times correct answer है।

इस sentence में today's times आधुनिक समय का reference दिया जा रहा है।

Eg. He is very old fashioned when it comes to using technology. He just doesn't fit in today's times.

बाकी सभी options irrelevant है।

159. (c) recruitments

Option (c) recruitments correct answer है।

Blank space के पहले Job (नौकरी) की recruitments की जाती है।

Recruitments (N) : The act or process of finding new people to join a company, an organization, the armed forces, etc. (भर्ती)

Eg. The recruitment of new members a recruitment consultant/agency

160. (a) in

In the absence of something एक idiom है। अतः option (a) correct answer है।

In the absence of something - Because someone or something is not available or present. (अनुपस्थिति में)

Eg. In the absence of our secretary, who will log the minutes?

बाकी सभी options grammatically wrong है।

161. (d) those

Option (b) which grammatically wrong है। दो relative pronoun एक साथ use नहीं होते है।

These and Those Pronoun plural noun के लिए किया जाता है।

These नजदीक की noun को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है, और those distant की nouns को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

That and those का use बिना किसी noun के reference भी किया जा सकता है। जीज singular noun के लिए use किया जाता है।

इस sentence में कोई antecedent noun का use नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन those उन candidate के लिए use किया गया है जो पहले Passage में आ चुके है, इसलिए those correct answer है।

162. (b) recognition

Option (c) contribution option (d) reception irrelevant है।

Sentence में contribution (योगदान) and reception (welcome) का कोई भाव नहीं है

Blank space के पहले get verb का use हुआ है जिसका अर्थ है receive something, जबकि contribution दिया जाता है।

Sentence में वो students जो वास्तव में योग्य है, वे examination से अपनी पहचान हासिल करने के बारे में बताया जा रहा है।

अतः option (b) recognition correct answer है।

Recognition (N) : Public praise and reward for somebody's work or actions (पहचान, सम्मान)

Eg. She gained only minimal recognition for her work.

163. (d) improve

Option (a) encourage and option (b) recover irrelevant है।

Encourage का अर्थ – किसी कार्य को करने के लिए उत्तजित करना और सहायता करना

Eg. She encouraged many young writers and artists.

Recover का अर्थ – किसी बिमारी या विपत्ति के बाद पुनः बेहतर स्थिति में लौटना होता है

Eg. He has fully recovered from the shoulder surgery.

Given Passage के भाव के अनुसार sentence में उन examination उन student के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है जो मुल्यांकन से स्वयं में बेहतर परिवर्तन लाना चाहते है।

अत: option (d) improve correct answer है।

Reform and improve दोनों का ही अर्थ बेहतर करना होता है।

Improve का अर्थ – पहले वाली स्थिति में सुधार करके बेहतर करके उत्पादकता बढाना होता है

Eg. You should see your score improve significantly.

Working conditions have greatly improved.

Reform का अर्थ – किसी system, organization and law को बदल कर better करना होता है।

Improve करने की प्रक्रिया step by step practice से होती है।

Eg. The law needs to be reformed.

A reforming administration.

164. (c) feedback

Option (c) feedback correct answer है।

Feedback (N) : Advice, criticism or information about how good or useful something or somebody's work is (जानकारी, प्रतिपुष्टि)

Eg. Customer/user feedback.

To provide/give feedback.

To receive/get feedback.

Sentence का भाव है कि जो student improve करना चाहते है वो examination से अपने मुल्यांकन का correct feedback (information) प्राप्त कर सकते है।

165. (d) effectiveness

Sentence का भाव के अनुसार examination teaching की effectiveness की पुष्टि भी करती है। अत: option (d) correct answer है।

Effectiveness (N) : The fact of producing the result that is wanted or intended; the fact of producing a successful result (प्रभावकारिता, प्रमाणिकता)

Eg. To check the effectiveness of the security system.

बाकि सभी options irrelevant है।

Examination teaching के consequences (परिणाम सामान्यत: बुरे) और expense (खर्च) का मुल्यांकन नही करवा सकती है। उसकी quantity (मात्रा) access करने में help करती है।

Answer key :

166.(c) 167.(b) 168.(c) 169.(a) 170.(c)

Word Meaning:

- **Flap (V)** - Flap (something) if a bird flaps its wings, or if its wings flap, they move quickly up and down. (फडफडाना)
- **Fling (V)** - To move yourself or part of your body suddenly and with a lot of force. (अचानक से शरीर को आगे बढाना)
- **Flee (V)** - To leave a person or place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger. (भाग जाना)
- **Flow (V)** - (of liquids, gas or electricity) to move steadily and continuously in one direction. (बहना)
- **Survive(V)** - To continue to live or exist despite a dangerous event or time. (जीवित रहना, बच जाना)

Detailed-Analysis

166. (c) flap

Blank space के बाद wings आया है। flap-wings का collocation होता है।

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

Flap (V) - का अर्थ है पंखों का फडफडाना।

Eg. The flapped its wings and flew away.

Option (a) Fling red-herring है तथा option (b) Flee and option (d) Flow irrelevant options है।

Fling का अर्थ है पूरी ताकत से अपने शरीर को बढाना।

Structure :

Fling yourself/something + adv./prep.-

Eg. He flung out an arm to stop her from falling.

Eg. She burst into tears and fled.

Structure :

Flee from somebody/something-

Eg. A camp for refugees fleeing from the war.

Flee to..../into.....-

Eg. He fled to London after an argument with his family.

Flee something-

Eg. He was caught trying to flee the country.

Collocation :

Abroad/across the border/into exile flee

Be forced to/have to/try to flee

Phrases:

Flee empty-handed; Flee for your life; Flee like the wind.

Flee का अर्थ है किसी खतरे से डरककर किसी व्यक्ति / स्थान से भाग जाना या उस व्यक्ति / स्थान को छोड़ देना।

Flow का अर्थ है किसी liquid, gas, electricity का continuous बहना।

Eg. She lost the control and tears began to flow.

Structure :

+adv./prep.-

Eg. It's here that the river flows down into the ocean.

Collocation:

Flow **easily/effortlessly/freely**

Seem to/begin to/start to flow

Phrases :

Ebb and flow; Flow in the.... direction; Flow in the breeze.

167. (b) has built

Subject (Nature) singular है। अत: इसके साथ singular verb का use होगा।

अत: Option (a) व Option (c) grammatically incorrect है।

Has/have/had + $V3^{rd}$ का structure होता है अत: Option (d) भी grammatically incorrect है।

Eg. I have decorated my house.

He had stolen the books.

अत: Option (b) has built correct answer है।

168. (c) making

Make-Kill का collocation होता है अत: Option (c) making correct answer है।

Kill (N) - An act of killing, especially when animal is hunted or killed. (हत्या, शिकार)

Eg. A cat often plays with a mouse before the kill.

Structure :

In at the kill-

Eg. I was in at the kill when she finally lost her job (= present at the end of an unpleasant process).

Collocation:

***Clean/easy/quick** kill*

***Make/be in at/close in for** kill*

बाकी सभी Options red-herring है।

169. (a) for

Backward reading से पता चलता है की उन्हे every day hunt की need नहीं होती। अत: यहाँ passage यह convey कर रहा है कि larger raptor बिना hunting के 2-3 weeks रह सकते है।

अत: Option (a) most suitable answer है।

For का use length of time show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I am going away for a few days.

Option (b) in and Option (d) irrelevant है।

In - After a particular length of time.

Eg. It will be ready in a week's time(= one week from now).

She learnt to drive in one month (= after one month she could drive).

From - Used to show when something starts.

Eg. He was blind from birth.

We're open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day.

Option (c) since grammatically incorrect है।

Since का use perfect tense मे point of time के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She has been off work since Tuesday.

170. (c) survive

Backward reading से, ये predators बिना regular meals के रह सकते है। इसलिए यदि bad weather हो या lack of food की condition हो तो वे जीवित रह सकते है।

अतः option(c) most suitable answer है।

Survive का अर्थ है, खतरों के बावजूद जीवित रहना, अस्तित्व को बनाये रखना।

Structure:

Survive something-

Eg. He only survived the attack because he was wearing body armour.

Survive something +adj.-

Eg. Few buildings survived the war intact.

Collocations:

***Well/barely/hardly** survive*

***Struggle to/be able to/can** survive*

*Survive **the crash/the attack***

Manage to survive

***The only/sole** surviving*

Phrases:

Survive and prosper.

Option (a) satisfy red-herring है।

बाकि सभी Options irrelevant है।

Satisfy का अर्थ है सन्तुष्ट करना।

Eg. The food wasn't enough to satisfy his hunger.

Collocations:

Satisfy **hunger/need/demand**

Satisfy a **requirement/condition/criterion**

Eg. To satisfy somebody's curiosity.

171. (b) Imparting similar education to all children

(a) यह सही statement है। क्योंकि Plato के extreme methods में से एक है differentiating children suitable to the various castes.

(b) यह factually wrong है। passage में बताया गया है कि Plato के proposed system of selective public education democratic model को follow नही करता था। अतः यह correct answer है।

(c) यह भी सही statement है। क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state.

(d) यह भी सही statement है।

172. (d) habit and reason

(B) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि art and music Plato ds education system के under बताये गये है।

(b) यह भी red-herring है। क्योंकि Socrates ने mathematics and science पर emphasis किया था।

(c) यह भी red-herring है।

(d) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Aristotle human nature, habit and reason को equally important forces consider किया है to be cultivated in education.

173. (d) Repetition

(A) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि Socrates ने reading, writing and question को important समझा।

(b) यह भी red-herring है।

(c) यह भी red-herring है।

(d) यह correct answer है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि He (Aristotle) proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits.

174. (c) guarding the city

(A) यह Out of Passage है। पुरे passage में कही भी developing talent and skills की बात नही हुई है।

(b) यह red-herring है। Aristotal ने propose किया था कि repetition good habits develop करने के लिए as a tooluse किया जा सकता है।

(c) यह correct answer है। Passage me clearly mention है कि the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able.

(d) यह भी Out of passage है।

175. (b) The Republic was written around 360 A.D.

(a) यह सही statement है। क्योंकि Socrates ने emphasis किया that his listeners to bring out their own ideas.

(b) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि The Republic was written around 360 B.C. अतः यह correct answer है।

(c) यह भी सही statement है। Socrate ने reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, को important consider किया था।

(d) यह भी correct statement है। Passage में Plato के education methods को Extreme methods कहा गया है।

176. (b) Steatite

(a) यह red- herring option है।

(b) यह correct answer है। Passage में कहा गया है कि Steatite, a very soft stone, was easily worked, and some beads were moulded out of a paste made with steatite powder.

(c) यह भी red- herring option है।

(d) यह भी red- herring option है।

Note : बाकि किसी भी type के बारे में describe नही किया गया है Passage में।

177. (c) Carnelian is a beautiful bluish stone.

(a) यह correct statement है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Some beads were made of two or more stones, ...the shapes were numerous - disc shaped, cylindrical, spherical, barrel-shaped, segmented.

(b) यह भी correct statement है। Passage की very first line में बताया गया है कि Chanhudaro was a tiny settlement as compare to Mohenjodaro, almost exclusively devoted to craft production.

(c) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Carnelian is of a beautiful red colour stone.

(d) यह भी correct statement है। Passage की Last line में बताया गया है कि Chanhudaro and Lothal were taken to the large urban centres such as Mohenjodaro and Harappa.

178. (b) Drilling

(a) यह factually wrong है। Policing second last process है। According to passage.

(b) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है कि finally drilling completed the process.

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। Gringing Policing से पहले का process है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि Chipping is done initially of Nodules into rough shapes and then finely flaked into final form.

179. (d) Paper making

(d) Paper making. यह Out of Passage है।

Passage के शुरूआत में बताया गया है कि craft production, including bead-making, shell-cutting, metal-working, seal-making and weight-making.

180. (b) shells were readily available in these coastal areas

(a) यह Out of Passage है। पुरे Passage में कही भी ऐसा नही कहा गया है कि Woman loved to wear bangles made of shells.

(b) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Nageshwar and Balakot, both settlements are near the coast. These were specialized centres for making shell objects including bangles, ladles and inlay. चूंकि यह coast के near है इसलिए shell readily available हो जाती हैं।

(c) यह red-herring है। passage में बताया गया है कि यह specialised centers है for making shell objects ना कि specialized drills were found here.

(d) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि Passage मे आया है कि Finished products (such as beads) from Chanhudaro and Lothal were taken to the large urban centres such as Mohanjodaro and Harappa.

181. (c) an orthodox educationist

Formidable (Adj.) - If people, things or situations are formidable, you feel fear and/or respect for them, because they are impressive or powerful, or because they seem very difficult. (दुर्जेय, भयंकर)

Eg. In debate he was a formidable opponent.

(a) यह correct answer है।

(b) यह Out of Passage है।

(c) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Tagore अपने students को free feel करवाना चाहते थे क्योंकि He himself had dropped out of school when he found himself unable to think and felt claustrophobic within the four walls of a classroom.

(d) यह भी Out of Passage है।

182. (c) To encourage education outside the classroom

(a) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि Passage में बताया है कि Students were encouraged to follow the life cycles of insects, birds and plants. परन्तु यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

(b) यह Out of passage है।

(c) यह correct answer है। passage में बताया गया है कि The curriculum revolved organically around nature with classes being held in the open air.

(d) यह red-herring है। हालांकि Debendranath Tagore को यह place perfect place for meditation लगा था but यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

183. (a) free from barriers

Unfettered (Adj.) - Not limited in any way. (निरंकुश, मुक्त)

Eg. An unfettered flee market.

(a) यह correct answer है।

(b) यह red-herring है क्योंकि Shantiniketan में classes open air में होती थी।

(c) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि passage में बताया है कि Santiniketan में सभी religions, castes and creeds के आते थे and meditation में participate करते थे।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

184. (b) A spiritual centre

(a) यह red-herring है। Ravindernath Tagore ने इसे School में convert कर दिया था।

(b) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया है कि In 1863, he turned it into a spiritual center.

(c) यह out of passage है। क्योंकि passage में कहीं भी Holiday resort का जिक्र नहीं हुआ है।

(d) यह भी out of passage है।

185. (a) former home

Erstwhile (Adj.) - Former, until recently was the type of person or thing described but is not any more. (भूतपूर्व)

Eg. An erstwhile opponent.

His erstwhile friends turned against him.

Former (Adj.) - That existed in earlier times. (भूतपूर्व)

Eg. This beautiful old building has been restored to its formal glory.

186. (d) Santiniketan was set up by Rabindranath Tagore.

(a) यह correct statement है। Passage मे clearly mentioned है कि Santiniketan grew into the Visva Bharati University in 1921.

(b) यह भी correct statement है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Debindernath Tagore Birbhum, the western most corner of Bengal, में boat ride कर रहे थे जब वे एक landscape पर पहुंचे जो उन्हे perfect place of meditation लगा।

(c) यह भी correct statement है। Santiniketan में classes open air में होती थी।

(d) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Santiniketan Rabindranath Tagore के Father Debindernath Tagore द्वारा establish किया गया था।

187. (d) In 1921

(a) यह red-herring है। 1863 में Santiniketan Spiritual center में turn हुआ था।

(b) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी 1922 नही आया है।

(c) यह भी red-herring है। 1962 मे Debindernath Tagore एक landscape (later converted into Santiniketan) पर पहुंचे थे।

(d) यह correct answer है। 1921 में Santiniketan Visva Bharati University मे grew हुई थी।

188. (b) Abode of peace.

Passage में clearly mentioned है कि Debendranath Tagore decided to call the place Santiniketan, or the 'abode of peace'.

189. (c) He felt stifled within the classroom.

(a) यह Out of passage हैं। though he found himself unable to think within the four walls of a classroom. But passage यह कहीं भी नहीं बताया गया है कि उन्हे curriculum tough लगता था।

(b) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि वह खुद formal learning environment से claustrophobic feel करते थे।

(c) यह correct answer हैं।

(d) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Passage में बताया गया है कि Rabindranath went on to become one of the most formidable literary forces India has ever produced.

190. (c) human values, art and culture

(a) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि Passage में आया है Blending the best of western and traditional eastern systems of education. But यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

(b) यह out of passage है।

(c) यह correct answer है। Passage के शुरूआत में आया है कि He developed a curriculum that was a unique blend of art, human values and cultural interchange.

(d) यह भी out of passage है।

191. (b) impaired

Disfigure (V) - To damage the appearance of a person, thing or place. (विरूपित करना, सौन्दर्य नष्ट करना)

Eg. Her face was disfigured by a long red scar.

Disfigured (Adj.) - The damaged appearance. (विकृत)

Impaired (Adj.) - Damaged or not functioning normally. (खराब, बिगड़ा हुआ)

Eg. Impaired vision/memory.

Research has shown a link between grief and impaired functioning of the immune system.

चूंकि small pox के कारण उसकी पूरी body पर deep black pockmarks रह गये थे। अतः impaired most suitable answer है।

Improve (V) - To become better than before; to something/ somebody better than before. (सुधार होना या करना)

Eg. Overall the situation has improved dramatically.

Preserve (V) - To keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept. (रक्षित करना)

Eg. Efforts to preserve peace have failed.

He was anxious to preserve his reputation.

Enhance (V) - To increase or further improve the good quality, value or status of somebody/something. (बढ़ाना, सुधार करना)

Eg. This is the opportunity to enhance the reputation of the company.

192. (b) mentally challenged

Backward (Adj.) - Having made less progress than normal; developing slowly. (पिछड़ा, मति–मंद)

Eg. A backward part of the country, with no paved roads and no electricity.

A backward child.

(a) यह factually wrong है। हालांकि उसकी पुरी body पर small pox की वजह से deep black marks हो गये थे but वह physically damaged नहीं थी।

(b) यह correct answer है। passage में backward child Bholi के लिए use हुआ है। क्योंकि जब वह 10 month की थी तब वह अपने सिर के बल गिर गई थी जिसकी वजह से उसके brain के कुछ parts शायद damage हो गये थे।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि उनका prosperous farmer's household था and there was plenty to eat and drink.

(d) यह Out of passage है। underprivileged community का passage में कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं हुआ है।

193. (c) She wanted to wash her hands off Bholi

(a) यह factually wrong है। Bholi की mother girls की education के support में नहीं थी क्योंकि passage में उन्होंने कहा कि if girls go to school, who will marry them?

(b) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि From her childhood Bholi was neglected at home.

(c) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि उसकी mother को लगता था के Bholi के शादि होने का ना के बराबर chance था with her ugly face and lack of sense. So she said Let the teachers at school worry about her.

(d) यह red-herring है। हालांकि Bholi was neglected at home from her childhood. But यह पुछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

194. (b) It made her look ugly.

(a) यह factually wrong है। small pocks की वजह से Bholi की पूरी body पर deep black marks हो गये थे which made her entire body disfigured.

(b) यह correct answer है।

(c) यह factually wrong है। Passage में बताया गया है कि only her eyes were saved.

(d) यह red-herring है। though she became slow learner and disfigured.

195. (a) Tehsildar

(a) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है कि The Tehsildar sahib came to perform its opening ceremony.

(b) यह red-herring है। Revenue official Bholi के father थे who was the representative of the government in the village.

(c) यह out of passage है। Village head का Passage में कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं हुआ है।

(d) यह भी out of passage है।

196. (a) By sending his daughters to school

(a) यह correct answer है। Tesildaar ने Ramlal से कहा था कि As a revenue official you are the representative of the government in the village so you must set an example to the villagers. You must send your daughters to school.

(b) यह red-herring है। हालांकि Bholi was neglected at home. But यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

(c) यह factually wrong है।

(d) यह out of passage है।

197. (*)

(a) यह correct statement है। क्योंकि passage में clearly mention है कि from her childhood Bholi was neglected at her home.

(b) यह भी correct statement है। Bholi एक backward child थी इसलिए उसे simpleton के रूप में जाना जाता था।

(c) यह factually wrong है। Passage clearly mention है कि all the children except Bholi were healthy and strong.

(d) यह factually wrong है। Bholi 7 year थी जब उसकी sister Mangla की शादी हुई थी और Mangla eldest sister नहीं थी।

198. (c) It would be difficult to arrange her marriage.

(a) यह out of passage है। passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि Bholi educate होने के लिए willing नहीं थी।

(b) यह Factually wrong है। क्योंकि Bholi only seven years old थी जब उसकी बड़ी बहन की शादि हुई थी।

(c) यह correct answer है। According to passage Ramlal was worried because she had neither good looks nor intelligence.

(d) यह Out of passage है। Bholi के speech को लेकर कोई जिक्र passage में नहीं हुआ है कि she could not speak properly.

199. (d) not very intelligent

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Bholi के पूरी body पर deep black marks थे।

(b) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि Bholi was a backward child.

(c) यह red-herring है। though bholi was the youngest daughter. But यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

(d) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि गिरने की वजह से उसके brain के कुछ parts damage हो गए थे that's why she remained a backward child and came to be known as Bholi.

200. (a) Ten months

(a) यह correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है कि जब Bholi ten months old थी तब वह सिर के बल गिर गई थी। and perhaps it had damaged some part of her brain.

(b) यह factually wrong है।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

11. SSC CGL Mains 2019

Exam Date : 18-11-2020

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis -spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

13.10.3.1 **Grammar** : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	13	1-13
2.	Idioms & Phrases	9	14-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-13) : Select the most appropriate one word substitution for the given words.

1. A state governed by old people
(a) Autocracy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Democracy (d) Gerontocracy

2. Obsessive desire to lose weight by refusing to eat
(a) Asphyxia (b) Anorexia
(c) Pyrexia (d) Dyslexia

3. A glass container in which fish can be kept
(a) Fishery (b) Aquarium
(c) Aquatic (d) Aqua

4. Profane talk
(a) Origami (b) Alchemy
(c) Polygamy (d) Blasphemy

5. A fast moving stream of water
(a) Torrent (b) Quake
(c) Volcano (d) Fissure

6. A group of cattle
(a) Herd (b) Flock
(c) Litter (d) Pride

7. A statement which cannot be contradicted
(a) Irresistible (b) Irrefutable
(c) Irrational (d) Irreparable

8. A detailed list of things in a place
(a) Inventory (b) Glossary
(c) Itinerary (d) Directory

9. A group of people travelling together, especially in a desert
(a) Caravan (b) Procession
(c) Parade (d) Pilgrimage

10. Not supporting any side in an argument
(a) Involved (b) Impartial
(c) Biased (d) Natural

11. The science concerned with the properties of sound
(a) Pedagogy (b) Acoustics
(c) Geology (d) Acrobatics

12. An extreme fear of darkness
(a) Hydrophobia (b) Acrophobia
(c) Nyctophobia (d) Hemophobia

13. Act of giving up the throne
(a) Abdication (b) Adulation
(c) Admiration (d) Addiction

Directions (14-22) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

14. Do a good turn
(a) Render a service (b) Wait for a turn
(c) Return a gift (d) Make a profit

15. Blow one's own trumpet
(a) Rely on oneself (b) Criticize others
(c) Praise oneself (d) Respect others

16. Far and wide
(a) From the past
(b) In the future
(c) In all possible ways
(d) In all directions

17. Carry the day
(a) Win a victory (b) Lift a heavy load
(c) Bear the burden (d) Lead an army

18. Eye-wash
(a) An operation (b) A consideration
(c) A deception (d) An inspiration

19. Cry over spilt milk
(a) To find a solution
(b) To shout slogans
(c) To blame others
(d) To regret uselessly

20. First and foremost
(a) Most important aspect
(b) Most difficult task
(c) After everything else
(d) Far from the truth

21. Apple of one's eye
(a) Very clean (b) Very easy
(c) Very rosy (d) Very dear

22. Behind one's back
(a) In one's absence
(b) In everyone's knowledge
(c) Confronting somebody
(d) Openly supporting someone

Directions (23-25) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

23. ACCURATELY
(a) Partially (b) Moderately
(c) Correctly (d) Promptly

24. ASTONISHMENT
(a) Wonder (b) Composure
(c) Fright (d) Expectation

25. CONDESCENDING
(a) Accusing (b) Patronising
(c) Creating (d) Stimulating

Directions (26-28) : Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

26. ABOMINABLE
(a) Delightful (b) Hateful
(c) Colourful (d) Distasteful

27. TEMPORARY
(a) Transitory (b) Lasting
(c) Interim (d) Momentary

28. BLOATED
(a) Swollen (b) Deflated
(c) Turgid (d) Arrogant

Directions (29-31) : Select the misspelt word.

29. (a) Souvenir (b) Paltry
(c) Afliction (d) Thwart

30. (a) Release (b) Arrivel
(c) Plight (d) Obscure

31. (a) Comparison (b) Frantick
(c) Eminent (d) Estimate

Directions (32-51) : Identify the segment in the sentence which contains a grammatical error.

32. The girl besides you in high heels is my younger sister.
(a) younger sister
(b) in high heels
(c) is my
(d) The girl besides you

33. I looked him at the eye and told him all I knew.
(a) at the eye (b) I looked him
(c) and told him (d) all I knew

34. This is only the decent dress that I have.
(a) that I have (b) This is
(c) only the (d) decent dress

35. Did you told him about the new plot that you have bought?
(a) have bought
(b) Did you told him
(c) about the new plot
(d) that you

36. Let us think how can we solve the problem amiably.
(a) solve the problem
(b) Let us think
(c) amiably
(d) how can we

37. He has shattered his neighbour's window by purpose.
(a) neighbour's window
(b) He has
(c) shattered his
(d) by purpose

38. Three hours will have passed when the bell will ring.
(a) will ring
(b) will have passed
(c) Three hours
(d) when the bell

39. They will be ready leaving for the airport in an hour.
(a) ready leaving (b) for the airport
(c) They will be (d) in an hour

40. As such you need any money. just write to me.
(a) need any money (b) to me
(c) just write (d) As such you

41. She is not as smart as I think at first.
(a) I think (b) She is not
(c) as smart as (d) at first

42. She asked me where had I gone for dinner with my fiance.
(a) gone for dinner (b) with my fiance
(c) where had I (d) She asked me

43. He thinks that he can get away among lying and cheating.
(a) among lying (b) he can get away
(c) He thinks that (d) and cheating

44. Whole country applauded the courage of our soldiers.
(a) applauded the (b) our soldiers
(c) Whole country (d) courage of

45. Aren't you such young to travel by yourself?
(a) by yourself (b) Aren't you
(c) to travel (d) such young

46. They are planning for settling in Mumbai with their son.
(a) for settling
(b) They are planning
(c) with their son
(d) in Mumbai

47. The seat which you are sitting on is my.
(a) which you (b) is my
(c) The seat (d) are sitting on

48. I can explain you the reason for the delay in executing your order.
(a) the reason for
(b) your order
(c) the delay in executing
(d) I can explain you

49. An eight years old girl has made this beautiful painting.
(a) girl has
(b) made this
(c) An eight years old
(d) beautiful painting

50. The concert has started when he reached the venue.
(a) reached the venue (b) has started
(c) The concert (d) when he

51. The captain scored a century in a second innings.
(a) second inning (b) The captain
(c) scored a century (d) in a

Directions (52-73) : Select the most appropriate option to improve the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to improve it, select 'No improvement'.

52. He is <u>bent to harm</u> my reputation by false accusations.
(a) bent on harming
(b) bent to harming
(c) bend to harm
(d) No improvement

53. Each one of them <u>were wearing</u> a face mask for protection.
(a) No improvement
(b) was wearing
(c) were worn
(d) have worn

54. I wouldn't dream <u>to raise</u> the price.
(a) to raising (b) to rise
(c) No improvement (d) of raising

55. <u>But for their</u> valour, they would have been defeated.
(a) Except with their
(b) But about their
(c) No improvement
(d) Because of their

56. She was smiling <u>but looking</u> pleased about something.
(a) and looked (b) but look
(c) so looking (d) No improvement

57. Only one of <u>these books belong</u> to the school library.
(a) No improvement
(b) these books belongs
(c) this book belong
(d) these book belongs

58. Chillies have a strong, spicy taste <u>that tingle</u> your taste buds.
(a) which tingle (b) who is tingling
(c) No improvement (d) that tingles

59. He turned a deaf ear <u>on the advices</u> of his parents.
(a) No improvement (b) to the advice
(c) at the advices (d) on the advice

60. Although they are twins, they are completely <u>different than</u> each other.
(a) No improvement (b) different from
(c) differ than (d) difference from

61. Can you <u>advice to me</u> on this matter?
(a) advise me (b) No improvement
(c) advise to me (d) advising me

62. I think she would be <u>much more happier</u> in her hometown.
(a) No improvement (b) much happier
(c) most happiest (d) more happier

63. You will be in trouble if you don't <u>obey to my</u> orders.
(a) obey with my (b) No improvement
(c) obeying my (d) obey my

64. She was <u>so tall to</u> reach the top shelf.
(a) too tall for (b) No improvement
(c) so tall that (d) tall enough to

65. You will have <u>to pay heavy</u> for your crimes.
(a) to be paying heavily
(b) to pay heavily
(c) to paid heavily
(d) No improvement

66. She ran out of her house <u>from frightening</u>.
(a) No improvement (b) by frightening
(c) in fright (d) from fright

67. I cannot recollect where <u>did I leave</u> my umbrella.
(a) I did leave (b) I left
(c) No improvement (d) I have leave

68. You will participate in the marathon, <u>won't you</u>?
(a) didn't you (b) isn't it
(c) will you (d) No improvement

69. His conduct does not <u>accord for</u> his noble profession.
(a) accorded from (b) No improvement
(c) according to (d) accord with

70. I wish <u>I know</u> how to play the guitar.
(a) No improvement (b) I knew
(c) I have known (d) I am knowing

71. She came home to meet <u>I and mine</u> family.
(a) myself and mine (b) No improvement
(c) me and mine (d) me and my

72. Try to <u>avail of</u> every opportunity that comes your way.
(a) avail to (b) avail yourself of
(c) No improvement (d) availing of

73. He has hardly <u>some near</u> friends.
(a) few close (b) many near
(c) No improvement (d) any close

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. He is an honest man and his conduct is _____ suspicion.
(a) over (b) below
(c) above (d) against

75. There _____ no porters on the platform, he had to carry his luggage himself.
(a) being (b) been
(c) having (d) going

76. The hall was spacious _____ to accommodate all the guests.
(a) also (b) enough
(c) fairly (d) rather

77. Everything happened so quickly _____ she felt dazed.
(a) since (b) that
(c) than (d) then

78. Everyone in the family _____ been questioned about the theft.
(a) is (b) are
(c) has (d) have

Directions (79-98) : Select the correct Active/Passive form of the given sentence.

79. May you achieve success in all your endeavours.
(a) May success will be achieved by you in all your endeavours.
(b) Success might be achieved by you in all your endeavours.
(c) May success be achieved by you in all your endeavours.
(d) Success has been achieved by you in all your endeavours.

80. By whom has this mischief been done?
(a) Who has been doing this mischief?
(b) Who did this mischief?
(c) Who has done this mischief?
(d) Who is doing this mischief?

81. We have finalised the site for our new factory.
(a)The site for our new factory is finalised by us.
(b) The site for our new factory have been finalised by us.
(c) The site for our new factory has been finalised by us.
(d) The site for our new factory had been finalised by us.

82. The bitter pills were swallowed by her with warm water.
(a) She swallowed the bitter pills with warm water.
(b) She swallows the bitter pills with warm water.
(c) She has swallowed the bitter pills with warm water.
(d) She swallows the warm water with the bitter pills.

83. A complaint has been made by him against the poor service of the hotel staff.
(a) He has made a complaint against the poor service of the hotel staff.
(b) He had made a complaint against the poor service of the hotel staff.
(c) He will make a complaint against the poor service of the hotel staff.
(d) He is making a complaint against the poor service of the hotel staff.

84. Are you blaming me for ruining your business?
(a) Have I been blamed for ruining your business?
(b) Am I being blamed for ruining your business?
(c) Am I blaming you for ruining your business?
(d) I am being blamed for ruining your business.

85. His services were recognised by his community.
(a) His community recognised his services.
(b) His community is recognising his services.
(c) His community recognises his services.
(d) His community has recognised his services.

86. They are paying special attention to the weak students.
(a) Special attention is being paid to the weak students.
(b) Special attention has been paid to the weak students.
(c) Special attention is paid to the weak students.
(d) Special attention are paid to the weak students.

87. The theft was reported to the police by the curator.
(a) The curator has reported the theft to the police.
(b) The curator had reported the theft to the police.
(c) The curator is reporting the theft to the police.
(d) The curator reported the theft to the police.

88. We will consider your application favourably for the vacancy.
(a) Your application will be considered favourably for the vacancy.
(b) Your application has been considered favourably for the vacancy.
(c) Your application is being considered favourably for the vacancy.
(d) Your vacancy will be considered favourably for the application.

89. Dinner will have been cooked by me tonight.
(a) I would have cooked dinner tonight.
(b) I have been cooking dinner tonight.
(c) I will have cooked dinner to night.
(d) I will be cooking dinner tonight.

90. Were you summoned for interrogation by the police?
(a) Were the police summoning you for interrogation?
(b) Did the police summoned you for interrogation?
(c) Did the police summon you for interrogation?
(d) Has the police summoned you for interrogation?

91. So much noise ought not to be made by you and your friends.
(a) You and your friends ought not to have made so much noise.
(b) You and your friends ought not to make so much noise.
(c) You and your friends ought not to be making so much noise.
(d) You and your friends ought to not make so much noise.

92. Why are the people being allowed to gather on the streets?
(a) Why are they allowing people to gather on the streets?
(b) Why will they allow people to gather on the streets?
(c) Why have they allowed people to gather on the streets?
(d) Why had they allowed people to gather on the streets?

93. Let the guests be served some soup.
(a) Serve some soup to the guests.
(b) Let some soup serve the guests.
(c) Have you served some soup to the guests?
(d) You should have served some soup to the guests.

94. How many glasses of water do you drink daily?
(a) How many glasses of water is drank by you daily?
(b) How many glasses of water are drank by you daily?

(c) How many glasses of water are drunk by you daily?

(d) How many glasses of water have been drunk by you daily?

95. They called a plumber to replace the rusted pipes.

(a) A plumber will be called to replace the rusted pipes.

(b) A plumber was called to replace the rusted pipes.

(c) A plumber is called to replace the rusted pipes.

(d) A plumber has called to replace the rusted pipes.

96. The fierce storm wrecked the ship.

(a) The storm is wrecked by the fierce ship.

(b) The ship was being wrecked by the fierce storm.

(c) The ship was wrecked by the fierce storm.

(d) The ship has been wrecked by the fierce storm.

97. How much do you pay as insurance premium?

(a) How much is been paid by you as insurance premium?

(b) How much has been paid by you as insurance premium?

(c) How much is being paid by you as insurance premium?

(d) How much is paid by you as insurance premium?

98. It is believed by the doctors that she will soon recover.

(a) The doctors have believed that she is soon recovering.

(b) The doctors are believing that she will soon recover.

(c) The doctors believe that she would soon recover.

(d) The doctors believe that she will soon recover.

Directions (99-125) : Select the correct Direct/Indirect form of the given sentence.

99. He told me not to jump to any conclusion.

(a) He said to me, "Not jump to any conclusion."

(b) He said to me, "Don't jump to any conclusion."

(c) He told to me, "Don't jump to any conclusion."

(d) He said to me, "Not to jump to any conclusion."

100. "Please wait for me at the coffee shop in case I am late," said Reema to her friend.

(a) Reema told her friend to wait for her at the coffee shop in case she was late.

(b) Reema told her friend wait for me at the coffee shop in case I am late.

(c) Reema told her friend to wait for her at the coffee shop in case I am late.

(d) Reema told to her friend wait for her at the coffee shop in case she were late.

101. The little girl said, "This bicycle is mine."

(a) The little girl said that bicycle was her.

(b) The little girl said that this bicycle is mine.

(c) The little girl said that this bicycle is hers.

(d) The little girl said that bicycle was hers.

102. Father asked her if there was anything else she wished for.

(a) Father said to her, "Is there anything else she had wished for?"

(b) Father said to her, "There was anything else you wished for?"

(c) Father said to her, "Is there anything else you wish for?"

(d) Father said to her, "Was there anything else she wished for?"

103. The man said that he had been walking down the road with his guide dog.

(a) The man said, "He were walking down the road with his guide dog."

(b) The man said, "I am walking down the road with my guide dog."

(c) The man said, "I walked down the road with his guide dog."

(d) The man said, "I was walking down the road with my guide dog."

104. I prayed that his mother might recover soon.

(a) I said, "May your mother recover soon!"

(b) I said, "Might his mother soon recover."

(c) I said, "Oh God! Your mother may recover soon."

(d) I say, "Your mother may recover soon."

105. He welcomed me and requested me to be seated.

(a) He said to me, "Welcome and sit down."

(b) He said to me, "Welcome. Please be seated."

(c) He said to me, "Welcome. Please to be seated."

(d) He said to me, "Be welcome. Please sit."

106. The teacher said to Anu, "I am very disappointed with your work."

(a) The teacher said that Anu I am very disappointed with your work.

(b) The teacher told Anu that she was very disappointed with her work.

(c) The teacher told Anu that she were very disappointed with her work.

(d) The teacher told Anu that I was very disappointed with her work.

107. "Oh no! We have missed the flight," she said.

(a) She exclaimed that we had missed the flight.

(b) She was sorry that they missed the flight.

(c) She cried that we have missed the flight.

(d) She regretted that they had missed the flight.

108. My teacher says, "We must take care of our hygiene."

(a) My teacher says that we must take care of our hygiene.

(b) My teacher said they took care of their hygiene.

(c) My teacher said that we must be taking care of our hygiene.

(d) My teacher says that we took care of our hygiene.

109. Rita said to her friend, "My sister is performing on stage today for the first time."

(a) Rita told to her friend that her sister is performing on stage that day for the first time.

(b) Rita told her friend that her sister was performing on stage that day for the first time.

(c) Rita said to her friend that my sister is performing on stage today for the first time.

(d) Rita told her friend that my sister was performing on stage today for the first time.

110. Sanjeev said that he would surely succeed.

(a) Sanjeev says, "I surely will succeed."

(b) Sanjeev said, "I will surely succeed."

(c) Sanjeev said, "I am going to succeed surely."

(d) Sanjeev says, "I have succeeded surely."

111. I said to the office boy, "Take these papers to the manager immediately."

(a) I requested the office boy to take these papers to the manager immediately.

(b) I said to the office boy to take these papers to the manager immediately.

(c) I told the office boy take those papers to the manager immediately.

(d) I ordered the office boy to take those papers to the manager immediately.

112. Suman said to Meeta, "I have been invited to the show but I will not be able to go."

(a) Suman told Meeta that she has been invited to the show but I will not be able to go.

(b) Suman told Meeta that she had invited to the show but she will not be able to go.

(c) Suman told to Meeta that I was being invited to the show but I would not be able to go.

(d) Suman told Meeta that she had been invited to the show but she would not be able to go.

113. The shopkeeper apologised for the mistake he had made in his calculations.

(a) The shopkeeper said, "I apologised for the mistake that I make in my calculations."

(b) The shopkeeper said, "I am sorry for the mistake that he makes in my calculations."

(c) The shopkeeper said, "I am sorry. I made a mistake in my calculations."

(d) The shopkeeper said, "I apologise. I made a mistake in his calculations."

114. She suggested that we should distribute food among the needy.

(a) She ordered, "Distribute food among the needy."

(b) She said, "Let them distribute food among the needy."

(c) She said, "Let us distribute food among the needy."

(d) She said, "We could distribute food among the needy."

115. She said, "However hard it rains, I have to go to work."

(a) She said that however hard it may rained, she have to go to work.

(b) She said that however hard it rained, she had to go to work.

(c) She said that even if it rains hard, she had to go to work.

(d) She said that however hard it might rain, she has to go to work.

116. I said to him angrily, "Get out and don't dare to come here again."

(a) I ordered him that get out and not dare to come here again.

(b) I ordered him to get out and don't dare to come here again.

(c) I ordered him to get out and not dare to come there again.

(d) I ordered him get out and don't dare to come there again.

117. She asked her mother why she was so upset that day.

(a) She said to her mother, "Why you are so upset today?"

(b) She said to her mother, "Why were you so upset that day?"

(c) She said to her mother, "Why are you so upset today?"

(d) She said to her mother, "Are you upset today?"

118. She told me that she knew I wanted to help her but she could manage on her own.

(a) She said to me, "I know I want to help you but you can manage on your own."

(b) She said to me, "I knew you want to help her but I could manage on my own."

(c) She said to me, "I know you want to help me but I can manage on my own."

(d) She said to me, "I know you wanted to help me but she can manage on her own."

119. I asked him if it had never occurred to him that he was in the wrong profession.

(a) I said to him, "Has it never occurred to you that he was the wrong profession?"

(b) I said to him, "Does it never occur to you that you are in the wrong profession?"

(c) I said to him, "Have it never occurred to you that he is in the wrong profession?"

(d) I said to him, "Has it never occurred to you that you are in the wrong profession?"

120. The old woman said to her neighbour, "Please buy some vegetables for me tomorrow."

(a) The old woman ordered her neighbour to buy some vegetables for me the next day.

(b) The old woman requested her neighbour to buy some vegetables for her the next day.

(c) The old woman requested to her neighbour to please buy some vegetables for her tomorrow.

(d) The old woman told her neighbour that buy some vegetables for me tomorrow.

121. The teacher said to the students, "Jupiter is the largest planet."

(a) The teacher says to the students that Jupiter was the largest planet.

(b) The teacher told the students that Jupiter is the largest planet.

(c) The teacher told to the students that Jupiter was the largest planet.

(d) The teacher said students Jupiter is the largest planet.

122. He said to me, "Where did you go to collect the flower samples?"

(a) He asked me where did you go to collect the flower samples.

(b) He asked me that where did I went to collect the flower samples.

(c) He asked to me that where did I go to collect the flower samples.

(d) He asked me where I had gone to collect the flower samples.

123 Rahul said that he had slipped and fallen on the marshy land.

(a) Rahul said, "I slipped and fallen on the marshy land."

(b) Rahul said, "He have slipped and fallen on the marshy land."

(c) Rahul said, "I slipped and fell on the marshy land."

(d) Rahul said, "He slips and falls on the marshy land."

124. The doctor said to Anita, "Are you feeling better now?"

(a) The doctor asked Anita was she was feeling better then.

(b) The doctor asked Anita that if she were feeling better now.

(c) The doctor asked Anita if she was feeling better then.

(d) The doctor asked to Anita if she was feeling better now.

125. He said to me, "How delighted I am to see your work!"

(a) He exclaimed that he was very delighted to see my work.

(b) He said that how very delighted he was to see my work.

(c) He exclaimed that he is very delighted to see your work.

(d) He told me that how he was delighted to see my work.

Directions (126-145) : Given below are four sentences in jumbled order. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. Combining Vitamins A, C and D3 with Zinc and Probiotics gives a good flu-fighting remedy.

B. Vitamin C plays a vital role in maintaining the body's natural defence.

C. It also supports a healthy immune system.

D. People with low vitamin C are at a much greater risk of getting infections.

(a) BCDA (b) ADCB
(c) BADC (d) DCBA

127. A. Sometimes he even prescribed remedies for ailing pets.

B. Raghav owned a small pet shop.

C. He also dealt in fish food and bird seed.

D. He sold cats, dogs, birds and fish in his shop.

(a) DABC (b) BDCA
(c) CBAD (d) ACDB

128. A. That is why, when a person shows off we say, 'as vain as a peacock'.

B. It gives us the impression of being a very proud bird.

C. But the fact is that the peacock is not vain, it displays its plumage to attract the peahen.

D. When the peacock dances, it spreads its feathers.

(a) CABD (b) DACB
(c) DBAC (d) BCDA

129. A. One winter evening, the tiger was very hungry as he could find nothing to hunt.

B. On the mountain lived a ferocious tiger whose roar would make every villager tremble.

C. So, he decided to creep down into the village to get something to eat.

D. There was a small, quiet village at the base of a mountain.

(a) DACB (b) BCDA
(c) ACBD (d) DBAC

130. A. For this, he had set up an alarm to ring at intervals until morning.

B. So, he made sure he was awakened every hour during the night.

C. He strangely believed that he was likely to cease breathing when asleep.

D. A nervous cousin of mine was staying with us.

(a) DBCA (b) DBAC
(c) DACB (d) DCBA

131. A. I pointed them out to my companion.

B. The woman's face was familiar but I could not recall who she was.

C. At the very next table to ours, sat Lady Edgware and Brian Martin.

D. As I was doing so, another couple came and joined them.

(a) CADB (b) BCAD
(c) ABCD (d) CDBA

132. A. "How refreshing the breeze that blows through them!"

B. Every morning, Chandni watched the hill tops bathed in sunlight.

C. She wanted to run to the hills but was stopped by the rope round her neck.

D. "How beautiful those hills are!" she thought.

(a) ACDB (b) BDAC
(c) DCBA (d) BCAD

133. A. He heard some robbers planning to commit a robbery at the moneylender 's house.

B. A man was roaming in the village at night.

C. However, the robbers out numbered him and overpowered him easily.

D. He followed them and confronted them boldly.

(a) DBCA (b) BCAD
(c) CDAB (d) BADC

134. A. He pulled out the letter that he had received from his brother.

B. Doctor Das looked a little upset.

C. He went to his desk and unlocked the drawer.

D. Then he laid it on the desk and pored over it.

(a) BCAD (b) DACB
(c) ADBC (d) CBDA

135. A. Very soon, he bought a young goat.

B. When all his goats left him, Abdul was very lonely.

C. He simply couldn't do without his pets.

D. He thought, "A young goat will stay with me for long."

(a) CADB (b) CDBA
(c) BCAD (d) BDAC

136. A. She declared that nothing would make her go to the party.

B. She left within half an hour dressed in an elegant black gown.

C. Yet, ten minutes later she seemed to change her mind.

D. At six o'clock Camilla was throwing her weight about.

(a) ABCD (b) CBAD
(c) BCDA (d) DACB

137. A. Also, her face looked extraordinarily haggard.

B. Her large eyes seemed larger and darker than ever.

C. I greeted her and set a chair for her to sit on.

D. There were dark circles around them as though she hadn't slept.

(a) BACD (b) CADB
(c) BCAD (d) CBDA

138. A. It involves making sound and sometimes difficult decisions.

B. Having the quality of courage means that one is willing to take risks for the achievement of goals.

C. Leadership is the ability of an individual to influence and guide followers.

D. One of the most important qualities of a good leader is courage.

(a) ABCD (b) DCBA
(c) BDAC (d) CADB

139. A. Then I went up the steps to apartment number 17D.

B. I strode along the pavement hurriedly and crossed the road.

C. The hall was empty and there was no sign of anyone having entered before me.

D. I opened the door with my key and went in.

(a) BADC (b) BCDA
(c) CDAB (d) DBCA

140. A. When it saw me, it moved quickly and hid itself in a coconut shell.

B. I quietly went near and closed the mouth of the coconut shell with a stone.

C. One day I saw a small snake in the compound.

D. It was crawling along slowly.

(a) DBCA (b) BCAD
(c) ABCD (d) CDAB

141. A. He ran across the garden and through the paddy fields.

B. He ran and ran and did not stop until he reached a small house at the end of the village.

C. Grandfather took me in his arms and started running.

D. Then he shouted for the man who lived there to come out.

(a) DBCA (b) CABD
(c) BCAD (d) ADBC

142. A. I had heard a great deal about Miss Beam's school.

B. Her eyes were covered with a bandage and she was being led carefully by an older boy.

C. When I arrived, there was no one in sight but a girl of about twelve.

D. But not till last week did the chance come to visit it.

(a) DCAB (b) ADCB
(c) CBDA (d) BDAC

143. A. This liquid shines in the sunlight and attracts insects.

B. As soon as an insect touches the hair, it gets stuck fast to the leaf.

C. Each hair has a drop of sticky liquid at its end.

D. The sundew plant has leaves covered with little hair.

(a) BADC (b) ACBD
(c) CBAD (d) DCAB

144. A. He took great care of his subjects and made sure they lived in happiness.

B. Sometimes he himself went amongst the people in disguise to see and learn about their actual state.

C. He sent spies into the kingdom to report to him about the condition of his people.

D. A just and loving king once ruled over a large kingdom.

(a) CABD (b) DBCA
(c) DACB (d) BDAC

145. A. She is the athlete who ran as fast as a bullet in the 400 m race at the World Under-20Championship in 2018.

B. Kandhulimari village in Dhing has suddenly come into the spotlight of fame.

C. She won a gold medal for the country and the hearts of all Indians.

D. This is the home of Hima Das, nicknamed 'the Dhing Express'.

(a) DBCA (b) BDAC
(c) DABC (d) BCAD

Directions (146-170) : In the given passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

Gabriella Montez was comfortably curled up in an overstuffed chair in the sitting area. She was __146__ the peace and quiet at home - everyone else was __147__ at the party - and had totally lost __148__ in a book which was the best she had __149__ read and she couldn't wait to get __150__ the end.

However, before she set her eyes __151__ the next page, the book was __152__ right out of her hands, and she __153__ at her mother standing over her. "Gabby, it's New Year's Eve," she said. "__154__ reading!" she snapped at her daughter."But, mum, I'm almost done," Gabriella __155__.

146. (a) enjoying (b) living
(c) calming (d) relaxing

147. (a) before (b) already
(c) once (d) earlier

148. (a) itself (b) himself
(c) ourself (d) herself

149. (a) always (b) even
(c) never (d) ever

150. (a) up (b) on
(c) to (d) in

151. (a) below (b) above
(c) along (d) upon

152. (a) raised (b) lifted
(c) boosted (d) climbed

153. (a) stared (b) noticed
(c) watched (d) wondered

154. (a) Adequate (b) Sufficient
(c) Abundant (d) Enough

155. (a) prohibited (b) prevented
(c) prescribed (d) protested

Cloze Test

The word 'diet' is associated with the feeling of developing eating __156__ that are time-bound, coupled __157__ a strict food plan. But the __158__ meaning of diet is the food __159__ which a person follows daily. It __160__ creating a food plan that __161__ around your lifestyle, your _____work, __162__ quality of your sleep, _____your __163__ level, the kind of __164__ you do, your palate and your __165__.

156. (a) manners (b) customs
(c) habits (d) natures

157. (a) with (b) on
(c) fro (d) for

158. (a) actual (b) positive
(c) total (d) confident

159. (a) routine (b) activity
(c) procedure (d) sequence

160. (a) associates (b) involves
(c) desires (d) proves

161. (a) resolves (b) orders
(c) orbits (d) revolves

162. (a) only (b) the
(c) a (d) one

163. (a) capacity (b) force
(c) authority (d) stress

164. (a) fitness (b) effort
(c) lesson (d) exercise

165. (a) impersonation (b) person
(c) personality (d) personal

Cloze Test

Ragi is a popular annual plant that is __166__ with healthy nutrients. It is a good __167__ of iron, protein, calcium and __168__ minerals. It is also rich in fibre and __169__ in weight loss as it contains __170__ saturated fats.

166. (a) loaded (b) full
(c) supplied (d) complete

167. (a) source (b) cause
(c) origin (d) spring

168. (a) further (b) other
(c) another (d) else

169. (a) benefit (b) services
(c) help (d) aids

170. (a) applicable (b) negligible
(c) communicable (d) negotiable

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it

Passage

The first time that Agha Shahid Ali spoke to me about his approaching death was on 25 April2001. The conversation began routinely. I had telephoned to remind him that we had been invited to a friend's house for lunch. Although he had been under treatment for cancer for some fourteen months, Shahid was still on his feet and perfectly lucid, except for occasional lapses of memory. I heard him thumbing through his engagement book and then suddenly he said: 'Oh dear. I can't see a thing.' There was a brief pause and then he added: 'I hope this doesn't mean that I'm dying...' I did not know how to respond: his voice was completely a toads with the content of what he had just said, light to the point of jocularity. I mumbled something innocuous: 'No Shahid of course not. You'll be fine.' He cut me short. In a tone of voice that was at once quizzical and direct, he said: 'When it happens I hope you'll write something about me.'

I was shocked into silence and a long moment passed before I could bring myself to say the things that people say on such occasions. 'Shahid you'll be fine; you have to be strong...'From the window of my study I could see a corner of the building in which he lived, some eight blocks away. It was just a few months since he moved there: he had been living a few miles away, in Manhattan, when he had a sudden blackout in February 2000. After tests revealed that he had a malignant brain

tumour, he decided to move to Brooklyn, to be close to his youngest sister, Sameetah, who teaches at the Pratt Institute a few blocks away from the street where I live. Shahid ignored my reassurances. He began to laugh and it was then that I realised that he was dead serious. I understood that he was entrusting me with a quite specific charge: he wanted me to remember him not through the spoken recitatives of memory and friendship, but through the written word.

He knew that my instincts would have led me to search for reasons to avoid writing about his death: I would have told myself that I was not a poet; that our friendship was of recent date; that there were many others who knew him much better and would be writing from greater

understanding and knowledge. All this Shahid had guessed and he had decided to shut off those routes while there was still time. 'You must write about me.' Finally, I said: 'Shahid, I will: I'll do the best I can.'

171. What did Shahid request the narrator to do?

(a) Write about him after his death

(b) Take him along for lunch at their friend's place

(c) Move to his house in Manhattan

(d) Be strong and bear the loss bravely

172. Shahid was perfectly 'lucid'. This suggests he was:

(a) confused

(b) in a delirium

(c) speaking coherently

(d) not intelligible

173. Shahid's voice was full of 'jocularity'. This means it was:

(a) humorous (b) bitter

(c) melodious (d) sorrowful

174. Which of these was NOT an excuse that the narrator thought of to decline Shahid's request?

(a) That others knew Shahid better

(b) That their friendship was quite recent

(c) That he was too busy

(d) That he was not a poet

175. Why had the narrator called Shahid Ali?

(a) To remind him about a lunch invitation

(b) To cheer him up in his depression

(c) To enquire about his health

(d) To give him an important task

176. Shahid had moved to Brooklyn to:

(a) get treatment for cancer

(b) fulfil certain engagements

(c) teach at Pratt Institute

(d) be close to his youngest sister

177. The narrator was reluctant to write about Shahid because:

(a) the subject did not interest him

(b) he didn't have enough time

(c) he wouldn't be paid for it

(d) it would be emotionally tough for him

178. What made Shahid think his end was near?

(a) He was unable to think clearly.

(b) He was unable to stand on his feet.

(c) He couldn't utter a word.

(d) He suddenly couldn't see anything.

179. What kind of person was Shahid Ali?

(a) Forgetful (b) Full of life

(c) Dangerous (d) Depressed

180. What disease was Shahid Ali suffering from?

(a) Brain tumour (b) Blood cancer

(c) Loss of memory (d) Blindness

Passage

The Roman Empire covered a vast stretch of territory that included most of Europe as we know it today and a large part of the Fertile Crescent and North Africa.

The Roman empire embraced a wealth of local cultures and languages; that women had a stronger legal position then than they do in many countries today; but also that much of the economy was run on slave labour, denying freedom to substantial numbers of persons. From the fifth century onwards, the empire fell apart in the west but remained intact and exceptionally prosperous in its eastern half.

Roman historians have a rich collection of sources to go on, which we can broadly divide into three groups: (a) texts, (b) documents and (c) material remains. Textual sources include letters, speeches, sermons, laws, and histories of the period written by contemporaries. These were usually called 'Annals' because the narrative was constructed on a year-by-yearbasis. Documentary sources include mainly inscriptions and papyri. Inscriptions were usually cut on stone, so a large number survive, in both Greek and Latin. The 'papyrus' was a reed-likeplant that grew along the banks of the Nile in Egypt and was processed to produce sheets of writing material that was very widely used in everyday life. Thousands of contracts, accounts, letters and official documents survive 'on papyrus' and have been published by scholars who are called 'papyrologists'. Material remains include a very wide assortment of items that mainly archaeologists discover (for example, through excavation and field survey),for example, buildings, monuments and other kinds of structures, pottery, coins, mosaics. even entire landscapes. Each of these sources can only tell us just so much about the past, and combining them can be a fruitful exercise, but how well this is done depends on the historian's skill!

181. Which of these statements is NOT true?

(a) Texts, documents and material remains were the main sources for the historians.

(b) Inscriptions were carved in Greek and Latin.

(c) Archaeologists make discoveries through excavations.

(d) The Roman empire flourished longer in the west.

182. Who were papyrologists?

(a) People who processed papyrus into sheets

(b) Scholars who published documents

(c) Farmers who cultivated papyrus

(d) People who surveyed the reed like plants along the Nile

183. Much of the economy in the Roman empire was run on:

(a) slave labour (b) scholars

(c) women (d) archaeologists

184. Documentary sources of the history of Roman empire include:

(a) inscriptions (b) pottery

(c) sermons (d) landscapes

185. Which of these are NOT material remains?

(a) Mosaics (b) Coins

(c) Monuments (d) Annals

Passage

The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent. Accordingly, the Indian rivers are divided into two major groups: the Himalayan rivers; and the Peninsular rivers.

Apart from originating from the two major physiographic regions of India, the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers are different from each other in many ways. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial. It means that they have water throughout the year. These rivers receive water from rain as well as from melted snow from the lofty mountains. The major Himalayan rivers are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These rivers are long, and are joined by many large and important tributaries. A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system. The

two major Himalayan rivers, the Indus and the Brahmaputra originate from the north of the mountain ranges. They cut through the mountains making gorges in the upper course. The perennial Himalayan rivers have long courses from their source to the sea. They perform intensive erosional activity in their upper courses and carry huge loads of silt and sand with their swift current. In the middle and the lower courses, these rivers form meanders, ox bow lakes, levees and many other depositional features in their flood plains as their speeds lackens. They also have well developed deltas.

A large number of the Peninsular rivers like the Godavari, Kaveri and Krishna are seasonal, as their flow is dependent on rainfall. During the dry season when it doesn't rain, even the large rivers have reduced flow of water in their channels. The Peninsular rivers have shorter and shallower courses as compared to their Himalayan counterparts. However, some of them originate in the central highlands and flow towards the west. Most of the rivers of peninsular India originate in the Western Ghats and flow towards the Bay of Bengal.

186. The word 'seasonal' rivers in the passage means:

(a) rivers that never go dry in any season
(b) rivers whose flow is dependent upon rainfall
(c) rivers that change their course in every season
(d) rivers that flood in every season

187. Which of these is NOT a Himalayan river?

(a) Indus (b) Godavari
(c) Ganga (d) Brahmaputra

188. Himalayan rivers are never dry because they:

(a) have a shorter and shallower course
(b) are dependent on rainfall only
(c) are fed by glaciers and rainfall
(d) originate in the Western Ghats

189. The drainage systems of India are controlled by:

(a) relief features
(b) erosional activity
(c) tributaries of rivers
(d) depositional features

190. 'Slackened speed' suggests:

(a) average speed
(b) tremendous speed
(c) maximum speed
(d) reduced speed

191. Which of these is NOT a depositional feature found in the lower course of a river?

(a) Levee (b) Gorge
(c) Oxbow lake (d) Meander

192. 'Perennial' rivers mean:

(a) receiving water from the rains
(b) those that originate in the mountains
(c) rivers with a long course
(d) full of water throughout the year

193. Erosional activity takes place in the upper course of the river because of:

(a) the reduced flow of water
(b) huge loads of silt and sand
(c) the great speed of water
(d) the presence of flood plains

194. A river along with its tributaries may be called a:

(a) highland (b) river system
(c) peninsula (d) flood plain

195. Which of these statements is NOT true about perennial rivers?

(a) They have a very short dry season.
(b) They cover very long distances till they reach the sea.
(c) Most of them originate in the Himalayas.
(d) They have well developed deltas.

Passage

Cambridge was my metaphor for England, and it was strange that when I left it had become altogether something else, because I had met Stephen Hawking there. It was on a walking tour through Cambridge that the guide mentioned Stephen Hawking, 'poor man, who is quite disabled now, though he is a worthy successor to Isaac Newton, whose chair he has at the university.' And I started, because I had quite forgotten that this most brilliant and completely paralysed astrophysicist, (scholar of astrophysics branch of physics dealing with stars, planets, etc.) the author of A Brief History of Time, one of the biggest best-sellers ever, lived here. When the walking tour was done, I rushed to a phone booth and, almost tearing the cord so it could reach me outside, phoned Stephen Hawking's house. There was his assistant on the line and I told him I had come in a wheelchair from India (perhaps he thought I had propelled myself all the way) to write about my travels in Britain. I had to see Professor Hawking even ten minutes would do. "Half an hour," he said. "From three-thirty to four."And suddenly I felt weak all over. Growing up disabled, you get fed up with people asking you to be brave, as if you have a courage account on which you are too lazy to draw a cheque. The only thing that makes you stronger is seeing somebody like you, achieving something huge. Then you know how much is possible and you reach out further than you ever thought you could. "I haven't been brave," said his disembodied computer-voice, the next afternoon."I've had no choice." Surely, I wanted to say, living creatively with the reality of his disintegrating body was a choice? But I kept quiet, because I felt guilty every time I spoke to him, forcing him to respond. There he was, tapping at the little switch in his hand, trying to find the words on his computer with the only bit of movement left to him, his long, pale fingers. Every so often, his eyes would shut in frustrated exhaustion. And sitting opposite him I could feel his anguish, the mind buoyant with thoughts that came out in frozen phrases and sentences stiff as corpses.

196. Which of these facts is NOT true about Stephen Hawking?

(a) A worthy contemporary of Newton
(b) A professor at Cambridge
(c) A brilliant astrophysicist
(d) A paralysed man

197. The narrator pulled the telephone cord outside the phone booth because he was:

(a) not able to hear clearly in the booth
(b) desperate to get an appointment with Stephen Hawking
(c) unable to enter the booth on a wheelchair
(d) eager to call Stephen Hawking's home

198. Complete the sentence to make it true. The narrator:

(a) is the author of A Brief History of Time
(b) dislikes people asking him to be brave
(c) came to Britain to study astrophysics
(d) met Stephen Hawking accidently

199. The narrator felt the professor's anguish in:

(a) his effort to put up a brave front
(b) the extreme exhaustion in his face
(c) the loss of movement in his legs
(d) his inability to express his thoughts in words

200. Astrophysics deals with:

(a) stars and planets
(b) creative writing
(c) diseases
(d) computers

2019 - 18.11.2020

Answer Key

1	d	2	b	3	b	4	d	5	a	6	a	7	b	8	a	9	a	10	b
11	b	12	c	13	a	14	a	15	c	16	d	17	a	18	c	19	d	20	a
21	d	22	a	23	c	24	a	25	b	26	a	27	b	28	b	29	c	30	b
31	b	32	d	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	d	37	d	38	a	39	a	40	d
41	a	42	c	43	a	44	c	45	d	46	a	47	b	48	d	49	c	50	b
51	d	52	a	53	b	54	d	55	c	56	a	57	b	58	d	59	b	60	b
61	a	62	b	63	d	64	d	65	b	66	c	67	b	68	d	69	d	70	b
71	d	72	b	73	d	74	c	75	a	76	b	77	b	78	c	79	c	80	c
81	c	82	a	83	a	84	b	85	a	86	a	87	d	88	a	89	c	90	c
91	b	92	a	93	a	94	c	95	b	96	c	97	d	98	d	99	b	100	a
101	d	102	c	103	d	104	a	105	b	106	b	107	d	108	a	109	b	110	b
111	d	112	d	113	c	114	c	115	b	116	c	117	c	118	c	119	d	120	b
121	b	122	d	123	c	124	c	125	a	126	a	127	b	128	c	129	d	130	d
131	a	132	b	133	d	134	a	135	c	136	d	137	d	138	d	139	a	140	d
141	b	142	b	143	d	144	c	145	b	146	a	147	b	148	d	149	d	150	c
151	d	152	b	153	a	154	d	155	d	156	c	157	a	158	a	159	a	160	b
161	d	162	b	163	d	164	d	165	c	166	a	167	a	168	b	169	d	170	b
171	a	172	c	173	a	174	c	175	a	176	d	177	d	178	d	179	a	180	a
181	d	182	b	183	a	184	a	185	d	186	d	187	b	188	c	189	a	190	d
191	b	192	d	193	c	194	b	195	a	196	a	197	c	198	b	199	d	200	a

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SOLUTIONS (18.11.2020)

1. **(d) Gerontocracy**

Gerontocracy (N) - A state, society or group governed by old people; government by old people. (वृद्ध–तंत्र, वृद्ध–शासन)

Autocracy (N) - A system of government of a country in which one person has complete power. (एकतंत्र, निरंकुशता)

Bureaucracy (N) - The system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government or an organization has, especially when these seem to be too complicated. (नौकरशाही)

Democracy (N) - A system of government in which the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives. (लोकतंत्र)

2. **(b) Anorexia**

Anorexia (N) - An emotional disorder, especially affecting young women, in which there is an abnormal fear of being fat, causing the person to stop eating, leading to dangerous weight loss. (क्षुधानाश, अरूचि)

Asphyxia (N) - The state of being unable to breathe, causing death or loss of consciousness. (दम घुटना)

Pyrexia (N) - Abnormal elevation of body temperature; fever. (ज्वर, ताप, बुखार)

Dyslexia (N) - A slight disorder of the brain that causes difficulty in reading and spelling, for example, but does not affect intelligence. (वाकविकार, अपपठन)

3. **(b) Aquarium**

Aquarium (N) - A large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept. (मछलीघर)

Fishery (N) - A part of the sea or a river where fish are caught in large quantities. (मछलीपालन, मछली पकड़ना)

Aquatic (Adj.) - Growing or living in, on or near water. (जलीय)

Eg. Aquatic plants/life/ecosystems.

Aqua (N) - Water (used especially on the labels on packages of food, drinks, medicines, etc. in order to show how much water they contain); a blue-green colour. (पानी)

Aqua - water

1. **Aqua pura**
   - ***(Aqua - water + pura - pure) n***
   - Pure water.
2. **Aqua regia**
   - ***(Aqua - water + regia - royal) n***
   - Royal water.
3. **Aquaculture**
   - ***(Aqua - water + culture) n***
   - Cultivation of water animals and plants in a controlled environment.
   - जलीय जन्तुओं और पौधो का संवर्धन।
4. **Aquanaut**
   - ***(Aqua - water + naut - sailor) n***
   - A person who lives and works underwater.
5. **Aquarium**
   - ***(Aqua - water + arium - a place for) n***
   - A tank or place filled with water for keeping live fish and aquatic animals.
   - जल जीवशाला।
6. **Aquarius**
   - ***(Aqua - water + rius - to carry) n***
   - Water carrier.
   - कुंभ राशि।
7. **Aqueduct**
   - ***(Aqua - water + duct - to lead) n***
   - Conveyance of water.
   - कृत्रिम जल–प्रणाली या जलसेतु।
8. **Aqueous**
   - ***(Aqua - water + ous) adj***
   - Containing water.
9. **Terraqueous**
   - ***(Terra-earth+aqua-water+ous) adj***
   - Composed of both land and water, as the earth.

Note : यदि आप Root words के method से words याद करना चाहते हैं तो Neon Classes की book "word power - root words" जरूर पढ़ें।

4. **(d) Blasphemy**

Blasphemy (N) - Speaking disrespectfully about religion and sacred things. (ईश–निन्दा)

Profane (Adj.) - Having or showing a lack of respect for God or religion. (अपवित्र, धर्मभ्रष्ट)

Origami (N) - The Japanese art of folding papers into attractive shapes.

Alchemy (N) - A mysterious power or magic that can change things. (रस–विद्या)

Polygamy (N) - The custom of having more than one wife at the same time. (बहुविवाह)

5. **(a) Torrent**

Torrent (N) - A large amount of water moving very quickly. (प्रचण्ड धारा, प्रवाह)

Quake (N) - An earthquake. (भूकंप)

Volcano (N) - A mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava (= hot liquid rock) are forced out into the air, or have been in the past. (ज्वालामुखी)

Fissure (N) - A long deep opening in something, especially in rock or in the earth. (दरार)

6. **(a) Herd**

Herd (N) - A group of animals of the same type that live and feed together. (पशु–समूह, रेवड़)

Eg. A herd of cows/deer/elephants.

A beef/dairy herd.

Flock (N) - A group of sheep, goats or birds of the same type. (पशु–समूह)

Eg. He looks after a flock of 500 sheep.

Litter (N) - A number of baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time. (एक साथ पैदा हुए बच्चे)

Eg. A litter of puppies

Pride (N) - A group of lions. (शेरों का समूह)

7. **(b) Irrefutable**

Irrefutable (Adj.) - That cannot be proved wrong and that must therefore be accepted. (अखण्डिनीय, अकाट्य)

Eg. Irrefutable evidence.

There was no answer to his irrefutable logic.

Irresistible (Adj.) - So strong that it cannot be stopped or resisted. (जिसे रोका ना जा सके, अप्रतिरोध्य)

Eg. I felt an irresistible urge to laugh,

Irrational (Adj.) - Not based on, or not using, clear logical thought. (तर्कहिन)

Eg. An irrational fear.

Irreparable (Adj.) - (of a loss, injury, etc.) too bad or too serious to repair or put right. (जिसे सुधारा ना जा सके)

Eg. To cause irreparable damage/harm to your health.

8. **(a) inventory**

Inventory (N) - A detailed list of all things in a place. (वस्तुसूची)

Eg. A set of 24 gilded chairs appear on the inventory of the house for 1736.

Glossary (N) - An alphabetic list, with meanings, of the words or phrases in a text that are difficult to understand. (शब्दावली)

Eg. A glossary of technical terms.

Itinerary (N) - A detailed plan or route of a journey. (यात्रा कार्यक्रम)

Eg. The tour operator will arrange transport and plan your itinerary.

Directory (N) - A book that gives a list of names, addresses, or other facts. (निर्देशिका)

Eg. A business directory.

9. **(a) Caravan**

Caravan (N) - A group of people with vehicles or animals who are travelling together, especially across the desert. (कारवां, काफिला)

Eg. The caravan travelled slowly eastwards.

Procession (N) - A line of people or vehicles that move along slowly, especially as part of a ceremony; the act of moving in this way. (जुलुस, बारात)

Eg. A funeral procession

Parade (N) - A public celebration of a special day or event, usually with bands in the streets and decorated vehicles. (प्रदर्शन, जुलुस)

Eg. St. Patrick's Day parade in New York

Pilgrimage (N) - A journey to a holy place for religious reasons. (तीर्थयात्रा)

Eg. She was on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land when she got sick.

10. **(b) Impartial**

Impartial (Adj.) - Not supporting any side in an argument. (निष्पक्ष)

Eg. A trial must be fair and impartial.

Involved (Adj.) - Not simple therefore difficult to understand. (लिप्त, शामिल)

Eg. The plot of the film was too involved I couldn't understand it.

Biased (Adj.) - Showing an unreasonable like or dislike for a person based on personal opinion. (पक्षपातपूर्ण)

Eg. The newspaper gave a very biased report of the meeting.

Natural (Adj.) - As found in nature and not involving anything made or done by people. (प्राकृतिक)

Eg. A natural substance.

11. **(b) Acoustics**

Acoustics (N) - The scientific study of sound. (ध्वानिकी)

Pedagogy (N) - The study of teaching methods. (शिक्षा–शास्त्र)

Geology (N) - The scientific study of the physical structure of the earth, including the origin and history of the rocks and soil of which the earth is made. (भूगर्भ–शास्त्र)

Acrobatics (N) - (the art of performing) difficult movements of the body. (कलाबाजी)

12. **(c) Nyctophobia**

Nyctophobia (N) - Extreme or irrational fear of the night or of darkness. (रात या अँधेरे से भय)

Hydrophobia (N) - Extreme or irrational fear of water; especially as a symptom of rabies in humans. (पानी से भय)

Acrophobia (N) - An intense fear of heights that can cause significant anxiety and panic. (ऊँचाई से भय)

Hemophobia (N) - An extreme fear of seeing blood, or getting tests or shots where blood may be involved. (रक्त से भय)

13. **(a) Abdication**

Abdication (N) - Voluntarily giving up the throne. (पद–त्याग, राज–त्याग)

Eg. The chain of events leading to the king's abdication

Adulation (N) - Great praise, especially when it is greater than necessary. (मनुहार, अतिप्रशंसा)

Eg. The band enjoy the adulation of their fans wherever they go.

Admiration (N) - A feeling of respect for and approval of somebody/something. (प्रशंसा)

Eg. He never lost the admiration of his students.

Addiction (N) - The condition of being unable to stop using or doing something as a habit, especially something harmful. (लत, व्यसन)

Eg. An addiction to TV game shows/social media/gambling.

14. **(a) render a service**

Do (someone) a good turn - To do something that helps and benefits others. (किसी को लाभ पहुँचाना)

Eg. He did me several good turns.

15. **(c) Praise oneself**

Blow one's own trumpet - Talk boastfully about one's achievements. (शेखी मारना, अपनी बड़ाई करना)

Eg. He refused to blow his own trumpet and blushingly declined to speak.

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

16. **(d) in all directions**

Far and wide - Over a large area: from a large number of places (सर्वत्र)

Eg. People came from far and wide to see the house.

Expanding industry sucked in labour from far and wide.

अतः Option (d) most suitable answer है।

17. **(a) Win a victory**

Carry/Win the day - To be successful against somebody/something. (सफल होना)

Eg. Despite strong opposition, the ruling party carried the day.

Teamwork and persistence can still win the day.

18. **(c) A deception**

Eye-wash - Misleading or deceptive statements, actions, or procedures. (धोखा, छल)

Eg. He says he'll quit his job, but we know that's just eyewash.

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

19. **(d) to regret uselessly**

Cry over spilt/spilled milk - To express regret about something that has already happened or cannot be changed. (व्यर्थ का पछतावा)

Eg. Yes, we made a mistake, but there's no point in crying over spilt/spilled milk.

अतः Option (d) correct answer है।

20. **(a) Most important aspect**

First and foremost - More than anything else. (सबसे महत्वपूर्ण)

Eg. He does a little teaching, but first and foremost he's a writer.

अतः Option (a) correct answer है।

21. **(d) very dear**

Apple of one's eye/the apple of somebody's eye - A person or thing that is loved more than any other. (आँख का तारा, अतिप्रिय)

Eg. She is the apple of her father's eye.

अतः Option (d) correct answer है।

22. **(a) in one's absence**

Behind one's/somebody's back - In one's absence; without somebody's knowledge or permission. It typically suggests wrongdoing or deceit. (पीठ – पीछे)

Eg. They went ahead and sold it behind my back.

I can't believe you were gossiping about me behind my back!

23. (c) Correctly

Accurately (Adv.) - In a way that is correct and true in every detail. (सही ढंग से, शुद्धता से)

Eg. The article accurately reflects public opinion.

Correctly (Adv.) - In a way that is accurate or true, without any mistakes. (शुद्धतया, सही ढंग से)

Eg. Students correctly identified 16 trees species found on their study sites.

Partially (Adv.) - Partly; not completely. (आंशिक रूप से)

Eg. The road was partially blocked by a fallen tree.

Promptly (Adv.) - Without delay. (तुरन्त)

Eg. She deals with all the correspondence promptly and efficiently.

Moderately (Adv.) : To an average extent; fairly but not very.

Eg. She only did moderately well in the exam.

24. (a) Wonder

Astonishment (N) - A feeling of very great surprise. (विस्मय, अचंभा)

Eg. He stared in astonishment at the stranger.

Wonder (N) - A feeling of surprise and pleasure that you have when you see or experience something beautiful, unusual or unexpected. (आश्चर्य, अचंभा)

Eg. He retained a childlike sense of wonder.

Composure (N) - The state of being calm and in control of your feelings or behaviour. (आत्मसंयम, मानसिक संतुलन)

Eg. He maintained his composure despite a desperate desire to laugh.

Fright (N) - A feeling of fear. (भय)

Eg. She cried out in fright.

Expectation (N) - A belief that something will happen because it is likely. (अपेक्षा, उम्मीद)

Eg. We certainly had a reasonable expectation of success.

25. (b) Patronising

Condescending (Adj.) - Behaving as though you are more important and more intelligent than other people. (दुसरों को नीचा दिखाने का व्यवहार, कृपा प्रदर्शन)

Eg. He has a condescending attitude towards women.

Patronising (V) - Speaking or behaving towards someone as if they are stupid or not important. (कृपा करते हुए विनीत)

Eg. Stop patronising me I understand the play as well as you do.

Accusing (Adj.) - Showing that you think somebody has done something wrong. (दोष लगाते हुए)

Eg. Her accusing eyes were fixed on me.

Stimulating (Adj.) - A stimulating person makes you feel enthusiastic and full of ideas. (स्फूर्तिदायक, प्रेरक)

Eg. A really stimulating teacher.

Creating (V) - Showing that you are angry. (हल्ला मचाना)

Eg. If she sees you with an ice cream she'll only start creating.

26. (a) Delightful

Abominable (Adj.) - Extremely unpleasant and causing horror. (घृणित, जघन्य)

Eg. The judge described the attack as an abominable crime.

Delightful (Adj.) - Very pleasant. (रमणीय, आनंदमय)

Eg. A delightful book/restaurant/town.

Hateful (Adj.) - Very unkind or unpleasant. (घृणास्पद)

Eg. A hateful person/place/face.

Colourful (Adj.) - Full of bright colours or having a lot of different colours. (रंगीन)

Eg. A colourful shop window.

Distasteful (Adj.) - Unpleasant or offensive. (अरूचिकर)

Eg. The bad language in the film was distasteful and unnecessary.

27. (b) Lasting

Temporary (Adj.) - Lasting or intended to last or be used only for a short time; not permanent. (अस्थायी, अल्पकालिक)

Eg. They had to move into temporary accommodation.

Lasting (Adj.) - Continuing to exist or to have an effect for a long time. (स्थायी)

Eg. Her words left a lasting impression on me.

Transitory (Adj.) - Continuing for only a short time. (क्षणभंगुर, अल्पकालिक)

Eg. These feelings of resentment tend to be transitory.

Momentary (Adj.) - Lasting for a very short time. (अस्थायी,क्षणिक)

Eg. The accident was the result of a momentary lapse of concentration.

Interim (Adj.) - Intended to last for only a short time until somebody/something more permanent is found. (अन्तरिम)

Eg. An interim government/measure/report.

28. (b) Deflated

Bloated (Adj.) - Full of liquid or gas and therefore bigger than normal, in a way that is unpleasant. (फूला हुआ)

Eg. A bloated body floating in the canal

Deflated (Adj.) - Having been emptied of air or gas. (पिचका हुआ)

Eg. A deflated balloon

Swollen (Adj.) - (of a part of the body) larger than normal, especially as a result of a disease or an injury. (फूला हुआ, सूजा हुआ)

Eg. Her eyes were red and swollen from crying.

Turgid (Adj.) - Swollen; containing more water than usual. (फूला हुआ, सूजा हुआ)

Eg. The turgid waters of the Thames

Arrogant (Adj.) - Behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people. (अभिमानी, अहंकारी)

Eg. He was a rude, arrogant young man.

29. (c) Afliction

Correct spelling : Affliction

Affliction (N) - Pain and difficulty or something that causes it. (कष्ट, पीड़ा)

Eg. Deafness is a terrible affliction.

Souvenir (N) - A thing that you buy and/or keep to remind yourself of a place, an occasion or a holiday; something that you bring back for other people when you have been on holiday. (निशानि,स्मृति)

Eg. I bought the ring as a souvenir of Greece.

Paltry (N) - (of an amount) too small to be considered as important or useful. (नगण्य)

Eg. They worked long hours for paltry wages.

Thwart (N) - The action of hitting somebody/something hard, making a short loud sound; the short loud sound made by this action. (आड़ा तख्ता)

Eg. She gave him a playful thwack on the arm.

30. (b) Arrivel

Correct spelling - Arrival

Arrival (N) - An act of coming or being brought to a place. (आगमन)

Eg. We apologize for the late arrival of the train.

Release (N) - The act of setting a person or an animal free; the state of being set free. (मुक्ति)

Eg. The government has been working to secure the release of the hostages.

Plight (N) - A difficult and sad situation. (दुर्दशा)

Eg. The plight of the homeless.

Obscure (Adj.) - Not well known. (अप्रसिद्ध)

Eg. An obscure German poet.

31. (b) Frantick

Correct spelling - Frantic

Frantic (Adj.) - Done quickly and with a lot of activity, but in a way that is not very well organized. (उन्मत्त, उत्तेजित)

Eg. They made frantic attempts to revive them.

Comparison (N) - The process of comparing two or more people or things. (तुलना)

Eg. Comparison with other oil-producing countries is extremely interesting.

Eminent (Adj.) - (of people) famous and respected, especially in a particular profession. (प्रसिद्ध)

Eg. An eminent architect.

Estimate (N) - A judgement that you make without having the exact details or figures about the size, amount, cost, etc. of something. (अनुमान)

Eg. I can give you a rough estimate of the amount of wood you will need.

32. (d) "Beside" in place of 'besides'

Beside (preposition) - Next to or at the side of somebody/something. (के बगल में)

Eg. He sat beside her all night.

Besides (preposition) - In addition to something/somebody; apart from somebody/something. (के अलावा)

Eg. We have lots of things in common besides music.

Vocabulary point:

Besides/apart from/except

Besides (preposition) means 'in addition to', के अलावा:

Eg. What other sports do you like besides football?

Except का use उस एकमात्र चीज के लिए करते है जो किसी statement में included ना हो:

Eg. I like all sports except football.

Apart from का use उपर mentioned दोनों अर्थों में किया जाता है:

Eg. What other sports do you like apart from football?

I like all sports apart from football.

33. (a) "In" in place of 'at'

Look somebody in the eye(s)/face (Idiom) - To look straight at somebody without feeling embarrassed or ashamed. (आँख से आँख मिलाकर देखना)

Eg. She looked her father straight in the eye and answered his question truthfully.

I'll never be able to look her in the face again!

34. (c) "The only" in place of 'only the'

Article का use हमेशा Noun के लिए किया जाता है तथा noun से पहले किया जाता है लेकिन यदि noun को qualify करने वाला adjective भी present हो तो article का use उससे पहले होगा और यदि adjective को qualify करने वाला adverb भी present हो तो article का use adverb से पहले होगा। but Article के बाद noun का आना compulsory है।

अत: Article 'The' का use adverb (only) से पहले होगा।

Eg. A black car..., a pair of beautiful green paints..., a beautifully painted clay pot.,etc.

35. (b) "Tell" in place of 'told'

Do/does/did के बाद हमेशा V^{s4} का use होता है।

Eg. I do come here regularly.

Did he tell you about last night?

36. (d) "We can" in place of 'can we'

Given sentence 'Affirmative form' में है। अत: sub. (we), modal verb (can) से पहले आएगा।

Structure: Subj + A.V. + Main verb + object.

Eg. She can solve her problems.

Note: Interrogative form में auxiliary verb, subject के पहले आती है।

Structure : (Wh-word) A.V. + subj. + main verb + object ?

Eg. Can I help you?

How can I help you?

37. (d) "On" in place of 'by'

On purpose एक Idiom है।

On purpose - Not by accident; deliberately. (जान–बूझकर)

Eg. He did it on purpose, knowing it would annoy her.

He slammed the door on purpose.

38. (a) 'Rings' in place of will ring

जब दो action future में एक के बाद एक घटित हो तो पहले घटित होने वाले Action को future perfect तथा future के future (further future) में घटित होने वाले action को simple present में रख जाता है।

Eg. The plant will have died before it rains.

When the new part opens, I'll go there every day.

When I've finished my homework, I'm going to phone Manju.

39. (a) "To leave" in place of 'leaving'

Firstly, यहाँ purpose show हो रहा है, airport के लिए रवाना होने का। Infinitive (to+V1") का use purpose show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I went there to meet my friend.

Secondly, ready to do something का structure होता है।

Eg. We were getting ready to go out.

40. (d) "If" in place of 'as such'

यह Real Condition का sentence है।

Grammar point:

Real conditional, ऐसी things को refer करते है जो true हो, जो पहले हो चुकि हो या जिसके होने की बहुत अधिक possibility हो–

Eg. If you park here, they clamp your wheels. (It is always true that they clamp your wheels if, or every time, you park here.)

I can't sleep, I listen to radio. (It is often true that I can't sleep, so I listen to the radio)

Structures:

- Present simple + present simple

  Eg. If the weather is fine, we eat outside on the terrace. (Every time this happens, this is what we do.)

- Present continuous + present simple

  Eg. If the kids are enjoying themselves, we just let them go on playing till they're ready for bed. (Every time this happens, this is what we do.)

- Present continuous + present continuous

  Eg. If the economy is growing by 6%, then it is growing too fast. (If it is true that the economy is growing by 6%, then it is true that it is growing too fast.)

- Past simple + past simple

  Eg. If my father had a day off, we always went to see my granddad. (Every time that happened in the past, that is what we did.)

- Past simple + past continuous

  Eg. Kevin always came in to say hello if he was going past our house. (Every time he was going past our house, that is what he did.)

Note : We can also use modal verbs in the main clause:

Eg. If we go out, we can usually get a baby sitter. (Every time we go out, it is usually possible to get a babysitter.)

Note : Relative pronoun को ओर अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

41. (a) "Thought" in place of 'think'

किसी पुराने actions को दर्शाने के लिये जो पहले ही हो चुका हो तथा जिसका present से कोई connection ना हो जो past simple tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. Three months ago, I visited my maternal grandfather.

You are not so strong as I expected.

यहाँ सोचने वाला part पहले ही हो चुका था इसलिए यहाँ verb past simple ($V2^{nd}$) में आएगी।

42. (c) "I had" in place of 'had I'

Given sentence, interrogative नहीं affirmative sentence है। अतः subject का placement verb से पहले होगा। Interrogative sentences में subj. verb के बाद आता है तथा last में question mark (?) आता है।

Eg. I will help you. (Affirmative)

Will you help me? (Interrogative)

43. (a) "With" in place of 'among'

Get away with something एक phrase होता है जिसका अर्थ है– किसी situation से बच निकलना या उसकी Punishment नहीं मिलना।

Get away with something: To succeed in awarding punishment

Eg. If I thought I could get away with it, I wouldn't pay my taxes at all

44. (c) "The whole" in place of 'whole'

जब whole का use common noun से पहले completeness को show करने के लिए किया जाता हैं। इस स्थिति में 'The whole emphasis' करने का कार्य करता हैं।

The whole + common noun

Eg. We travelled throughout the whole country.

Proper noun से पहले the whole of का use किया जाता है।

The whole of + proper noun

Eg. The scheme would cover the whole of the U.K.

Grammar point:

All/Whole

All and whole दोनों का use Noun से पहले तथा determiner के साथ किसी group के total number या complete set of things को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Structure:

- All + determiner +noun

Eg. All the cast had food poisoning. They were forced to cancel the show.

- Determiner + Whole + noun

Eg. The whole cast had food poisoning. They were forced to cancel the show.

The whole या The whole of का use single entities जो countable and defined हो refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The whole performance/The whole of the performance was disappointing from start to finish.

The whole of का use periods of time के साथ duration को emphasis करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. We spent the whole (of the) summer at the beach.

Uncountable noun के साथ All the का use कया जाता है ना कि The whole का।

Eg. She was given all the advice she needed.

All the equipment is supplied.

Plural nouns के साथ generally all the या all of का use किया जाता है। Plural nouns के साथ Whole 'complete' या 'entire' का अर्थ देता है।

Eg. Whole families normally shared one room in the nineteenth century. (Entire family)

All families normally shared one bedroom in the nineteenth century. (Each and every family)

45. (d) "Too/so" in place of 'such'

Too....to का conjunction pair होता है। जिसका sense negative होता है। it means 'more than is necessary or desirable'.

Structure :

Too + adj. + to

Eg. He spoke too fast to be understood.

इस error को एक और प्रकार से ठीक किया जा सकता है।

- So का use very या extremely के sense में किया जाता है।

Eg. She is so glad to meet you.

The girls looked so pretty in their summer dresses.

Note : जब आपको कोई sentence error के साथ दिया गया हो तो भाव (meaning) change किये बिना उसे कई तरीके से grammatically correct sentence के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।

46. (a) "To settle/on settling" in place of 'for settling'

Plan (V) - To intend or expect to do something. (योजना बनाना)

Structure:

- Plan to do something-

Eg. She originally planned to be a doctor.

- Plan on doing something-

Eg. We hadn't planned on going anywhere this evening.

- Plan something-

Eg. We're planning a trip to France in the spring are you interested?

47. (b) "Mine" in place of 'my'

जब कोई Pronoun possessiveness दिखाता है तो possessive adjective (my, our, your, her, his, their etc.) or possessive pronoun (mine, ours, yours, his, hers etc.) use किया जाता है। possessive adjective के बाद उस noun का आना compulsory होता है जिसके साथ यह अपना possession show कर रहा है जबकि possessive pronoun के बाद noun नहीं आता है।

Possessive adjective + noun = possessive pronoun.

Eg. This is our country.

This country is ours.

48. (d) "Explain to" in place of 'explain'

Explain के तुरंत बाद Indirect object का use नही किया जाता। Explain के बाद 'to' तथा उसके बाद Indirect object use होता है।

'Explain someone' का use नहीं होता, explain to someone का use होता है।

Eg. I had to explain him that I had lot his keys. (×)

I had to explain to him that I had lost his keys. (✓)

Explain to somebody का structure होता है।

Explain (V) - To tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand. (व्याख्या करना, स्पष्ट करना)

Structure:

- Explain (something)-

Eg. He was trying to explain the difference between hip hop and rap.

- Explain (something) to somebody-

Eg. It was difficult to explain the concept to beginners.

- Explain that....

Eg. I explained that an ambulance would be coming soon.

- Explain who, how, etc....

Eg. He explained who each person in the photo was.

49. (c) "Year" in place of 'years'

यहाँ 'eight year old', adjective/adjective phrase के रूप में use हुआ है इसलिए 'year' singular form में आएगा। इसे hyphen लगाकर कर भी लिखा जाता है।

जैसे– a two-hundred-year-old tree...., the ten-kilometre-marathon...., a 20-minute-phone call etc.

Age को तीन तरह से लिखा जा सकता है।

I - I am sixteen.

II - I am sixteen years old.

III - I am sixteen year old girl.

50. (b) "Had" in place of 'has'

Given sentence past में है इसलिए verb भी past tense में ही use होगी।

जब दो action past में घटित हुए हो तो पहले घटित होने वाला action past perfect tense तथा बाद में घटित होने वाला action past simple tense में रखा जाता है।

Note: यहाँ दोनों actions के बीच अन्तराल कम है इसलिए when का use हुआ है।

Eg. He had just drifted off to sleep when the phone rang.

51. (d) "The" in place of 'a'

Ordinal number like first, second, third.... के पहले generally definite article 'the' का use होता है।

Eg. I have completed the first chapter of history.

चूंकि यहाँ sentence आया है इसलिए 'the' का use होगा।

52. (a) bent on harming

Bent on (doing) something एक idiom है।

Bent on (doing) something - determined to do something (usually something bad) (कुछ करने के लिए दृढ़)

Eg. She seems bent on making life difficult for me.

अतः Option (a) correct answer है।

बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

53. (b) was wearing

Each, every, everybody, everyone, some, somebody, someone, any, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody, etc. से यदि कोई sentence शुरू होता है तो उसके साथ हमेशा singular verb का use होता है।

Eg. Each answer is worth 20 points.

Somebody has entered in the house.

अतः Option (b) was wearing correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

54. (d) of raising

Dream of doing something का structure होता है।

Dream (V) - To imagine or think about something that you would like to happen. (सपना देखना, ख्याल करना)

Eg. I always dreamed that one day I'd be famous.

Structure:

- **Dream of/about something-**

  Eg. It was the kind of trip most of us only dream about.

- **Dream of/about doing something-'**

  Eg. She dreams of running her own business.

- **Dream something-**

  Eg. Who'd have dream it? They're getting married.

55. (c) No improvement

But for (Idiom) - If it were not for; except for. (यदि नहीं होता तो)

Eg. He would have played but for a knee injury.

The square was empty but for a couple of cabs.

56. (a) and looked

'But' conjunction का use contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है। it means but के बाद पहले कहे statement का opposite sense वाला statement आना चाहिए जबकि यहाँ दोनों similar meaning show कर रहे है।

अतः यहाँ 'and' conjunction का use होगा। Option (a) and looked correct answer है।

बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

57. (b) these books belongs

Only one of/one of the + plural noun + singular verb का structure होता है।

Eg. Only one of our employees receives promotion every year.

अतः यहाँ singular verb 'belongs' use होगी। अतः Option (b) correct answer है। बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

This/that/these/those ये demonstrative adj. है। this/that का use singular noun तथा these/those plural noun के साथ किया जाता है।

This/these, ऐसे noun को demonstrate करते हैं जो speaker के near हो तथा that/those ऐसे noun को demonstrate करते है जो speaker के near ना हो।

Eg. These books are mine.

Those cars belong to my father.

This girl is my favorite.

That cup is broken by me.

58. (d) that tingles

Blank से पहले Noun 'taste' आया है जो कि non-living thing है इसलिए इसके लिए 'that' relative pronoun का use होगा। यह singular है इसलिए इसके according Relative Pronoun के बाद singular verb का ही use होगा। अतः Option (d) correct answer हैं।

बाकि सभी Options grammatically incorrect है। क्योंकि Who का use person के लिए होता है जबकि बाकि options में wrong verb form आई है।

Note : Relative pronoun को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

59. (b) to the advice

Turn a deaf ear (to something/somebody) एक idiom है।

Turn a deaf ear (to something/somebody)- to ignore or refuse to listen to somebody/ something. (अनसुना करना या ध्यान न देना)

Eg. He turned a deaf ear to the rumours.

अतः Option (b) correct answer है। बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

Note: Uncountable noun हे हमेशा singular होते है इनके साथ s/es लगाकर plural नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Advice, beauty, bravery, information, knowledge, equipment, darkness, death, depth, fear, greatness, help, honesty, hope, mercy, mankind, nobility, music, poverty, pride, wisdom, truth, etc.

60. (b) Different from

Different from का collocation होता है। अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

Blank से पहले adverb (completely) आया है इसलिए blank में adjective आएगा। जबकि option (d) में difference, noun है।

अतः बाकि सभी options भी grammatically incorrect है।

61. (a) advise me

Modal के बाद हमेशा V^{1st} आती है। जबकि advice, noun है। इसलिए Option (b) grammatically incorrect है।

Advise somebody/something का Structure होता है यानि advise के बाद direct object आएगा।

Eg. Her mother was away and couldn't advise her.

She advises the government on environmental issues

I'd advise extreme caution.

अतः Option (a) advise me correct answer है तथा बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

62. (b) much happier

दो comparative degree का एक साथ use नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि यह वाक्य को superfluous बना देता है। इसलिए Option (a) much more happier and Option (d) more happier grammatically incorrect है।

Superlative degree के पहले definite article 'the' का use होता है। इसलिए Option (c) most happiest भी grammatically incorrect होगा।

अतः Option (b) much happier correct answer है।

Much का use 'to a great degree' के अर्थ में comparative degree and past participle के साथ किया जाता है।

Eg. It was much exhausted in the evening.
I am feeling much better.

63. (d) obey my

Do/does/did के बाद हमेशा V^{1st} का use होता है। अतः Option (c) obeying my grammatically incorrect है।

Eg. I do come here regularly.
Did he tell you about last night?

Obey somebody/something का structure होता है यानि obey के बाद इसका direct object आता है।

Obey (V) - To do what you are told or expected to do. (पालन करना)

Structure:

- Obey somebody/something-

Eg. He was arrested when failed to obey a police instruction to stop.
He has always obeyed his parents without question.

Collocation:

Immediately/quickly/instantly obey
Blindly obey
Have to/must/refuse to obey
To obey **a command/rules/an order/the law**

64. (d) tall enough to

Enough का use adjective तथा adverb दोनों रूप में किया जा सकता है। Adjective के रूप में यह noun से पहले तथा adverb के रूप में यह adjective के बाद में प्रयुक्त किया जाता है।

Eg. I didn't have enough clothes to last a week.
She is old enough to decide for her herself.

Structure:

So + first clause + that + second clause

*Eg. He spoke **so fast that** he could not be understood.*

अतः Option (a) too tall for, (b) so tall to and Option (c) so tall that तीनों ही grammatically incorrect है।

Option (d) tall enough to correct answer है।

65. (b) to pay heavily

Verb को qualify करने के लिए adverb का use होता है। जबकि heavy. adjective है। अतः यहाँ heavy के स्थान पर heavily (adverb) का use होगा।

अतः Option (b) to pay heavily correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

Note : To + $V1^{st}$ का use होता है।
Eg. I want to buy a ring.

66. (c) in fright

In fright का collocation होता है।

Fright (N) - A feeling of fear. (भय)

Eg. She cried out in fright.

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect हैं।

Vocabulary-Point:

Fear/terror/panic/alarm/fright

Fear ऐसी bad feeling होती है जो खतरे के समय या जब कोई particular thing आपको frighten करती है तब आती है।

Eg. Fear of flying.
She showed no fear.

Terror, extreme fear की feeling होती है।

Eg. Her eyes were wild with terror.

Panic, एक sudden feeling of great fear होती है जिसे आप control नहीं कर सकते तथा जिससे आप clearly सोच नहीं पाते।

Eg. I had a sudden moment of panic.

Alarm, fear or worry की feeling होती है जो dangerous or unpleasant thing के घटित होने की आशंका में उत्पन्न होती है।

Eg. The doctor said there was no cause for alarm.

Fright, एक feeling of fear है usually sudden.

Eg. She cried out in fright.

Note : Fright ऐसी किसी thing का reaction होता है that has just happened or is happening now.

Fear, ऐसी things के बारे में बात करना होता है जो आपको हमेशा frighten करती है or that may happen in the future.

Collocation:

A fear/terror **of** something
In fear/terror/panic/alarm/fright
Fear/terror/panic/alarm **that....**
To **be filled** with fear/terror/panic /alarm
A feeling of fear/terror/panic/alarm

67. (b) I left

Given sentence, affirmative sentence है इसलिए subject, verb के पहले आएगा।

इसलिये option (c) grammatically wrong है।

Has/have/had + $V1^{st}$ का structure होता है।

अतः Option (d) I have leave grammatically incorrect है।

Do/does/did + $V1^{st}$ का use interrogative and negative sentence में किया जाता है, अतः option (a) भी grammatically wrong है।

यहाँ past के event की बात हो रही है इसलिए $V2^{nd}$ आएगी। अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

68. (d) no improvement

69. (d) accord with

Do/does/did के बाद हमेशा $V1^{st}$ का use होता है।

Eg. I do come here regularly.
Did he tell you about last night?

अतः Option (a) accorded from and Option (c) according to grammatically incorrect है।

Accord with, phrasal verb है।

Accord with something - (formal) to agree with or match something. (सहमत होना, समरूप होना)

Eg. These results accord closely with our predictions.
His view accord with public opinion.

अतः Option (d) correct answer है। तथा Option (b) accord for grammatically incorrect + red-herring है।

70. (b) I knew

यह imaginary condition का sentence है। यह imaginations पर based होती है जिसका practically पूरा होना असंभव होता है इसमें conditional part, Imaginary past (i.e. use 'were' with singular as well as plural) तथा Main part Modal simple in past form i.e. could, might, would, should etc. में use किया जाता है।

Eg. If Gandhi ji were alive, he would commit suicide.
If I were the P.M., I would wipe out corruption root and branch.

अतः Option (b) correct answer है। बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

71. (d) me and my

Blank के बाद Noun (family) आया है अतः इससे पहले possessive adjective (my, her, his, our, their, your, its etc.) आएगा।

Only Option (d) में possessive adjective 'my' आया है अतः Option (d) correct answer है।

Eg. My bag, his friend, our family etc.

72. (b) avail yourself of

Acquit, adapt, adjust, address, avail, behave, conduct, hurt, cheat, prostrate, present, absent, pride, enjoy, introduce, satisfy, lay etc. इन Verbs के बाद यदि Object ना आया हो तो Reflexive pronoun अनिवार्य रूप से use करना चाहिये।

Eg. He absented himself from the meeting.

He has acquitted himself well as manager.

You ought to avail yourself of this opportunity.

Susan prides herself on her paintings.

अतः Option (b) correct answer है।

बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

73. (d) any close

Blank से पहले hardly आया है जो कि एक negative word है। इसलिए इसके साथ any का use होगा।

Close-friend का collocation होता है।

Collocations:

Best/bosom/close/good/best friend

Become/remain/stay friend

A circle/group/friend of friend

Any का use uncountable nouns या plural nouns के साथ negative sentences में या questions में किया जाता है।

Eg. I didn't steal your chocolate.

Are there any stamps?

Note: If/whether के बाद तथा कुछ verbs जैसे– prevent, ban, forbid, without etc. के बाद 'an amount or a number of something' को refer करने के लिए भी any का use किया जाता है।

Eg. She asked if we had any question.

He forbids any talking in class.

अतः Option (d) any close correct answer है। बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect answer है।

74. (c) Above

Blank के पहले बताया गया है कि वह एक honest person है। और आगे उसके conduct की बात हो रही है।

Above/beyond suspicion एक idiom है।

Above/beyond suspicion - Too good, honest, etc. to have done something wrong, illegal or dishonest. (संदेह से परे)

Eg. Nobody who was near the scene of the crime is above suspicion.

They thought the head teacher was beyond suspicion.

अतः Option (c) above correct answer है। बाकि सभी red-herring है।

75. (a) being

Being का use adverbial participle clause के रूप में Because / as / since के स्थान पर किया जा सकता हैं।

इसका meaning होता है 'होने के कारण'-

Eg. Being late, he couldn't watch the show. (= Because he is late, he couldn't watch the show.)

Being a friend of the Minister, I am often invited to official parties. (= As I am a friend of the Minister, I am often invited to official parties.)

Being quite slim, I managed to squeeze through the small opening in the wall. (= Since I was quite slim, I managed to squeeze through the small opening in the wall.)

Given sentence में भी reason show करना है कि Platform पर कोई porter available नहीं होने के कारण उसे सनहहहम खुद को carry करना पड़ा

76. (b) enough

Blank से पहले adjective आया है तथा यहाँ hall के बारे में बताया जा रहा है कि– सभी guests को accommodate करने के लिए पर्याप्त spacious है।

अतः Option (b) enough (पर्याप्त) contextually correct answer है।

Grammar point:

Enough का use adjective व adverb दोनों के रूप में किया जा सकता है।

Adjective के रूप में यह Noun के पहले आता है जिसे यह qualify कर रहा है।

Eg. She has enough money to spend.

Adverb के रूप में यह adjective के बाद में आता है जिसे यह qualify कर रहा है।

Eg. She is wise enough to allow her son to go.

बकि सभी grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि adverbs generally adjective से पहले आते है।

Also का use 'भी' के अर्थ में किया जाता है। तथा यह normally verb के पहले place किया जाता है।

Eg. Jake's father had also been a doctor.

Fairly का use ' to some extent but not very' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. This is a fairly common problem.

Collocation:

Fairly simple/easy/straightforward/difficult

Fairly common/obvious

Rather का use भी 'to some degree' के अर्थ में किया जाता है। especially जब आप disappointed या surprised हो या slight criticism express कर रहे हो।

Eg. A rather small number of people turned out.

It was a rather difficult question.

77. (b) that

So...that का pair होता है।

So....that का use 'इतना – कि' के अर्थ में होता है। तथा that के बाद पूरा clause आता है।

Eg. He is so hard working that success is at his door step.

बाकि सभी options irrelevant है।

78. (c) has

Given sentence, present perfect tense के passive form में है क्योंकि subject 'everyone' active doer नहीं यानि उनसे question किया गया है ना कि उन्होंने question किया है। अर्थात् subject पर क्रिया की गई है।

Structure : Sub. + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + by + obj.

Note : (जब object self-understood हो तो by + obj. को omit भी कर दिया जाता है।)

Eg. The thief has been arrested.

The thief has been arrested by the police.

Each, Every, Everyone, Everybody, Any, Anyone, Anybody, Some, Someone, Somebody, None, etc. यदि किसी sentence के subject के रूप में आते है तो इनके साथ हमेशा singular verb तथा singular pronoun का use होता है।

Eg. Everyone has a chance to win.

Every girl has to submit her assignment before Monday.

Is there anyone who can help me?

Somebody is walking behind you.

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

बाकि सभी grammatically incorrect है।

79. (c) May success be achieved by you in all your endeavours.

Given sentence 'Optative sentence' है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Modal (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to) + sub. + $V1^{st}$ + obj.+ comp.+ ?

Passive : Modal (can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to) + obj. + be + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub. + comp.+ ?

अतः Option (c) correct answer है।

80. (c) Who has done this mischief?

Given sentence Present perfect tense के interrogative form में है। इसका Active/ Passive formation-

Active : Who + has/have + sub. +$V3^{rd}$ + object + ?

Passive : By whom + has/have+ object +

been + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub. + ?

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

81. (c) The site for our new factory has been finalised by us.

Given sentence present perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub.+ has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

Since, subject 'the site' singular है इसलिए singular verb 'has' आएगी।

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

82. (a) She swallowed the bitter pills with warm water.

Given sentence past tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

83. (a) He has made a complaint against the poor service of the hotel staff.

Given sentence present perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + has/have + $V3^{rd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + has/have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

84. (b) Am I being blamed for ruining your business?

Given sentence present continuous tense के interrogative form में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Is/am/are + sub. + V+ing + obj. + comp.+ ?

Passive : Is/am/are + obj. + being + $V3^{rd}$ + by sub. + comp.+ ?

Note : जब sub. (we, you, one, etc.) self-understood हो तो उसे कभी–कभी passive में omit कर दिया जाता है।

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

85. (a) His community recognised his services.

Given sentence past simple tense में है इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

86. (a) Special attention is being paid to the weak students.

Given sentence present continuous tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

87. (d) The curator reported the theft to the police.

Given sentence past tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

88. (a) Your application will be considered favourably for the vacancy.

Given sentence future simple tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + will/shall + $V1^{st}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + will/shall + be + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

89. (c) I will have cooked dinner to night.

Given sentence future perfect tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + will/shall have + $V3^{rd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + will/shall have + been + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

90. (c) Did the police summon you for interrogation?

Given sentence past tense के interrogative form में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Did + sub. + $V1^{st}$ + obj + ?

Passive : Was/were + obj. + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.+ ?

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

91. (b) You and your friends ought not to make so much noise.

Given sentence 'Modal auxiliary' का sentence है इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + modal + $V1^{st}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + modal + be + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

92. (a) Why are they allowing people to gather on the streets?

Given sentence present tense के (Wh-word) interrogative form में है। इसका Active/ Passive formation-

Active : Wh word + is/am/are + sub + V+ing + obj.+ ?

Passive : Wh word + is/am/are + obj. + being + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.+ ?

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

93. (a) Serve some soup to the guests.

Given sentence Imperative sentence है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : $V1^{st}$ + obj. + comp.

Passive : Let + object + be + $V3^{rd}$

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

94. (c) How many glasses of water are drunk by you daily?

Given sentence present simple के interrogative form में है। इसका Active/ Passive formation-

Active : How many + do/does + sub. + $V1^{st}$ + obj. + ?

Passive : How many + is/am/are + obj. + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.?

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

95. (b) A plumber was called to replace the rusted pipes.

Given sentence past simple tense में है। इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (b) correct answer है।

96. (c) The ship was wrecked by the fierce storm.

Given sentence past simple tense में है इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : Sub. + $V2^{nd}$ + obj.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

अत: Option (c) correct answer है।

97. (d) How much is paid by you as insurance premium?

Given sentence present simple tense के interrogative form (wh-word) में है इसका Active/Passive formation-

Active : How much + do/does + Sub. + $V1^{st}$ + comp. + ?

Passive : How much + is/am/are + obj. + being + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub. + comp.?

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

98. (d) The doctors believe that she will soon recover.

Given sentence complex sentence है इसका Active/Passive formation-

Complex sentence: Principal clause + that + noun clause (object)

Active : Sub. + V+s/es + that + noun clause.

Passive : It is + $V3^{rd}$ + that + noun clause.

अत: Option (d) correct answer है।

99. (b)

(a) He said to me, "Not jump to any

conclusion." (*Wrong use of structure*)

(b) He said to me, "Don't jump to any conclusion." (✓)

(c) He ***told to*** me, "Don't jump to any conclusion." (*Wrong use of reporting verb and structure*)

(d) He said to me, "Not to jump to any conclusion." (*Wrong use of structure*)

100. (a)

(a) Reema told her friend to wait for her at the coffee shop in case she was late. (✓)

(b) Reema told her friend wait for ***me*** at the coffee shop in case ***I am*** late. (*Wrong use tense and pronoun, conjunction missing*)

(c) Reema told her friend to wait for her at the coffee shop in case ***I am*** late. (*Wrong use pronoun and tense*)

(d) Reema ***told to*** her friend wait for her at the coffee shop in case she ***were*** late. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and grammatically Wrong*)

101. (d)

(a) The little girl said that bicycle was ***her***. (*Wrong use of pronoun, conjunction missing*)

(b) The little girl said that ***this*** bicycle ***is mine***. (*Wrong use of adjective, tense and pronoun*)

(c) The little girl said that ***this*** bicycle ***is*** hers. (*Wrong use of adjective and tense*)

(d) The little girl said that that bicycle was hers. (✓)

102. (c)

(a) Father said to her, "Is there anything else ***she had wished*** for?" (*Wrong use of pronoun and tense*)

(b) Father said to her, "There ***was*** anything else you ***wished*** for?" (*Wrong use of tense and structure*)

(c) Father said to her, "Is there anything else you wish for?" (✓)

(d) Father said to her, "***Was*** there anything else ***she wished*** for?" (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

103. (d)

(a) The man said, "***He were*** walking down the road with ***his*** guide dog." (*Wrong use of pronoun and grammatically Wrong*)

(b) The man said, "I ***am*** walking down the road with my guide dog." (*Wrong use of tense*)

(c) The man said, "I ***walked*** down the road with ***his*** guide dog." (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(d) The man said, "I was walking down the road with my guide dog." (✓)

104. (a)

(a) I said, "May your mother recover soon!" (✓)

(b) I said, "***Might his*** mother soon recover." (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(c) I said, "***Oh God!*** Your mother may recover soon." (*Wrong use of exclamatory expression and structure*)

(d) I ***say***, "Your mother may recover soon." (*Wrong use of reporting verb and structure*)

105. (b)

(a) He said to me, "Welcome and sit down." (*Wrong use of structure*)

(b) He said to me, "Welcome. Please be seated." (✓)

(c) He said to me, "Welcome. Please to be seated." (*Wrong use of structure*)

(d) He said to me, "Be welcome. Please sit." (*Wrong use of structure*)

106. (b)

(a) The teacher ***said*** that Anu ***I am*** very disappointed with ***your*** work. (*Wrong use of pronoun and tense and reporting verb*)

(b) The teacher told Anu that she was very disappointed with her work. (✓)

(c) The teacher told Anu that she ***were*** very disappointed with her work. (*Grammatically wrong as "she" is singular noun*)

(d) The teacher told Anu that ***I*** was very disappointed with her work. (*Wrong use of pronoun*)

107. (d)

(a) She exclaimed that ***we*** had missed the flight. (*Wrong use of pronoun*)

(b) She was sorry that they ***missed*** the flight. (*Wrong use of tense*)

(c) She cried that ***we have*** missed the flight. (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(d) She regretted that they had missed the flight. (✓)

108. (a)

(a) My teacher says that we must take care of our hygiene. (✓)

(b) My teacher ***said*** they ***took*** care of ***their*** hygiene. (*Wrong use of reporting verb tense and pronoun*)

(c) My teacher ***said*** that we must ***be taking*** care of our hygiene. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and tense*)

(d) My teacher says that we ***took*** care of our hygiene. (*Wrong use of tense*)

109. (b)

(a) Rita ***told to*** her friend that her sister ***is*** performing on stage that day for the first time. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and tense*)

(b) Rita told her friend that her sister was performing on stage that day for the first time. (✓)

(c) Rita ***said to*** her friend that ***my*** sister ***is*** performing on stage ***today*** for the first time. (*Wrong use of reporting verb, tense, pronoun and adverb*)

(d) Rita told her friend that ***my*** sister was performing on stage ***today*** for the first time. (*Wrong use of pronoun and adverb*)

110. (b).

(a) Sanjeev ***says***, "I surely will succeed." (*Wrong use of reporting verb and grammatically Wrong*)

(b) Sanjeev said, "I will surely succeed." (✓)

(c) Sanjeev said, "I ***am going*** to succeed surely." (*Wrong use of tense*)

(d) Sanjeev ***says***, "I ***have succeeded*** surely." (*Wrong use of reporting verb and tense*)

111. (d)

(a) I ***requested*** the office boy to take ***these*** papers to the manager immediately. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and adjective*)

(b) I ***said to*** the office boy to take ***these*** papers to the manager immediately. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and adjective*)

(c) I ***told*** the office boy take those papers to the manager immediately. (*Wrong use of reporting verb*)

(d) I ordered the office boy to take those papers to the manager immediately. (✓)

112. (d)

(a) Suman told Meeta that she ***has*** been invited to the show but ***I will*** not be able to go. (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(b) Suman told Meeta that she ***had invited*** to the show but she ***will*** not be able to go. (*Wrong use of tense and voice in reported speech*)

(c) Suman ***told to*** Meeta that ***I was*** being invited to the show but ***I*** would not be able to go. (*Wrong use of reporting verb, pronoun and tense*)

(d) Suman told Meeta that she had been invited to the show but she would not be able to go. (✓)

113. (c)

(a) The shopkeeper said, "I ***apologised*** for the mistake that I make in my calculations." (*Wrong use of tense*)

(b) The shopkeeper said, "I am sorry for the mistake that ***he*** makes in my calculations." (*Wrong use in pronoun*)

(c) The shopkeeper said, "I am sorry. I made a mistake in my calculations." (✓)

(d) The shopkeeper said, "I apologise. I made a mistake in ***his*** calculations." (*Wrong use of pronoun*)

114. (c)

(a) She ***ordered,*** "Distribute food among the needy." (*Wrong use of reporting verb*)

(b) She said, "Let ***them*** distribute food among the needy." (*Wrong use of pronoun*)

(c) She said, "Let us distribute food among the needy." (✓)

(d) She said, "We ***could*** distribute food among the needy." (*Wrong use of reported verb*)

115. (b)

(a) She said that however hard it ***may*** rained, she ***have*** to go to work. (*Wrong use of structure and tense*)

(b) She said that however hard it rained, she had to go to work. (✓)

(c) She said that even if it ***rains*** hard, she had to go to work. (*Wrong use of structure and tense*)

(d) She said that however hard it ***might*** rain, she ***has*** to go to work. (*Wrong use of structure and tense*)

116. (c)

(a) I ordered him ***that*** get out and not dare to come ***here*** again. (*Wrong use of conjunction and adverb*)

(b) I ordered him to get out and don't dare to come ***here*** again. (*Wrong use of adverb*)

(c) I ordered him to get out and not dare to come there again. (✓)

(d) I ordered him get out and don't dare to come there again. (*conjunction is missing*)

117. (c)

(a) She said to her mother, "Why ***you are*** so upset today?" (*Wrong use of structure as reported speech is interrogative*)

(b) She said to her mother, "Why ***were*** you so upset ***that day***?" (*Wrong use of tense and adverb*)

(c) She said to her mother, "Why are you so upset today?"(✓)

(d) She said to her mother, "Are you upset ***today***?" (*Wrong use of adverb, why is missing*)

118. (c)

(a) She said to me, "I know ***I*** want to help ***you*** but ***you*** can manage on ***your*** own." (*Wrong use of pronoun*)

(b) She said to me, "I knew you want to help ***her*** but I ***could*** manage on my own." (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(c) She said to me, "I know you want to help me but I can manage on my own." (✓)

(d) She said to me, "I know you wanted to help me but ***she can*** manage on ***her*** own." (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

119. (d)

(a) I said to him, "Has it never occurred to you that ***he was*** in the Wrong profession?" (*Wrong use of pronoun and tense*)

(b) I said to him, "***Does*** it never ***occur*** to you that you are in the Wrong profession?" (*Wrong use of tense*)

(c) I said to him, "***Have*** it never occurred to you that ***he*** is in the Wrong profession?" (*Wrong use of reported verb and pronoun*)

(d) I said to him, "Has it never occurred to you that you are in the Wrong profession?" (✓)

120. (b)

(a) The old woman ***ordered*** her neighbour to buy some vegetables for ***me*** the next day. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun*)

(b) The old woman requested her neighbour to buy some vegetables for her the next day. (✓)

(c) The old woman requested to her neighbour to please buy some vegetables for her ***tomorrow.*** (*Superfluous use of please and adverb*)

(d) The old woman told her neighbour that buy some vegetables for ***me tomorrow.*** (*Wrong use of conjunction, pronoun and adverb*).

121. (b)

(a) The teacher ***says*** to the students that Jupiter ***was*** the largest planet. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and tense*)

(b) The teacher told the students that Jupiter is the largest planet. (✓)

(c) The teacher ***told to*** the students that Jupiter ***was*** the largest planet. (*Wrong use of reporting verb and tense*)

(d) The teacher ***said*** students Jupiter is the largest planet. (*Wrong use of reporting verb*)

122. (d)

(a) He asked me where ***did*** you go to collect the flower samples. (*Wrong use of tense and structure*)

(b) He asked me that where ***did I went*** to collect the flower samples. (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun*)

(c) He asked to me ***that*** where ***did I*** go to collect the flower samples. (*superfluous use of To and conjunction That & Wrong use tense and pronoun*)

(d) He asked me where I had gone to collect the flower samples. (✓)

123. (c)

(a) Rahul said, "I slipped and ***fallen*** on the marshy land." (*Grammatically Wrong.*)

(b) Rahul said, "***He have*** slipped and ***fallen*** on the marshy land." (*Wrong use of pronoun and tense and grammatically wrong*)

(c) Rahul said, "I slipped and fell on the marshy land." (✓)

(d) Rahul said, "***He slips*** and ***falls*** on the marshy land." (*Wrong use of tense and pronoun.*)

124. (c)

(a) The doctor asked Anita ***was*** she was feeling better then. (*superfluous use of was and conjunction is missing*)

(b) The doctor asked Anita ***that*** if she ***were*** feeling better ***now.*** (*Superfluous use of conjunction 'that' and wrong use of adverb and grammatically wrong*)

(c) The doctor asked Anita if she was feeling better then. (✓)

(d) The doctor ***asked to*** Anita if she was feeling better ***now.*** (*Wrong use of adverb and reporting verb.*)

125. (a)

(a) He exclaimed that he was very delighted to see my work. (✓)

(b) He said that how very delighted he was to see my work. (*Wrong use of structure*)

(c) He exclaimed that he ***is*** very delighted to see ***your*** work. (*Wrong use tense and pronoun*)

(d) He told me that how he was delighted to see my work. (*Wrong use of structure*)

126. (a) BCDA

Explanation:

B में Vitamin C को introduce किया गया है। जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है। अतः sequence 'B' से start होगी।

B में बताया है कि Vitamin C body का natural defence maintain करने में vital role play करता है।

C में इसके supportive argument दिया है कि यह healthy immune system को भी support करता है। यहाँ 'it' vitamin C के लिए आया है। अतः BC में Neon-link है। जो केवल option (a) BCDA में है।

यदि A को stand-alone sentence माना जाता है, तो DC and CB link बनेगा जो कि possible नहीं है क्योंकि से sequence end नहीं हो सकता है।

अतः Option (a) BCDA correct answer है।

127. (b) BDCA

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में proper noun 'Raghav' को introduce करवाया है बाकी सभी में इसके लिए Pronoun 'He' use हुआ है अतः sequence B से start होगी जो केवल एक option (b) BDCA में है।

Logic II

B में आया है कि Raghav के एक small pet shop थी तथा D में बताया है he (Raghav) sold cats, dogs, birds and dish in his shop. अतः BD में Neon-link है। जो केवल option (b) BDCA में है।

अतः Option **(b) BDCA** correct answer है।

128. (c) DBAC

Explanation:

D में एक event/gesture के बारे में बताया है कि जब peacock dance करता है तो अपने feathers spread करता है। जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है। अतः sequence 'D' से start होगी।

B में इसका supportive argument आया है कि it (spreading of feathers) gives us the impression of being a very proud bird..... अतः DB में neon-link है। only Option (c) DBAC में है।

अतः Option **(c) DBAC** correct answer है।

129. (d) DBAC

Explanation:

B में a ferocious tiger और A में 'the tiger' आया है। In definite article, definite article को follow करता है अतः BA Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (d) BDAC में है।

Logic II

D में there introductory sub. there आया है। Sequence D से Start होगा D व B में mountain common factor है।

D में बताया है कि एक mountain base पर एक छोटा village था तथा B में Mountain के पहले definite article 'the' का use हुआ है कि उस mountain पर एक ferocious tiger रहता था। DB में Neon-link है।

अतः Option **(d) DBAC** correct answer है।

130. (d) DCBA

Explanation:

सभी options में sequence D से start हो रही है। D में Noun 'A nervous cousin' को introduce करवाया गया है। C में इसके लिए Pronoun 'he' use हुआ है। B तथा C में भी Pronoun 'He' use हुआ है। लेकिन B so से तथा A for this से use हुआ है। So किसी पूर्व में बताये action के result को show करने के लिए use किया जाता है। तथा for this किसी supportive argument को introduce करवाने के लिए use किया जाता है।

अतः DC का ही link possible है। जो केवल एक option (d) में ही दिया गया है।

अतः option (d) correct answer है।

131. (a) CADB

Explanation:

C में Proper noun 'Lady Edgware and Brian Martin' को introduce किया गया है जिस पर बाकि के arguments based है। अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी।

C में Lady Edgware and Brian Martin के speaker के next table पर बैठने की बात हो रही है तथा A में I (speaker) pointed them (Lady Edgware and Brian Martin) out.... आया है। अतः CA में Neon-link है।

अतः Option **(a) CADB** correct answer है।

132. (b) BDAC

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है B में proper noun 'chandni' को introduce किया गया है बाकि में इसके लिए Pronoun 'She' use हुआ है। अतः sequence 'B' से start होगी।

B में Noun 'Hills' के लिए D में Demonstrative adj. + Noun (those hills) आया है Demonstrative adj. उस Noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए यह use हुआ है। BD Neon-link है। जो केवल option (b) BDAC में है।

अतः Option **(b) BDAC** correct answer है।

133. (d) BADC

Explanation:

B sand alone sentence है B में a man के लिए A and D में Pronoun 'He' आया है अतः BA and BD का link Possible है। Option (b) में BA link दिया गया है जो केवल एक option (b) में है। अतः option (d) BADC correct answer है।

Logic II

A में some robbers (Indefinite Adj + Pronoun) आया है और C में 'the robbers (Definite article + Noun) आया है। अतः A के बाद ही C आयेगा। जो केवल एक option (d) BADC में है।

अतः Option **(d) BADC** correct answer है।

134. (a) BCAD

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है B में Proper Noun 'Dr. Das' को introduce करवाया गया है और बाकी सभी में इसके लिए Pronoun 'He' use हुआ है। अतः sequence B से start होगा। जो केवल एक option (a) BCAD में है।

अतः Option **(a) BCAD** correct answer है।

135. (c) BCAD

Explanation:

B में proper noun 'Abdul' को introduce किया गया है। अतः sequence 'B' से start होगी।

A व D में 'a young goat' common factor है।

A में बताया है कि उसने एक young goat खरीदी. ... तथा D में इसका supportive argument दिया है कि उसने सोचा कि एक young goat हमेशा उसके साथ रहेगी। अतः AD में neon-link है।

अतः Option **(c) BCAD** correct answer है।

136. (d) DACB

Explanation:

किसी भी sequence की शुरुआत stand alone sentence से होती है। यह stand alone sentence proper/common noun से start होगा। D में Proper noun 'Camila' को introduce किया गया है। जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है। अतः sequence 'D' से start होगी। only Option (d) 'D' से start होता है।

Logic II

C के शुरुआत में 'Yet' conjunction आया है तथा बताया गया है कि 10 minute बाद ही उसने अपना mind change का लिया यानि इससे पहले इससे contrast show करने वाला sentence आना चाहिए।

A में बताया है कि उसने कहा उसे कुछ/कोई भी उसे party में जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं कर सकता है। अतः A, C से पहले आएगा। AC में Neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (d) DACB में है।

अतः Option **(d) DACB** correct answer है।

137. (d) CBDA

Explanation:

B में Noun 'eyes' के लिए D में Pronoun 'them' आया है। Pronoun Noun को follow करता है। अतः BD Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (d) CBDA है।

अतः Option **(d) CBDA** correct answer है।

138. (d) CADB

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है। C में Leadership

को introduce किया गया है। जिस पर बाकि सभी arguments based है। और इसके लिए Pronoun 'It' use हुआ है। अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी। जो केवल एक option (d) CADB में है।

Logic II

D व B में 'courage' common factor है।

D में बताया है कि courage, एक अच्छे leader की one of the most important qualities है। तथा B में इसके supportive argument दिया है। अतः DB में Neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (d) CADB में है।

अतः Option **(d) CADB** correct answer है।

139. (a) BADC

Explanation:

D में बताया है कि Sub. 'I' ने door open किया और अन्दर गई तथा C में बताया है कि hall empty था और वहाँ Sub. (me) के अलावा किसी के भी enter होने के sign नहीं थे। D व B में wentin, enter common factor है। अतः DC में Neon-link है।

अतः Option **(a) BADC** correct answer है।

140. (d) CDAB

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है। C में किसी incident introduce करवाया गया है कि उसने एक small snake को देखा। अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी। जो केवल एक option (d) CDAB में है।

Logic II

D में आया है वह slowly crowing कर रहा था और A में आया है कि उसे (I) देखने के बाद quickly move करने आया। अतः DA Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) CDAB में है।

Logic III

P में A coconut shall आया और B में he coconut shall. Definite article Indefinite article को follow करता है। AB Neon link है। C से Start होने वाला AB link वाला केवल एक option (d) **CDAB** है।

अतः Option **(d) CDAB** correct answer है।

141. (b) CABD

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है। C में common noun 'Grand father' को introduce करवाया गया है बाकि सभी pronoun 'he' से start हो रहे है। sequence C से start होगा। ऐसा केवल एक option (b) CABD में है।

Logic II

C- Started Running

A - Run across garden

B - Run and run

अतः CAB एक sequence हैं जो केवल एक option (b) CABD में है।

Logic III

B में बताया है कि वह तब तक दौड़ता है जब तक village के end पर स्थित एक small house तक ना पहुच जाए....

D में बताया है कि फिर वह (grandfather) चिल्लाता है for the man who lived there (in that small house)..

B D में neon-link है।

अतः Option **(b) CABD** correct answer है।

142. (b) ADCB

Explanation:

C में a girl.... आया है तथा B में उसके लिए Possessive adj. + noun 'her eyes' आया है कि her eyes was covered with a bandage....

C B में neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (b) ADCB में है।

Logic II

A में Noun 'miss Beam's school' के लिए D में pronoun 'it' use हुआ है pronoun Noun को follow करता है। AD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) ADCB में है।

अतः Option **(b) ADCB** correct answer है।

143. (d) DCAB

Explanation:

C में sticky liquid आया है और A में इसके लिए possessive Adj. + Noun 'This liquid आया है। possessive Adj. उन Noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये use होते है। CA Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) DCAB में है।

अतः Option **(d) DCAB** correct answer है।

144. (c) DACB

Explanation:

किसी story की शुरूआत सामान्यतः once से की जाती है, sequence D में start होगी। D में king को just and loving बताया गया है। king just and loving है तो वह अपनी प्रजा (subjects) की care करेगा, जो A में बताया गया है। अतः DA neon link है। D में start होने वाला DA link वाला केवल एक option (c) DACB में है।

Logic II

C में बताया है कि वह spies भेजता था अपने लोगों की conditions जानने के लिए.... तथा B में sometimes वह खुद भी वेश बदलकर उनकी actual state जानने के लिए उनके बिच जाता था। अतः CB में neon-link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DACB में है।

अतः Option **(c) DACB** correct answer है।

145. (b) BDAC

Explanation:

A- She run

C - Won gold medal

AC Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) BDAC में है।

Logic II

B में kandhulimari village के लिए D में pronoun this आया है। pronoun Noun को follow करता है BD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) BDAC में है।

अतः Option **(b) BDAC** correct answer है।

Answer key :

146.(a) 147.(b) 148.(d) 149.(d) 150.(c) 151.(d) 152.(b) 153.(a) 154.(d) 155.(d)

Word-Meaning

- **Curl-up (Phrasal verb)** - To lie or sit with your back curved and your arms and legs bent close to your Body. (गुड़ी मुड़ी होकर बैठना)
- **Overstuffed chair (N)** - A comfortable upholstered armchair. (आरामकुर्सी)
- **Snap (V)** - To say something suddenly and in an angry way. (कड़क कर बोलना)

Detailed-Analysis

146. (a) enjoying

Backward reading से, Gabriella आरामकुर्सी पर बैठी थी। तथा blank के बाद Peace and quiet at home आया है यानि वह शांति व स्थिरता का आनंद ले रही होगी। अतः Option (a) enjoying most suitable answer हैं।

Option (b) living (जीना, रहना) irrelevant है तथा Option (c) calming (शांत करना या होना) red-herring and (d) relaxing (आराम करना) है।

147. (b) already

Forward reading से, passage के last में New Year's Eve आया है यानि बाकि सभी party में ही होंगे जबकि वह sitting area में बैठी थी। अतः Option (b) already यानि 'पहले से ही', most suitable answer हैं।

बाकि सभी Option (a) before (पहले), Option (c) once (एक बार) and Option (d) earlier (सामान्य समय से पूर्व) irrelevant है।

148. (d) herself

यहाँ Gabriella की बात हो रही है जिसके लिए she का use हुआ है अतः यहाँ she का reflexive pronoun 'herself' use होगा। यहाँ passage यह convey करना चाह रहा है कि उसने अपने आप को book में totally lost कर लिया था।

अतः Option (d) herself correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

149. (d) ever

Forward reading से, she couldn't wait to get.... the end. यानि वह book के end को लेकर बहुत excited थी it means उसने वह book पहले कभी नहीं पढ़ी होगी। अतः Option (d)

ever correct answer है।

Ever (Adv.) का use किन्हीं things पर emphasis करने के लिए किया जाता है when we are comparing them.

Eg. It's the worst film I've ever seen.

My best ever scores.

Option (a) always (हमेशा) and Option (b) even factually wrong है।

Even (Adv.) का use किन्हीं things के बिच हो रहे comparison को stronger बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. She is even more intelligent than her sister.

Option (c) never (कभी नहीं) red-herring है।

150. (c) to

Get to do something का structure होता है।

Get to do something means to reach the point at which you feel, know, are, etc. something.

Eg. You will like her once you get to know her.

After a long time you get to realize that these things don't matter.

अतः Option (c) to correct answer है।

बाकि सभी irrelevant options है।

151. (d) upon

Clap/lay/set eyes on/upon somebody /something (idiom) - To look at or see someone or something, especially for the first time. (नजर डालना)

Note : A possessive adjective can be used between 'lay/clap/set' and 'eyes'.

Eg. Honestly, I loved my wife the minute I set eyes on her.

I haven't set eyes on that book in weeks, so good luck finding it in my office.

अतः Option (d) upon correct answer है।

बाकि सभी irrelevant options है।

152. (b) lifted

Backward reading से, वह next page पर जाने ही वाली थी उससे पहले ही..... book उसके हाथों से ले या छिन ली गई होगी क्योंकि forward reading से, आगे passage में आया है कि उसकी mother ने गुस्से में उसे याद दिलाया था कि it's new year's eve..

अतः Option (b) lifted most suitable answer है।

Lift (V) - Lift somebody/something + adv./prep. - to take hold of somebody/ something and move them/it to a different position. (उपर उठाना)

Eg. I lifted the baby out of the chair.

He lifted the suitcase down from the rack.

Option (a) raised red-herring है।

Raise (V) - To lift or move something to a higher level. (उठाना)

Eg. She raised the gun and fired.

Structure :

- Raise something up-

Eg. He slowly raised his head up.

Option (c) boosted and Option (d) climbed irrelevant है।

Boost (V) - To make something increase, or become better or more successful. (बढ़ाना, प्रोत्साहन देना)

Eg. The movie helped boost her screen career.

Collocation:

Considerably/drastically/greatly boost

Help (to) boost

To boost **exports/profits**

To boost **productivity/spending**

To boost somebody's **confidence/ morale**

Boost **one's ego**

Climb (V) - To go up something towards the top. (चढ़ना)

Structure :

- Climb (up) something-

Eg. She climbed up the stairs.

- **Climb (up)-**

Eg. As they climbed higher, the air became cooler.

Collocation :

High/slowly/nimbly climb

To climb a **mountain/tree**

To climb a **ladder/wall**

Phrases :

- climb to the top
- go climbing

153. (a) stared

Backward reading से, उसकी mother ने Book छिन ली थी। अतः उसे बुरा लगा होगा। blank space के बाद 'at' आया है।

Stare-at का collocation होता है। अतः Option (a) stared most suitable answer है।

Stare (V) - To look at somebody/ something for a long time. (घुरना)

Eg. I screamed and everyone stared.

Structure:

- Stare at somebody/something-

Eg. I stared blankly at the paper in from of me.

- Stare up/down at somebody/ something-

Eg. They stared up at the hole in the ceiling.

बाकि सभी options red-herring + irrelevant है।

Notice (V) - To see or hear somebody/ something; to become aware of somebody/ something. (पर ध्यान देना)

Eg. People were making fun of him but he didn't seem to notice.

Collocation:

Not even/ not really/ barely notice

Fail to/ not appear to/ not seem to notice

Watch (V) - To look at somebody/ something for a time, paying attention to what happens. (देखना)

Eg. I was in the living room, watching TV.

Structure:

- Watch something for something-

Eg. He watched the house for signs of activity.

- Watch (for something)-

Eg. He watched for signs of activity in the house.

- Watch somebody/something doing something-

Eg. She watched kids playing in the yards.

- Watch somebody/something do something-

Eg. They watched the bus disappear into the distance.

Collocation :

Closely/carefully/attentively watch

Could only/continue to/pause to watch

Phrase:

- Sit and watch
- Stand and watch
- Watch and wait

Wonder (V) - To be very surprised by something. (आश्चर्यचकित होना)

Structure:

- Wonder (at something)-

Eg. She wondered at her own stupidity.

154. (d) Enough

Forward reading से, she snapped at her daughter... आया है यानि उसने angry way में कहा। आगे But conjunction का use हुआ है इस it means पहले वाला statement इससे contrast show करेगा। अतः यहाँ negative sense वाला word आना चाहिए।

अतः Option (d) enough most suitable answer है।

'Enough' can also mean 'as much or more than is wanted'. अर्थात जितना आवश्यक है उतना या उससे भी ज्यादा।

Eg. I think we've heard enough.

बाकि सभी options red-herring है।

Adequate (Adj.) - Enough in quantity, or good enough in quantity, for a particular purpose or need. (पर्याप्त, समुचित)

Eg. They'll need an adequate supply of hot water.

Structure:

- Adequate for something-

  Eg. The space available is not adequate for our needs.
- Adequate for something-

  Eg. Training that is adequate to meet the future needs of the industry.

Sufficient (Adj.) - Enough for a particular purpose; as much as you need. (पर्याप्त)

Eg. Allow sufficient time to get there.

Structure:

- Sufficient to do something-

  Eg. These reasons are not sufficient to justify the ban.
- Sufficient for something/somebody-

  Eg. The salary proved sufficient for his needs.

Abundant (Adj.) - Existing in large quantities; more than enough. (प्रचुर)

Eg. Fish are abundant in the lake.

155. (d) protested

चूंकि Gabriella और पढ़ना चाह रही थी....अतः Option (d) protested correct answer है।

Protest (V) - To say or do something to show that you disagree with something or think it is bad, especially publicly. (विरोध करना)

Eg. Many people have protested at the cuts in state benefits.

Structure:

- Protest against/at/about-

  Eg. Students took to the streets to protest against the decision.
- Protest something-

  Eg. They fully intend to protest the decision.

Collocation:

Strongly/vehemently/strongly protest

Begin to/try to/gather to protest

Phrases:

- The freedom to protest
- The right to protest

Vocabulary - point:

Complain/protest/object/grumble/moan/whine

Complain यह कहना कि आप किसी person या thing से annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied है।

Eg. I'm going to complain to the manager about it.

Protest कुछ कह कर या कर कर अपना disagreement show करना, especially publicly. Or give something as a reason for protesting.

Eg. Students took to the streets to protest against the decision.

Object किसी चीज के बारे में कह कर अपना disagreement show करना because you think that it is bad. Or give something as a reason for objecting.

Eg. If nobody object, we'll postpone the meeting till next week.

He objected that the police had arrested him without sufficient evidence.

Grumble (rather informal, disapproving) ऐसी thing/person के बारे में complain करना especially जो ज्यादा serious ना हो।

Eg. They kept grumbling that they were cold.

Moan annoying way में किसी के बारे में complain करना।

Eg. What are you moaning about now?

Whine annoying या crying way में complain करना। often young children के द्वारा की जाने वाली complain के बारे में बताने के लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. Stop whining!

'I want to go home,' whined Surbhi.

Answer key :

156.(c) 157.(a) 158.(a) 159.(a) 160.(b)
161.(d) 162.(b) 163.(d) 164.(d) 165.(c)

Word-Meaning

- **Diet (N)** - The food and drink that you eat and drink regularly. (आहार)
- **Associate (V)** - To make a connection between people and things in your mind. (सम्बद्ध करना)
- **Strict (Adj.)** - That must be obeyed exactly. (कठोर, सख्त)
- **Lifestyle (N)** - The way in which a person or a group of people lives and works. (जीवनचर्या)
- **Palate (N)** - The ability to recognize and/or enjoy good food and drink. (स्वाद)

Detailed-Analysis

156. (c) habits

Eating-habit का collocation होता है।

अतः Option (c) habit most suitable answer है।

Habit (N) - A thing that you do often and almost without thinking, especially something that is hard to stop doing. (आदत, स्वभाव)

Eg. You need to change you eating-habit.

Structure:

- Habit of doing something-

  Eg. The strategy is helping children develop the habit of reading for fun.
- In the habit of doing something-

  Eg. I'm not in the habit of letting strangers into my apartment.

Collocation:

Annoying/antisocial/bad habit

Be in/have/acquire habit

Habit **change**

Phrase:

- A creature of habit
- Force of habit
- The habit of a lifetime

बाकि सभी options red-herring है।

Manner (N) - The way that something is done or happens. (तौर–तरीका)

Structure:

- In a..... manner-

  Eg. She answered in a businesslike manner.

  The eyes work in a similar manner to a camera.

Collocation:

Conventional/normal/standard manner

Have/adopt/act in manner

Manner **change/suggest something**

Phrases:

- In a timely manner
- In no uncertain manner

Custom (N) - An accepted way of behaving or of doing things in a society or a community. (रिवाज)

Eg. She grew up with Korean customs and traditions.

Structure:

- According to custom-

  Eg. According to custom, one son inherited all the family property.
- Custom of doing something-

  Eg. Widows observed the custom of wearing black.

- It is the custom for somebody to do something-
  Eg. It is the custom in that country for women to marry young.

Nature (N) - The usual way that a person or an animal behaves that is part of their character. (प्रकृति, स्वभाव)

Structure:

- By nature-
  Eg. She is very sensitive by nature.
- It is not somebody's nature to do something-
  Eg. It's not in his nature to be unkind.
- It is against somebody's nature to do something-
  Eg. It was against her nature to tell lies.

Collocations:

Basic/essential/fundamental nature

Have/reveal/conceal nature

By nature

Concerning the nature of

Considering the nature of

Better nature

157. (a) with

Coupled with एक phrasal verb है।

(Be) coupled with somebody/something - (of one thing, situation, etc.) to be linked to another thing, situation, etc. (दूसरी चीज या परिस्थिति से जुड़ा होना)

Eg. Overproduction, coupled with falling, sales, has led to huge losses for the company.

अतः Option (a) with correct answer है।

बाकि सभी irrelevant है।

158. (a) actual

Blank के बाद diet का meaning बताया गया है.. .... the food which a person follow daily. तथा 'but' conjunction का use हुआ है जो कि contrast show करता है जबकि Backward reading से, passage के starting में भी diet के meaning को ही describe किया गया है अतः Option (a) actual most suitable answer है।

Actual (Adj.) - Existing in facts; real. (वास्तविक)

Eg. The estimate was much less than the actual cost.

Vocabulary Point:

Actual/Current/Present

Actual means होता है 'real' or 'exact', और इसका use often ऐसी किसी चीज के साथ Contrast show करने के लिए किया जाता है that is not seen as real or exact. Actual doesn't mean current or present:

Eg. I need the actual figures, not an estimate.

Present means 'existing or happening now':

Eg. How long have you been in your present job?

Current का भी meaning 'existing or happening now' होता है but यह suggest करता है कि situation temporary है।

Eg. The factory cannot continue its current level of production.

Actual का meaning 'at the present time' बिल्कुल नहीं होता। for that use 'currently', 'at present' or 'at the moment' instead.

Option (b) positive (सकारात्मक) and (d) confident (संदेह–रहित, विश्वासी) irrelevant है।

Option (c) total (सम्पूर्ण) red-herring है।

159. (a) routine

Forward reading से, blank space के बाद आया है– Which a person follows.. यानि ऐसी चीज जो कोई person follow करता हो तो routine को ही follow किया जाता है अतः contextually Option (a) routine correct answer है।

Routine (N) - The normal order and way in which you regularly do things. (नित्यकर्म, दिनचर्या)

Eg. We are trying to get the baby into a routine for feeding and sleeping.

Collocation:

Set/strict/dull routine

Establish/fall into/get into/to settle routine

Daily routine

Option (b) activity irrelevant तथा Option (c) procedure and Option (d) sequence red-herring है।

Activity (N) - A situation in which something is happening or a lot of things are being done. (क्रियाकलाप)

Eg. Economic activity has taken a downturn this year.

Collocation:

Frantic/frenetic/heightened activity

Burst/flurry/level of activity

Conduct/do/perform/monitor activity

Economic/physical/criminal activity

Procedure (N) - A way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. (प्रणाली, प्रक्रिया)

Eg. The school in this case did not follow the correct procedure.

Structure:

- Procedure for doing something-
  Eg. The procedure for logging on to the network involves a password.
- Under a procedure-
  Eg. Any complaint has to be investigated under our complaints procedure.
- According to a procedure-
  Eg. All experiments were performed according to standard procedures.

Collocations:

Complex/complicated/simple procedure

Adopt/apply/carry out/follow procedure

Go through procedure

Emergency/safety/disciplinary procedure

Normal/standard/the proper procedure

Sequence (N) - The order that events, actions, etc. happen in or should happen in. (क्रम)

Structure:

- In a .....sequence-
  Eg. The tasks had to be performed in a particular sequence.
- In sequence-
  Eg. Number the pages in sequence.
- Out of sequence-
  Eg. These pages are out of sequence.

Collocation:

Complete/entire/whole sequence

Complete/repeat/follow sequence

160. (b) involves

यहाँ diet की बात हो रही है कि इसमें क्या–क्या होता है– Forward reading से, creating a food plan.

अतः contextually Option (b) involves most suitable है।

Involve (V) - If a situation, an event or an activity involves something, that thing is an important or necessary part or result of it. (शामिल होना या करना)

Structure:

- Involve something-
  Eg. Any investment involves an element of risk.
- Involve doing something-
  Eg. The process involves using steam to sterilize the instruments.
- Involve somebody/something doing something-
  Eg. The job involves me travelling all over the country.

Option (a) associates red-herring है तथा Option (c) desires and Option (d) proves irrelevant है।

Associate (V) - To make a connection between people or thing in your mind. (सम्बद्ध करना, जोड़ना)

Structure:

- Associate somebody/something with somebody/something-
  Eg. I always associate the smell of baking with my childhood.
- Associate somebody/something-
  Eg. You wouldn't normally associate these two writers their styles are completely different.

Desire (V) - To want something; to with for something. (इच्छा करना, अभिलाषा करना)

Eg. The house had everything you could desire.

Structure:

- Desire something-
  Eg. We all desire health and happiness.
- Desire to do something-
  Eg. Fewer people desire to live in the north of the country.
- Desire somebody to do something-
  Eg. She desired him to leave her alone.

Prove (V) - To use facts, evidence, etc. to show that something is true. (प्रमाणित करना, साबित करना)

Structure:

- Prove something-
  Eg. They hope this new evidence will prove her innocence.
- Prove something to somebody-
  Eg. Just give me a chance and I'll prove it to you.
- Prove somebody/something/yourself + adj./noun
  Eg. You've just proved yourself to be a liar.
- Prove what, how, etc...
  Eg. This just proves what I have been saying for some time.
- It is proved that...
  Eg. Can it be proved that he did commit these offences?

161. (d) revolves

यहाँ relative pronoun 'that' का antecedent 'food plan' है जिसके according verb का use होगा। forward reading से, यहाँ passage यह convey करना चाह रहा है कि ऐसा food plan जो आपकी lifestyle, work, quality of sleep etc. के इर्द–गिर्द हो।

'Revolve-around' phrasal verb है।

अतः Option (d) revolves most suitable answer है।

Revolve around/round somebody/something- to have somebody/something as the main interest or subject. (केन्द्रित होना, चारों ओर घुमना)

Eg. The discussion revolved around the question of changing the club's name.

The thinks that the world revolves around her.

बाकि सभी options irrelevant है।

Resolve (V) - To find an acceptable solution to a problem or difficulty. (समाधान करना)

Structure:

- Resolve something-
  Eg. Attempts are being made to resolve the problem of security in school.
- Resolve itself-
  Eg. Be patient and the situation may resolve itself.

Collocation:

Completely/fully/partially resolve

Attempt to/take steps to/try to resolve

Resolve **an issue/a dispute/a conflict/a crisis**

Resolve **the problem/differences/the matter**

Resolve **the situation**

Order (V) - To organize or arrange something. (प्रबन्ध करना)

Eg. The list is ordered alphabetically.

I need time to order my thoughts.

Orbit (V) - To move in an orbit (= a curved path) around a much larger object, especially a planet, star, etc. (परिक्रमा करना)

Eg. Stars near the edge of the galaxy orbit more slowly.

Structure:

- Orbit something-
  Eg. The earth takes a year to orbit the sun.
- Orbit around something-
  Eg. This technique has been used to detect planets orbiting around other stars.

162. (b) the

यहाँ quality specific है तथा The noun + of noun का structure भी होता है। अतः contextually Option (b) the most suitable answer है।

बाकि सभी options grammatically incorrect है।

163. (d) stress

Backward reading से पता चलता है कि यहाँ ऐसे food plan/diet की बात हो रही जो आपके lifestyle, work, quality of sleep etc. के around हो। In that series 'stress-level' contextually most suitable है। साथ ही stress-level का collocation भी होता है।

अतः Option (d) stress correct answer है।

बाकि सभी options irrelevant है।

Capacity (N) - The ability to understand or to do something. (क्षमता)

Structure:

- Capacity for something-
  Eg. She has an enormous capacity for hard work.
- Capacity for doing something-
  Eg. Limited resources are restricting our capacity for developing new products.
- Capacity to do something-
  Eg. A habit becomes an addiction when it reduces your capacity to enjoy life.
- Beyond/within somebody's capacity-
  Eg. The mountain walk is well within the capacity of most fit people.

Force (N) - Violent physical action used to obtain or achieve something. (बल)

Eg. The release of the hostages could not be achieved without the use of force.

Structure:

- By force-
  Eg. The rioters were taken away by force.

Collocation:

Considerable/great/terrible force

Employ/resort to/use force

Authority (N) - The power to give orders to people. (अधिकार)

Eg. He assumed full authority as tsar in 1689.

Structure:

- Authority over somebody/something-
  Eg. She now has authority over the people who used to be her bosses.
- In authority-
  Eg. Nothing will be done because no one in authority (= who has a position of power) takes the matter seriously.

Collocation:

Absolute/complete/full authority

Have/possess/assume/exercise authority

Authority **figure**

Position of authority

Undermine/challenge somebody's authority

164. (d) exercise

Since यहाँ diet....lifestyle etc. की बात हो रही है अतः contextually Option (d) exercise most suitable answer है। क्योंकि आगे verb 'do' आई है। Do exercise का collocation होता है।

Exercise (N) - Physical or mental activity that you do to stay healthy or become stronger. (व्यायाम)

Eg. Swimming is good exercise.

Collocation:

Good/healthy/gentle/moderate exercise

Hard/strenuous/vigorous exercise

Do/get/take exercise

Exercise **programme/program /regim/ regimen**

A kind/a form/a type of exercise

Regular/physical exercise

Diet and exercise

Healthy eating

Eat a balanced diet/healthily/sensibly

Get/provide/receive adequate/proper nutrition

Contain/get/provide essential nutrition/ vitamins/minerals

Be high/low in calories/fat/ fiber/ protein /vitamin D/Omega-3 fatty acids

Contain (no)/use/be full of/be free from additives/chemical preservatives/ artificial sweeteners

Avoid/cut down on/cut out alcohol/ caffeine/fatty foods

Stop/give up/quit smoking.

Exercise:

Take regular exercise

Do moderate/strenuous/vigorous exercise

Go cycling/jogging/running

Go to/visit/hit/work out at gym

Strengthen/tone/train your stomach muscle

Contract/relax/stretch/use/work you lower-body muscle

Build up/gain muscle

Improve/increase your stamina/ energy-level/physical fitness

Burn/consume/expend calories

Staying healthy:

Be/get/keep/stay healthy/in shape/fit

Lower your cholesterol/blood pressure

Boost/stimulate/strengthen your immune system

Prevent/reduce the risk of heart disease/high blood pressure/diabetes/ osteoporosis

Reduce/relieve/manage/combat stress

Enhance/promote relaxation/physical and mental well-being

Option (a) fitness red-herring है। and Option (b) effort (प्रयास) and Option (c) lesson (प्रशिक्षण, उपदेश) irrelevant है।

Fitness (N)- the state of being physically healthy and strong. (स्वस्थ, दुरूस्त)

Eg. He is a qualified fitness trainer.

Collocation:

Full/peak/low fitness

Degree/level of fitness

Attain/maintain/be back to fitness

Fitness **level/training/plan**

Health and fitness

Fitness **trainer/instructor**

Fitness **test/classes**

Physical fitness

Fitness **fanatic**

165. (c) personality

Option (a) impersonation (an act of pretending to be somebody in order to trick people or to entertain them- प्रतिरूपण, वेश बदलने का कार्य) irrelevant है।

Option (b) person (a human being- आदमी, शक्स) भी irrelevant है।

Option (c) personality (the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make them different from other people- व्यक्तित्व) contextually most suitable answer है।

Option (d) personal (your own; not belonging to or connected with anyone else- निजी, व्यक्तिगत) grammatically incorrect है। क्योंकि blank से पहले possessive adjective 'your' आया है जिसके बाद 'noun' आता है। जबकि personal एक adjective है।

Answer key :

166.(a) 167.(a) 168.(b) 169.(d) 170.(b)

Word-Meaning

- **Nutrient (N)** - A substance that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it to grow. (पोषक तत्व)
- **Rich (Adj.)** - Containing and providing a large supply of something. (प्रचुर, पर्याप्त)
- **Contain (V)** - If something contains something else, it has that thing inside it or as part of it. (से युक्त होना)
- **Loaded (Adj.)** - Full of a particular thing, quality or meaning. (भरा हुआ होना)

Detailed-Analysis

166. (a) loaded

Loaded-with something का structure होता है।

Passage convey कर रहा है कि Ragi में बहुत healthy nutrients से भरपूर होते है।

अतः Option (a) loaded most suitable answer है।

Structure:

- Load something-
  Eg. We loaded the car in ten minutes.
- Load something up-
  Eg. They loaded up the lorry.
- Load up with something-
  Eg. Men were loading up the truck with timber.
- Load something with something-
  Eg. Lastly came six wagons loaded with coal.
- Load something/somebody onto something
  Eg. Sacks were being loaded onto the truck
- Load something/somebody into something-
  Eg. The paramedics loaded Jason into the ambulance.
- Load up-
  Eg. We got back to the car and began loading up.

Option (b) Full grammatically incorrect है।

Full के साथ 'of' or 'up' preposition का use होता है।

Full का अर्थ है, अपनी क्षमता तक पूर्ण भरा होना।

Eg. She couldn't nod, because her mouth was full.

Structure:

- Full of something-
  Eg. My suitcase was full of books.
- Full up-
  Eg. Sorry, the hotel is full up tonight.

Option (c) supplied and Option (d) complete irrelevant + red-herring है।

Supply का अर्थ है किसी को कोई चीज उपलब्ध करवाना।

Eg. Please supply your email address.

Structure:

- Supply something to somebody/ something-
  Eg. The company supplied sports equipment to schools.
- Supply something / somebody with something-

Eg. The company supplied schools with sports equipment.

- Supply something/somebody-

Eg. The well stopped supplying water for the village many years ago.

Complete का अर्थ है, सम्पूर्ण, पूरा।

Eg. The furniture comes complete with tools and instructions for assembly.

167. (a) source

Given passage Ragi में present nutrients को feature कर रहा है। Blank के बाद iron, protein, calcium आया है यानि ragi में ये सभी present है। 'source of something' का structure होता है।

अतः Option (a) source most suitable answer है।

Source का अर्थ है, किसी वस्तु को प्राप्त करने का स्त्रोत, माध्यम, जरिया।

Eg. These fish are widely used as food source.

Structure:

- Source of something-

Eg. Your local library will be a useful source of information.

- From a source-

Eg. Funding came from a wide variety of sources.

Option (b) cause irrelevant है।

Cause (N) - The person or thing that makes something happen. (कारण)

Structure:

- Cause of something-

Eg. Unemployment is a major cause of poverty.

Collocation:

Real/root/true cause

Determine/discover/find cause

Cause **be/lie in something/ remain**

Leading/common cause

Phrases:

- Cause and effect
- The cause of death
- Due to natural causes

Option (c) origin red-herring and Option (d) spring irrelevant है।

Origin का अर्थ है, कोई वस्तु सबसे पहले जहां से प्रारम्भ होती है, या जन्म लेती है।

Structure:

- Origin of something-

Eg. The origin of life on earth.

- In origin-

Eg. Most coughs are viral in origin (= caused by a virus).

- Of....origin-

Eg. a letter of doubtful origin.

Spring का अर्थ है, बसंत ऋतु।

Eg. The following spring, the three artists travelled to California.

Structure:

- In (the) spring-

Eg. flowers that bloom in (the) spring.

168. (b) other

Option (a) further (more; additional- अधिक) red-herring है।

Further का use किसी noun से पहले 'extra', 'additional' or 'higher level' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Eg. For further details, call this number.

Collocation:

Further **allegation/appeal/assault**

For further **details/information**

Further **investigation/research /study/ analysis/evidence**

Further **development**

Until further notice

Take no further action

Option (b) other correct answer है। क्योंकि blank के बाद plural noun आया है।

Other (determiner) means 'extra or additional', or 'alternative', or 'different types of'. As determiner इसका use singular uncountable noun and plural nouns के साथ किया जाता है।

Eg. Some music calms people; other music has the opposite effect. (Different types of music)

Note:

- यदि हम 'other' का use singular countable noun के पहले करते हैं तो other से पहले कोई determiner का use आवश्यक है।

Eg. I don't like the red one. I prefer the other colour.

There is one other thing we need to discuss before we finish.

- Determiner के रूप में other का plural form नहीं होता है।

Eg. Mandy and Alice stayed behind. The other girls went home.

Option (c) another grammatically incorrect है।

Another (determiner) means 'one more' or 'an additional or extra', or 'an alternative or different'.

As determiner another का use singular nouns के साथ होता है।

Eg. Would you like another cup of coffee?

Option (d) else irrelevant है।

Else (Adv)- In addition to something already mentioned. Else का use any-, every, no - and some- से शुरू होने वाले words के साथ किया जाता है to mean 'other', 'another', 'different' or 'additional'.

Eg. What else did he say?

I don't want anything else, thanks.

169. (d) aids

Backward reading से, यह (ragi) fiber में rich होता है तथा पूरे passage में Ragi में present nutrients के बारे में बताया गया है। यहाँ parallel construction form हो रहा है..... as के बाद singular verb 'contains' आई है इसलिए blank space में भी singular verb आएगी।

अतः contextually Option (d) aids correct answer है।

Aid (V) - To help somebody/something to do something, especially by making it easier. (सहायता करना)

Structure:

- Aid in something-

Eg. The test is designed to aid in the diagnosis of various diseases.

- Aid in doing something-

Eg. The research has aided in developing new drugs.

- Aid somebody/something-

Eg. The charity was established to aid hurricane victims.

- Aid somebody with something-

Eg. Words will be displayed around the room to aid students with spelling.

Option (a) benefit (लाभ पहुँचाना) and (c) help (सहायता करना) grammatically incorrect है। क्योंकि यह plural verbs है।

Option (b) services irrelevant है।

Service (V) - To provide people with something they need, such as shops, or a transport system. (सेवा करना, मदद करना)

Structure:

- Be serviced by somebody/something-

Eg. Botley is well serviced by a regular bus route into Oxford.

- Service somebody/something-

Eg. This department services the international sales force (= provides services for it).

170. (b) negligible

Backward reading से, यहाँ दो clauses को 'as' conjunction से जोड़ा गया है, पहले part में Ragi से Weight loss होता है तथा दुसरे में इसका कारण बताया जाएगा। क्योंकि 'as' का use किसी चीज का reason बताने के लिए किया

जाता है।

Eg. She may need some help as she's new.

Saturated fats से मोटापा होता है। अतः ragi में इसकी मात्रा ना के बराबर होनी चाहिए।

अतः Option (b) negligible correct answer है।

Negligible (Adj.) - Of very little importance or size and not worth considering. (नगण्य, बहुत कम)

Eg. The cost was negligible.

बाकि सभी options irrelevant है।

Applicable (Adj.) - That can be said to be true in the case of somebody/ something. (अनुकूल, उचित)

Eg. Give details of children where applicable(= if you have any).

Structure:

- Applicable to somebody/something-

Eg. Much of the form was not applicable (= did not apply) to me.

Communicable (Adj.) - That somebody can pass on to other people or communicate to somebody else. (संक्रामक, संचरणीय)

Eg. The value of the product must be communicable to the potential consumer.

Communicable diseases.

Negotiable (Adj.) - That you can discuss or change before you make an agreement or a decision. (बातचीत योग्य, मोल-भाव करने लायक)

Eg. The terms of employment are negotiable.

The price was not negotiable.

171. (a) Write about him after his death

(a) यह correct answer है। first para के last में आया है– When it (death) happens I hope you'll write something about me.

Note: Passage में given है कि shahid ने अपनी death assume कर ली थी।

(b) यह factually wrong है। हालाँकि narrator ने shahid को यह remind कराने के लिए telephone किया था that we had been invited to a friend's house for lunch. But उसने वहाँ लेकर जाने के लिए request नहीं की थी।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि वह already Manhattan में रह रहा था। feb. 2000 से जब उसे sudden blackout हुआ था।

(d) यह out of passage है। passage में कहीं भी ऐसा जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

172. (c) speaking coherently

Lucid (Adj.) - Able to think clearly, especially during or after a period of mental illness. (सुबोधगम्य, सुस्पष्ट)

Eg. In a rare lucid moment, she looked at me and smiled.

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि passage में clearly mentioned है कि हालांकि वह कुछ 14 month से under cancer treatment था फिर भी he was still on his feet and perfectly lucid.

On one's feet (Idiom) - Well enough after an illness or injury to walk about. (सुधार होना)

Eg. We'll have you back on your feet in on time.

(b) यह भी factually wrong है।

Delirium (N) - A mental state in where somebody becomes excited and not able to think or speak clearly, usually because of illness. (बेहोशी में बोलना)

Eg. He mumbled in delirium all night.

(c) यह correct answer है।

Coherently (Adv.)- If somebody speaks coherently, they speak in a clear and sensible way that people can understand. (सुसंगति से)

Eg. He was in a state of shock, and unable to speak coherently.

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

Intelligible (Adj.) - That can be easily understood. (स्पष्ट, सुबोध)

Eg. The child's speech was barely intelligible.

173. (a) humorous

Jocularity (N) - The quality of being humorous; the quality of enjoying making people laugh. (हास्य-रस)

Eg. She is known for jocularity in her dealing with the press.

Humorous (Adj.) - Funny, showing a sense of humour. (हास्य-पूर्ण)

Eg. He gave a humorous account of their trip to Spain.

Bitter (Adj.) - (of arguments, disagreements, etc.) very serious and unpleasant, with a lot of anger and hate involved. (कड़वा, द्वेषपूर्ण)

Eg. A long and bitter dispute.

Melodious (Adj.) - Pleasant to listen to, like music. (मधुर)

Eg. A rich, melodious voice.

Sorrowful (Adj.) - Very sad. (उदास)

Eg. Her sorrowful eyes.

174. (c) That he was too busy

(a) यह एक excuse था जो narrator द्वारा लिया गया था passage के end में आया है That there were many others who knew him much better and would be writing from greater understanding and knowledge. अतः यह factually wrong है।

(b) यह भी एक excuse था। Narrator के reasons to avoid writing about his death में से एक यह भी था that our friendship was of recent date. अतः यह भी factually wrong है।

(c) यह सही नहीं है। ऐसा कोई excuse narrator नहीं सोचा था। अतः यह correct answer है।

(d) यह भी एक excuse था। अतः यह भी factually wrong है।

175. (a) To remind him about a lunch invitation

(a) यह correct answer है। Passage के शुरूआत में आया है कि I (narrator) had telephoned to remind him that we had been invited to a friend's house for lunch.

(b) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि narrator ने उसे friend के house पर lunch के लिए remind कराने के लिए telephone किया था।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

176. (d) be close to his youngest sister

(a) यह red-herring है। हालांकि shahid, tests में brain tumour reveal होने के बाद decide किया था कि वह Brooklyn move होगा but उसका main purpose वहाँ से cancer treatment नहीं था।

(b) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि वह कोई engagements fulfill करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपनी youngest sister, Sameetah, के साथ रहने आया था to be close to her.

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि वह Pratt Institute में पढ़ाने के लिए नहीं गया था बल्कि उसकी sister वहाँ पढ़ाती थी।

(d) यह correct answer है।

177. (d) it would be emotionally tough for him

(a) यह out of passage है। ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि यह subject उसे interest नहीं कर पाया।

(b) यह भी out of passage है।

(c) यह भी out of passage है।

(d) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि narrator and shahid friends थे जब shahid ने कहा– When it (death) happens I hope you'll write something about me. तब narrator shocked हो गया था।

178.(d) He suddenly couldn't see anything.

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Passage के शुरूआत में आया है कि हालांकि वह कुछ 14 months से under cancer treatment था Still he was on his feet and perfectly lucid, except for occasional lapses of memory.

(b) यह भी factually wrong है।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है।

(d) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि अपनी engagement book के though thumbing करते हुए कहा था that He can't see a thing.

179.(a) Forgetful

(a) यह factually wrong है। passage के शुरूआत में आया है कि shahid was perfectly lucid, except for occasional lapses of memory.

(b) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि उसको brain tumour था फिर भी वह हँसते हुए बात कर रहा था यह पता होते हुए भी that he can die anytime but still वह चाह रहा था कि narrator उसके बारे में लिखे after his death, because he wanted to be remembered not through the spoken recitatives of memory and friendship, but though the written word.

(c) यह Out of Passage है। Passage में ऐसा कोई instance नहीं बताया है Where he could be dangerous.

(d) यह factually wrong है।

180. (a) Brain tumour

(a) Brain tumour. Passage में clearly mentioned है कि tests revealed that he had a malignant brain tumour.

(b) यह red-herring है। Passage के शुरू में बताया है कि he was under treatment for cancer but उसे blood cancer नहीं बल्कि brain tumour था।

(c) यह factually wrong है। passage में आया है कि he was perfectly lucid.

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

181.(d) The Roman empire flourished longer in the west.

(a) यह सही statement है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि Texts, Documents and Material remains, Roman historians के main sources.

(b) यह भी correct statement है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि inscriptions were usually cut on stone, in both Greek and Latin.

(c) यह भी correct statement है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि Material remains Archaeologists excavation and field survey से discover करते है।

(d) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Roman empire इसके eastern half में exceptionally prosperous था जबकि in the west it fell apart.

182.(b) Scholars who published documents

(a) यह red-herring है। papyrus को sheets produce करने के लिए process किया जाता था but यह clearly mention नहीं है कि कौन process करते थे।

(b) यह correct answer है। passage में बताया गया है कि Thousands of contracts, accounts, letters and official documents survive 'on papyrus' and have been published by scholars who are called 'papyrologists'.

(c) यह out of passage है। Papyrus को cultivate करने वाले farmers का जिक्र कहीं भी नहीं किया गया है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि field surveys archeologists द्वारा किये जाते थे।

183.(a) Brain tumour

(a) यह correct answer है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि much of the economy was run on slave labour.

(b) यह factually wrong + red-herring है। क्योंकि scholars documents publish करते थे जो papyrus पर होते थे।

(c) यह red-herring है। हालांकि Woman के पास तब stronger legal position थी but यह पूछे गये question का answer नहीं है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong + red-herring है।

184.(a) inscriptions

(a) यह correct answer है। Inscriptions and Papyri, documentary sources थे।

(b) यह factually wrong है। Buildings, monuments, and other kinds of structures, pottery, coins, mosaics, even entire landscapes ये सभी material remains के under आते है।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। Letters, speeches, sermons, laws, and histories of the period written by contemporaries ये सभी Textual sources थे।

(d) यह factually wrong है।

185. (d) Annals

Mosaics, Coins, and Monuments ये सभी Material remains है।

186. (d) rivers that flood in every season

(a) यह factually wrong है।

(b) यह correct answer है। Passage में कहा गया है कि Peninsular rivers like The Godavary, Kaveri and Krishna seasonal है क्योंकि इनका flow rainfall पर dependent होता है।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

187. (b) Godavari

Godavari, peninsular river है। तथा Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra ये तीनों Himalayan river है।

188.(c) are fed by glaciers and rainfall

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि peninsular rivers का shorter and shallower course होता है।

(b) यह too-short है। क्योंकि Himalayan rivers rain तथा melted snow दोनों से water receive करती है।

(c) यह correct answer है।

(d) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Indus and Brahmaputra mountain range के north से originate होती है।

189.(a) relief feature

(a) यह correct answer है। passage की first line में mentioned है– The drainage systems of India are mainly controlled by the broad relief features of the subcontinent.

(b) यह red-herring है। Perennial Himalayan rivers intensive erosional activity perform करती है। but यह पूछे गए question का answer

(c) यह भी red-herring है।

(d) यह भी red-herring है।

190. (d) reduced speed

Slacken (V) - To gradually become, or to make something become, slower, less active, etc. (मंद करना, कम करना)

Eg. She slacken her pace a little (=walked a little more slowly).

Reduce (V) - To make something less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.; to become less or smaller in size, quantity, etc. (कम करना)

Eg. Reduce speed now (= on a sign).

191. (b) Gorge

Gorges, upper course में बनाए जाते है Indus and Brahmaputra river द्वारा।

192.(d) full of water throughout the year

(a) यह red-herring है। हालांकि ये rivers 'rain' से water receive करते है but यह पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है।

(b) यह too-broad है। It is not clear from the passage that perennial rivers from which source.

(c) यह भी red-herring है। हालांकि perennial Himalayan rivers के long courses होते है। but यह पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है।

(d) यह correct answer है। Perennial rivers means that they have water throughout the year.

193. (c) the great speed of water

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि upper course में swift current (तेज प्रवाह) के साथ ये rivers intensive erosional activity perform करती है।

(b) यह red-herring है। upper course में rivers huge loads of silt and sand carry करती है। but यह पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है।

(c) यह correct answer है।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है। ये rivers flood plains में slacken speed के कारण depositional feature form करते है।

194. (b) river system

Passage में clearly mentioned है– A river along with its tributaries may be called a river system.

195. (a) They have a very short dry season.

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि perennial river में water throughout the year होता है। अतः यह correct answer है।

(b) यह correct statement है। Perennial Himalayan rivers के इनके sources से sea तक long courses होते है।

(c) यह भी correct statement है।

(d) यह भी correct statement है।

196. (a) A worthy contemporary of Newton

(a) यह factually wrong है। because he was a worthy successor to Isaac Newton. अतः यह correct answer है।

(b) यह correct statement है।

(c) यह भी correct statement है।

(d) यह भी correct statement है।

197. (c) unable to enter the booth on a wheelchair

(a) यह factually wrong है। narrator wheelchair पर था इसलिए वह phone booth में enter नहीं कर पा रहा था।

(b) यह red-herring है। हालांकि वह appointment लेने के लिए desperate था but यह पूछे गए question का answer नहीं है।

(c) यह correct answer है।

(d) यह भी red-herring है।

198. (b) dislikes people asking him to be brave

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Stephen Hawking 'A Brief History of Time' के author है।

(b) यह correct answer है। passage में narrator कहता है कि Growing up disabled, you get fed up with people asking you to be brave

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। narrator Britain में अपने travels के बारे में लिखने आया था।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि उसने बाकायदा appointment ली थी Stephen Hawking से मिलने के लिए।

199. (d) his inability to express his thoughts in words

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि professor की disembodied computer voice ने कहा था कि I haven't been brave.

(b) यह too-short है। क्योंकि उसकी eyes frustrated exhaustion में shut हो रही थी लेकिन too short है।

(c) यह factually wrong है।

(d) यह correct answer है। क्योंकि Stephen Hawking paralyzed थे तथा उन्हें respond करने के लिए struggle करना पड़ रहा था।

200. (a) stars and planets

Astrophysics - A branch of physics dealing with stars, planets, etc.

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12. SSC CGL Mains 2018

Exam Date : 11.09.2019

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

13.10.3.1 **Grammar** : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreemen*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	12	1-12
2.	Idioms & Phrases	10	13-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	125--145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-12) : Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.

1. **Causing great damage or suffering**
(a) Catastrophic (b) Spasmodic
(c) Catatonic (d) Chasm

2. **strong feeling of dislike towards someone or something.**
(a) sympathy (b) telepathy
(c) antipathy (d) empathy

3. **To express in an unclear way**
(a) eloquent (b) garbled
(c) lucid (d) Intelligible

4. **Something happening by chance in a happy and beneficial way**
(a) serenity (b) serendipity
(c) misadventure (d) fortitude

5. **lacking in variety and interest**
(a) monotonous (b) fresh
(c) exclamatory (d) vibrant

6. **Something causing shock or dismay**
(a) frivolous (b) appalling
(c) mischievous (d) remarkable

7. **Continuing for a very long time**
(a) laconic (b) interim
(c) concise (d) interminable

8. **Impossible to satisfy**
(a) palatable (b) insatiable
(c) insane (d) magnanimous

9. **Splendid and expensive-looking**
(a) sumptuous (b) peculiar
(c) curious (d) malicious

10. **Seeming reasonable**
(a) plausible (b) permeable
(c) versatile (d) volatile

11. **The fear of water**
(a) claustrophobia (b) autophobia
(c) hydrophobia (d) pyrophobia

12. **Distinguished conductor or performer of classical music**
(a) maestro (b) layman
(c) amateur (d) novice

Directions (13-22) : Select the most appropriate idiom (in the context) to fill in the sentence.

13. **Making the final paper was a really difficult task but by the end of the week, I was able to_____.**
(a) bark up the wrong tree
(b) wrap my head around it
(c) cry my eyes out
(d) run out of steam

14. **Suman really has _____. She moved to a new house just a month back but already has a lovely garden.**
(a) a heart of gold (b) a bad hair day
(c) a foot in the door (d) green fingers

15. **Pallavi worked really hard for the examination and___to gain success.**
(a) struck a sour note
(b) hit the bull's eye
(c) beat about the bush
(d) left no stone unturned

16. **Listen. you need to prioritize. You can't have your _____!**
(a) Achilles' heel
(b) heebie-jeebies
(c) paint the town red
(d) finger in every pie

17. **Initially I thought I could participate in the international Scholars Contest but when I saw the preparatory material I _____.**
(a) missed the boat (b) hit the bull's eye
(c) got cold feet (d) made a scene

18. **In my parents' time, we mostly ate at home and family outings happened_____.**
(a) once in a blue moon
(b) behind the back
(c) in fine feather
(d) shoulder to shoulder

19. **That student of yours has such sound values. She's indeed a ____.**
(a) rare bird
(b) barrel of laughs
(c) pain in the neck
(d) pot calling the kettle black

20. **Colleges cannot _____ to ragging because of the Anti Ragging Act.**
(a) turn a blind eye
(b) add fuel to the fire
(c) look forward
(d) look someone in the eye

21. **During the staff meeting there was a lot of ruckus since many didn't _____ with the authorities.**
(a) see eye to eye
(b) put their best foot forward
(c) put their foot down
(d) move up in the world

22. **I could make out that the conversation was leading to a fight so I_____.**
(a) nipped it in the bud
(b) cut corners
(c) killed two birds with a stone
(d) made a song and a dance

Directions (23-25) : Find a word that is the synonym of

23. **Philanthropist.**
(a) humanitarian (b) philosopher
(c) humanist (d) misanthropist

24. **Impoverished.**
(a) spendthrift (b) generous
(c) wealthy (d) penniless

25. **Stoical.**
(a) ruffled (b) apathetic
(c) panicky (d) equivocal

Directions (26-28) : Pick a word opposite in meaning to:

26. **Optimistic.**
(a) energetic (b) pessimistic
(c) idealistic (d) realistic

27. **Predecessor.**
(a) processor (b) lessor
(c) oppressor (d) successor

28. **Lackadaisical.**
(a) indifferent (b) jocular
(c) enthusiastic (d) lukewarm

Directions (29-31) : Identify the word that is misspelt.

29. (a) Immediate (b) iliterate
(c) implement (d) illogical

30. (a) aesthetic (b) equivocal
(c) catastrophy (d) ingenious

31. (a) Miscellaneous (b) Umbilical
(c) Prophesy (d) Accomodation

Directions (32-51) : Identify the segment in the sentence, which contains the grammatical error.

32. **Why should always we have to wait for her to join us?**
(a) for her to join us (b) Why should
(c) always we (d) have to wait

33. **She is a great cook, has her own blog on YouTube and was followed by one lakh viewers.**
(a) She is (b) a great cook
(c) has her own blog (d) was followed

34. **The Prime Minister holding is the important meeting to review the security and safety of doctors working in government hospitals.**
(a) of doctors (b) working in
(c) to review (d) holding is the

35. **Last evening my friend tells me the funny joke that I have ever heard.**
(a) that I have
(b) ever heard
(c) tells me the funny joke
(d) Last evening my friend

36. **The birth of a girl bring great joy to Neha's family.**
(a) The birth (b) of a girl
(c) to Neha's family (d) bring great joy

37. **This summer, I've met down a lot of interesting people.**
(a) interesting people

(b) I've met down
(c) a lot of
(d) This summer

38. I won't be here next week as I'm going to Mumbai to a conference.
(a) I won't (b) be here
(c) to a conference (d) as I'm going

39. I am really bored of this movie! When was it end?
(a) it end? (b) I am really bored
(c) of this movie (d) When was

40. I'm going to the airport to receives my friend.
(a) my friend (b) to the airport
(c) to receives (d) I'm going

41. Does an English examination begin at 10 o'clock?
(a) 10 o'clock?
(b) English examination
(c) begin at
(d) Does an

42. I use to going for a morning walk when I was living in Dehradun.
(a) living in Dehradun
(b) for a morning walk
(c) when I was
(d) use to going

43. What shall we do on ourselves this evening?
(a) this evening (b) on ourselves
(c) What shall (d) we do

44. Instead of studying in home I went to my friend's house.
(a) in home
(b) I went
(c) Instead of studying
(d) to my friend's house.

45. He likes to put all the garbage into a black small bag.
(a) into a (b) all the garbage
(c) He likes to put (d) black small bag

46. High level security arrangements were made for the forthcoming visit to a Japanese Prime Minister.
(a) security arrangements
(b) were made
(c) for the forthcoming
(d) visit to a

47. I had a hard time paying the driver as I had only hundreds rupee note.
(a) paying the driver
(b) only hundreds rupee note
(c) I had a hard time
(d) as I had

48. I had to go to the doctor because I was not bear the pain in my tooth.
(a) had to go (b) in my tooth
(c) to the doctor (d) was not bear

49. To write a poem I need a pen, a diary and also the quiet place.
(a) a diary (b) To write
(c) and also the (d) I need

50. I don't like movies who has an unhappy ending.
(a) who has
(b) I don't
(c) like movies
(d) an unhappy ending

51. It takes me one hour to get to work in the morning in week day.
(a) in week day (b) in the morning
(c) takes me (d) to get to work

Directions (52-73) : Identify the best way to improve the underlined part of the given sentence. If there is no improvement required, select 'no improvement'.

52. She is a very good sprinter. I can't run as fast *as she does.*
(a) no improvement (b) like she is doing
(c) as she doing (d) as she do

53. If you *wishes to participating* at the National level games you'll have to start getting coaching immediately.
(a) wish to participating
(b) wished for participating
(c) wish to participate
(d) no improvement

54. You have been so unwell! How *you feeling now?*
(a) you is feeling (b) you are feeling
(c) No improvement (d) are you feeling

55. I am going *to see a* play tomorrow evening.
(a) seeing (b) no improvement
(c) to saw (d) to seeing

56. When I was a child I *do not like* going out to play in the park.
(a) did not like (b) don't likes
(c) no improvement (d) did not liked

57. My guests *doesn't wanted to eat* anything since they weren't hungry after the party.
(a) didn't want to eat
(b) didn't wanted to eat
(c) don't wants to eat
(d) no improvement

58. Please switch on all the lights in the room *as it's getting* very dark now.
(a) as it were getting (b) no improvement
(c) as it was getting (d) when it will get

59. When Veena returned to India she had *to get use driving* on the left.
(a) to get used to drives
(b) to get used to driving
(c) No improvement
(d) to getting use to

60. My daughter fell asleep *while she been reading.*
(a) while she is reading
(b) no improvement
(c) while she was reading
(d) whenever she has reading

61. The metro service is so good that one doesn't have to wait *since a few minutes.*
(a) beyond a few minutes
(b) No improvement
(c) for some few minutes
(d) up to a few minutes

62. Have you any idea *where is Anya?*
(a) where Anya were?
(b) No improvement
(c) where was Anya?
(d) where Anya is?

63. The Inspector stopped the boy and asked where *he went.*
(a) he had going (b) No improvement
(c) he has gone (d) he was going

64. I couldn't visit my aunt as there *were the traffic jam* due to an accident.
(a) no improvement
(b) are a traffic jam
(c) were a traffic jam
(d) was a traffic jam

65. We *waited* till 10 pm for our guests but they never turned up.
(a) was waiting
(b) no improvement
(c) have been waited
(d) are waiting

66. Ravi *can't come* to the meeting as he was not well.
(a) couldn't came (b) could come
(c) couldn't come (d) no improvement

67. These houses *which were built* 20 years ago are now in need of repairs.
(a) which can built (b) no improvement
(c) which was build (d) who was built

68. Don't stay in school after 2 p.m. All the teachers *have been leaving* by then.
(a) are leave (b) will have left
(c) must left (d) No improvement

69. I have an invite from a friend to visit *the Canada and United States* next month.
(a) no improvement
(b) to Canada or the united states
(c) to the Canada and United States
(d) Canada and the United States

70. Whenever we go out we spend *a lot* money on food.
(a) much of (b) most of
(c) a lot of (d) no improvement

71. My student, a doctor by profession, *preferring to walk* to the hospital everyday.
(a) preferring walking
(b) no improvement
(c) prefers to walk
(d) prefer to walking

72. I think that capitalism *is not a better* economic system for our country.
(a) was not the good (b) is not better
(c) no improvement (d) is not a good

73. It has been two years *that I have see* Meena.
(a) since I have seen
(b) No improvement
(c) since I didn't saw
(d) that I saw

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. The car cleaner expressed his inability to continue cleaning my car from 1st July due to his_____.
(a) ill feeling (b) ill health
(c) disease (d) disorder

75. The sky is quite overcast. We're _____ to have rain today.
(a) likely (b) mostly
(c) surely (d) probably

76. When my friend suggested going to the mall for lunch, I agreed _____.
(a) at once (b) at large
(c) at most (d) at ease

77. The business prospect seemed quite___ so I convinced my friend to partner with me to start the venture.
(a) lucrative (b) dubious
(c) flourishing (d) prosperous

78. The company gave in to the demands of the employees as it found them _____.
(a) illegal (b) irrational
(c) legitimate (d) formidable

Directions (79-98) :Choose the most appropriate option to change the voice (active / passive) form of the given sentence.

79. Two children were shot dead by a psychopath during the California music festival.
(a) Two children were being shot dead by a psychopath during the California music festival.
(b) Two children are shot dead by a psychopath during the California music festival.
(c) A psychopath during the California music festival was shooting dead two children.
(d) A psychopath shot dead two children during the California music festival.

80. Somebody feeds the stray dog daily.
(a) Daily somebody has fed the stray dog.
(b) The stray dog was fed daily.
(c) The stray dog is fed daily by somebody.
(d) The stray dog will be fed daily.

81. Popular monuments will be kept open till 9 p.m.
(a) They had kept popular monuments open till 9 p.m.
(b) They are keeping popular monuments open till 9 p.m.
(c) They will keep popular monuments open till 9 p.m.
(d) They will be keeping popular monuments open till 9 p.m.

82. By how many people were you helped in your time of difficulty?
(a) How many people helped you in your time of difficulty?
(b) How many people were you helping in time of difficulty?
(c) How many people are you helped by in your time of difficulty?
(d) In your time of difficulty how many people were you helped by?

83. Nobody told me Vanita was unwell.
(a) I wasn't being told by anybody that Vanita was unwell.
(b) I wasn't told by anybody that Vanita was unwell.
(c) Nobody told me Vanita was being unwell.
(d) Nobody tells me that Vanita was unwell.

84. Do not take the coastal road during monsoons.
(a) You are not taking the coastal road during monsoons.
(b) You will not take the coastal road during monsoons.
(c) Coastal road is not being taken during monsoons.
(d) Coastal roads should not be taken during monsoons.

85. The team manager is examining the documents of all the players.
(a) Examination of the documents of all the players was done by the team manager.
(b) The documents of all the players are being examined by the team manager.
(c) The documents of all the players the team manager is examining.
(d) The team manager has been examining the documents of all the players.

86. Teenagers don't like being told what to do.
(a) Being told what to do was not being liked by teenagers.
(b) Teenagers should not be told what to do.
(c) Being told what to do is not liked by teenagers.
(d) Teenagers are not liking being told what to do.

87. People are reading the articles on using plastic waste innovatively with interest.
(a) The articles on innovative use of plastic waste are read with interest.
(b) The articles on using plastic waste innovatively are being read with interest.
(c) People have been reading the articles on using plastic waste innovatively with interest.
(d) People were reading the articles on using plastic waste innovatively with interest.

88. Please give me some more time to complete the assignments.
(a) You may please give me some more time to complete the assignments.
(b) I am requesting you to give me some more time to complete the assignments.
(c) Some more time will be given to me to complete the assignments.
(d) I may please be given some more time to complete the assignments.

89. They sealed all unauthorized farms on the highway.
(a) All unauthorized farms on the highway were sealed.
(b) They are sealing all unauthorized farms on the highway.
(c) All unauthorized farms on the highway have sealed the authorities.
(d) The authorities were sealing all unauthorized farms on the highway.

90. Do you think that the government will accept our demands?
(a) Do you think we will accept the government demands?
(b) Do you think that our demands will be accepted by the government?
(c) Do you think that the government is going to accept our demands?
(d) Do you think that our demands have been accepted by the government?

91. How many languages are spoken in India?

(a) How many languages did the Indians speak?

(b) How many languages are Indians speaking?

(c) How many languages do people in India speak?

(d) People have been speaking how many languages in India?

92. High interest rates are alarming automobile dealers.

(a) Automobile dealers is being alarmed by high interest rates.

(b) High interest rates has been alarmed by automobile dealers.

(c) High interest rates have alarmed automobile dealers.

(d) Automobile dealers are being alarmed by high interest rates.

93. We have written all the library rules on the notice-board.

(a) All the library rules have been written on the notice-board.

(b) All the library rules were written on the notice-board.

(c) All the library rules are being written on the notice-board.

(d) We are writing all the library rules on the notice-board.

94. An apple carries about 100 million useful bacteria.

(a) About 100 million useful bacteria are being carried by an apple.

(b) An apple will carry about 100 million useful bacteria.

(c) The useful bacteria to be carried in an apple is about 100 million.

(d) About 100 million useful bacteria are carried by an apple.

95. Preparations are being made for our Annual fest.

(a) We are making preparations for our Annual fest.

(b) We have made preparations for our Annual fest.

(c) Preparations were being made for our Annual fest.

(d) Our Annual fest preparations are made.

96. The play on environment issues was performed with great professionalism by our students.

(a) Our students performed the play on environment issues with great professionalism.

(b) Our students were to perform with great professionalism the play on environment issue.

(c) Our students have been performing the play on environment issues with great professionalism.

(d) The play on environment issues was being performed with great professionalism by our students.

97. Our home was built in 1990 by my father.

(a) Our home was being built in 1990 by my father.

(b) My father had built our home in 1990.

(c) My father was building our home in 1990.

(d) My father built our home in 1990.

98. I am writing a story after a long time.

(a) A story after a long time was written by me.

(b) A story is being written by me after a long time.

(c) I have written a story after a long time.

(d) A story had been written by me after a long time.

Directions (99-125) :Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct / indirect) of the given sentence.

99. The priest said to me, "You have committed a cardinal sin."

(a) The priest told me that I had committed a cardinal sin.

(b) The priest is saying I have committed a cardinal sin.

(c) The priest said if I will be committing a cardinal sin.

(d) The priest told me I am committing a cardinal sin.

100. Her mother said, "We must have a party to celebrate your promotion."

(a) Her mother said that they must have a party to celebrate her promotion.

(b) Her mother said she had been planning a party for celebrating her promotion.

(c) Her mother says that they should plan a party to celebrate her promotion.

(d) Her mother told that they would be having a party to celebrate her promotion.

101. My uncle said, "Just my luck! I've missed the bus again."

(a) My uncle exclaimed that he was unlucky as he had missed the bus again.

(b) My uncle said he was lucky as he had missed the bus again.

(c) My uncle exclaimed that he is once again lucky to miss the bus.

(d) My uncle says that he is unlucky as he has missed the bus again.

102. Kiran said, "I will reach Patna tomorrow morning."

(a) Kiran said that she will reach Patna tomorrow morning.

(b) Kiran says that she will reach Patna tomorrow morning.

(c) Kiran said that I will reach Patna the next morning.

(d) Kiran said that she would reach Patna the next morning.

103. The airline official said, "We are extremely sorry that the flight has been delayed due to heavy floods."

(a) The airline official announced the airline is extremely sorry that the flight will be delayed due to heavy floods.

(b) The airline official announces they are extremely sorry that the flight has been delayed due to heavy floods.

(c) The airline official announced that they were extremely sorry that the flight had been delayed due to heavy floods.

(d) The airline official announced that we are extremely sorry that the flight has been delayed due to heavy floods.

104. Rita said, "I'm not feeling well."

(a) Rita said that she was not feeling well.

(b) Rita said she will not be feeling well.

(c) Rita said she is not feeling well.

(d) Rita says that I'm not feeling well.

105. He asked me if I would like to take that apartment on rent from the next day.

(a) "Would you had taken this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me.

(b) "Would you have taken this apartment on rent from the next day?" he said to me.

(c) "Would you like to take this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me.

(d) "Would you be liking to take this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me.

106. "You speak such good English!" said Mary.

(a) Mary exclaimed that I speak so much good English.

(b) Mary told me I was speaking much good English.

(c) Mary exclaimed that I spoke very good English.

(d) Mary exclaimed that I was speaking very good English.

107. Rohan smiled and said that he thought Jojo liked him.

(a) Rohan smiled and said he thought, "Jojo likes me!"

(b) Rohan smiled and said. "I think Jojo likes me!"

(c) Rohan smiled and said, "They think Jojo

likes me!"

(d) Rohan smiled and asked, "Do you think Jojo likes me?"

108. The commander ordered his battalion to march on.

(a) The commander says to his battalion, "Please march on."

(b) "March on!" the commander said to his battalion.

(c) The commander says to his battalion, "March on!"

(d) The commander gives his battalion order, "March on!"

109. The lawyer says, "My client is innocent."

(a) The lawyer said that his client is innocent.

(b) The lawyer says that his client is innocent.

(c) The lawyer says my client was innocent.

(d) The lawyer said that my client is innocent.

110. "Let's go out for dinner. I've been home this whole week," said Anna.

(a) Anna said to me that we must go out for dinner as she has been home that whole week.

(b) Anna told me she was wanting to go out for dinner and had been home this whole week.

(c) Anna told me she is at home the whole week and would like to go out for dinner.

(d) Anna suggested we go out for dinner as she had been home that whole week.

111. "Go on, apply for the job," said my best friend.

(a) My best friend says I should go off and apply for the job.

(b) My best friend had said to me to go on and apply for the job.

(c) My best friend encouraged me to apply for the job.

(d) You should apply for the job my best friend said.

112. "You should lock your car as there have been some instances of theft," said Anil.

(a) There have been instances of theft so I should lock my car was told to me by Anil.

(b) Anil advised me that I should lock my car as there had been some instances of theft.

(c) There have been some instances of theft so I should have locked my car said Anil.

(d) Anil said he must lock his car because there were some instances of theft.

113. "I'm so sorry! I totally forgot about the meeting," he said.

(a) He is being sorry for having totally forgotten about the meeting.

(b) He apologized and said he had totally forgotten about the meeting.

(c) He was so sorry that he had forgot totally about the meeting.

(d) Having forgotten totally about the meeting he is very sorry.

114. The Queen said to the ministers, "Cut off the prisoner's head!"

(a) The Queen ordered the ministers to cut off the prisoner's head.

(b) Screaming at the ministers the Queen is ordering to cut off the prisoner's head.

(c) The prisoner's head would be cut off screamed the queen to the ministers.

(d) The Queen told the ministers that to cut off the prisoner's head.

115. Mother said, "Sonam, don't throw tantrums."

(a) Mother warns Sonam not to throw tantrums.

(b) Mother said that Sonam is not to throw tantrums.

(c) Mother told Sonam not to throw tantrums.

(d) Mother says to Sonam not to throw tantrums.

116. Reena said, "What a lovely scene! I wish I could stay here forever!"

(a) Reena said with happiness that was a lovely scene. She wishes to stay there forever.

(b) Reena exclaimed that it was a lovely scene. She further wished that she could stay there forever.

(c) Reena says this is a lovely scene. I wish I could stay there forever.

(d) Reena said what a lovely scene! She wished she could stay here forever.

117. My grandfather wished that God should give me success in my new venture. He further said that his prayers would always be with me.

(a) My grandfather says to me, "God might give you success in your new venture! My prayers are always going to be with you."

(b) My grandfather said to me, "Maybe God will give you success in your new venture! My prayers would always be with you."

(c) My grandfather wished to me, "May God give to you success in your new venture! My prayers are always with you."

(d) My grandfather said to me, "May God give you success in your new venture! My prayers will always be with you."

118. The salesman said to me, "All the gift items are new. We received this consignment yesterday."

(a) The salesman informed me that all the gift items were new. He further said they had received that consignment the day before.

(b) The salesman informed to me about all the gift items that they were new. They received that consignment the day before.

(c) The salesman told me that all the gift items are new. He further said we received this consignment yesterday.

(d) The salesman said to me that all the gift items are new. We received that consignment yesterday.

119. The teacher said to Rana, "Have you completed the project?"

(a) The teacher asked Rana that if Rana has completed the project.

(b) The teacher asks Rana have you completed the project.

(c) The teacher asked Rana whether he had completed the project.

(d) The teacher asks Rana will you complete the project.

120. Sonia says, "I love the monsoons."

(a) Sonia said that she loved the monsoons.

(b) Sonia says that she loves the monsoons.

(c) Sonia says that she is loving the monsoons.

(d) Sonia said that she was loving the monsoons.

121. My boss said, "Do you think you can complete the report within five days?"

(a) My boss said to me do you think I can complete the report within five days?

(b) My boss asked me whether I thought I could complete the report within five days.

(c) My boss said to me if I think I can complete the report within five days.

(d) My boss says do you think you can complete the report within five days?

122. "Don't over speed at night," I said to Irina.

(a) I warned Irina not to over speed at night.

(b) Over speeding at night is not good, I said to Irina.

(c) I warn to Irina not to over speed at night.

(d) I had been warning Irina not to over speed at night.

123. My friend told me I could stay at his place in Dehradun whenever I wished.

(a) My friend said, "You will be coming to stay at my place in Dehradun whenever

you wish."

(b) My friend said, "If you are wishing to come to Dehradun come and stay in my place."

(c) My friend said, "You can stay at my place in Dehradun whenever you wish."

(d) My friend said, "You will come and be staying in my place in Dehradun whenever youwish."

124. Mary said, "I have to be there by 10 am tomorrow."

(a) Mary says to me that she has to be there by 10 am.

(b) Mary tells me she has to be there by 10 am tomorrow.

(c) Mary told me that she had to be there by 10 am the next day.

(d) Mary is telling me that she has to be there by 10 am tomorrow.

125. Sumit said, "I will be leaving for London this summer so I can meet you only when I return."

(a) Sumit said he will be leaving for London this summer and he could meet him only when he returned.

(b) Sumit said he will go to London this summer and he would meet me only when he will be returning.

(c) Sumit said that he would be leaving for London that summer and he could meet me only when he returned.

(d) Sumit said he will have gone to London that summer and could meet me only when he returned.

Directions (126-145) : Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. They also believe that one must not hold on to things if one doesn't use them and love them anymore.

B. Finally it's a very good idea to give the things to someone who can and will use them.

C. They further advise that one can begin the process of decluttering by first checking if the things one wishes to give away are still usable and valuable.

D. Minimalists believe that clutter causes a lot of stress and wastes precious space.

(a) DCBA (b) ABDC
(c) DACB (d) CADB

127. A. As soon as she was given the slippers, she broke into a dance strutting around in her first ever pair of slippers.

B. This story may seem strange but it is a fact that, in many villages of India, people don't have anything to put on their feet.

C. Goonj , a leading NGO of India, runs a Cloth for Work Scheme and gives clothes and useful items in exchange for work done.

D. Recently, as part of the scheme, an old lady in a Madhya Pradesh village was given a pair of slippers.

(a) DACB (b) CABD
(c) CDAB (d) DBAC

128. A. The home then was a bungalow, single storied and bounded by walls.

B. He states that in the early 1950's houses in most cities relied on the bungalow model.

C. According to Gautam Bhatia ,a leading architect we need to bring about a radical changein our model of housing.

D. Sadly ,nearly 70years later after a 100-fold increase in city population, density and land value we still persist on the same outmoded model

(a) CBAD (b) CDAB
(c) DBAC (d) CDBA

129. A. But today adults as well as a growing number of young parents are cutting down on intake of sugar.

B. Until about two decades ago, becoming careful about sugar was only for diabetics.

C. Thus going zero on sugar is fast becoming a popular trend for all.

D. Before joining this trend doctors advise that we all need to find out whether all sugars are harmful.

(a) BACD (b) CDAB
(c) ABDC (d) DBAC

130. A. Unfortunately this resulted in his going to jail.

B. As a child he always landed in trouble.

C. Louis Armstrong was a famous jazz musician.

D. Once he found a pistol and fired it in the street.

(a) CBAD (b) CBDA
(c) BCAD (d) DABC

131. A. His death was a cause of great speculation.

B. Edgar Allan Poe was a famous American author.

C. Within a few days of being found, he died mysteriously on Oct 7, 1849.

D. He had gone missing on October 3, 1849 and was found a few days later.

(a) CDBA (b) BADC
(c) BCDA (d) DBCA

132. A. This record of migration is one of the greatest natural events on earth.

B. Each Autumn, millions of Monarch butterflies leave their breeding grounds in US and Canada.

C. The migration of the Monarch butterfly is an amazing phenomenon.

D. They travel over 3000 miles to reach their winter habitat in Mexico.

(a) ADBC (b) CBDA
(c) DCBA (d) ABDC

133. A. Next, step by step from the shallow waters you are gradually guided to dive in safe areas.

B. This 'dry' lesson is followed by wearing the gear and then entering shallow waters to practice basic scuba diving skills.

C. The Discover Scuba Diving tour starts with a 30 minute lesson on teaching basic skills outside water.

D. Finally, what is most reassuring about the whole tour is that your instructor is always by your side to monitor you ill the end of the session.

(a) CABD (b) ABDC
(c) ABCD (d) CBAD

134. A. Despite this, he was very good at delegating work.

B. No wonder his films were universally acclaimed.

C. A Satyajit Ray film was solely his film.

D. Even after delegation, he was involved in every aspect of the film.

(a) DACB (b) CDBA
(c) CADB (d) ABDC

135. A. One of the crocodiles was four feet long and almost six years old.

B. Post this announcement a video of a crocodile attacking a dog has gone viral causing people to panic further.

C. The authorities have announced that more crocodiles would be sighted once the waters recede.

D. After the monsoon deluge the Forest Department of Vadodara has so far rescued three crocodiles which had swum into residential areas.

(a) BDAC (b) ADBC
(c) DACB (d) DCAB

136. A. Its chief feature is that the reader is given the opportunity to play along and engage in the process of deduction.

B. A whodunit is a kind of detective story made famous by Agatha Christie.

C. Thus, along with the protagonist the reader is also involved in solving the case.

D. As the reader goes along he/she takes note of the clues, deduces and tries to identify the criminal before the climax.

(a) ABCD (b) BDAC
(c) DABC (d) BADC

137. A. These tribes believe that they can communicate with dead ancestors only through this language.
B. Today, linguists call such a language an "isolated" language.
C. Zuni is a language spoken only by the Zuni tribes.
D. It is remarkable that these tribes have been able to preserve their language.
(a) BCDA (b) ADCB
(c) CADB (d) DABC

138. A. The most helpful thing you can do is to hold someone's hand when they most need it.
B. Also, jotting down notes for your seniors on ward rounds is probably not the most important thing.
C. My first year as a doctor in U.K. is over and this is what I have learnt.
D. No matter what anyone tells you, writing that urgent discharge summary is not the most important thing you will do today.
(a) DBAC (b) CDBA
(c) ABDC (d) CBAD

139. A. In those allotted minutes the directors have the freedom to interpret the segments in their own unique way.
B. The play has been divided into segments of 10 minutes each by the directors.
C. Eight young directors, over 50 actors and one landmark play-Hayavadana.
D. This unique collaboration is a tribute to the playwright Girish Karnad.
(a) BACD (b) CDBA
(c) ADBC (d) CABD

140. A. Furthermore, make sure that you give some vivid details of the city making it as real as you can
B. For example, if it begins in a city, give details about the city.
C. First of all make it as specific as possible.
D. While writing a story or a novel the setting is very important.
(a) DCBA (b) CABD
(c) ACBD (d) DABC

141. A. Therefore, I firmly believe that this curriculum be extended to all schools.
B. I believe that India as a country needs the happiness curriculum.
C. They are a dejected lot and will definitely benefit from this curriculum.
D.It is really needed for the younger generation.
(a) ABDC (b) BCAD
(c) BDCA (d) CDAB

142. A. Therefore an advanced ambulance needs to reach the patient immediately.
B. A cardiac arrest, as is well known, needs revival within 4 minutes.
C. A question often asked by us in India is whether we will get timely health care in an emergency.
D. But even in Delhi, the capital city, a patient does not get emergency care.
(a) ABDC (b) BCAD
(c) CDAB (d) CBAD

143. A. But a sprig was taken and planted in one of the hills of Sri Lanka.
B. The original tree is no longer there.
C. That sprig grew into a tree and is called Maha Bodhi tree.
D. Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree in Bodhgaya in Bihar.
(a) CABD (b) BCAD
(c) ACBD (d) DBAC

144. A. Some of the Vitamin A rich sources of foods are carrots, broccoli, spinach, fish and meat.
B. An American research study has found that Vitamin A intake can lower risk of skin cancer.
C. It suggests that we should consume a diet with fruits and vegetables.
D. This study has been published in JAMA Dermatology.
(a) ABDC (b) BDCA
(c) BADC (d) CABD

145. A. This lovable big cat is all ready to charm kids in a film version.
B. 'The Tiger who Came to Tea' is Judith Kerr's best selling book, having sold 5million copies.
C. He ends up making a delightful nuisance of himself.
D. The story is about a tiger who pops by for tea.
(a) BCAD (b) BDCA
(c) CDBA (d) ACDB

Directions (146-170) : Read the following passage and fill in each blank with words chosen from options given.

Cloze Test

As he started his speech, Harsh was aware that people were listening to him quite __146__. Things seemed to be going quite well. __147__, halfway through the talk, he saw his friend, Ravi look __148__ his pal Sunil, roll his eyes and whisper in his ear. Harsh __149__ understood that Ravi ,who had been upset ever since his promotion, was now __150__ disturbance intentionally.

146. (a) intently (b) smoothly
(c) evenly (d) clearly

147. (a) Wherever (b) Whenever
(c) Moreover (d) However

148. (a) at (b) opposite
(c) through (d) in

149. (a) immediately (b) keenly
(c) urgently (d) cleverly

150. (a) created (b) create
(c) creates (d) creating

Cloze Test

I was friends with the artist Bhupen Khakar. He was one of the __151__ human beings I have ever met. I learnt __152__ from him. When we were in Baroda we __153__ meals together all the time. I __154__ remember how his caretaker __155__ family to him and he would often __156__ his children to school and taught __157__ mathematics. His studio was in the __158__ of the house and __159__ for anyone to come in __160__ at his work.

151. (a) Finer (b) finest
(c) few (d) fine

152. (a) a lot (b) the more
(c) a lots (d) the less

153. (a) would had (b) having had
(c) has had (d) would have

154. (a) still (b) until
(c) never (d) alone

155. (a) is (b) was
(c) be (d) were

156. (a) to drop (b) dropping
(c) dropped (d) drop

157. (a) those (b) their
(c) they (d) them

158. (a) centering (b) centralized
(c) centre (d) central

159. (a) open (b) was opening
(c) opens (d) opening

160. (a) to look (b) to watch
(c) looking upon (d) for looking

Cloze Test

One can soon feast __161__ eyes on Humayun's Tomb __162__ Safdarjung Tomb at night, with the government deciding to keep 10 heritage __163__ open to the __164__ from sunrise __165__ 9 p.m. The announcement was made __166__ morning by the Union Minister for Culture and __167__ . Currently, most monuments __168__ for visitors at 6 pm. The change in timings __169__ effective for a period __170__ 3 years.

161. (a) her's (b) ours
(c) one's (d) theirs

162. (a) therefore (b) both
(c) by (d) and

163. (a) building (b) monument
(c) apartments (d) monuments

164. (a) peoples (b) mob
(c) public (d) residents

165. (a) in (b) by
(c) for (d) till

166. (a) this (b) then
(c) those (d) that

167. (a) Tour (c) Tourist
(c) Tourists (d) Tourism

168. (a) close
(b) was closed
(c) having closed
(d) was being closed

169. (a) will be (b) has been
(c) will have been (d) would have been

170. (a) about (b) into
(c) through (d) of

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

The four-year tiger census report, Status of Tigers in India, 2018, released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi shows numbers of the cat have increased across all landscapes. The Global Tiger Forum, an international collaboration of tiger-bearing countries, has set a goal of doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022. More than 80% of the world's wild tigers are in India, and it's crucial to keep track of their numbers. The total count in 2018 has risen to 2,967 from 2,226 in 2014 an increase of 741 individuals an increase of 33%, in four years. This is by far the biggest increase in terms of both numbers and percentage since the four yearly census using camera traps and the capture-mark-recapture method began in 2006.The 2018 figure has a great degree of credibility because, according to the report, as many as 2,461 individual tigers (83% of the total) have actually been photographed by trap cameras. In2014, only 1,540 individuals (69%) were photographed. The tiger census is needed because the tiger sits at the peak of the food chain, and its conservation is important to ensure the well-being of the forest ecosystem. The tiger estimation exercise includes habitat assessment and prey estimation. The numbers reflect the success or failure of conservation efforts. This is an especially important indicator in a fast-growing economy like India where the pressures of development often run counter to the demands of conservation. Where has the tiger population increased the most? The biggest increase has been in Madhya Pradesh a massive 218 individuals (71%) from308 in 2014 to 526.However, since tigers keep moving between states, conservationists prefer to talk about tiger numbers in terms of landscapes. So, why have the numbers gone up? The success owes a lot to increased vigilance and conservation efforts by the Forest Department. From 28 in 2006, the number of tiger reserves went up to 50 in 2018, extending protection to larger numbers of tigers over the years. Healthy increases in core area populations eventually lead to migrations to areas outside the core; this is why the 2018 census has found tigers in newer areas. Over the years, there has been increased focus on tigers even in the areas under the territorial and commercial forestry arms of Forest Departments. The other important reason is increased vigilance, and the fact that organized poaching rackets have been all but crushed. According to Nitin Desai of Wildlife Protection Society of India, there has been no organized poaching by traditional gangs in Central Indian landscapes since 2013. The increased protection has encouraged the tiger to breed. Tigers are fast breeders when conditions are conducive. The rehabilitation of villages outside core areas in many parts of the country has led to the availability of more inviolate space for tigers. Also, because estimation exercises have become increasingly more accurate over the years, it is possible that many tigers that eluded enumerators in earlier exercises were counted this time.

171. The Global Tiger Forum comprises -
(a) countries which have tigers.
(b) National Geographic and World Wildlife Fund.
(c) all countries of the United Nations.
(d) America and the European Union.

172. The biggest increase in tiger population has been between the years
(a) 2014-2018 (b) 2002-2006
(c) 2006-2010 (d) 2010-2014

173. The year 2022 marks the target date for.
(a) tripling the world tiger population.
(b) tripling India's tiger population.
(c) doubling the count of world tiger population.
(d) doubling the count of India's tiger population.

174. 2018 census on the big cat has been the most reliable because
(a) it photographed 1540 tigers.
(b) it photographed 83% of the tigers.
(c) it photographed all living tigers of India.
(d) it only uses the capture-mark-recapture method.

175. The survival of the tiger is vital today because
(a) it is no longer a threat to the villagers' safety.
(b) it is central to the food chain and the eco system.
(c) it promotes tourism in India and increases revenue.
(d) it is now on the verge of extinction.

176. Researchers refer to places where tigers are found not by states but by the term
(a) green belts (b) deep forests
(c) landscapes (d) ecosystems

177. What is the tiger population of Madhya Pradesh?
(a) 28 (b) 741
(c) 50 (d) 526

178. Which of the following statements is not true as per the passage?
(a) There are more reliable ways of data collection
(b) Forest departments have become more watchful
(c) The tiger reserves have increased to 100 in 2018
(d) Poaching gangs have been reduced drastically

179. What has been the impact of providing inviolate spaces for tigers?
(a) The poachers have been caught in these spaces very easily.
(b) The number of villagers killed by man eater tigers has increased.
(c) Tiger numbers have increased due to safe breeding places.
(d) Tigers have moved from Uttar Pradesh to Madhya Pradesh.

180. Pick out a word that is similar in meaning to:
CONDUCIVE
(a) reclusive (b) helpful
(c) unfavorable (d) hindering

Passage

A few years ago it seemed as if the moment for stand-up comedy had arrived. By the end of 2017, stand-up comedians were on the cover of a magazine, signaling the coming of age of the industry. The stand-up game attracted investors in the right places: on platforms like Netflix and Amazon Prime, apart from increasing open mic schedules in venues across cities. Two major companies Comedy Store and Canvas Laugh Club arrived on the scene and were game changers. But despite a heady start, the comic landscape has changed drastically today with stand-up comedians feeling the brunt of faltering payments and cancelled shows. Despite a good start, the Indian stand-up industry is still unorganized and uncertain for

comics. If you ask viral comic Kunal Kamra about the scene, he says that the audience isn't really' invested' in the art form at the moment and that only ten or twenty tickets would sell if comics weren't on the internet promoting themselves. And this is despite the surge in open mics and more stand-ups coming in. Last year, new-age Indian comedy's reputation came under strain when allegations under the#MeToo movement exposed a darker side of the circuit. Since then, the big three comedy groups: All India Bakchod, SNG Comedy and East India Comedy, have either disbanded or had founding members quit. Jeeya Sethi, a leading comedian says, "It's a good thing that these -collectives have died because they mostly had men with no women being showcased."Sethi adds saying that it isn't as easy as it sounds. "In a fledgling industry, a viral YouTube video isn't a sign that you've made it". Craft takes time. Every comic who does two open micscalls himself a comedian. In my opinion, you have to do comedy for more than 20 years to be a comic. It takes at least five years to find your voice."

181. By saying 'the audience has not invested in the standup comedy art form' the author means that

(a) the audience prefers to watch only women comedians.

(b) it is a new art form and it will take time to build an audience.

(c) the audience don't wish to develop a sense of humour.

(d) there are faltering payments and cancelled shows.

182. The stand-up comedy show had a wonderful start because-

A. Open mic shows were held in venues across cities.

B. Leading companies came forward to support artists.

C. Payments to artists were prompt and good.

D. Some Bollywood directors offered them roles.

E. Comedians were given good media coverage.

(a) C, D & E (b) A, B & E
(c) B, D & E (d) B, C & D

183. Select the word which means the same as 'fledgling' in the given context-

(a) a nervous person who frets a lot

(b) a fairly new company or industry

(c) a mature person who performs well

(d) a successful and established venture

184. How has the situation been reversed from the early success of stand-up comedy?

(a) SNG Comedy and East India Comedy support the comedians.

(b) Comedians are being offered double the price asked by them.

(c) Comedy Store and Canvas Laugh Club are offering bigger platforms to comedians.

(d) Comedy groups are packing up and founders are resigning.

185. Sethi believes that-

A. The road to success is only through YouTube.

B. A viral YouTube video is a sign of success.

C. Comedy is an art form and takes hard work and patience.

D. The true comic artist takes years to find one's voice.

(a) A & C (b) B & D
(c) A & B (d) C & D

Passage

According to a new American study headed by Dr. Willis, it has been found that people who exercise in the morning seem to lose more weight than people completing the same workout slater in the day. These findings help shed light on the vexing issue of why some people shed considerable weight with exercise and others almost none. The study adds to the growing body of science suggesting that the timing of various activities, including exercise, could affect how those activities affect us. The relationship between exercise and body weight is somewhat befuddling. Multiple past studies show that a majority of people who take up exercise to lose weight drop fewer pounds than would be expected, given how many calories they are burning during their workouts. Some gain weight. But a few respond quite well, shedding pound after pound with the same exercise regimen that prompts others to add inches. The Midwest Trial 2, was conducted in the University of Kansas, U.S. on how regular, supervised exercise influences body weight. The trial involved 100 overweight, previously inactive young men and women who were made to work out five times a week at a physiology lab, jogging or otherwise sweating until they had burned up to 600 calories per session. After 10 months of this regimen, almost everyone had dropped pounds. But the extent of their losses fluctuated wildly, even though everyone was doing the same, supervised workout. A team of researchers started brainstorming what could be responsible for the enormous variability in the weight loss. They hit upon activity timing. They decided to do a Follow -up study of the Mid West Trial 2.In this new study, the Mid West Trial 2 Follow up study the researchers now studied a team of participants who could visit the gym whenever they wished between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. They also tracked everyone's calorie intakes and daily movement habits throughout the 10 months. They knew, too, whether and by how much people's weights had changed. Now, they checked weight change against exercise schedules and quickly noticed a consistent pattern. Those people who usually worked out before noon had lost more weight, on average, than the men and women who typically exercised after 3 p.m. The researchers uncovered a few other, possibly relevant differences between the morning and late-day exercisers. The early-exercise group tended to be slightly more active throughout the day, taking more steps in total than those who worked out later. They also ate less. These factors may cumulatively have contributed to the striking differences in how many pounds people lost, Dr. Willis says. Thus it seems that people who worked out before noon lost more weight, on average, than those who typically exercised after 3 p.m. But Dr. Willis also points out that most of those who worked out later in the day did lose weight, even if not as much as the larkish exercisers, and almost certainly became healthier."I would not want anyone to think that it's not worth exercising if you can't do it first thing in the morning," he says. "Any exercise, at any time of day, is going to be better than none."

186. The Mid West Trail 2 was a

(a) A European study on 100 participants who exercised 7 times a week and burnt 800calories.

(b) Canadian study on 500 participants who exercised 6 times a week and burnt 600 calories.

(c) U.S based study on 100 participants who exercised 5 times a week and burnt 600 calories

(d) U.S based study on 100 participants who exercised 3 times a week and burnt 300 calories.

187. The Mid West Trial 2 duration was-

(a) 12 months (b) 6 months
(c) 18 months (d) 10 months

188. Select the option that is not true as per the passage.

Several studies show that as a result of the workout

(a) the majority lost a little weight.

(b) a few had the desired weight loss.

(c) some gained some weight.

(d) most gained a lot of weight.

189. What was the difference between the Mid West Trial 2 study and the Mid West

Trial 2

Follow-up study that was taken up later?

(a) The duration of the follow up study was longer.

(b) The calorie intake and the time of exercise were examined.

(c) Participants of the study stayed in the premises.

(d) Face to face interviews were conducted.

190. The finding of the Mid West Trial 2 Follow- up study was that the best time for exercise was

(a) noon to 3 p.m.

(b) between 3-7 p.m.

(c) before noon.

(d) 7 p.m. onwards.

191. Select the option which is not true.

The successful weight losers in the Mid West Trial 2 Follow-up study___

(a) remained active. (b) slept more.

(c) walked more. (d) ate less.

192. Select the correct option.

By 'larkish exercisers' the writer refers to people who

(a) love to see the lark in the morning.

(b) like to exercise late with the larks.

(c) like to sing in the morning.

(d) exercise in the morning.

193. Find one word which means the same as the following.

A set of rules about food and diet that someone follows

(a) catalogue (b) regiment

(c) regimen (d) fundamental

194. Find one word in the passage which means the same as 'confusing'.

(a) brainstorming (b) vexing

(c) befuddling (d) striking

195. What would Dr. Willis say to someone who has given up exercising because they cannot do so in the morning?

(a) Exercise is good only in the morning.

(b) Exercise only with a trainer.

(c) Any exercise is better than none.

(d) Evening is the worst time to exercise.

Passage

The United Kingdom's Social Mobility Commission study reports that disadvantaged childrenin England are being priced out of a cultural hinterland. Children aged 10-15 from low-incomefamilies are three times less likely than wealthier peers to engage in out-of-school musical activities, such as learning an instrument etc. There were also differences according to race 4% of British Pakistani children took part in music classes, compared with 28% of Indian children and 20% of white children and regional divides: 9% of children in north-east England played a musical instrument, compared with 22% in the south-east.Disadvantaged children are also more likely to miss out on extracurricular sports (football, boxing, cricket) and drama, dance and art. The commission set out recommendations, including bursaries, better funding and support for schools let's hope they're taken onboard. As well as the activities themselves, children are missing out on other crucial gains including confidence-building, team spirit and social skill, and are less likely to go on to higher education. Extracurricular activities tend to cost money, but there are also problems with a lack of availability and access, such as schools being unable to afford to run after-school clubs or stay open during holidays. Another barrier is the kids' "fear of not fitting in". In this sense, certain children are self-excluding from, say, learning an instrument, singing in a choir, playing cricket or acting. They decide by themselves that they're "undeserving" of music, sport, art and drama. Unbelievably, in 2019, children as young as 10 are already hard-wired with the selflimiting poverty notion of "not for the likes of us".This is heartbreaking. It's hardly news that life is tougher for poorer children, but it's an outrage if all sense of curiosity, artistry and playfulness is knocked out of them so early. Something is wrong if better-off children feel entitled to explore and participate in areas that interest and excite them, while the disadvantaged are cast from the start as cultural wall flowers doomed to sit out every dance. This isn't about every child learning the piano or violin (but why not?), it's about sowing the seeds for a cultural hinterland that will sustain and enrich them for life. It's about people exploring their passions and refusing to have their horizons artificially limited. Regardless of circumstances, all children should know that their faces "fit" automatically and forever. Culture belongs to everyone.

196. The probability of a child in United Kingdom getting opportunities to engage in cultural and sports activities depends on-

A. parental economic background

B. whether one parent is British

C. whether parents have a university education

D. kind of school and funding available Of the above points which are correct

(a) A & D (b) B & D

(c) A & B (d) C & D

197. According to the passage which of the following is not the correct reason Exposure to cultural activities and sports at a young age is very important for children because it

(a) brings about differences among children.

(b) leads children to explore their talents.

(c) builds team spirit and social skills.

(d) helps in confidence building.

198. Pick out a phrase or a word which means the same asa group of people considered to be superior to others because of their social standing or wealth

(a) disadvantaged

(b) cultural wallflowers

(c) hard-wired

(d) elitist

199. How will a wholesome education including arts and sports not benefit the disadvantaged?

(a) Children will get exposure to arts and sports.

(b) Children will no longer have the fear of not fitting in.

(c) Children will have feelings of low self-esteem and self-exclusion.

(d) Children will explore play and learning outside of class.

200. According to the author, what is truly heart- breaking and damaging for the kids is that-

(a) parents don't have money to pay for any additional classes for their children.

(b) teachers are told not to offer these opportunities as they are not tested.

(c) schools wish to offer activities but don't have funds.

(d) children themselves feel that the activities are not fit for the likes of them.

SSC CGL 2018, MAINS, (11.09.2019)

Answer Key

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b	5.	a	6.	b	7.	d	8.	b	9.	a	10.	a
11.	c	12.	a	13.	b	14.	d	15.	d	16.	d	17.	c	18.	a	19.	a	20.	a
21.	a	22.	a	23.	a	24.	d	25.	b	26.	b	27.	d	28.	c	29.	b	30.	c
31.	d	32.	c	33.	d	34.	d	35.	c	36.	d	37.	b	38.	c	39.	d	40.	c
41.	d	42.	d	43.	b	44.	a	45.	d	46.	d	47.	b	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
51.	a	52.	a	53.	c	54.	d	55.	b	56.	a	57.	a	58.	b	59.	b	60.	c
61.	a	62.	d	63.	d	64.	d	65.	b	66.	c	67.	b	68.	b	69.	d	70.	c
71.	c	72.	d	73.	a	74.	b	75.	a	76.	a	77.	a	78.	c	79.	d	80.	c
81.	c	82.	a	83.	b	84.	d	85.	b	86.	c	87.	b	88.	d	89.	a	90.	b
91.	c	92.	d	93.	a	94.	d	95.	a	96.	a	97.	d	98.	b	99.	a	100.	a
101.	a	102.	d	103.	c	104.	a	105.	c	106.	c	107.	b	108.	b	109.	b	110.	d
111.	c	112.	b	113.	b	114.	a	115.	c	116.	b	117.	d	118.	a	119.	c	120.	b
121.	b	122.	a	123.	c	124.	c	125.	c	126.	c	127.	c	128.	a	129.	a	130.	b
131.	b	132.	b	133.	d	134.	c	135.	c	136.	d	137.	c	138.	b	139.	b	140.	a
141.	c	142.	d	143.	d	144.	b	145.	b	146.	a	147.	d	148.	a	149.	a	150.	d
151.	b	152.	a	153.	d	154.	a	155.	b	156.	d	157.	d	158.	c	159.	a	160.	a
161.	c	162.	d	163.	d	164.	c	165.	d	166.	a	167.	d	168.	a	169.	a	170.	d
171.	a	172.	a	173.	c	174.	b	175.	b	176.	c	177.	d	178.	c	179.	c	180.	b
181.	a	182.	b	183.	b	184.	d	185.	d	186.	c	187.	d	188.	d	189.	b	190.	c
191.	b	192.	d	193.	c	194.	c	195.	c	196.	a	197.	a	198.	d	199.	c	200.	d

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SOLUTIONS (11.09.2019)

1. **(a) Catastrophic**

Catastrophic (Adj.) : Involving/ causing great damage or suffering (विपत्तिपूर्ण)

Eg. A catastrophic earthquake.

Catastrophic mismanagement of the economy.

Spasmodic (Adj.) : Occurring or done in brief, irregular interval of time. (अनियमित)

Eg. The training given was spasmodic and followed no organized pattern.

Catatonic (Adj.) : Not able to move or show any reaction to things because of illness, shock, etc. (तान प्रतिष्टम्भी) (एक स्थिर या अनुत्तरदायी सदमा)

Eg. Elizabeth was a catatonic schizophrenic who did not speak or move, except for some waxy post wing.

Chasm (N) : A deep opening or break in the ground. (खाई / दरार)

Eg. Suddenly a huge chasm opened in the earth.

Cata-Down, Against

1. **Catabolism**
   - ***(Cata - down + bellien - to throw) n***
   - The process by which chemical structures are broken down and energy is released.
   - अपचय
2. **Cataclysm**
   - ***(Cata - down + clyzein - to wash) n***
   - A sudden violent change in the earth's surface
   - प्रलय या उथल–पुथल
   - **Syn** - Disaster; Calamity; Catastrophe
3. **Catafalque**
   - ***(Cata down + fala - wooden scaffold) n***
   - A wooden framework that supports the coffin during a funeral
   - अर्थी
   - **Syn** - Coffin
4. **Catalepsy**
   - ***(Cata - down + lepsy - seizure) n***
   - A condition in which body becomes stiff and temporarily become unconscious
   - निस्पंदवात या धनुस्तंभ या मिर्गी रोग
5. **Catalog/Catalogue**
   - ***(Cata - completely + log - word) n***
   - A list of items such as names, titles, or articles, usually in alphabetical order
   - तालिका या सूची पत्र
   - **Syn** - Directory
6. **Catalyst**
   - ***(Cata - intensifier + lysis - decomposition) n***
   - A substance that makes a chemical reaction happen faster without being changed itself
   - उत्प्रेरक
7. **Catapult**
   - ***(Cata - against + pallein - to hurl) n***
   - A thing used for hurling stones, arrows
   - गुलेल
   - **Syn** - Slingshot
8. **Cataract**
   - ***(Cata - down + ract - to dash) n***
   - A very large waterfall, a strong downpour
   - जल–प्रपात
   - **Syn** - Deluge; Flood
9. **Catarrh**
   - ***(Cata - down + rrhea - excessive flow) n***
   - Inflammation of a mucous membrane of the nose and throat
   - जुकाम या नजला
10. **Catastrophe**
    - ***(Cata - down + strophe - turning) n***
    - A sudden event that causes many people to suffer
    - आपदा या विनाश
    - **Syn** - Disaster; Calamity
11. **Catatonia**
    - ***(Cata - down + tono - tension + ia) n***
    - A condition resulting from a mental illness in which a person does not move for long periods
    - **Syn** - Depression
12. **Category**
    - ***(Cata - completely + agora - assembly) n***
    - An assembly of people or things with particular features in common

Note : यदि आप Root words के method से words याद करना चाहते हैं तो Neon Classes की book "word power - root words" जरूर पढ़ें।

2. **(c) Antipathy.**

Antipathy (N) : A strong feeling of dislike towards someone or something. (घृणा)

Eg. He is a private man with a deep antipathy to/towards the press.

Sympathy (N) : The feeling of understanding and care for someone else's suffering. (सहानुभूति)

Eg. They had great sympathy for the flood victims.

Telepathy (N) : The ability to know what is in someone else's mind or to communicate with someone mentally, without using words or other physical signals. (मानसिक–दूरसंचार)

Empathy (N) : The ability to understand another person's feelings, experience etc. (संवेदना, हमदर्दी)

Eg. He loves children and has a certain empathy with them.

3. **(b) Garbled.**

Garbled (Adj.) : (of a message, sound or transmission) confused and distorted; unclear. (अस्पष्ट)

Eg. He gave a garbled account of what had happened.

Eloquent (Adj.) :- Able to express a feeling or idea well. (सुवक्ता, वाक्पटु)

Eg. She made an eloquent public speech.

Lucid (Adj.) : Clearly expressed and easy to understand. (स्पष्ट)

Eg. She gave a clear and lucid account of her plans for the company's future.

Intelligible (Adj.): (of speech and writing) clear enough to be understood. (सुगम, समझ में आने योग्य)

Eg. It was a poor telephone connection, and only some of his words were intelligible.

4. **(b) Serendipity.**

Serendipity (N) : The occurrence and development of events by chance in a happy or beneficial way. (आकस्मिक लाभ)

Eg. Meeting her like that, and there of all places, was true serendipity.

Serenity (N) : The quality of being calm and Peaceful. (स्थिरता)

Eg. The hotel offers a haven of peace and serenity away from the bustle of the city.

Misadventure (N) : An unfortunate incident; a mishap. (दुर्घटना, विपदा)

Eg. I do not like those dates because they remind me of some of my misadventures.

Fortitude (N) : Courage in pain or adversity. (साहस, दृढ़ता / धैर्य)

Eg. She endured her illness with great fortitude.

5. **(a) Monotonous**

Monotonous (Adj.) : Dull, tedious and repetitious, lacking in variety and interest. (नीरस, उबाने वाला)

Eg. New secretaries came and went with monotonous regularity

Fresh (Adj.) : Not previously known or used; new or different. (ताजा, नया)

Eg. The court had heard fresh evidence.

Fresh fruit.

Exclamatory (Adj.) : Expressing surprise or strong feelings. (विस्मयबोधक)

Eg. McKinnon was not a man much given to exclamatory outbursts.

Vibrant (Adj.) : Full of life and energy (जोशपूर्ण)

Eg. Thailand is at its most vibrant during the New Year celebrations.

Note : Root word 'Mono' के words को detail से पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 3 का Question no. 12 देखें।

6. (b) Appalling.

Appalling (Adj.) : Causing shock or dismay; horrific. (भयावह)

Eg. The Cat suffered appalling injuries during the attack.

Frivolous (Adj.) : Not having any serious purpose or value. (गंभीरता से विचार ना करने वाला)

Eg. Her words seemed utterly frivolous.

Mischievous (Adj.) : Causing or intended to cause harm or trouble. (शरारती, शैतान)

Eg. A mischievous allegation for which there is not a shred of evidence.

Remarkable (Adj.) : Worthy of attention. (असाधारण, विशिष्ट)

Eg. A remarkable achievement/career/talent.

7. (d) Interminable

Interminable (Adj.) : Continuing for a very long lime; apparently endless. (अनन्त, अपार)

Eg. We got bogged down in interminable discussions.

Laconic (Adj.) : (of a person, speech, or style of writing) using very few words. (संक्षिप्त, अल्पाक्षरिक, मितभाषी)

Eg. His laconic reply suggested a lack of interest in the topic.

Interim (Adj.) : Temporary and intended to be used or accepted until something permanent exists. (अल्पकालीन, अंतरिम)

Eg. An interim government was set up for the period before the country's first free election.

Concise (Adj.) : Giving only the information that is necessary and important, using few words. (संक्षिप्त)

Eg. Make your answer clear and concise.

8. (b) Insatiable

Iusatiable (Adj.) : Impossible to satisfy (लालची, असंतोषी)

Eg. There seems to be an insatiable demand for more powerful computers.

Palatable (Adj.) : (of food or drink) having a pleasant or acceptable taste. (स्वादिष्ट)

Eg. A very palatable local dish.

Insane (Adj.) : Very stupid, crazy or dangerous. (पागल, उन्मादी)

Eg. I must have been insane to agree to the idea.

Magnanimous (Adj.) : Kind, generous and forgiving. (उदार)

Eg. He was Magnanimous in defeat and praised his opponent's skill.

9. (a) Sumptuous

Sumptuous (Adj.) : Splendid and expensive looking. (वैभवशाली)

Eg. We dined in sumptuous surroundings.

Peculiar (Adj.) : Strange or unusual. (अजीब, अनोखा)

Eg. There was something peculiar in the way he smiled.

Curious (Adj.) : Having a strong desire to know about something. (जिज्ञासु)

Eg. He is such a curious boy, always asking questions.

Malicious (Adj.) : Having or showing a desire to harm some body or hurt their feelings; caused by a feeling of hate. (दुर्भावनापूर्ण)

Eg. Malicious gossip/lies/rumours.

10. (a) Plausible

Plausible (Adj.) : Seeming reasonable (स्वीकार्य)

Eg. Her story sounded perfectly reasonable.

Permeable (Adj.) : Allowing a liquid or gas to pass through. (पारगम्य प्रवेश के योग्य)

Eg. Gas-permeable contact lens, permeable rocks.

Versatile (Adj.) : (of person) able to do many different things. (बहुमुखी, अनेक गुणो वाला)

Eg. He's a versatile actor who has played a wide variety of parts.

Volatile (Adj.) : Changing easily (परिवर्तनशील)

Eg. Petrol is a volatile substance.

11. (c) hydro phobia

Hydrophobia (N) : The fear of water. (पानी से भय)

Eg. It is a hydrophobia that makes him bark at his wife and babes, an insanity that makes him eat grass.

Claustrophobia (N) : Fear of being in closed spaces. (बंद स्थान में रहने से भय)

Eg. Rapp had suffered from mild claustrophobia since he was a kid.

Autophobia (N.) : Fear of being alone isolated. (अकेलेपन से भय)

Eg. Martie's autophobia, Dusty's revelations all this was well done.

Pyrophobia (N): fear of fire. (आग से भय)

Eg. I suffered pyrophobia but no matter how hard I tried I couldn't seem to rid myself of it.

12. (a) maestro

Maestro (N) : A distinguished conductor or performer of classical music. (उस्ताद)

Eg. The winning goal was scored by the maestro himself.

Lay man (N) : A person who does not have expert knowledge of a particular subject. (जन साधारण)

Eg. A book written for professionals and laymen alike.

Amateur (Adj.) : Doing something for pleasure or interest, not as a job. (शौकिया)

Eg. An amateur Photography.

Novice (N) : A person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation. (नौसिखिया)

Eg. I'm a complete novice at skiing.

13. (b) Wrap my head around it.

wrap my head around it : To understand something, especially something that one considers challenging, confusing (कुछ चुनौतीपूर्ण चीज समझना)

Eg. I just couldn't wrap my mind around what had happened.

Bark up the wrong tree : Waste one's efforts by pursuing the wrong thing or path. (गलत रास्ते या चीज का पीछा करके अपने प्रयासों को बर्बाद करना)

Eg. You're barking up the wrong tree if you're expecting us to lend you any money

Cry my (one's) eyes out : To cry very hard or in an uncontrolled way. (बहुत अधिक रोना)

Eg. She cried her eyes out when he left her for another girl.

Run out of steam : Lose impetus or enthusiasm. (उत्साह खोना)

Eg. Pending hours working on this project, I'm running out of steam can we take a break?

Given sentence में शुरूआत में उसे (Subject 'I' को, जो task difficult लग रहा था आखिर में वह समझ आ गया था।

Option (b) fits in the context of the sentence.

14. (d) green fingers.

Green fingers : Natural ability in growing plants. (बागवानी में निपुणता)

Eg. You really do have green fingers.

* यह idiom, sentence के context में best fit होता है क्योंकि जैसे ही Suman अपने नये घर में shift हुई एक महीने में ही एक 'lovely garden' बना लिया, तो definitely gardening में निपुण होगी।

A heart of gold : A very kind and good nature. (दयालु स्वभाव)

Eg. As in bill is very generous; he has a heart of gold.

A bad hair day : A day on which everything seems to go wrong. (बुरा दिन)

Eg. It's just one bad hair day after another.

A foot in the door : Succeed with a first step. (प्रारम्भिक चरण में सफलता)

Eg. I think I could do well in an interview once I get my foot in the door with an appointment.

15. (d) left no stone unturned.

Leave no stone unturned : To do everything possible to find something or to solve a problem. (कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ना, एड़ी–चोटी का जोर लगाना)

Eg. The researcher left no stone unturned in her search for the original documents.

Strike a sour Note : To indicate, introduce, or allude to something particularly unfortunate, unpleasant or disagreeable. (किसी विशेष रूप से दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, अप्रिय या असहनीय चीज को इंगित करना)

Eg. You definitely struck a sour note when you brought up Dan's ex-girl friends during your best man speech.

Hit the bull's eye : Get something exactly right, or be on target. (मनचाहा प्रभाव / लक्ष्य पाना)

Eg. The finance minister's speech on attracting new investments hit the bull's eye.

Beat about the bush : Discuss a matter without coming to the point. (ईधर–उधर की बातें करना)

Eg. He never beat about the bush when something was annoying him.

16. (d) Finger in every pie.

Finger in every pie : Being involved in a lot of things. (कई क्रिया कलाप में शामिल रहना)

Eg. He very much likes to have a finger in every pie.

Achilles' heel : A weakness or vulnerable point. (कमजोरी, दुखती रग)

Eg. The Achilles' heel of the case for nuclear power remains the issue of the disposal of waste.

Heebie-jeebies : A state of nervousness, fear of anxiety. (चिन्ता, डर)

Eg. It takes a lot more than a measly pottergeist to give me the heebie-jeebie.

Paint the town red : Go out and enjoy oneself flamboyantly (मौजमस्ती करना)

Eg. I want to have a good time and paint the town red this weekend.

17. (c) got cold feet

Get cold feet : A loss or lack of courage or confidence. (बहुत डर जाना)

Eg. I was going to try bungee jumping, but I got cold feet.

Miss the Boat (or bus) : Be too slow to take advantage of an opportunity. (मौका गवाना)

Eg. There were tickets available last week, but he missed the boat by waiting till today to try to buy some.

Hit the bull's eye : Get something exactly right, or be on target. (मनचाहा प्रभाव / लक्ष्य पाना)

Eg. The finance minister's speech on attracting new investments hit the bull's eye.

Make a Scene : Make a public disturbance or excited emotional display. (बात बढ़ाना)

Eg. Nishant made a scene when the restaurant lost his dinner reservation.

18. (a) Once in a blue moon.

Once in a blue moon : Very rarely. (कभी–कभार)

Eg. He comes round once in a blue moon.

Behind (one's) the back : In one's absence. (पीठ पीछे)

Eg. I can't believe you were gossiping about me behind my back!

In fine feather : In excellent form, health, or humor. (उत्कृष्ट रूप या स्वास्थ्य में)

Eg. He was in fine feather, joking with all his visitors.

Shoulder to shoulder : United together to achieve a shared goal. (एकजुट होना)

19. (a) rare bird.

Rare bird : An exceptional person or thing; a rarity (विरला, मूल्यवान)

Eg. The style is a rare bird in Brazilian Music.

Barrel of laughs : Someone or something that is very funny. (मजाकिया)

Eg. Life is not exactly a barrel of laughs at the moment.

Pain in the neck : An annoying or tedious person or thing. (मुसीबत)

Eg. Being in airports is a pain in the neck, but to do the shows, it's a lot of fun.

Pot calling the kettle black : A situation in which one person criticizes another for a fault the first person also has.

Eg. Sean called me a liar that's the pot calling the kettle black!

20. (a) turn blind eye.

Turn blind eye : To ignore something that you know is wrong.
(अनदेखा करना)

Eg. Management often turn a blind eye to bullying in the workplace.

Add fuel to fire : To make an argument or bad situation worse. (आग में घी डालना, स्थिति को बद से बदतर बनाना)

Eg. The discovery that the government was aware of the cover-up has really added fuel to the fire.

Look forward : To feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen. (आशा करना, कुछ करने के लिए तत्पर रहना)

Eg. I'm really looking forward to my holiday.

Look someone in the eye : To talk to someone in an honest way that shows no doubts : (किसी से ईमानदारी से बात करना)

Eg. I wanted to look people in the eye and tell them I made a mistake.

21. (a) see eye to eye.

See eye to eye : Agree with someone (एकमत होना)

Eg. My sisters don't see eye to eye with me about the arrangements.

Put your best foot forward : To try as hard as you can. (अच्छा प्रभाव डालने का प्रत्यन)

Eg. You really need to put your best foot forward in the interview if you want to get this job.

Put your foot down : To use your authority to stop something happening. (दृढ़तापूर्वक विरोध करना)

Eg. When she started borrowing my clothes without asking, I had to put my foot down.

Move up in the world : To have more money or a better social position than you had before. (बड़ा आदमी बनना)

Also (go/come up in the world)

Eg. Roger and Ann have move up in the world these days they only ever travel first-class

22. (a) nipped in the bud.

Nip in the bud : To stop something before it has an opportunity to become established. (स्थापित होने से पहले ही रोक देना)

Eg. Many serious illness can be nipped in the bud if they are detected early enough.

Cut corners : Do something in the easiest, cheapest, or fastest way. (बिना गुणवत्ता का ध्यान दिये कोई कार्य करना)

Eg. There is always a temptation to cut corners when time is short.

Kill two birds with one stone : To succeed in achieving two things in a single action. (एक पंथ दो काज)

Eg. I can bring your suit to the cleaners when I pick up the kids and kill two birds with one stone.

To make a song and a dance : To cause a lot of excitement about something. (हंगामा करना)

Eg. The film is nothing to make a song and dance about.

23. (a) humanitarian.

Philanthropist (N) : A rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money. (परोपकारी)

Eg. The trust was set up by an Indian Philanthropist.

Humanitarian (N) : Connected with helping people who are suffering. (मानवीय)

Eg. They are calling for the release of the hostages on humanitarian grounds.

Philosopher (N) : A person who studies and writes about Philosophy (दार्शनिक)

Eg. We studied the writings of the Greek philosopher Aristotle.

Humanist (N) : An advocate or follower of the principles of humanism. (मानवतावादी)

Eg. Efforts by secular humanists to oppose creationists.

Misanthropist (N) : A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. (मानवद्वेषी)

Eg. Scrooge wasn't the mean spirited misanthrope most of us believe him to be.

24. (d) Penniless.

Impoverished (Adj.) : Very poor (बहुत गरीब)

Eg. An impoverished young actor.

Penniless (Adj.) : Having no money. (कंगाल)

Eg. She fell in love with a penniless artist.

Spend thrift (N) : Someone who spends a lot of money in a way that waste it. (अत्यधिक खर्चा करने वाला व्यक्ति)

Eg. Max was a spend thrift and a heavy gambler.

Generous (Adj.) : Willing to give money, help, kindness etc. (उदार)

Eg. It was generous of you to lend me the money.

Wealthy (Adj.) : A lot of money, possessions, etc. (धनी)

Eg. He's a very wealthy man.

They live in a wealthy suburb of Chicago.

25. (b) Apathetic

Stoical/stoic (Adj.) : Indifferent to pleasure or pain. (उदासीन)

Eg. We knew she must be in pain, despite her stoical attitude.

Apathetic (Adj.) : Showing no interest or energy and unwilling to take action (उदासीन)।

Eg. Young people today are so apathetic about politics.

Ruffled (Adj.) : Upset (व्याकुल, परेशान)

Eg. We spent a lot of time soothing the author's ruffled feelings.

Panicky (Adj.) : Feeling suddenly very worried or frightened. (घबराया हुआ)

Eg. He was feeling panicky.

Equivocal (Adj.) : Not having one clear or definite meaning (अनिश्चित अस्पष्ट)

Eg. She gave an equivocal answer, typical of a politician.

26. (b) pessimistic

Optimistic (Adj.) : Hopeful and confident about the future. (आशावादी)

Eg. We are now taking a more optimistic view.

Pessimistic (Adj.) : Tending to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen. (निराशावादी)

Eg. He was pessimistic about the prospects.

Idealistic (Adj.) : Unrealistically aiming for perfection. (आदर्शवादी)

Eg. Idealistic young doctors who went to work for the rebels.

Energetic (Adj.) : Having or needing a lot of energy and enthusiasm (ऊर्जावान)

Eg. He knew I was energetic and dynamic and would get things done.

Realistic (Adj.) : Having or showing a sensible and practical idea of what can be achieved or expected. (यथार्थवादी)

Eg. I thought we have a realistic chance of winning.

27. (d) Successor

Predecessor (N) : Something/ someone that comes before another thing/person in the time or in series. (पूर्ववर्ती, पूर्वाधिकारी)

Eg. Each new leader would blame his predecessor for all the evils of the past.

Successor (N) : Someone/something that comes after another person or thing. (उत्तराधिकारी)

Eg. The university is seeking a successor to its vice chancellor, who retires this spring.

Processor (N) : A machine, person or company that processes something. (संसाधित करने का यंत्र, प्रोसेसर)

Eg. The processor overexposed the film.

Lessor (N) : A person who leases or lets a property to another; a landlord (पट्टा देने वाला)

Eg. Lessors and their solicitors discussed tactics for dealing with the lessees.

Oppressor (N) : Someone who treats people in an unfair and crud way (अत्याचारी)

Eg. Sisters, we must rise up and defeat our oppressors.

28. (c) enthusiastic

Lackadaisical (Adj.) : Not showing enough care or enthusiasm. (उत्साहविहीन)

Eg. He has a lackadaisical approach to finding a job.

Enthusiastic (Adj.) : Feeling or showing a lot of excitement or interest (उत्साहयुक्त)

Eg. They gave her an enthusiastic reception.

Indifferent (Adj.) : Having or showing no interest in somebody/ something (उदासीन)

Eg. The government cannot afford to be indifferent to public opinion.

Jocular (Adj.) : Humorous (मजाकिया)

Eg. He tried to sound Jocular.

Luke warm (Adj.) : Slightly warm (हल्का गर्म)

Eg. Our food was only lukewarm.

29. (b) illiterate

Correct spelling: Illiterate

Illiterate (Adj.) : (of a person) not knowing how to read or write. (अनपढ़)

Eg. A large percentage of the rural population was illiterate.

30. (c) Catastrophy.

Correct spelling : Catastrophe

Catastrophe (N) : A sudden event that causes many people to suffer. (तबाही)

Eg. Early warnings of rising water levels prevented another major catastrophe.

31. (d) Accomodation.

Correct spelling : Accommodation

Accommodation : A place to live, work, stay etc. in. (आवास)

Eg. There is a shortage of cheap accommodation.

32. (c) "we always" in place of 'always we'.

यहाँ error 'adverb' के placement regarding है।

Note : Adverb of frequency like always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally, seldom, hardly, scarcely, almost, already, nearly, just quite etc. का "placement" subject और verb के बीच में होता है। यदि H.V. और M.V. दोनों हो तो दोनो के बीच में होता है।

Eg. I have always been a huge fan of literature.

33. (d) "is" in place of 'was'.

Sentence present tense में है। और 'And' parallel construction follow करता है, इसलिए and के बाद के भी same grammatically order follow होगा। अत: was के स्थान पर 'Is' का use correct होगा।

Eg. I like skiing, ice skating, and hiking.

I finished my paper and submit it to Blackboard.

34. (d) "is holding an" in place of 'holding is the'.

(HV/MV) verbs की sequence related error है। Given sentence में main verb (holding) का use auxiliary/halping verb से पहले हुआ है, जो grammatically wrong है।

Structure:

Sub. + H.V. + main verb

Eg. The country is holding its first free elections for 20 years.

अत: Holding का use is के बाद होगा।

35. (c) "told me the funniest joke" in place of 'tells me the funny joke'.

Sentence 'past tense' में है इसलिए V2nd form का use होगा, कुछ Tense time related adverbs जैसे – yesterday, last evening/morning/night/month ago, in (past years) etc.

ये शब्द अगर किसी sentence में आते हैं तो वहाँ 'simple past' use होता है।

Eg. Tom went to los Angles yesterday.

Charley flew to Paris in 1927.

36. (d) "brings / brought" in place of 'bring'

Subject (The birth) singular है इसलिए इसके साथ plural verb (bring) का use गलत है।

Given sentence में verb का subject (the birth) singular है। इसलिए Verb भी singular होगी। अत: brings का use होगा।

Eg. The colour of this shirt is liked by all.

तथा bring के स्थान पर brought करके भी इस error को सही किया जा सकता है।

V2nd form (past simple) का use होगा।

(लड़की के जन्म से (पहले ही हो चुका है) Neha की family में great Joy आया)

> **Note :** जब आपको कोई sentence error के साथ दिया गया हो तो भाव (meaning) change किये बिना उसे कई तरीके से grammatically correct sentence के रूप में लिखा जा सकता है।

37. (b) Remove "down".

"down" का use required नहीं है।

"Meet down" कोई phrase नहीं है।

Eg. I've never met anyone like her.

38. (c) "for" in place of 'to'.

For : Used to show purpose or function. (के लिए)

Eg. A machine for slicing bread.

I am going abroad for further studies.

to : Used with an infinitive to express use or purpose. (के लिए)

Eg. I'm going there to see my sister.

39. (d) "will" in place of 'was'.

Future में संभावित किसी Action को दर्शाने के लिए future indefinite/simple tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. We will take a decision tomorrow.

When will you go?

40. (c) "to receive" in place of 'to receives'.

to + V1st (infinite) का structure होता है। to के बाद यदि Verb का use होता है तो यह सदैव base form (V1st) ही use होता है।

Eg. I want to speak to you.

41. (d) "Does the" in place of 'an does'.

Given sentence में English examination को specify किया गया है एक particular exam की बात हुई है। इसलिए English examination से पहले article 'The' का use होगा।

जबकि Article An का use vowel sound से start होने वाले singular countable noun से पहले किया जाता है।

Eg. A book, a phone, a baby, an orange, an axe, an honest person.

She is MP.

42. (d) "used to go" in place of 'use to going'.

Past में routine action show करने के लिए used to + V1st, V2nd या Would + V1st का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I used to wake up early in the morning in my childhood.

43. (b) 'For/with' in place of 'on'

For (के लिए के sense में) का use purpose and reasons show करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Given sentence में भी sub.(we) स्वयं के लिए क्या कर सकते है का भाव है इसलिए for का use correct होगा।

Eg. There are many things you can do for yourself.

44. (a) "At home" in place of 'in home'.

At home (Idiom) : In a person's own house, flat, etc.

Eg. I called round last night, but you weren't at home.

Oh no, I left my purse at home.

इसके अलावा **'At home'** का use relaxed and comfortable के sense में भी किया जाता है।

Eg. Sit down and make yourself at home.

Simon feels very at home on a horse.

At home (in sports) का अर्थ होता है अपने local town या city में ही खेलना।

Eg. Is the match on Saturday at home or away?

At home (in journalism) : सामान्यत: अपनी country को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. The president is not as popular at home as he is abroad.

> **Note** - Basically, जब 'home' as an 'adverb' use होती है जो direction को इंगित करती है तब कोई 'preposition' का use नहीं किया जाता।

Eg. Sherry went home.

* लेकिन जब 'home' as a 'noun' use होता है तब 'at' का ही use होता है।

At home जो कि एक phrase भी है।

45. (d) 'small black bag' in place of 'black small bag'.

जब multiple adjective एक साथ use किये जाते है, तो इन order निम्न होगा–

Determiner + quantity/number + opinion + size + quality + shape + age + colour + origin + material + purpose + Noun

Eg. I own a beautiful round wooden table.

✤ **Grammar Point**

Order of Multiple Adjective

जब किसी sentence में एक से ज्यादा adjective प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो उनका order adjective के function पर depend करता है।

यदि हम किसी adjective को emphasize ना करना चाहते हों तो adjectives का usual order इस प्रकार है –

Order	Adjective	Examples
1	Opinion	delicious, beautiful, unusual, horrible, difficult.
2	Size	tall, tiny, huge, big, enormous.
3	Age	old, young, new, 14-year old, ancient.
4	Shape	square, round, rectangular, flat, oblong.
5	Colour	Red, purple, yellow, pink, grey.
6	Origin	American, Victorian, Dutch, French, Eastern.
7	Material	Glass, silver, wooden, plastic, polyester.
8	Purpose/ Qualifier	Cooking, Cleaning, Swimming, Sleeping, Roasting.

*Eg : My brother adopted a **beautiful big white** dog.*

- *The playroom has six **small round plastic** tables.*
- *I bought some **charming victorian silver** ornaments at the flea market.*
- *I like that **small, old, red, antique** tractor in the museum.*
- *My brother rode a **beautiful, big, black, french** horse.*
- *She was a **beautiful, tall, thin, young, black haired, British** woman.*

TABLE - ORDER OF MULTIPLE ADJECTIVES

Determiner	Quantity/ Number	Opinion	Physical Description				Origin	Material	Purpose/ Qualifier	Noun
			Size	Age	Shape	Colour				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
a			fat	old		white	Spanish			horse
a			small		round	black		leather		bag
a		beautiful		old			Italian		touring	car
an		expensive		antique				silver		mirror
	four	gorgeous		young	long-stemmed	red		silk		roses
Several			enormous				American		basketball	players
Some						black	Spanish	leather	riding	boots
Your		fabulous		new					sports	car
This		cheap						plastic	rain	coat
a		wonderful		15th Century			Arabic			poem
a		lovely				pink and green	French	silk		dress
	two	ugly				black			guard	dogs

- *What an **amazing, little, old, Italian** cup and saucer!*

Note : जब adjectives की sequence लम्बी होती है तब दो adjectives के मध्य comma लगाया जाता है।

Note :

(1) जब एक ही type के दो adjective आये तथा ये किसी चीज के different parts को बतायें तो adjective 'and' से जुड़ते हैं।

Eg : It was a blue and green cotton shirt.

- *The library has old and new books.*
- *We live in a big white, green and red house.*
- *My friend lost a red, black and white pen.*

किसी *adjective* तथा *noun* के मध्य comma नहीं लगाया जाता है।

(2) जब verb (is, am, are etc.) के बाद एक से अधिक adjective आयें तो last तथा second last adjective 'and' से जुड़ते हैं लेकिन यदि ये adjective noun से पहले प्रयुक्त होते हैं तो सामान्यतः 'and' प्रयुक्त नहीं होता है।

Eg : The house is large white. (×)

- *The house is large and white. (✓)*
- *They live in a large and white house. (×)*
- *They live in a large white house. (✓)*
- *Home was always a warm, welcoming place. Now it is sad, dark and cold.*

(3) Physical descriptions (size, age, shape and colour) को बताने वाले adjective के order में कुछ exception भी है –

- The antique round vase. *(×)*
- The round antique vase. *(✓)*

इस case में age (antique) से पहले shape (round) ली गई है but यह more correct है।

Some Collocations :-

- *Old red antique car.*
- *Long sharp knife.*

(4) जब किसी specific adjective को emphasize करना हो तो उसे noun के साथ रखते हैं।

Square **red tile** तथा red **square tile** दोनों expression सही है। first case में हम red tile को emphasize कर रहें हैं तथा second case में हम square tile को emphasize कर रहें है

- जब हम किसी भी adjective पर जोर ना दें तो opinions or attitudes usually पहले आते है तथा neutral or factual adjectives बाद में आते है।

46. (d) "visit of the" in place of 'visit to a'.

Of : Following a noun derived from or related to a verb. (का)

(a) followed by a noun expressing the subject of the verb underlying the first noun.

Eg. The arrival of the police.

To : Used for expressing motion or direction towards a point; person, place or thing approached and reached.

Eg. They came to the house.

47. (b) "hundred" in place of 'hundreds'.

'only' is used to show that there is a single one or very few of something.

Eg. I was the only person on the train.

Nouns denoting numbers/weight जैसे– Brace, score, dozen, hundred, thousand, million, billion. Etc. के आगे जब कोई definite numeral आता है तो ये singular होते है:

Eg. Five dozen eggs; Six hundred boys; Ten thousand rupees; Four million people etc.

Note : लेकिन जब इन nouns के बाद of + plural noun आए तो उसका अर्थ a large number/ amount होता है तब ये plural form में use होते है:

Eg. Dozens of pens; Hundreds of boys; Thousands of men; Billions of start etc.

*I gave him **two hundred** rupees.*

48. (d) Either use 'could not bear' और **'was not able to bear'.**

Past की ability या Inability को show करने के लिए 'could' का use किया जाता है।

Couldn't : was not able to.

Eg. I couldn't come to the party yesterday because of my illness.

वह tooth pain 'bear' नहीं कर पा रहा था तो यह उसकी Past की Inability show करता है।

49. (c) 'and also a' in place of 'and also the'

'And' parallel construction follow करता है, इसलिए and के बाद के same grammatically order follow होगा। Given sentence में and के पहले 'a + noun' का use किया गया है इसलिए and के बाद भी a + noun का use होगा।

Eg. In your bedroom, you will find the following: a bed, a closet and a desk.

50. (a) "that have" in place of 'who has'.

That : Living/non living things person etc. के लिए relative pronoun that का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The bridge that was inaugurated a month ago collapsed.

Who : केवल persons or living things के लिए use किया जाता है।

Eg. I have a Cat who is very cute.

It is Ravi who has helped me.

∵ (Relative pronoun) का antecedents (movies) plural है इसलिए plural verb (have) का use होगा।

Note : Relative pronoun को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

51. (a) 'on weekdays' in place of 'week day'.

Weekdays : Any day except Saturday and Sunday

Eg. The centre is open from 9 am to 6 pm on weekdays

On weekdays, I am usually in bed by ten o'clock

Note :

On : Used to show a day or date.

Eg. He came on Sunday.

On your birthday.

On the evening of May the first.

In : During a period of time.

Eg. In march, In the morning/afternoon/ evening etc.

52. (a) No improvement

Note :

* 'Like' preposition है और इसके बाद 'noun' (object) use होता है ना कि clause.

Option (c) & Option (d) grammatically incorrect है।

53. (c) wish to participate.

'to + V1st' use होती है। इसलिए option (a) और option (d) grammatically wrong हैं।

Sentence, 'open conditional' है इसलिए conditional part present simple में होगा।

इसलिये option (b) और Option (a) grammatically wrong है।

Eg. If She comes to us, we will go to zoo.

wish के बाद to + infinitive का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I wish to speak to the manager.

He was not sure whether he wished her to stay or go.

Some other verbs that are followed by to+ infinitive

Afford	agree	appear
arrange	attempt	beg
choose	consent	decide
expect	fail	happen
hesitate	hope	intend
learn	manage	mean
neglect	offer	prepare
pretend	promise	refuse
swear	try	want

Eg. She happened to be out when we called.

We hope to arrive around two.

Note : Conditional sentences को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए Paper no. 2 का Question no. 29 देखें।

54. (d) are you feeling.

Interrogative sentences with 'wh word' का **Structure :**

Wh word + H.V. + Subject + M.V. + Obj.?

Eg. How are you feel now?

Who are you?

55. (b) No improvement

56. (a) did not like

Sentence past में है इसलिए 'do' का use नहीं होगा बल्कि 'did' का use होगा।

do/does/did के बाद V1st form आती है इसलिए option (a) correct answer है।

57. (a) didn't want to eat.

Sentence "past tense" में है इसलिए 'do/does' का use नहीं होगा ['My guests' plural है इसलिए इनके साथ 'does' use हो ही नहीं सकता]

Option (b) 'did' के बाद V1st form आती है। अतः option (a) correct answer है। option (c) do के बाद V1st का use होता है।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

58. (b) No improvement

59. (b) to get used to driving.

Get used to (Phrase) : Become familiar with (परिचित होना)

'be/get used to' के बाद हमेशा 'Noun या V+ing form use होती है।

Eg. I am getting used to driving in the rain.

Grammar point :

Get (causative verb) के बाद V3rd का use किया जाता है।

Some other causative verbs and their **Structures :**

Make : Subject + make (any tense) + object (always person) + V1st

Eg. He always makes me do his work.

I made him wash my car.

Get : Subject + get (any tense) + object (usually thing) + V3rd + ...

Eg. John got his car washed.

He always gets his work done.

Have : Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually thing) + V3rd + ...

Eg. John had his car washed.

Let : Subject + let (any tense) + object (always person) + base form of verb + ..

Eg. Robert let me escape the prison.

Let me go.

Help : Subject + help (any tense) + object (usually person) + V1st + ...

Eg. Robert helped me escape the prison.

He helps me prepare my presentations.

To + gerund

Grammar Point :

Sometimes to के बाद gerund का भी use होता है।

Phrases like : Be used to, look forward to, prone to, accustomed to, more to, near to, object to, opposed to, own up to, prior to, refer to, resort to, stick to, take to, the key to, the secret to, turn to, with a view to, with regard to, the trick to, what do you say to, when it comes to etc. के बाद gerund का use होता है।

Eg. There's more to dancing than you might think.

My wife objects to my smoking.

She owned up to stealing the money.

It's quite tough to stick to learning a language.

When it comes to cooking, he's exceptional.

60. (c) while she was reading.

Given sentence past में है।

जब किसी action के होने के समय दूसरा Action पहले से चल रहा हो तो उसमें Past continuous tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. While the train was moving, he got down.

I found a purse, while I was walking in the field.

61. (a) beyond a few minutes.

Beyond (Preposition) : More than something. (से अधिक)

Eg. Our success was far beyond what we thought possible.

क्योंकि 'metro service' बहुत अच्छी है तो किसी (one) को कुछ minutes से ज्यादा (beyond) समय wait नहीं करना पड़ता है।

इसलिए 'beyond' fits in the context of the sentence.

[Since का use specific point of time के लिए तथा for का use period of time के लिए present perfect/perfect continuous में किया जाता है।]

Eg. I have been doing yoga since 2000.

I have been waiting for 2 hours.

Upto : Indicate a maximum amount. (तक)

Eg. The process is expected to take up to two years.

62. (d) Where Ananya is?

Sentence present में है इसलिए option (a) व option (c) दोनों नहीं हो सकते।

यहाँ 'where' conjunction की तरह use हुआ है ना कि interrogatory word.

इसलिए इसका structure होगा – where + subject + verb.

Eg. Do you have any idea where this Road goes?

63. (d) he was going.

Option (a) grammatically wrong है क्योंकि had + V3rd form use होती है।

Question में दिया Sentence Past में है इसलिए option (c) भी wrong है।

Grammar Point :

जब किसी action के होने के समय दूसरा action पहले से चल रहा हो तो उसमें past continuous tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. He got down, while the train was moving.

boy पहले से चल रहा था Inspector ने उसे रोका, इसलिए 'he was going' सही answer होगा।

64. (d) was a traffic jam.

Traffic jam singular है इसलिए singular verb का use होगा यहाँ किसी specific traffic jam की बात नहीं हो रही इसलिए 'The' का use नहीं होगा बल्कि article 'a' का use होगा।

65. (b) No improvement

66. (c) Couldn't come.

Past की abilities or inabilities के लिए 'could' का use किया जाता है।

Modal के बाद V1st का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I could not do it then.

67. (b) No improvement

68. (b) will have left.

Future perfect tense:-

Structure:- Subject + AV (will/shall + have + V3rd) + obj. + complementary.

यह Tense बताता है कि कोई action future में किसी समय पर समाप्त हो चुका होगा।

Eg. His brother will have finished the work by next month.

option (a) व option (c) grammatically wrong है।

Modals के बाद हमेशा V1st form use होती है तथा is/am/are present continuous tense की H.V. है इसके बाद V+ing form use होती है।

Eg. You must abide by the rules.

I am going to Surat.

69. (d) Canada and the united states.

Countries के नाम से पहले definite Article 'the' का use नहीं किया जाता।

Exception : किन्तु जिन countries के नाम के साथ "States", "Kingdom", "Republic", "Emirates", "Union", "Coast", "Territory" etc. जुड़ा हुआ हो उनसे पहले 'The' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I love Italy.

Ladakh is in India.

He lives in the united states.

इसलिए 'Canada' के पहले 'The' का use नहीं होगा।

70. (c) a lot of

A lot of/lots of : A large number or amount of somebody/something. (अधिक मात्रा या संख्या)

Eg. A lot of people are coming to the meeting.

Black coffee with lots of Sugar.

A lot of/lots of के बाद noun required होता है जबकि 'a lot' के बाद noun नहीं आता

अगर 'money' नहीं आता तो 'a lot' भी सही होता

Eg. Whenever we go out we spend a lot on food.

71. (c) Prefers to walk.

Everyday routine action को show करने के लिए 'Present indefinite tense' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I wake up early in the morning.

My sister goes to gym daily.

Prefer verb का उपयोग दो choices में से एक को चुनने/अधिक पसंद करने के लिए किया जाता है और दोनों choices को prep. To से जोड़ कर रखा जाता है।

Structure:

Sub. + prefer + Noun/Pronoun/ Gerund (V+ing) + to+ Noun/pronoun/ Gerund

Eg. By nature, our leaders prefer enjoying their posts to serving people.

Note : यदि infinitives को जोड़ा जाता है तो to (prep.) के स्थान पर rather than का use किया जाता है तथा उसके बाद bare infinitive use (V1st) use करते है।

Structure:

Sub.+ prefer+ to+ V1st + rather than+ V1st

Eg: I always prefer to read book rather than to watch television. (×)

I always prefer to read book rather than watch television. (✓)

Prefer के बाद यदि केवल एक ही verb दिया गया हो तो वह to+V1st होगा।

Eg. I prefer to drink.

72. (d) Is not a good

Better, good की comparative degree है। comparative degree का use तभी किया जाता है जब comparison हो रहा हो। यहाँ 'economic system' का किसी के साथ comparison नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए 'positive degree' 'good' का use होगा।

Article 'a' economic system के लिए आया है जो कि singular noun है।

Eg. Ram is a good student.

73. (a) Since I have seen

'Since' : As a conjunction के रूप में use होगा क्योंकि इसके बाद complete clause use हुआ है।

Since : Conjunction के रूप में दो प्रकार से होता है –1) because के अर्थ में 2) 'जब से' के अर्थ में

Structure : Present perfect + since + past simple/present perfect tense.

Eg. They haven't received any junk mail since they have moved house.

Nothing has changed since I left College.

Option (b) में have + V1st आया है जो कि गलत है has/have/had + V3rd form का use होता है।

[Since I saw Meena ज्यादा सही होता।]

74. (b) ill health

ill-health (N) : Poor physical or mental condition. (खराब स्वास्थ्य)

Eg. He retired early on grounds of ill health.

ill feeling (N): Animosity or resentment. (बुरी भावना)

Eg. I don't want any ill feeling between us.

Disease (N) : An illness affecting humans, animals or plants, often caused by infection (रोग, बीमारी)

Eg. Smoking increases the risk of heart disease.

Disorder (N) : A state of confusion (विकार)

Eg. He was suffering from some form of psychiatric disorder.

'स्वास्थ्य खराब' होने की वजह से वह काम continue नहीं कर पाएगा इसलिए "ill-health" fits the best in the context of the sentence.

75. (a) likely

Likely एक Adj. है। इसका use संभावना को व्यक्त करने में किया जाता है।

Be likely to : Allow us to express a probable action.

Probably (Adverb) का use भी संभावना show करने के लिए किया जाता है लेकिन दोनों की structure में भिन्नता होती है।

Likely (adj. है इसलिए इसके) के बाद to infinitive का use होता है और that + clause का भी use किया जा सकता है लेकिन probably (Adv.) के बाद ऐसा नहीं होता है।

Eg. It is likely that spain will win

The economy is likely to recover slowly.

Spain will probably win.

It is probably going to rain.

Eg. It's likely to rain tomorrow. Or

जबकि mostly, surely, probably, adverbs है।

76. (a) At once.

सभी options 'phrases' है।

At once : Immediately. (तुरन्त)

Eg. I fell asleep at once.

At large : As a whole; in general (सामान्य रूप में) or at liberty (मुक्त, स्वतंत्र)

Eg. The fugitive was still at large.

There has been a loss of community values in society at large.

At (the) most : At the maximum; not more than. (ज्यादा से ज्यादा)

Eg. The walk took four minutes at the most.

At Ease : Free from worry or awkwardness; relaxed. (बेतकल्लुफी से आसानी से)

Eg. She was never quite at ease with Phil.

'At once' fits the best in the context of the sentence.

जब उसके दोस्त ने mall जाना suggest किया तो वह (I) तुरन्त agree हो गया / गयी।

77. (a) Lucrative

Lucrative : Producing a large amount of money; making a large profit (लाभप्रद)

Eg. An example of lucrative was the invention of Facebook.

A lucrative business / market contract.

Dubious : Hesitating or doubting. (संदिग्ध)

Eg. I was rather dubious about the whole idea.

Flourishing : Developing rapidly and successfully; thriving. (फला–फूला, समृद्धिशाली)

Eg. A flourishing career.

Prosperous : Successful in material terms; flourishing financially (समृद्ध, सम्पन्न, सफल)

Eg. We wish you a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Given sentence में lucrative best option है।

78. (c) legitimate

legitimate (Adj.) : Conforming to the law or to rules. (वैध, न्याय संगत)

Eg. A legitimate excuse for being late.

Illegal : Contrary to or forbidden by law. (अवैध)

Eg. Cocaine, LSD, and heroin are all illegal drugs/substances.

Irrational : Not using reason or clear thinking (तर्कहीन)

Eg. It's totally irrational, but I'm frightened of mice.

Formidable : Inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense or capable. (विकट, भयंकर, घोर)

Eg. In debate he was a formidable opponent.

79. (d) A psychopath shot dead two children during the California music festival.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were+V3rd + comp. + by+sub.

80. (c) The stray dog is fed daily by somebody.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V+s/es+object+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + V3rd + comp. + by+sub.

81. (c) They will keep popular monuments open till 9 P.M.

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+shall/will+V1st+Obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj + shall/will + be + V3rd + comp. + by + sub.

82. (a) How many people helped you in your time of difficulty?

दिया गया sentence past simple interrogative का है, जिसे Active / Passive में बदलने का rule निम्न है।

Active: How many + sub + V2nd + obj + comp. + ?

Passive : By how many+sub.+ was/were +Obj+V3rd+comp.+?

83. (b) I wasn't told by anybody that Vanita was unwell.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd + object + complement.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + V3rd + by+sub.

84. (d) Coastal roads should not be taken during monsoons.

दिया गया sentence :

Active : Do not + V1st + obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + should not + be + V3rd + comp.

85. (b) The documents of all the players are being examined by the team player.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing+obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+is/am/are+being+V3rd+ comp.+by+sub

86. (c) being told what to do is not liked by teenagers.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का interrogative form का है जिसे Active/ Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+Do/does+not+V1st +being+ V3rd + what+ to do.

Passive : Obj.+Is/am/are+not +V3rd+ by+sub.

87. (b) The Articles on using plastic waste innovatively are being read with interest.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing+obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+is/am/are+being+V3rd+ comp.+by+sub

88. (d) I may please be given some more time to complete the assignment.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (start please) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Please + V1st + object + comp.

Passive : You are requested to + V1st + object

or

Sub. + may + be + V3rd + object + comp.

चूंकि may से भी request का भाव express किया जा सकता है।

89. (a) All unauthorized forms on the highway were sealed.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd + object + complement.

Passive: Obj. + was/were + V3rd + by + sub.

90. (b) Do you think that our demands will be accepted by the government?

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Sub.+shall/will+V1st +Obj. + comp.

Passive: Obj + shall/will + be + V3rd + comp. + by+sub.

91. (c) How many languages do people in India speak?

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का interrogative form का है जिसे Active/ Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Wh-word + do/does+Sub.+V1st + comp. + ?

Passive : Wh-word + is/am/are +V3rd + comp. + ?

92. (d) Automobile dealers are being alarmed by high interest rates.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + comp.+by+sub.

93. (a) All the library rules have been written on the notice board.

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense की passive form में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + has/have + V3rd + obj+comp.

Passive : Obj + has/have + been + V3rd + comp. + by + sub.

94. (d) About 100 million useful bacteria are carried by an Apple.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + V+s/es + object.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are+ V3rd + by+sub.

95. (a) we are making preparations for annual feast.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + comp.+by+sub

96. (a) our students performed the play on environment issues with great professionalism

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + V3rd + comp.+ by+sub.

97. (d) My father built our home in 1990.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd + obj. + comp.

Passive: Obj.+was/were+V3rd + comp. + by +sub.

98. (b) A story is being written by me after a long time.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + V3rd + comp.+by+sub

99. (a)

(a) The priest told me that I had committed a cardinal sin. (✓)

(b) The priest ***is saying*** I ***have*** committed a cardinal sin. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been change)*

(c) The priest ***said*** if I ***will be*** committing a cardinal sin. *(conjunction missing, wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) The priest told me I ***am*** committing a cardinal sin. *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

100. (a)

(a) Her mother said that they must have a party to celebrate her promotion. (✓)

(b) Her mother said she ***had been*** planning a party for celebrating her promotion. *(conjunction is missing and wrong use of tense)*

(c) Her mother ***says*** that they ***should*** plan a party to celebrate her promotion. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) Her mother ***told*** that they ***would be*** having a party to celebrate her promotion. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

101. (a)

(a) My uncle exclaimed that he was unlucky as he had missed the bus again. (✓)

(b) My uncle said he was lucky as he had missed the bus again. *(conjunction missing)*

(c) My uncle exclaimed that he ***is*** once again lucky to miss the bus. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) My uncle ***says*** that he ***is*** unlucky as he has missed the bus again. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

102. (d)

(a) Kiran said that she will reach Patna tomorrow morning. *(adverb and tense haven't been changed).*

(b) Kiran ***says*** that she ***will*** reach Patna ***tomorrow*** morning. *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and adverb haven't been changed)*

(c) Kiran said that I ***will*** reach Patna the next morning. *(tense and pronoun haven't been changed)*

(d) Kiran said that she would reach Patna the next morning. (✓)

103. (c)

(a) The airline official announced the airline ***is*** extremely sorry that the flight ***will be*** delayed due to heavy floods. *(wrong use of subject in reported speech & tense)*

(b) The airline official ***announces*** they ***are*** extremely sorry that the flight ***has been*** delayed due to heavy floods. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) The airline official announced that they were extremely sorry that the flight had been delayed due to heavy floods. (✓)

(d) The airline official announced that ***we are*** extremely sorry that the flight ***has been*** delayed due to heavy floods. *(tense and pronoun haven't been changed)*

104. (a)

(a) Rita said that she was not feeling well. (✓)

(b) Rita said she ***will*** not be feeling well. *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

(c) Rita said she ***is*** not feeling well. *(conjunction missing and tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) Rita ***says*** that I ***am*** not feeling well. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

105. (c)

(a) "Would you had taken this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me. *(grammatically wrong)*

(b) "Would you ***have*** taken this apartment on rent from the next day?" he said to me. *(wrong use of modal tense and adverb)*

(c) "Would you like to take this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me. (✓)

(d) "Would you ***be*** liking to take this apartment on rent from tomorrow?" he said to me. *(wrong structure)*

106. (c)

(a) Mary exclaimed that ***I speak*** so much good English. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) Mary told me I ***was*** speaking much good English. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Mary exclaimed that I spoke very good English. (✓)

(d) Mary exclaimed that I ***was*** speaking very good English. *(wrong use of tense)*

107. (b)

(a) Rohan smiled and said he thought, "Jojo likes me!" *(wrong structure)*

(b) Rohan smiled and said, "I think Jojo likes me!" (✓)

(c) Rohan smiled and said, ***"They*** think Jojo likes me!" *(wrong use of pronoun).*

(d) Rohan smiled and ***asked, "Do*** you think Jojo likes me?" *(wrong use of tense and reporting verb).*

108. (b)

(a) The commander ***says*** to his battalion, "***Please*** march on." *(wrong use of reporting verb and reported speech)*

(b) "March on!" the commander said to his battalion. (✓)

(c) The commander ***says*** to his battalion, "March on!" *(wrong use of reporting verb).*

(d) The commander ***gives*** his battalion order, "March on!" *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

109.(b)

(a) The lawyer ***said*** that his client is innocent. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) The lawyer says that his client is innocent. (✓)

(c) The lawyer says my client ***was*** innocent. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The lawyer ***said*** that my client is innocent. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

110.(d)

(a) Anna said to me that we ***must*** go out for dinner as she has been home that whole week. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Anna told me she ***was*** wanting to go out for dinner and had been home this whole week. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Anna told me she ***is*** at home the whole week and would like to go out for dinner. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) Anna suggested we go out for dinner as she had been home that whole week. (wrong use of tense) (✓)

111.(c)

(a) My best friend ***says*** I ***should*** go off and apply for the job. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) My best friend ***had said*** to me to go on and apply for the job. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) My best friend encouraged me to apply for the job. (✓)

(d) You ***should*** apply for the job my best friend said. *(wrong use of tense)*

112. (b)

(a) There have been instances of theft so I should lock my car was ***told*** to me by Anil. *(wrong use of reporting verb and structure)*

(b) Anil advised me that I should lock my car as there had been some instances of theft. (✓)

(c) There ***have been*** some instances of theft so I should ***have*** locked my car said Anil. *(wrong use of tense and structure)*

(d) Anil said he ***must*** lock his car because there ***were*** some instances of theft. *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

113.(b)

(a) He ***is being*** sorry for having totally forgotten about the meeting. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) He apologized and said he had totally forgotten about the meeting. (✓)

(c) He ***was*** so sorry that he had forgot totally about the meeting. *(wrong use of reporting verb).*

(d) Having forgotten totally about the meeting he ***is*** very sorry. *(wrong use of tense)*

114.(a)

(a) The Queen ordered the ministers to cut off the prisoner's head. (✓)

(b) Screaming at the ministers the Queen ***is*** ordering to cut off the prisoner's head. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) The prisoner's head would be cut off screamed the queen to the ministers. *(wrong structure)*

(d) The Queen told the ministers ***that*** to cut off the prisoner's head. *(superfluous use of conjunction)*

115.(c)

(a) Mother ***warns*** Sonam not to throw tantrums. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) Mother said that Sonam ***is*** not to throw tantrums. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Mother told Sonam not to throw tantrums. (✓)

(d) Mother ***says*** to Sonam not to throw tantrums. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

116.(b)

(a) Reena said with happiness that was a lovely scene. She ***wishes*** to stay there forever. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Reena exclaimed that it was a lovely scene. She further wished that she could stay there forever. (✓)

(c) Reena ***says*** this ***is*** a lovely scene. I wish I could stay there forever. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed).*

(d) Reena ***said*** what a lovely scene! She wished she could stay ***here*** forever. *(adverb hasn't been changed and wrong use of reporting verb)*

117.(d)

(a) My grandfather ***says*** to me, "God might give you success in your new venture! My prayers ***are*** always going to be with you." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense).*

(b) My grandfather said to me, "Maybe God will give you success in your new venture! My prayers ***would*** always be with you." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) My grandfather wished to me, "May God give to you success in your new venture! My prayers ***are*** always with you." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) My grandfather said to me, "May God give you success in your new venture! My prayers will always be with you." (✓)

118.(a)

(a) The salesman informed me that all the gift items were new. He further said they had received that consignment the day before. (✓)

(b) The salesman informed ***to*** me about all the gift items that they were new. They ***received*** that consignment the day before. *(conjunction is missing, wrong use of object of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) The salesman told me that all the gift items ***are*** new. He further said ***we received this*** consignment ***yesterday.*** *(tense, pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)*

(d) The salesman said to me that all the gift items ***are*** new. ***We received*** that consignment ***yesterday.*** (tense, pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)

119.(c)

(a) The teacher asked Rana ***that*** if Rana ***has*** completed the project. *(Superfluous use of conjunction tense hasn't changed and pronoun wrongly changed)*

(b) The teacher ***asks*** Rana have you completed the project. *(wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction missing and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(c) The teacher asked Rana whether he had completed the project. (✓)

(d) The teacher ***asks*** Rana ***will*** you complete the project. *(wrong use of reporting verb, structure, tense and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

120.(b)

(a) Sonia ***said*** that she ***loved*** the monsoons. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) Sonia says that she loves the monsoons. (✓)

(c) Sonia says that she ***is*** loving the monsoons. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) Sonia *said* that she *was* loving the monsoons. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

121.(b)

(a) My boss said to me do you think I ***can*** complete the report within five days? *(conjunction missing and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) My boss asked me whether I thought I could complete the report within five days. (✓)

(c) My boss said to me if I think I ***can*** complete the report within five days. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) My boss ***says*** do you think you ***can*** complete the report within five days? *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

122.(a)

(a) I warned Irina not to over speed at night. (✓)

(b) Over speeding at night is not good, I said to Irina. *(wrong structure)*

(c) I ***warn*** to Irina not to over speed at night. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) I ***had been warning*** Irina not to over speed at night. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

123. (c)

(a) My friend said, "You ***will be*** coming to stay at my place in Dehradun whenever you wish." *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) My friend said, "If you ***are*** wishing to come to Dehradun come and stay in my place." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) My friend said, "You can stay at my place in Dehradun whenever you wish." (✓)

(d) My friend said, "You ***will*** come and be staying in my place in Dehradun whenever you wish." *(wrong use of tense)*

124. (c)

(a) Mary ***says*** to me that she ***has*** to be there by 10 am. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) Mary ***tells*** me she ***has*** to be there by 10 am tomorrow. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) Mary told me that she had to be there by 10 am the next day. (✓)

(d) Mary ***is telling*** me that she ***has*** to be there by 10 am tomorrow. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense).*

125.(c)

(a) Sumit said he ***will be*** leaving for London this summer and he could meet him only when he returned. *(conjunction missing and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) Sumit said he ***will*** go to London this summer and he would meet me only when he will be returning. *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

(c) Sumit said that he would be leaving for London that summer and he could meet me only when he returned. (✓)

(d) Sumit said he ***will have*** gone to London that summer and could meet me only when he returned. *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

126. (c) DACB

Explanation:

(A) व (C) दोनो "They" से start हो रहे है, तथा "They" किसके लिए आया है ये explain नहीं किया गया है इसलिए sequence का start (A) या (C) से नहीं होगा।

Note: जो भी sentence sequence को start करता है वह stand alone sentence होना चाहिए अर्थात् अपने आप में complete sense देने वाला "sentence" होना चाहिए।

Sequence (D) से start होगी और (B) पर खत्म क्योंकि (D) में "Minimalists" को describe किया गया है तथा (B) 'finally' से start होता है जो कि (para) के "conclusion" को denote करता है।

अतः option **(c) DACB** correct answer है।

Note:- Sequence के सबसे last part में generally conclusion दिया जाता है जिसमें hence, thus, therefore, finally, in the end, at least, so, so that etc. "words" प्रयुक्त किये जाते है।

127. (c) CDAB

Explanation:

C में a scheme तथा D में the scheme आया है। ऐसे ही D में a pair of sleeper तथा B में the sliver आया है। Definite article , In definite article को follow करता है। CD तथा DA neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) CDAB में है।

अतः option **(c) CDAB** correct answer है।

128. (a) CBAD

Explanation:

Options में Sequence C व D से start हो रही है। C 'stand-alone sentence' है, sentence में Proper noun 'Gautam Bhatia' के opinion को introduce करवाया गया है। और B में उसके option को elaborate किया गया है। अतः CB Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (a) CBAD में है।

अतः option **(a) CBAD** correct answer है।

129. (a) BACD

Explanation:

B में बताया गया है कि two decades पहले सिर्फ diabetics ही sugar के intake में careful होते थे (A) में बताया गया है कि लेकिन अब young parents भी sugar intake में cut down कर रहे। यहाँ but से दो contradictory sentences को जोड़ा गया है। अतः BA is a Neon link है।

C में a trend आया है तथा D में this trend (Poss. + Noun) Possessive adj. उस Noun को follow करता है जिसके लिए use होते है। CD neon link है।

अतः option **(a) BACD** correct answer है।

130. (b) CBDA

Explanation:

C Stand alone Sequence है। C में Proper noun 'louis Armstrong' को introduce किया गया है।

B में louis Armstrong के लिए Pronoun 'he' आया है। Pronoun Noun को follow करता है, अतः CB Neon link है। C में this resulted आया है जो D में बताये action का result है। अतः DC भी Neon link है।

अतः option **(b) CBDA** correct answer है।

131. (b) BADC

Explanation:

Chronological order:

D - 3 oct 1849 gone missing

C - 7 oct 1849 found diet

D - DC Neon link है

जो केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

Logic II

B sand alone sentence है, B में proper noun 'Edgar Allan Poe' को introduce करवाया गया है। अतः sequence B से start होगी। A में His death बारे में बताया गया है BA Neon link है। B से start होने वाला BA link वाला केवल एक option (b) BADC में है।

अतः option **(b) BADC** correct answer है।

132. (b) CBDA

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है। C में एक phenomenon को introduce करवाया गया है। sequence C से start होगी, ऐसा केवल एक option (b) CBDA में है।

Logic II

B में आये Noun 'butterfly' के लिए D में Pronoun 'they' आया है। D में 3000 miles travel करने के लिए this record आया है। अतः BDA एक neon link है। जो केवल एक option (b) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(b) CBDA** correct answer है।

133. (d) CBAD

Explanation:

C में a 30 minute lesson के लिए B में this 'dry' lesson (possessive adj.+noun) आया है। possessive adj. उस noun को follow करते है जिसके लिए ये use होते है। अतः CB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) CBAD में है।

अतः option **(d) CBAD** correct answer है।

134. (c) CADB

Explanation:

C Stand alone Sequence है। A में 'delegating work' की चर्चा की गई है तथा (d) में 'delegation' के बावजूद Satyajit Ray की अपनी movie के हर aspect में involvement की बात हुई है। अतः AD एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक ही option (c) CADB में है।

अतः option **(b) CADB** correct answer है।

135. (c) DACB

Explanation:

C में Authorities ने Announce किया है तथा B में post 'this' announcement, viral video की बात हुई है। अतः CB भी एक Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DACB में है।

Logic II

D में Forest department of Vadodara ने 3 crocodiles को rescue किया। A में उनमें से एक की विशेषता बताई है कि वह 4 feet long तथा almost 6 years का था। अतः DA Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) DACB में है।

अतः option **(c) DACB** correct answer है।

136. (d) BADC

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में Noun 'whodunit (A detective story) को introduce करवाया गया है। A ने इसके लिए possessive pronoun 'it's (It's chief feature = whodunit chief feature) आया है। अतः BA Neon Link है जो केवल एक option (d) BADC में है।

Note : Conclusion में निम्न words प्रयुक्त होते हैं– Hence, thus, therefore, In the find, finally, at last, so, so that etc.

अतः option **(d) BADC** correct answer है।

137. (c) CADB

Explanation:

C stand alone sentence है। C में Zuni language को introduce करवाया गया है। अतः sequence C से star होगा। C में zuni tribes के लिए A और D में these tribes (demonstrative adj + Noun) use हुआ है। अतः CA and CD का link possible है। C से start होने वाला CD link options में नहीं है। अतः CA link वाला केवल option (c) CADB है।

अतः option **(c) CADB** correct answer है।

138. (b) CDBA

Explanation:

D व B में not the most important thing' common factor है। D व B में 'as a doctor' जो important नहीं है वह बताया है तथा A में जो important है वह वाक्य है। अतः DBA एक neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) CDBA में है।

अतः option **(b) CDBA** correct answer है।

139. (b) CDBA

Explanation:

C में Noun 'play' (Hayavadara) के लिए B में 'the play' आया है। C के बाद ही B आयेगा। B में 10 minutes तथा A में 'those allotted minutes' (demonstrative adj + noun) आया है। BA भी Neon link है। अतः C के बाद B तथा BA link वाला केवल एक option (b) CDBA है।

अतः option **(b) CDBA** correct answer है।

140. (a) DCBA

Explanation:

C - first of all

B - explain by example

A - furthers move (add some extra details)

अतः CBA भी Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DCBA में है।

Logic II

D में story writing की setting के बारे में कुछ instructions दिये गए हैं। B में first आया है अर्थात उस setting में सबसे पहले जो करना है। DB Neon link है। जो केवल एक options (a) DCBA में है।

अतः option **(a) DCBA** correct answer है।

141. (c) BDCA

Explanation:

Sequence के last part में generally conclusion दिया जाता है और उसमें निम्न words प्रयुक्त होते हैं –

Hence, thus, therefore, In the end, finally, at last, so, so that etc. अतः Sequence A पर end होगी। ऐसा केवल एक option (c) BDCA में है।

Logic II

B में 'happiness curriculum' की बात हो रही है और 'D' में इसके लिए 'It' Pronoun का use हुआ B और D में 'Need' common factor है।

D में आये young generation के लिए में pronoun they use हुआ। अतः BD व DC Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (c) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(c) BDCA** correct answer है।

142. (d) CBAD

Explanation:

B के बाद A आएगा।

B में 'Cardiac arrest' की sensitivity के बारे में बताया गया कि patient को 4 min में revival की आवश्यकता होती है।

A में बताया है कि इसलिए advance ambulance की आवश्यकता होती है patient के पास तुरन्त पहुँचने के लिए।

C से sequence start होगा – क्योंकि इसमें "क्या हमें Emergency में Timely health care मिलेगे" एक Question जो अक्सर पूछा जाता है को Introduce किया गया है जिस पर बाकी सभी arguments based है।

अतः option **(d) CBAD** correct answer है।

143. (d) DBAC

Explanation:

D stand alone sentence है। D में Proper noun 'Gautama Buddha and 'a tree' को introduce करवाया गया है। B में 'the tree आया है। अतः DB Neon link है, जो केवल एक option (d) DBAC में है।

Logic II

A में a spring आया है तथा C में that spring (Demonstrative Adj. + noun) आया है demonstrative adj. उस noun को boll करता है। जिसके लिए ये use होता है। D से Start हो तथा AC link वाला केवल एक option (d) BDCA है।

अतः option **(d) BDCA** correct answer है।

144. (b) BDCA

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में 'American research' study को Introduce किया गया है। D में इसके लिए 'This study' ('American research' study) use हुआ है। B से start होने वाला BD link वाला केवल एक option (b) BDCA है।

Logic II

C में fruits and vegetables की diet consume करने का suggestion दिया है और A में इनको explain किया गया है। अतः CA Neon Link है जो केवल एक option (b) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(b) BDCA** correct answer है।

145. (b) BDCA

Explanation:

B में "The Tiger who came to tea' book के बारे में बताया गया है sequence 'B' से start होगी

Next 'D' आएगा, D में 'Book' की story के बारे में आया है।

A में 'a tiger' के लिए 'this lovely big Cat' आया है।

अतः option **(b) BDCA** correct answer है।

Answer Key

146.(a) 147.(d) 148.(a) 149.(a) 150.(d)

Word Meanings:

- **Aware**-Having knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.- अवगत/जागरूक।
- **Intently** - With strong interest and attention.- ध्यान पूर्वक।
- **Smoothly** - In an easy way- आसानी से।
- **Evenly** - Equally- समान रूप से।
- **Seem** - To give the impression of being or

doing something. प्रतीत होना।

- **Moreover** - As a further matter; Besides- के अलावा।
- **However** - Used before contradicting something - मगर, तथापि।
- **Pal** - A friend - दोस्त।
- **Whisper** - Speak very softly- फुसफुसाना।
- **Immediately** - At once- तुरन्त।
- **Keenly** - Showing eagerness- उत्सुकता पूर्वक।
- **Upset** - Being unhappy- परेशान या नाराज होना।
- **Intentionally** - Deliberately; on purpose- जानबूझकर।

Detailed Analysis

146. (a) intently

Given cloze में 'Speech' की बात हो रही है, तो speech को 'ध्यान से' सुना जाता है इसलिए 'intently' fits the best in the context.

Vocabulary Point

Listen- To give attention to a sound (किसी ध्वनि को प्रयास पूर्वक सुनना)

Hear- Perceive with ears (सुनाई दे जाना)

(Without paying attention to the sound)

Eg. I heard a noise outside when I was listening the speech of the prime minister on T.V.

Collocations:-

Listen actively/attentively/carefully

Listen to

Listen for something/ Listen out for something : To be prepared to hear a particular sound.

Eg. Can you listen out for the doorbell?

Listen with one ear (Phrase)

Option (b) 'Smoothly' का अर्थ बिना किसी difficulty के होता है। paragraph में किसी difficulty की बात नही हुई है इसलिए irrelevant है।

Option(c) 'Evenly' समान या बराबर का अर्थ देता है paragraph में समान या बराबर सुनाई देने की बात नही हुई है इसलिए यह option भी irrelevant है।

Option (d) 'Clearly' का अर्थ स्पष्ट रूप से होता है। 'listen' के साथ यह use भी किया जाता है किन्तु paragraph में सुनने की clarity के बारे में कोई बात नहीं हुई है अतः यह option red-herring है।

147. (d) however

यहाँ contradiction show हो रहा है क्योंकि पहले सब अच्छे से चल रहा था मगर बात के बीच में (half way) speaker अपने दोस्त 'Ravi' को फुसफुसाते देखता है।अतः contradiction show करने वाले word 'However' का use होगा।

However (Adverb) : Used to introduce a statement that contrasts with something that has just been said. (मगर, तथापि)

Eg. He was feeling bad. He went to work, however, and tried to concentrate.

Option(a) wherever व Option (b) whenever compound relative pronoun है जो कि किसी स्थान या समय के respective use किये जाते है किंतु paragraph में किसी स्थान या समय के विषय में बात ही नही हुई है अतः irrelevant है।

Whenever : at any time that; (जब भी)

Eg. You can ask for help whenever you need it.

Wherever:- In any place (जहाँ कहीं भी)

Eg. Meet me wherever you like.

Option 'C' Moreover का use same type of sentence में conjunction के रूप में होता है जबकि यहाँ contradiction है। अतः factually wrong है।

Moreover : As a further matter; besides (इसके अलावा)

Eg. A talented artist, he was, moreover, a writer of some note.

148. (a) at

Specially किसी को देखने या examine करने के लिए look के साथ 'at' का use किया जाता है अतः यहाँ correct option (a)at होगा। यहाँ Harsh के Ravi को देखने की बात हुई है इसलिए option (b)opposite (विपरीत) व option (c) through irrelevant option है जबकि look के साथ 'in' का use किसी से short visit पर मिलने जाने के लिए होता है और यह अर्थ भी यहाँ irrelevant है।

Vocabulary Point

Look at someone/something : To direct your eyes towards someone or something so that you can see them. (किसी की तरफ देखना)

Eg. He turned and looked at her.

Look in (on somebody) : To make a short visit to a place, especially somebody's house when they are ill or need help.

Eg. She looks in on her elderly neighbour every evening.

Look for : Attempt to find (तलाशना)

Look into : Investigate (छान बीन करना)

Look back : Think of the past (अतीत के बारे में सोचना)

Look up : Search a word in a book/ dictionary

Look forward to : To wait eagerly (उत्सुकत से प्रतीक्षा करना)

149. (a) immediately

Ravi के action को देख कर Harsh तुरन्त Ravi के intention समझ गया था इसलिए Option (a) 'immediately' correct answer होगा।

Immediately : Without delay (तुरन्त, बिना देर किए)

Eg. She answered almost immediately.

Option(b) Keenly, Option(c) Urgently (अतिमहत्वपूर्ण) दोनों **Irrelevant** है।

Keenly : In an eager or enthusiastic manner. (उत्सुकता से)

Eg. She is waiting keenly for her son.

Urgently : In a way which requires immediate action or attention. (अतिमहत्वपूर्ण, तुरन्त)

Eg. Housing is urgently needed.

Option (d) Cleverly red-herring है।

Cleverly : In an intelligent, original or skillful way (होशियारी से)

Eg. A very cleverly worded letter.

150. (d) creating

Sentence 'Active voice' में है इसलिए 'was' के साथ V+ing form use होगी। क्योंकि was/were "past continuous tense" की Helping verbs है। अतः Option(d) Creating correct answer होगा।

Eg. I was doing my job perfectly.

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

Answer Key

151.(b) 152.(a) 153.(d) 154.(a) 155.(b)
156.(d) 157.(d) 158.(c) 159.(a) 160.(a)

Word Meaning

- **Artist (N)** - A person who creates works of art, especially paintings or drawings. (कलाकार)
- **Caretaker (N)** - A person who takes care of a house or land. (देखभाल करने वाला)
- **Studio** - A room where radio or television programmers are recorded and broadcast from, or where music is recorded. (स्टूडियो)

151. (b) finest

Finest : बेहतरीन

Given sentence में Bhupen khakar को अभी तक जितने लोगों से मिला उनमें सबसे बेहतरीन बताने का भाव है। सभी में से एक को सबसे बेहतरिन बताने के लिए superlative degree का use किया जाता है।

Article 'the' के बाद adjective की superlative degree का use किया जाता है। One of के बाद किसी adjective को रखना हो तो उसे Superlative में होना चाहिए।

Structure :

One of + Superlative degree

Eg. This painting is one of the finest works. I have ever done.

Positive व Comparative degrees के साथ generally 'The' नही आता, अतः Options (a) व (d) grammatically incorrect है।

The के साथ few आ सकता है लेकिन paragraph की tone appreciation है अतः प्रशंसा भाव के लिए finest ही correct option होगा। अतः Option (c) red-herring है।

Vocabulary Point

Few = ना के बराबर I have few friend

A few = कुछ = A few friends of mine lives in Delhi

The few = कुछ किंतु सारे = The few friends I have, were all present on my wedding day

152. (a) a lot

Option (a) 'A lot' एकमात्र option है जो grammatically सही है। option (b) व (d) comparative degrees है जो सामान्यत 'The' के साथ use नहीं की जाती। जबकि option C'A lots' है जबकि 'lots' से पहले 'A' का use wrong है। अतः बाकी तीनो options grammatically Incorrect है।

A lot : To a very great degree or extent. (बहुत)

Eg. I feel a lot better.

Note : हालांकि जब दो चीजों में समानुपाती परिवर्तन की स्थिति होती है तब Double comparative sentences का Use किया जाता है।

Structure :

The + Comparative + Subject + Verb, the + Comparative + Subject + Verb

Eg. The more you study, the more confused you get.

153. (d) would have

Past के routine action को show करने के लिए V2nd / Used to+V1st / would + V1st का भी use किया जाता है।

Eg. I would play with my friends a lot during vacations.

[Option (a) would के बाद हमेशा V1st form use होती है ना कि V3rd. Past की बात हो रही है इसलिए (b) व (c) भी सही नहीं है।]

अतः बाकी options grammatically incorrect है

154. (a) still

Blank के बाद remember 'verb' आई हुई है। और action past से present तक extend हुआ है अतः 'अभी तक याद है के अर्थ में 'still remember' option 'A' ही correct option होगा।

Still (Adv.) : Even now (अब तक)

Eg. He still lives with his mother.

Option (b) Until (जब तक) तथा option (d) Alone (अकेला) Irrelevant है। Option (c) Never (कभी नहीं) factually wrong है।

155. (b) was

'Caretaker' singular है तथा past के बारे में बात हो रही है इसलिए singular verb (was) का use होगा।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

156. (d) drop

Blank से पहले Modal 'would' का use किया गया है। Modal के बाद हमेशा V1st form का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I would not allow him to go alone.

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

157. (d) them

Taught verb के बाद object आना चाहिए। options pronoun forms में दिए गये है जिसका Noun पहले ही 'children' दिया जा चुका है अतः 3rd person plural का objective form 'Them' ही correct Answer होगा।

Eg. I batted the kids and Read them stories.

Option (a) 'those' demonstrative pronoun अथवा determiner के रूप में use किया जाता है, दोनो ही रूप में यहाँ wrong है। option (c) 'they' subjective form है जबकि option (b) 'Their' possessive Adjective है अतः तीनो ही options grammatically wrong है।

158. (c) centre

Blank से पहले 'The' use किया गया है। तथा Article के बाद हमेशा noun का use होता है।

Eg. A gambler, the Sun, the Moon etc.

Only Option (c) ही **Noun** है। अतः यही **correct answer** होगा।

Centre (Noun) : The middle point or part of something (केन्द्र)

Eg. He walked to the centre of the circle.

Option (a) centering व Option (b) centralized verbs है। जबकि Option (d) Central adjective है। अतः grammatically incorrect है।

159. (a) open

Sentence में His studio was (Sub + verb) पहले ही आ चुका है। and के बाद आने वाला word sub (studio) के लिए adjective के रूप में आएगा option (b) was opening, Option (c) Opens, Option(d) Opening तीनों ही verb form है केवल option (a) open को ही verb व Adjective दोनो रूप में use किया जाता है। अतः correct Option (a) होगा

Note : Adjective को be forms (is, am, are, was, were, be, being) के बाद भी रखा जाता है।

Eg. Only a small amount is remaining.

यहाँ Studio की विशेषता बताने के लिए was के बाद open (Adj.) का use किया गया है।

अतःबाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

160. (a) to look

'Come' verb के बाद purpose बताने के लिए infinitive verb का use किया जाता है। यहाँ पर blank में आने का purpose ही बताना है इसलिए To + V1st आएगा जो कि Option (a) to look व Option (b) To watch में दिया गया है। Blank के बाद 'at' preposition आया है यह look के साथ use होता है। इसलिए Option (a) ही correct option होगा।

Look at someone/something : To direct your eyes towards someone/something so that you can see them.

Eg. He turned and looked at her.

अतः बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

Answer Key

161.(c) 162.(d) 163.(d) 164.(c) 165.(d)
166.(a) 167.(d) 168.(a) 169.(a) 170.(d)

Word Meaning

- **Feast (N)** - A large or special meal for a lot of people and to celebrate something. (दावत)
- **Heritage (N)** - The history, traditions, buildings and objects that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character. (विरासत)
- **Announcement (N)** - A spoken or written statement that informs people about something. (घोषणा)
- **Monuments (N)** - A building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event. (स्मारक)
- **Visitors** - A person who visits a person or place. (आगंतुक)

161. (c) one's

'one' (कोई) जब subject के रूप में use किया जाता है तो आगे sentence में इसके लिए Pronouns one's, oneself etc. का use किया जाता है।

Eg. One should respect one's elders.

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

162. (d) and

दो (words or parts of sentences) को जोड़ने के लिए coordinating conjunction का use किया जाता है।

Such as : For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so 'and' is used when two thing or people that are closely linked.

Eg. Do it slowly and carefully.

अतः Option(d) correct answer होगा। Therefore (इसलिए) by (द्वारा) यहाँ उचित अर्थ नही देगे। both का use Humayun's tomb से पहले किया जा सकता था किंतु तब भी and का use दोनो के मध्य में किया जाता। अतः बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

163. (d) monuments

Forward Reading से आगे 'most monuments' आया है। Heritage के साथ Monument (स्मारक) का collocation बनता है

10 plural number है इसलिए 'monuments' का use होगा। इसलिए Option (b) monument grammatically wrong होगा। Option (d) monuments ही correct option है।

Monument : A building, column, statue etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event. (स्मारक)

Eg. An ancient monument.

Option (a) Building Red herring है।

और Option (c) Apartment irrelevant options है।

Collocation:

Glorious/precious/proud.....Heritage

Have/claim/conserve.....Heritage

Heritage attraction/building/center/site

164. (c) public

Government के 10 Heritage sites Open करने की बात हो रही है। Forward reading से Union minister ने यह announcement की। Generally Government द्वारा announcements आम जनता (public) के लिए ही की जाती है। अत: Option (c) Public ही correct Option होगा।

अत: Option (a) Peoples व (d) Residents (निवासी) red-herring है। Option (b) Mob (भीड़) factually wrong है।

Vocabulary Point

People - A group of many individuals (लोग)

Eg. People speak Hindi in India.

Peoples : A group of people that can be subdivided in groups on account of difference in culture etc. (अलग–अलग प्रजाती के लोग)

Eg. Peoples of Europe and Asia

Mob : Disorderly crowd (भीड़)

Eg. The mob was/were preparing to storm the building.

Residents : A group of people who live in a particular area. (निवासी)

Eg. The proposals sparked concern among local residents.

Collocations:

Local/indigenous/elder/old....People

Meet/attractPeople

The peoples of the world (Phrase)

Angry/hostile/unruly....Mob

Mob.....mentality/justice/rule

Local/permanent....Residents

Public.....health/safety/interest.

165. (d) till

∵ Starting time दिया है–from sunrise इसलिए 'till' का use होगा 'समय–सीमा' के लिए। जब दो time periods दिए गए तो beginning point से पहले from व ending point से पहले to या till use किया जाता है

Eg. I work from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm.

अत: बाकी options (in, by, for) grammatically incorrect है।

166. (a) this

This, that, these, those demonstrating pronoun है।

this, that का singular तथा these, those का use plural noun के साथ किया जाता है।

'नजदीकी' के लिए 'this' का use किया जाता है।and also 'morning' is singular. अत: Option (a) correct answer होगा।

Option (b)Then conjunction है यह determiner के रूप में नहीं use किया जा सकता अत: grammatically incorrect है। तथा option (d) that red-herring+factually wrong है। व option (c) those भी grammatically incorrect है।

167. (d) tourism

Tourism : The business activity connected with providing accommodation, services and entertainment for people who are visiting a place for pleasure. (पर्यटन)

Eg. The Tourism Industry.

अत: Minister for culture and के बाद केवल tourism ही आ सकता है क्योंकि Option (b)व (c) Tourist / tourists व्यक्तियों के लिए use किया जाता है जबकि Option A (Tour) किसी यात्रा के लिए आता है अत: तीनो ही grammatically wrong है।

Collocations:

Tourism....business/operator/industry.

Boost/encourage/increase....Tourism

168. (a) close

To show an everyday or routine action present simple tense is used. और इसके साथ Adverb like always, currently, often, usually, generally, never, ever, seldom, scarcely etc. का use होता है।

Eg. He always shaves after breakfast.

Subject (monuments) plural है इसलिए plural verb (close) आएगी।

अत: बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

169. (a) will be

Future में संभावित किसी action को दर्शाने के लिए future simple tense का use किया जाता है।

Eg. He will be released on bail very soon.

अत: बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

170. (d) of

Structure : A period + of + Time denoting noun

Eg. A period of six months.

अत: option (d) of correct answer है तथा बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

171. (a) Countries which have tigers.

Passage की 3rd lines में Mention है:–

The Global Tiger forum, an international collaboration of tiger bearing countries.

172. (a) 2014 - 2018

Passage की 6th line:-

The total count in 2018 has risen to 2,967 from 2226 in 2014 Next Para की first line में mention है कि this is by far the biggest increase.

173. (c) doubling the count of world tiger population.

Passage की 4th line:-

goal of doubling the count of wild tigers by 2022.

174. (b) it Photographed 83% of the tigers.

Passage के 2nd Para की 3rd line:-

The 2018 figure has a great degree of credibility, because according to the report, as many as 2461 individual tigers (83% of the total) have actually been photographed.

175. (b) It is central to the food chain and the eco system.

Passage के 3rd Para की first line:-

The tiger census is needed because the tiger sits at the peak of the food chain, and its conservation is important to ensure the well-being of the forest ecosystem.

176. (c) landscapes.

Passage के 4th Para की 4th line:-

Since tigers keeps moving between states, conservationists prefer to talk about tiger numbers in terms of landscapes.

177. (d) 526.

Passage के 4th para की 2nd line:-

The biggest increase has been in Madhya Pradesh a massive 218 individuals (71%) from 308 in 2014 to 526.

178. (c) The tiger reserves have increased to 100 in 2018.

As. It is mentioned in 2nd Para that the increase was 741 individuals in 2018.

179. (c) Tiger numbers have increased due to safe breeding places.

Last para में बताया गया है कि increased protection की वजह से tiger breeding encourage होती है।

180. (b) helpful

Conducive (Adj.) : Making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible. (लाभदायक)

Eg. The Harsh lights and Cameras were hardly conducive to a relaxed atmosphere.

Helpful (Adj.) : Able to improve a particular situation. (लाभदायक)

Eg. Helpful advice/information helpful hints/tips/suggestions/comments

Reclusive (Adj.) : Avoiding the company of other people. (एकान्तता लाने वाला)

Eg. He led a reclusive life.

Unavoidable (Adj.) : Impossible to avoid or prevent. (जिसे टाला नहीं जा सके।)

Eg. Recession at the time seemed unavoidable.

181.(a) The audience prefers to watch only women comedians.

Passage में ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया है कि audience केवल women comedians को देखना पसंद करती है। अतः यह out of passage है।

(b) यह सही answer है क्योंकि standup comedy एक नई art form है।

(c) passage में कहीं भी यह नहीं कहा गया है कि audience sense of humour develop करना नहीं चाहती। अतः यह out of the passage है।

(d) option red herring है क्योंकि payments में faltering और shows cancel हुए थे But यह audience की stand up comedy art form में invest ना करने की वजह नहीं है।

182.(b) A, B & E.

(A) यह सही है। शहरों में open mic shows में वृद्धि हो रही थी तथा इसके अलावा Netflix व Amazon जैसे platforms पर भी investors को stand up-game attract कर रहा था।

(B) Major companies जैसे comedy store व canvas laugh club game changer साबित हुई थी तथा वह artists को support के लिए आगे आई होगी। अतः यह भी सही है।

(C) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि comedians को faltering payments तथा cancelled shows का खामियाजा भुगतना पड़ रहा था।

(D) Passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि कुछ Bollywood director ने comedians को roles offer किये थे। यह out of passage है।

(E) passage में बताया गया है कि 2017 के end तक comedians magazine के cover-page पर थे। अतः यह भी सही है।

183.(b) a fairly new company or industry.

Fledgling (N) : A person, an organisation or a system that is new and without experience. (अनुभवहीन)

Eg. Fledgling democracies.

184. (d) Comedy groups are packing up and founders are resigning.

(a) यह option factually wrong है क्योंकि SNG comedy व East India Comedy ने या तो disband कर दिया था या founding member को quit करना पड़ा था

(b) passage में कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है कि comedians को उनके द्वारा कही गई price से ज्यादा offer हुई थी अतः यह out of passage है।

(c) passage में यह बताया गया है कि comedy store तथा canvas laugh club ने comedians को अच्छा plot form provide किया था But उस पूछे गए Question का Answer नहीं है। अतः यह Red herring है।

(d) यह सही है क्योंकि #Me too movement के कारण All India Backchod SNG group व Fast India comedy ने comedians को या तो disband कर दिया था या उन्हें quit करना पड़ा।

185.(d) C & D.

(A) Passage में Jeeya Sethi ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है। अतः यह out of passage है।

(B) Jeeya Sethi ने passage में ऐसे कहा है कि एक viral video यह नहीं Mark करता है कि तुम स्थापित हो गए तो अतः यह factually wrong है।

(C) यह सही है क्योंकि Jeeya Sethi ने कहा है कि Crafts takes time.

(D) यह भी सही है।

(एक comic होने के लिए आपको कम से कम 20 साल तक comedy करनी होती है।)

186.(c) U.S based study on 100 participants who exercised 5 times a week and burnt 600 calories

(a) Passage में कहीं भी European study की बात नहीं कही गई है। अतः यह out of passage है।

(b) Passage में कहीं भी Canadian study का जिक्र नहीं हुआ है अतः यह भी out of passage है।

(c) Mid west trial 2, university of Kansas, U.S. द्वारा conducted study थी जहाँ 100 overweight, previously inactive young men and women जिनको सप्ताह के 5 दिन एक physiology lab में 600 calories per person जलाने के लिए Exercise करवाई गई थी।

यह जानने के लिए कि Regular, supervised Exercise का body weight पर क्या influence रहता है। अतः यह सही है।

(d) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि U.S. based study तो है But 100 participants को five times a week, 600 calories burn करनी थी।

187.(d) 10 months.

बाकी सभी option factually wrong है।

188.(d) Most gained a lot of weight.

(a) अधिकतर लोगों ने जितना Expected था उससे बहुत कम pounds weight loss किया था अतः यह सही है।

(b) कुछ लोगों ने काफी अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया, same exercise regimen से, जिसने दूसरों को भी प्रेरित किया। अतः यह भी सही है।

(c) यह भी सही है। Passage में बताया गया है कि कुछ लोगों ने कुछ weight gain भी किया था।

(d) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि कुछ लोगों ने थोड़ा weight gain तो किया था लेकिन बहुत ज्याद नहीं। अतः यह सही नहीहै।

189.(b) The calorie intake and the time of exercise were examined.

(a) Passage में ऐसा कहीं नहीं कहा गया है follow-up study की duration longer थी अतः यह factually wrong है क्योंकि followup study की duration भी 10 months ही बताई गई है।

(b) mid west trial 2 follow up study में researchers ने participants जो अपनी ईच्छानुसार 7:00 am से 7:00pm के बीच कभी भी gym आते है के calorie intake तथा daily movements habits को track किया था अतः यह सही है।

(c) passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि participants किसी परिसर में रहे थे study के दौरान। अतः यह out of passage है।

(d) passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि participants के face-to-face interviews लिए गए थे। अतः यह out of passage है।

190.(c) before noon.

option (c) correct answer है। Passage में दिया गया है कि 'those people who usually worked out before noon had lost more weight, on average, than the men and women who typically exercised after 3 p.m. बाकी option factually wrong + red herring है।

191.(b) Slept more

(a) Researchers ने कुछ extra facts भी uncover किए जिनमें से एक यह था कि early exercise group, throughout the day ज्यादा active थे। अतः यह सही है।

(b) Passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि weight losers को ज्यादा नींद आती थी। अतः यह out of passage है।

(c) Weight losers, late exercise करने वालों से ज्यादा चलते थे। यह भी सही है।

(d) Early exercisers खाते भी कम थे अतः यह भी सही है।

192.(d) Exercise in the morning.

Option (d) correct answer है। Passage में बताया गया है Dr. Wilis के अनुसार जो दोपहर के पहले exercise करते है वे उन लोगों से ज्यादा weight lose करते है जो दोपहर के बाद exercise करते है, और आगे इसी सुबह की exercise को larkish exercise बताया गया है।

बाकी सभी options out of passage+ irrelevant है।

193.(c) Regimen

Regimen (N) : Any set of rules about food exercise that someone follows, especially in order to improve their health. (आहार, नियम, परहेज)

Eg. After his heart attack the doctor put him on a strict regimen.

Catalogue (N) : A book with a list of all the goods that you can buy from a shop/ A list of all the books that exist in a place. (सूचीपत्र)

Eg. An illustrated catalogue accompanies the exhibition.

Regiment (N) : A large group of soldiers, or (more generally) any large number of things or people. (सैन्य दल, पलटन)

Eg. These regiments were stationed in the city and patrolled the streets at night.

Fundamental (Adj.) : Forming the base, from which everything else develops. (मौलिक, आधारभूत)

Eg. We need to make fundamental changes to the way in which we treat our environment.

194.(c) befuddling.

Confusing (Adj.) : Difficult to understand; Not clear. (भ्रामक)

Eg. The instructions on the box are very confusing.

befuddle (Adj.) : Cause to become unable to think clearly. (चकरा देना)

Eg. Even in my befuddled state I could see that they meant trouble.

Brainstorming (N) : Group discussion to produce ideas or solve problems. (बुद्धिशीलता, विचार मंथन)

Eg. brainstorming can generate some wonderful ideas.

Vexing (Adj.) : Making somebody annoyed and worried. (अप्रिय)

Eg. I found their attitude extremely vexing.

Striking (Adj.) : Interesting and unusual enough to attract attention. (विचित्र, अनोखा अद्भुत)

Eg. She bears a striking resemblance to her older sister.

195. (c) Any exercise is better than none

(a) यह too short है क्योंकि Morning में Exercise करने से ज्यादा फायदे होते है। पर Passage में evening में भी Exercise को बुरा नहीं कहा गया है।

(b) Passage में ऐसा कहीं नही कहा गया है कि Exercise only trainer के साथ ही करनी चाहिए। अतः यह out of passage है।

(c) यह सही है क्योंकि Dr. Willis ने Conclude किया है कि कोई भी Exercise, at any time of day, ना करने से बेहतर है।

(d) Passage में ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है कि Evening is worst time. बस evening में Exercise करने वाले को morning में Exercise करने वाले से कम फायदा होता है। अतः यह too-broad है।

196.(a) A & D

(A) यह सही है 10-15 age group children from law-income family are three times less likely than wealthier peers to engage in out of School musical activities.

(B) यह too-short है। क्योंकि passage में बताया गया है कि 4% British Pakistani Children Music Classes में Part लेते है। But ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि एक Parent British होना चाहिए।

(C) यह out of passage है क्योंकि passage में ऐसा कहीं नही कहा गया है कि Parents के पास university education होने से बच्चों के extra curricular Activities में part लेने पर फर्क पड़ता है।

(D) यह भी सही है क्योंकि Extra curricular activities के लिए money, availability और access भी factors है कई Schools इन factors की कमी के कारण after School clubs or during holidays खुले रहना afford नही कर पाते है।

197.(a) Brings about differences among children.

(a) यह out of passage है। Passage में ऐसा कही भी नही कहा गया है। young age में cultural activities और sports exposure बच्चों में differences का कारण बनते है।

Young age में cultural activities and sports exposure

बच्चों में team spirit व social skills built करता है, confidence building में help करता है तथा उनके talents explore करने में अहम भूमिका निभाता है।

अतः यह correct reason नहीं है।

198.(d) Elitist.

Elitist (Adj.) : A group of people considered to be superior to others because of their social standing or wealth. (संभ्रांतवादी)

Eg. Universities are becoming far less elitist.

Disadvantaged (Adj.) : Not having the things, such as education, or enough money, that people need in order to succeed in life. (वंचित)

Eg. Part time workers, the majority of whom are women, are doubly. His advantaged.

Cultural wallflowers : People who simply observe others at a social gathering; rather than mingle because of shyness, anxiety, lack of social skills or self-esteem. (सामाजिक अवसरों पर अलग–थलग रहने वाला)

Hard-wired (Adj.) : (of skill, quality or type of behaviour) present as part of who you are and the way your brain is made, not learned from experience. (यंत्ररथ)

Eg. There is evidence that we are hardwired to be musical.

199.(c) Children will have feelings of low self-esteem and self-exclusion.

(a) यह Red herring है क्योंकि Children arts व sports को जानेंगे यदि education arts and sports को include करती है But question यह नही पूछ रहा है।

(b) यह भी Red herring है।

(c) यह सही है। क्योंकि Children को यदि arts या sports से exposure ही नहीं होगा तो वे अपने आप को उस field में fit नहीं समझेंगे तथा Self-excluding की भावना आ जाती है बच्चों में और वह cultural wallflowers बन जाऐंगे।

(d) यह भी Red herring है।

200.(d) Children themselves feel that the activities are not fit for the likes of them.

(a) यह Red herring है बहुत से ऐसे low-income families है जो Children के extra curricular activities charges को afford नही कर सकती है। But Author के according यह सही reason नहीं है।

(b) यह out of passage है क्योंकि passage में कही भी नहीं कहा गया है कि Teachers को इन opportunities को offer करने से मना किया गया है।

(c) हालांकि कई schools के पास funds की कमी होती है but जरूरी नहीं सभी अतः यह too-broad है।

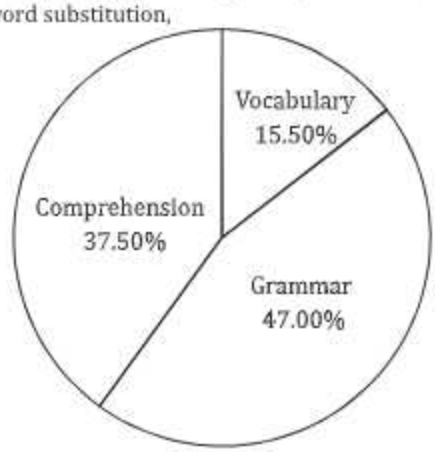
(d) यह सही है। Author के अनुसार बच्चों के लिए यह सबसे बुरी बात है कि वे अपने आप इन activities के लिए fit नहीं समझने लगते है।

13. SSC CGL Mains 2018

Exam Date : 12.09.2019

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,



S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	12	1-12
2.	Idioms & Phrases	10	13-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	

13.10.3.1 **Grammar** : Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-12) : Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words.

1. **A dome-shaped shelter built from blocks of solid snow used by Eskimos**
(a) wigwam (b) yurt
(c) tepee (d) igloo

2. **The Science which studies the crust of the earth**
(a) zoology (b) etymology
(c) biology (d) geology

3. **the cultivation of grapevines.**
(a) agriculture (b) horticulture
(c) viticulture (d) sericulture

4. **a room where medicines are prepared and provided**
(a) infirmary (b) dispensary
(c) surgery (d) hospital

5. **the science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.**
(a) nephrology (b) neurology
(c) pathology (d) radiology

6. **fear of heights**
(a) autophobia (b) zoophobia
(c) xenophobia (d) acrophobia

7. **the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.**
(a) insatiability (b) integrity
(c) insidiousness (d) intellect

8. **The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level**
(a) rectitude (b) longitude
(c) latitude (d) altitude

9. **causing no harm**
(a) insolvent (b) inorganic
(c) integral (d) innocuous

10. **the feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something.**
(a) astonishment (b) fascination
(c) frustration (d) anticipation

11. **the customary code of polite behaviour in society**
(a) norm (b) majesty
(c) estimation (d) etiquette

12. **a decision on which one cannot go back**
(a) intractable (b) invincible
(c) invulnerable (d) irrevocable

Directions (13-22) : Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom.

13. **The trouble makers took to their heels when they saw the police coming.**
(a) hid themselves
(b) ran away
(c) faced them boldly
(d) prepared to fight

14. **When Anshul told everyone that he had resigned his job, all the members in the family were at their wits' end .**
(a) very serious
(b) quite angry
(c) quite perplexed
(d) absolutely satisfied

15. **full of beans**
(a) being upset
(b) lively and energetic
(c) full of crazy ideas
(d) in good health

16. **This is strictly _____ but some changes are going to happen in the company in the near future.**
(a) off the rails (b) off the key
(c) off the mark (d) off the record

17. **For a long time he kept his wife in the dark about the true nature of his job.**
(a) in high position
(b) in a dark place
(c) in ignorance
(d) in a locked room

18. **pie in the sky**
(a) something very small
(b) something not possible
(c) difficult to find
(d) an easy situation

19. **sell like hot cakes**
(a) to face hardship
(b) to sell quickly
(c) to agree fully
(d) to deal with a problem

20. **In the same boat**
(a) at the centre of attention
(b) in a superior position
(c) in the same situation
(d) in disgrace

21. **Now that Mr. Krishna Murthy has retired from the company, his daughter is _____.**
(a) in the dog house
(b) in the driver's seat
(c) in the lap of luxury
(d) in the pink

22. **They talked over the matter of his leaving the job and going for further studies.**
(a) discussed (b) fought against
(c) surveyed (d) explained

Directions (23-25) : Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

23. **EVIDENCE**
(a) indication (b) refutation
(c) denial (d) concealment

24. **PERSIST**
(a) continue (b) cease
(c) halt (d) forget

25. **COGENT**
(a) convincing (b) weak
(c) ineffective (d) pathetic

Directions (26-28) : Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

26. **ALLURING**
(a) interesting (b) charming
(c) repulsive (d) glamorous

27. **TURBULENT**
(a) raging (b) peaceful
(c) forceful (d) swirling

28. **EMPATHY**
(a) appreciation (b) warmth
(c) sympathy (d) apathy

Directions (29-31) : Select the wrongly spelt word.

29. (a) medieval (b) measure
(c) magazine (d) machenic

30. (a) lathargy (b) latter
(c) lateral (d) latitude

31. (a) naucea (b) naughty
(c) naturalistic (d) nautical

Directions (32-51) : Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. If there is no error, select No error.

32. **No one inform me that you would be absent.**
(a) No one inform me
(b) would be absent.
(c) No error
(d) that you

33. **Having been a student activist once, a politician never forget those days.**
(a) a politician (b) never forget
(c) Having been (d) those days

34. **Prasad recalled that meeting people have been a part of his life as a student activist.**
(a) meeting people have been
(b) Prasad recalled that

(c) a part of his life
(d) as a student activist.

35. I was surprised to see as Avika could write such good poems in Hindi.
(a) to see as Avika
(b) I was surprised
(c) such good poems in Hindi
(d) could write

36. We have sufficient food and clothing about the flood victims in Kerala.
(a) We have sufficient
(b) in Kerala
(c) about the flood victims
(d) food and clothing

37. Everything has became very expensive these days.
(a) No error
(b) Everything has became
(c) very expensive
(d) these days

38. Organizing World Cup matches in England imply that rains can be a constant threat.
(a) be a constant threat.
(b) in England imply
(c) that rains can be
(d) Organizing World Cup matches

39. My friend has started a restaurant in a wooden big building in Manali.
(a) in Manali
(b) in a wooden big building
(c) My friend has started
(d) a restaurant

40. Wealth creators are essential for money to distributed in the economy.
(a) for money to distributed
(b) are essential
(c) in the economy
(d) Wealth creators

41. Most of the work of this NGO are of little benefit to the disadvantaged.
(a) Most of the work
(b) of this NGO
(c) to the disadvantaged
(d) are of little benefit

42. In order for he to attend the meeting, he needs to prepare exhaustive notes.
(a) to attend the meeting
(b) he needs to prepare
(c) exhaustive notes
(d) In order for he

43. What is the function of the kidney in the body?
(a) in the body
(b) the function of the kidney
(c) What is
(d) No error

44. Rohit did not came to the office because he got held up due to the heavy rains.
(a) to the office
(b) due to the heavy rains
(c) Rohit did not came
(d) because he got held up

45. Despite incessant rains, she is the only one who plan to attend the meeting at the ministry.
(a) Despite incessant rains
(b) who plan to attend
(c) the meeting at the ministry.
(d) she is the only one

46. Everybody is waiting to see whether the new leadership has effect some changes soon inthe party.
(a) Everybody is waiting to see
(b) soon in the party
(c) has effect some changes
(d) whether the new leadership

47. I am going to a holiday to Panchmarhi tomorrow.
(a) tomorrow (b) to Panchmarhi
(c) to a holiday (d) I am going

48. The Social Media Department is headless at the moment and many are vying to the post.
(a) is headless at the moment
(b) The Social Media Department
(c) to the post.
(d) and many are vying

49. He switched on the TV to listening to the speech of the PM on the Independence Day.
(a) He switched on the TV
(b) of the PM
(c) to listening to the speech
(d) on the Independence Day.

50. They made her as the Chairperson of their bank.
(a) No error
(b) as the Chairperson
(c) of their bank.
(d) They made her

51. They can't hardly believe that Article 370 is no longer valid in Jammu and Kashmir.
(a) is no longer valid
(b) in Jammu and Kashmir.
(c) that Article 370
(d) They can't hardly believe

Directions (52-73) : Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement.

52. He was surprised *at me refusing* to accept his offer.
(a) No improvement
(b) at me to refusing
(c) at my refusing
(d) on me

53. *For most people* a six figure salary was unimaginable two decades ago.
(a) For most of people
(b) To much people
(c) For a many people
(d) No improvement

54. The old man lifted the heavy bundle *with hardly no effort* at all.
(a) with hardly any effort
(b) No improvement
(c) with hard an effort
(d) without hardly no effort

55. Many companies prefer that the new employees have not only a degree *also two years' work experience*.
(a) but also two years' work experience
(b) No improvement
(c) but more two year work experience
(d) but two year work experience

56. Frost occurs in the northern part of the state *as frequently than* in the central part.
(a) more frequently than
(b) No improvement
(c) more frequently as
(d) as frequent than

57. Who was the first to declare that *the earth is round?*
(a) an earth was round
(b) the earth were round
(c) an earth is round
(d) No improvement

58. If the bus hadn't broken down, we *will be* at home now.
(a) will have been
(b) had been
(c) No improvement
(d) would have been

59. *By my opinion* it is better to cancel the trip during this monsoon.
(a) No improvement
(b) in my opinion

(c) From my opinion
(d) By mine opinion

60. Bhanu promised that he *would have come* today but he hasn't arrived yet.
(a) would have came
(b) would come
(c) No improvement
(d) will came

61. If he *is more careful*, he wouldn't have had an accident.
(a) had been more careful
(b) No improvement
(c) has been more careful
(d) being more careful

62. The royal family hid their internal discord and presented a united front *on its country*.
(a) on their country
(b) No improvement
(c) to their country
(d) to its country

63. *Why he was angry* with the guard?
(a) Why was he angry
(b) Why he were angry
(c) Why did he angry
(d) No improvement

64. The patient waited in dread for the trolley *it would taken* him to the operation theatre.
(a) that would taken (b) it would take
(c) that would take (d) No improvement

65. This is *one of the best book* that I have read.
(a) one of a best book
(b) one of the best books
(c) one in the best book
(d) No improvement

66. We urgently need well qualified teachers *for our school*.
(a) No improvement (b) for ours school
(c) to ours school (d) to our school

67. He spends *good deal* of money on clothing.
(a) a good deal of (b) the good deal of
(c) No improvement (d) good dealing of

68. My cousin has been ill *since three days*.
(a) for three days. (b) No improvement
(c) from three days. (d) by three days.

69. The soldiers *carried around* the orders of their commander without question.
(a) No improvement (b) carried out
(c) carried away (d) carried

70. In an examination, it is more important to answer accurately than *a quick finish*.
(a) to quick finishing (b) No improvement
(c) to finish quickly (d) finish quickly

71. I came across some words *which meaning* I did not know.
(a) the meaning of which
(b) No improvement
(c) that meanings which
(d) which means that

72. I request you *to not to crack* jokes in the class.
(a) not to crack
(b) No improvement
(c) to not to cracking
(d) not cracking

73. They started playing badminton at *a young age of nine years old*.
(a) the young age of nine
(b) the young age of nine years old
(c) a young age of nine years
(d) No improvement

Directions (74-78) : Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. I have visited several places in India, but I _____ the Andaman and Nicobar Islands yet.
(a) haven't been visiting
(b) didn't visit
(c) haven't visited
(d) don't visit

75. The rescue team dug out a soldier from the snow _____ how he could have survived for seven days buried under it.
(a) wondering (b) wondered
(c) to wonder (d) wonder

76. Bhanu made a working model of an airplane_____ when he was sixteen.
(a) itself (b) himself
(c) oneself (d) herself

77. In view of the excessive heat, schools in Delhi remained closed _____a week in July.
(a) for (b) about
(c) in (d) to

78. Right from the beginning _____ government's focus has been on _____ development of the country.
(a) the, the
(b) a, the
(c) the, a
(d) a, no word required

Directions (79-98) : Select the correct Active/Passive form of the given sentence.

79. The authorities are planning to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.
(a) It has been planned to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.
(b) Restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week are planning to lift the authorities in the Valley.
(c) It is being planned by the authorities to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.
(d) Lifting restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley is planned from the coming week.

80. When we arrived at his house, we were welcomed by his parents.
(a) When his parents arrived at his house, we welcomed them.
(b) When we arrived at his house, his parents welcomed us.
(c) When we arrived at his house, we welcomed his parents.
(d) After we arrived at his house, his parents had welcomed us.

81. A brick falling from the roof top broke the front glass of my car.
(a) The front glass of my car has broken a brick falling from the roof top.
(b) The front glass of my car was broken by a brick falling from the roof top.
(c) The front glass of my car had been broken by a brick falling from the roof top.
(d) The front glass of my car has been broken by a brick falling from the roof top

82. Your behavior annoys me greatly.
(a) I was greatly annoyed by your behavior.
(b) I have been greatly annoyed by your behavior.
(c) I am greatly annoyed by your behavior.
(d) Your behavior has been greatly annoyed by me.

83. The Indian army has inducted several women officers in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
(a) Several women officers will be inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
(b) Several women officers were inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
(c) Several women officers are being inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry

and Armoured Corps.

(d) Several women officers have been inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.

84. Did you receive my letter?

(a) Did my letter was received by you?

(b) Have you been received by my letter?

(c) Was my letter received by you?

(d) Has my letter been received by you?

85. Has the car been cleaned by the driver?

(a) How has the driver cleaned the car?

(b) Does the driver clean the car?

(c) Has the driver cleaned the car?

(d) Did the driver clean the car?

86. Preparations were being made for the sports meet at the school.

(a) They have been making preparations for the sports meet at the school.

(b) They were making preparations for the sports meet at the school.

(c) They have started making preparations for the sports meet at the school.

(d) They have made preparations for the sports meet at the school.

87. Please share your class notes with me.

(a) Your class notes have been shared with me.

(b) You are requested to share your class notes with me.

(c) Why don't you share your class notes with me?

(d) You can share your class notes with me.

88. Doctors are constantly monitoring the condition of the patient.

(a) The condition of the patient has been constantly monitored by the doctors.

(b) The condition of the patient is being constantly monitored by the doctors.

(c) The condition of the doctors is being constantly monitored by the patient.

(d) The condition of the patient is constantly monitored by the doctors.

89. Who can help me in Mathematics?

(a) By whom was I helped in Mathematics?

(b) By whom can I be helped in Mathematics?

(c) Could I be helped in Mathematics by somebody?

(d) Whom did I help in Mathematics?

90. By whom was this window pane broken?

(a) Who breaks this window pane?

(b) Who broke this window pane?

(c) Who has broken this window pane?

(d) Who will break this window pane?

91. A poster on Independence Day was being made by Avika.

(a) A poster was making Avika on Independence Day.

(b) Avika was making a poster on Independence Day.

(c) Avika is making a poster on Independence Day.

(d) Independence Day was making a poster on Avika.

92. India and Bhutan signed ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education.

(a) Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education have been signed by India and Bhutan.

(b) Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education will be signed by India and Bhutan.

(c) Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education were signed by India and Bhutan.

(d) Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education are being signed by India and Bhutan.

93. More roles for women will be opened up in the ranks of soldiers by the Indian army.

(a) The Indian army has opened up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.

(b) More roles will open up for the Indian army in the ranks of women soldiers.

(c) The Indian army will open up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.

(d) Women will open up more roles for the Indian army in the ranks of soldiers.

94. The film Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.

(a) The film Jurassic Park directed Steven Spielberg.

(b) Steven Spielberg is the director of the film Jurassic Park.

(c) Steven Spielberg has been directing the film Jurassic Park.

(d) Steven Spielberg directed the film Jurassic Park.

95. Pruning of trees in my colony has been started by the horticulture department.

(a) Pruning of trees in my colony has started the horticulture department.

(b) The horticulture department has been starting pruning of trees in my colony.

(c) The horticulture department has started pruning of trees in my colony.

(d) The horticulture department will start pruning of trees in my colony.

96. Being a space scientist, you are advised not to take your work lightly.

(a) Being a space scientist, you do not take your work lightly.

(b) Being a space scientist, you could not take your work lightly.

(c) Being a space scientist, you should not take your work lightly.

(d) Being a space scientist, you will not take your work lightly.

97. Mobile toilets were placed by the district administration behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

(a) The district administration has placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

(b) The district administration is planning to place mobile toilets behind the area where people will assemble for army recruitment.

(c) The district administration placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

(d) The mobile toilets placed district administration behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

98. I am sure he will give me some advice about admission in the University of Delhi.

(a) I am sure he will be given some advice by me about admission in the University of Delhi.

(b) I am sure I will be given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.

(c) I am sure I was given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.

(d) I am sure I can be given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.

Directions (99-125) : Select the most appropriate Direct/Indirect form of the given sentence.

99. Mother said to Kavya, "Turn on the light."

(a) Mother told Kavya to turn on the light.

(b) Mother asked Kavya if the light was on.

(c) Kavya told mother to turn on the light.

(d) Mother requested Kavya to please on the light.

100. The little girl asked her mother if she could visit her friend's house.

(a) The little girl said to her mother, "Why can't I visit my friend's house?"

(b) The little girl said to her mother, "Should she visit her friend's house?"

(c) The little girl said to her mother, "Can I visit my friend's house?"

(d) The little girl said to her mother, "I could visit my friend's house."

101. Pushpa said, "I arrived at the workshop an hour ago but nothing much is happening here."

(a) Pushpa observed that though she had arrived at the workshop an hour ago but nothing much is happening there.

(b) Pushpa said that she has arrived at the workshop an hour earlier but nothing muchis happening here.

(c) Pushpa asked why she had to arrive at the workshop an hour before when nothing much was happening there.

(d) Pushpa said that she had arrived at the workshop an hour before but nothing much was happening there.

102. The teacher said to Mohit, "Go to your seat and sit quietly"

(a) The teacher requested Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly.

(b) The teacher instructed Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly.

(c) The teacher instructed Mohit that he must go to his seat and sit quietly.

(d) The teacher told Mohit to go to your seat and sit quietly.

103. The officer ordered the fellow to be arrested.

(a) The officer said, "Why don't we arrest the fellow?"

(b) The officer said, "Arrest the fellow."

(c) The officer requested, "The fellow may be arrested."

(d) The officer said to the fellow, "Arrest him."

104. Rahul said, "I can speak French."

(a) Rahul said that he should speak French.

(b) Rahul said that he can speak French.

(c) Rahul said that he could speak French.

(d) Rahul said that I can speak French.

105. She told the villagers that she would not rest till she had solved their water problem.

(a) She said to the villagers, "She would not rest till she has been solved their water problem."

(b) She said to the villagers, "She will not rest till she has solved my water problem."

(c) She said to the villagers, "I will not rest till I have solved your water problem."

(d) She said to the villagers, "I would not rest till I am solving our water problem."

106. The lady said to the plumber, "Why didn't you come last week? The RO machine has been making some noise for the last ten days."

(a) The lady asked the plumber why he hadn't come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days.

(b) The lady asked the plumber why he didn't come last week and told him that the RO machine has been making some noise for the last ten days.

(c) The lady asked the plumber if he had come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days.

(d) The lady scolded the plumber for not coming last week and told him that the RO machine was making some noise for the last ten days.

107. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he said, "Oh, how tall you have grown!"

(a) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed that he (Saurabh) had grown very tall.

(b) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed how tall he (Saurabh) was grown.

(c) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he observed that you have grown very tall.

(d) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he commented that he (Saurabh) has grown very tall.

108. Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said, "Whatever talks take place they will be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir."

(a) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh asked whatever talks took place, why they were not on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(b) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that whatever talks take place, they will be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(c) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh announced that whatever talks took place, they would be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

(d) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that if there were talks, that had tobe on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

109. The teacher asked Avika what had happened to her and why her nose was bleeding.

(a) The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to her? Why was her nose bleeding?"

(b) The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to you? Why is your nose bleeding?"

(c) The teacher said to Avika, "What had happened to you? Why was your nose bleeding?"

(d) The teacher said to Avika, "What is happening to you? Why is your nose bleeding?"

110. The saint prayed that God might pour all his blessings on the newly married couple.

(a) The saint said to the newly married couple, "God must pour all his blessings on you."

(b) The saint said to the newly married couple, "May God pour all his blessings on you."

(c) The saint requested God, "Pour all your blessings on the newly married couple."

(d) The saint blessed the newly married couple, "God will pour all his blessings on you."

111. Rani said, "We are organizing a cleaning programme in the colony tomorrow."

(a) Rani said that they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day.

(b) Rani asked why they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day.

(c) Rani said that we are organizing a cleaning programme in the colony tomorrow.

(d) Rani told that we were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony that day.

112. I will tell him that I don't want to join the art classes.

(a) I will tell him, "I don't want to join the art classes."

(b) I said to him, "I couldn't join the art classes."

(c) I want to tell him, "I don't like to join the art classes."

(d) I will tell him, "I didn't want to join the art classes."

113. Major Chaudhry said to the aspirants, "Does everyone understand English?"

(a) Major Chaudhry informed the aspirants that everyone understood English.

(b) Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understood English.

(c) Major Chaudhry told the aspirants that everyone should understand English.

(d) Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understands English.

114. The Finance Minister said, "The Government will trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies."

(a) The Finance Minister said that the Government would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies.

(b) The Finance Minister asked the Government if it would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies.

(c) The Finance Minister ordered the Government to trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies

(d) The Finance Minister told that the Government will trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies

115. Her mother advised her not to go too fast while reciting her poem.

(a) Her mother said, "Why are you going so fast while reciting your poem?"

(b) Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting your poem."

(c) Her mother said, "You needn't go too fast while reciting your poem."

(d) Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting her poem."

116. I said to Taru, "The tyre of my car is punctured."

(a) I told Taru that the tyre of my car is punctured.

(b) Taru told me that the tyre of my car was punctured.

(c) I told Taru that the tyre of my car was punctured.

(d) I told Taru that the tyre of her car is punctured.

117. The officer told me that I needed to work harder to meet my targets otherwise I would have to leave the company.

(a) The officer said to me, "I need to work harder to meet my targets otherwise I will have to leave the company."

(b) The officer said to me, "Work harder to meet your targets otherwise be ready to leave the company."

(c) The officer said to me, "You have to work harder to meet our targets otherwise I will have to leave the company."

(d) The officer said to me, "You need to work harder to meet your targets otherwise you will have to leave the company."

118. Avika said to her mother, "You are very late today."

(a) Avika asked her mother why she was late today.

(b) Avika told her mother that she is very late that day.

(c) Avika told her mother that she was very late that day.

(d) Avika told her mother that you were very late that day.

119. Mr. Lucas told his wife not to wait for him as he would be late at the studio that night.

(a) His wife said to Mr Lucas, "Don't wait for him as he will be late at the studio that night."

(b) Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Not to wait for him as I would be late at the studio tonight."

(c) Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for me as I will be late at the studio tonight."

(d) Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for him as he will be late at the studio that night."

120. Anshul said, "Should we go to the Zoo today?"

(a) Anshul told that they should go to the zoo that day.

(b) Anshul wondered if they should go to the zoo that day.

(c) Anshul asked if we should go to the zoo today.

(d) Anshul announced that they would go to the zoo that day.

121. My sister said, "What time will the train reach Bhopal?"

(a) My sister asked what time the train reaches Bhopal.

(b) My sister asked what time the train will reach Bhopal.

(c) My sister asked what time the train reached Bhopal.

(d) My sister asked what time the train would reach Bhopal.

122. The traveller said that he had come a long way off.

(a) The traveller said, "He had come a long way off."

(b) The traveller said, "I am coming a long way off."

(c) The traveller told, "He has come a long way off."

(d) The traveller said, "I have come a long way off."

123. I told Vinod that the plumber had forgotten his mobile there.

(a) I said to Vinod, "The plumber is forgetting his mobile here."

(b) I said to Vinod, "The plumber had forgotten his mobile there."

(c) Vinod said to me, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here."

(d) I said to Vinod, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here."

124. I asked my friend if he had seen the launch of the Chandrayaan-2 from Sriharikota.

(a) I said to my friend, "How did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan-2 from Srihari kota?"

(b) I said to my friend, "I had seen the launch of the Chandrayaan-2 from Srihari kota?"

(c) I said to my friend, "Did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan-2 from Srihari kota?"

(d) I said to my friend, "He has seen the launch of the Chandrayaan-2 from Sriharikota."

125. She says that Rani is a talented actress.

(a) She said, "Rani was a talented actress."

(b) She told, "Rani is a talented actress."

(c) She says, "Rani is a talented actress."

(d) She asks, "Is Rani a talented actress?"

Directions (126-145) : Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences.

126. A. She was a tall woman and she carried a large purse.

B. Suddenly a boy ran up behind her and tried to snatch her purse.

C. It was 11 o'clock at night and a woman was walking alone.

D. It had a long strap, and she carried it slung across her shoulder.

(a) CADB (b) DCBA

(c) ACDB (d) DBCA

127. A. Security cameras captured the whole incident.

B. Commuters in Virginia, USA got a shock when a deer entered a metro station.

C. However, it eventually backed out and ran away unharmed.

D. Nobody knows how it made into the station.

(a) DCBA (b) BADC
(c) BDCA (d) ADCB

128. A. It is because nowadays people have no time for recreation.

B. But this pastime is getting out of favour now.

C. It is really a thrilling exercise.

D. Flying kites is my favourite pastime.

(a) DCBA (b) CDAB
(c) DBAC (d) BCDA

129. A. If we drove 10 kilometers along the road that branched off to the right, we would reach Barhampur.

B. Aditya and I were returning from the site of our new factory.

C. We had reached a point where the road bifurcated.

D. We were driving along National Highway 40.

(a) CDBA (b) BDAC
(c) BDCA (d) ACBD

130. A. They appeared to be posing for 'selfies'.

B. An expeditioner had left it sitting on the ice while he visited a rookery.

C. In Antarctica, two penguins found a video camera.

D. The penguins curiously stared down at the camera.

(a) CBDA (b) CADB
(c) DACB (d) BCDA

131. A.Mr Adams was very proud of it and insisted on an inspection by everyone.

B. The vault was a small one but it had a new patented door.

C. It fastened three solid steel bolts thrown simultaneously with a single handle, and had a time lock.

D. The Elmore Bank had just put in a new safe and vault.

(a) BCAD (b) ADBC
(c) ABCD (d) DABC

132. A. I caught a snake once.

B. That well is full of snakes.

C. I caught it by its tail and dropped it in the old well.

D. Whenever we catch one, instead of killing it, we drop it in the well.

(a) BCAD (b) CBDA
(c) ACBD (d) BACD

133. A. There were some mangoes lying beside him.

B. She looked at the mangoes longingly.

C. Romi was growing fast and was nearly always hungry.

D. Just as he was about to eat one, Kamla came along.

(a) ABCD (b) BCAD
(c) CBDA (d) CADB

134. A. It was tossed high on the waves.

B. A violent storm rocked the sea.

C. The helpless people aboard the ship plunged into the sea.

D. Fierce winds struck a sailing ship.

(a) DCBA (b) DABC
(c) BDCA (d) BDAC

135. A. I learnt to push Lily's wheel chair.

B. I stopped the chair in front of the pond and watched Lily roll her eyes to see the ducks.

C. All of a sudden, the wheelchair shook violently.

D. One afternoon, I wheeled her to the park.

(a) DACB (b) DBAC
(c) ABCD (d) ADBC

136. A. Flying kites is an old world sport.

B. This sport involves a lot of risk.

C. So, one has to be very cautious and skillful.

D. It was quite popular during the days of the Nawabs.

(a) BDCA (b) BACD
(c) ABDC (d) ADBC

137. A. And I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together.

B. It was twenty years ago.

C. At that time I was living in Paris.

D. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin Quarter overlooking a cemetery.

(a) ADBC (b) BCDA
(c) ABCD (d) BDCA

138. A. The other day we entered the city's only Jewish cemetery.

B. But then, it should not be a surprise.

C. We were astonished to discover how tiny it was.

D. Although Jewish people have lived in India for generations, they are one of the nation's tiniest minorities.

(a) BCAD (b) DCBA
(c) ADBC (d) ACBD

139. A. The officers are looking to reunite the dog with his owner.

B. Eventually, the police caught the Chihuahua.

C. A police officer on a motorcycle chased the dog.

D. A Chihuahua ran across California's San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge.

(a) DCBA (b) CDAB
(c) ABCD (d) DBCA

140. A. There had already been abundant rainfall in Delhi.

B. It was the fag end of summer.

C. A strong wind began to blow and the rain came causing havoc all around.

D. One day, however, we had a cyclonic storm.

(a) BADC (b) CADB
(c) BACD (d) CBAD

141. A. Due to the movie, tourists started coming to the beach there.

B. Maya Bay in Thailand was in the media in 1999 when Hollywood arrived there to film 'The Beach'.

C. One of the film's actors was Leonardo Di Caprio.

D. As many as 4,000 visitors would arrive on boats every day.

(a) BCAD (b) CBDA
(c) ABCD (d) CABD

142. A. All day I seem to remember, I played on the sands with strange exciting children.

B. Then watched the incoming tide destroy them.

C. My parents took me by car to a place by the sea.

D. We made sandcastles with huge walls.

(a) ACDB (b) CADB
(c) CDAB (d) ABCD

143. A. On Saturday the 10th, Typhoon Lekima made land fall in China's Zhejiang province.

B. This province is often hit with typhoons, but this storm was its strongest ever.

C. The typhoon brought winds of up to 116mph, and floods affected almost 5 million people.

D. More than 1 million people were evacuated from their homes.

(a) ABCD (b) BDCA
(c) ADBC (d) CBAD

144. A. And taking this village lad into their midst was terribly upsetting.

B. She was by no means pleased with this unnecessary addition to her family.

C. When he reached Calcutta, Phatik met his aunt for the first time.

D. She found her own three boys quite enough to manage without taking in anyone else.

(a) CBDA (b) BCDA
(c) BCAD (d) CADB

145. A. After around 20 minutes of the crash, the tanker caught fire and exploded.

B. On Saturday, an oil tanker in Tanzania lost control and overturned on a busy road.

C. Around 150 people gathered near the tanker and some of them tried to siphon away some fuel.

D. At least 61 people died and 70 more were injured.

(a) DCAB (b) BCAD
(c) DBAC (d) BACD

Directions (146-170) : In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number.

Cloze Test

In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed __146__ to the police 57 tolas of gold __147__ by him while working in the __148__ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The __149__ in turn has handed over the __150__ to the Central Excise and Customs Department __151__ investigation. It was in June this year __152__ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously __153__ with polythene, buried six inches __154__ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He __155__ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

146. (a) over (b) out
(c) up (d) down

147. (a) recovered (b) recovers
(c) recovering (d) recover

148. (a) garden (b) orchard
(c) park (d) field

149. (a) engineer (b) gardener
(c) custom officer (d) police

150. (a) coins (b) bangles
(c) biscuits (d) gold

151. (a) by (b) about
(c) for (d) to

152. (a) after (b) until
(c) that (d) while

153. (a) sheltered (b) topped
(c) enclosed (d) covered

154. (a) deep (b) deepen
(c) deeply (d) depth

155. (a) picked on (b) picked in
(c) picked over (d) picked up

Cloze Test

Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was __156__ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists __157__ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture __158__ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating __ as __159__ back as two million years ago. Before the __160__ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on __161__ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left __162__. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, __163__ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, __164__ lifestyle required access to large areas of __165__ to find the food they needed for survival.

156. (a) based (b) basing
(c) base (d) bases

157. (a) have (b) has
(c) had (d) having

158. (a) with (b) from
(c) by (d) to

159. (a) far (b) distant
(c) near (d) farther

160. (a) dependence (b) experience
(c) emergence (d) departure

161. (a) an (b) one
(c) the (d) a

162. (a) before (b) beyond
(c) beneath (d) behind

163. (a) them (b) he
(c) they (d) we

164. (a) their (b) our
(c) theirs (d) its

165. (a) towns (b) valleys
(c) land (d) villages

Cloze Test

The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked __166__ small rivulets. There was a house __167__ our locality which was in a __158__ condition. All of a sudden it collapse D. __159__ news spread in the whole __170__ like wild fire.

166. (a) same (b) so as
(c) as (d) like

167. (a) in (b) to
(c) at (d) on

168. (a) destroyed (b) dilapidated
(c) dejected (d) declined

169. (a) A (b) Few
(c) One (d) The

170. (a) house (b) village
(c) valley (d) town

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her "dream job". "I love the Indian Army," says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, "I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests." Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army's Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; "assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline"; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission a "gift" to India's "brave daughters". Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five

such to be held across India to fill 100positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86per cent. Of the short listed candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history."Does everybody understand English?" asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: "Yes".

171. What is the occasion being talked about in the passage?

(a) Recruitment of women in the Indian Army

(b) Medical examination of the women soldiers of the Indian Army

(c) Sports event for the women working in the Indian Army

(d) An assembly of the women personnel of the Indian Army

172. Which city does Sneha come from?

(a) Kannur, Kerala

(b) Kozhikode, Kerala

(c) Iritty, Kerala

(d) Belagavi, Karnataka

173. Why are there eruptions on Sneha's face?

(a) She is tired and hot after the run of 400 meters.

(b) She has pimples on her face.

(c) She has got the chicken pox.

(d) She is angry over the long wait.

174. How many women are participating at the recruitment rally at Belagavi?

(a) 100 (b) 850

(c) 3000 (d) 15000

175. What gift was announced by the PM in his Independence Day speech last year for the bravedaughters of the country?

(a) Women will be recruited in armed forces.

(b) Women will be recruited as soldiers in the Military police.

(c) Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.

(d) Women will have an opportunity to be involved in active military duties.

176. In what way is 'history' being made in Belagavi?

(a) Women have travelled from far-off places to turn up at the recruitment rally.

(b) This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.

(c) Belagavi rally is the first of the five to be held across India.

(d) The rally is a result of the PM's Independence Day speech last year.

177. Which of the following duties will be borne by women soldiers?

(A) Investigating offences involving molestation, theft and rape.

(B) Assisting in maintaining order and discipline.

(C) Administrative jobs

(D) Handling prisoners of war in custody.

(a) A, B and C (b) B, C and D

(c) A, B and D (d) A, B, C and D

178. Which of the following is NOT necessary to qualify for the recruitment in the armed forces?

(a) long jump and high jump

(b) 1.6 meter race to be completed within 8 minutes

(c) to speak English

(d) physical fitness tests

179. Which of the following states were not covered by the Belagavi centre?

(a) Karnataka and Kerala

(b) UTs of Puducherry, Lakshadweep and AN Islands

(c) Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

(d) Maharashtra and Goa

180. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) About one third of the shortlisted candidates turned up at the Belagavi centre.

(b) Women were called on the basis of their class 10 marks

(c) There are only 100 positions to be filled up.

(d) 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi.

Passage

At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-heldmusical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845;the first patent for "a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs" was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien BS mith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title 'Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other', argued that "it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the 'ins' from being 'outs', and the 'outs' from being 'ins', watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long..."Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

181. What is the main theme of the above passage?

(a) How barbed wire was patented

(b) The use of barbed wire in Jammu and Kashmir

(c) The use of barbed wire in agriculture

(d) The evolution and use of barbed wire

182. Who is credited with creating the modern barbed wire?

(a) Louise Francoise Janin

(b) Joseph F Glidden

(c) Lucien B Smith

(d) Richard Newton

183. What was the initial purpose of inventing the barbed wire?

(a) to secure the borders of a country

(b) to keep the dogs and boys out of gardens

(c) to restrict the movement of trouble makers

(d) to confine cattle and sheep within an area

184. Who first spread the barbed wires on the field without using the poles or any other support system?

(a) German military engineers

(b) British army

(c) American military

(d) Allied soldiers

185. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) The fence along the Indian Line of Control consists of rows of concertina wire coil sheld by iron angles.

(b) In the United States, the first patent was registered by Louis François Janin.

(c) It was Richard Newton, an Englishman, who invented the barbed wire around 1845.

(d) Barbed wire was first put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

Passage

Last week, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science".They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers whenthey first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC)in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired."He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984.Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati River front, expected to open this November.

186. What was the occasion for the gathering at Ahmedabad?

(a) Foundation Day of Community Science Centre

(b) Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai

(c) Foundation Day of ISRO

(d) Birth Anniversary of India's Space Programme

187. What is Vikram Sarabhai mainly known for?

(a) for being an entrepreneur in Ahmedabad

(b) for pioneering India's space programme

(c) for founding 38 different institutions

(d) for establishing Community Science Centre

188. Among the people who had gathered at Ahmedabad, who was the former chairman of ISRO?

(a) Kartikeya

(b) K Subramanian

(c) K Kasturirangan

(d) Pramod Kale

189. Which statement shows that Vikram Sarabhai had a creative mind at an early age?

(a) He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.

(b) He founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL).

(c) He told the scientists that they learnt much more from problems than from success.

(d) He checked how much waste the lab was generating.

190. How did Vikram Sarabhai provide under-privileged children the experience of experimental research?

(a) By initiating space research at PRL

(b) By founding Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.

(c) By founding Physical Research Laboratory

(d) By providing them with scholarships in science

191. APJ Abdul Kalam called Vikram Sarabhai "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". What does 'Mahatma Gandhi' mean here?

(a) Father

(b) Social reformer

(c) Revolutionary

(d) Architect

192. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

(a) The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.

(b) Vikram Sarabhai's son, Kartikeya, is now 71 years old.

(c) The names of Vikram Sarabhai's

parents were Ambalal and Sarla Devi.

(d) Vikram Sarabhai's father was a textile mill owner.

193. 'He was a 19-year old science graduate besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai.' 'besotted' here means

(a) frantic (b) wasted

(c) obsessed (d) greedy

194. Who among the following went to NASA to study radar tracking?

(a) Pramod Kale (b) K Subramanian

(c) K Kasturirangan (d) Kartikeya

195. Where did K Subramanian come from to work at PRL?

(a) Bangalore (b) Baroda

(c) Ahmedabad (d) Tiruchirappalli

Passage

A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water.'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kunds', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-waterbodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-costsystems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast and with as damaging results as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

196. 'This grave problem' in the passage refers to

(a) short monsoon span

(b) rainfall

(c) storage of water

(d) water crisis

197. What, according to the passage, is the primary reason for the water shortage?

(a) Lack of means to store rainwater

(b) Government's ignorance of the situation

(c) Less rainfall in the country

(d) Carelessness of people in using water

198. Which State uses bamboo pipes for the drip irrigation system?

(a) Bihar (b) Rajasthan

(c) Meghalaya (d) Tamil Nadu

199. Which of the following is not a low cost technology in water usage?

(a) water channels

(b) drip-irrigation

(c) underground tanks

(d) dams and canals

200. The people in ancient India had amazing technology to harvest water. This shows that

(a) they understood the significance of water.

(b) it used to rain heavily.

(c) they did not know how to build dams.

(d) water was scarce at that time.

08. 2018 - 12.09.2019

Answer Key

1	d	2	d	3	c	4	b	5	d	6	d	7	b	8	d	9	d	10	c
11	d	12	d	13	b	14	c	15	b	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	b	20	c
21	b	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	a	26	c	27	b	28	d	29	d	30	a
31	a	32	a	33	b	34	a	35	a	36	c	37	b	38	b	39	b	40	a
41	d	42	d	43	d	44	c	45	b	46	c	47	c	48	c	49	c	50	b
51	d	52	c	53	d	54	a	55	a	56	a	57	d	58	d	59	b	60	b
61	a	62	c	63	a	64	c	65	b	66	a	67	a	68	a	69	b	70	c
71	a	72	a	73	a	74	c	75	a	76	b	77	a	78	a	79	c	80	b
81	b	82	c	83	d	84	c	85	c	86	b	87	b	88	b	89	b	90	b
91	b	92	c	93	c	94	d	95	c	96	c	97	c	98	b	99	a	100	c
101	d	102	b	103	b	104	c	105	c	106	a	107	a	108	c	109	b	110	b
111	a	112	a	113	b	114	a	115	b	116	c	117	d	118	c	119	c	120	b
121	d	122	d	123	d	124	c	125	c	126	a	127	c	128	a	129	c	130	a
131	d	132	c	133	b	134	d	135	d	136	d	137	b	138	d	139	a	140	a
141	a	142	b	143	a	144	a	145	b	146	a	147	a	148	a	149	d	150	d
151	c	152	c	153	d	154	a	155	d	156	a	157	a	158	c	159	a	160	c
161	c	162	d	163	c	164	a	165	c	166	d	167	a	168	b	169	d	170	d
171	a	172	c	173	c	174	b	175	c	176	b	177	c	178	c	179	d	180	d
181	d	182	b	183	d	184	a	185	b	186	b	187	b	188	c	189	a	190	b
191	a	192	a	193	c	194	a	195	d	196	d	197	a	198	c	199	d	200	a

SOLUTIONS (12.09.2019)

1. **(d) Igloo**

Igloo (N) : A dome shaped shelter built from blocks & solid snow used by Eskimos. (एस्कीमो की झोपड़ी)

Wigwam (N) : A type of tent, like a dome in shape, used by native Americans in the past. (अमेरिकी आदिवासियों की कुटिया)

Yurt (N) : A type of traditional round tent used in Mongolia and Siberia.

Tepee (N) : A type of tall tent like a cone in shape, used by native Americans in the past. (शंक्वाकार तम्बू)

2. **(d) Geology**

Geology (N) : The Science which studies the crust of the earth. (भूविज्ञान)

Zoology (N) : The Scientific study of animals and their behavior (प्राणी विज्ञान)

Etymology (N) : The study of origin and history of words and their meaning. (शब्दों का उद्गम शास्त्र)

Biology (N) : The scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals. (जीव–विज्ञान)

Note : Root word logy के words पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 2 का Question no. 3 देखें।

3. **(c) viticulture.**

Viticulture (N) : The science or practice of growing grapes. (अंगूर की खेती)

Agriculture (N) : The science or practice of farming. (कृषि)

Horticulture (N) : The study or practice of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables (बागवानी)

Sericulture (N) : The production of silk and the rearing of silk worms for this purpose (रेशम के कीड़े का पालन)

4. **(b) dispensary.**

Dispensary (N) : A place in a hospital, shop etc. where medicines are prepared for patients. (औषधालय)

Eg. He bought some pills from the dispensary.

Infirmary (N) : (often used in names) A hospital (अस्पताल)

Eg. He had his leg bandaged in the infirmary.

Surgery (N) : The treatment of injuries or disorders of the body by incision or manipulation, especially with instruments. (शल्य चिकित्सा)

Eg. Cardiac surgery.

Hospital (N) : A large building where people who are ill or injured are given edical treatment and care. (अस्पताल)

Eg. I am going to the hospital to visit my brother.

5. **(d) Radiology**

Radiology (N) : The science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. (विकिरण चिकित्सा विज्ञान)

Nephrology (N) : The branch of medicine that deals with the physiology and diseases the kidneys. (नेफ्रोलोजी)

Neurology (N) : The branch of medicine or biology that deals with the anatomy, functions, and organic disorders of nerves and the nervous system. (तंत्रिका विज्ञान)

Pathology (N) : The scientific study of diseases. (रोग–निदान, विकृति विज्ञानी)

Note : Root word logy के words पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 2 का Question no. 3 देखें।

6. **(d) Acrophobia**

Acrophobia (N) : Acro (height) + Phobia (भय)

Fear of heights (ऊँचाई से भय)

Autophobia (N) : Auto (Self, स्वयं) + Phobia (भय)

Fear of isolation (अकेलेपन (स्वयं) से भय)

Zoophobia (N) : Zoo (of animals) + Phobia (भय)

Fear of animals (जानवरों से भय)

Xeno phobia (N) : Xeno (foreigners) + Phobia (भय)

fear of foreigners (विदेशी लोगों से भय या पसंद ना करना)

Acro/ High, extremity, tip

1. **Acrobat**
   - ***(Acro - high + bat - to walk) n***
   - A high walker; one who walks on height to perform gymnastic feats.
   - नट या बाजीगर (जो ऊँचाई पर बंधी रस्सी पर चलता है।)
2. **Acrobatics**
   - ***(Acro - high + bat - to walk + ics - skill) n***
   - The skill of performing gymnastic feats.
   - जिम्नास्टिक प्रदर्शन करने की कला या कलाबाजी।
3. **Acrocarpous**
   - ***(Acro - tip + carp - fruit + ous) adj***
   - A plant which has fruit at the tip of the stem or stalk.
   - ऐसा पौधा जिसके ऊँचाई पर फल लगते हो, अग्रफलीय।
4. **Acrolect**
   - ***(Acro - high + lect - language) n***
   - A form of a language that is considered to have a higher status than other forms.
   - भाषा की विभिन्न बोलियों में से वह बोली जो ज्यादा प्रचलन में हो।
5. **Acronym**
   - ***(Acro - tip + onym - word) n***
   - A word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something,
   - For example 'AIDS' is an acronym for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
   - शब्दों या शब्द समूहों के प्रथम अक्षरों से बना नया शब्द।
6. **Acrophobia**
   - ***(Acro - height + phobia - abnormal fear) n***
   - Abnormal fear of heights.
7. **Acropolis**
   - ***(Acro - height + polis - city) n***
   - A castle or citadel that is built on top of a hill.
   - पहाड़ की ऊँचाई पर बनाया गया सुरक्षित किला या दुर्ग।
8. **Acrostic**
   - ***(Acro - height + stic - row, line of verse) n***
   - A poem in which the first letters can be read downwards to form a word.
   - ऐसी कविता जिसमें प्रथम अक्षर या शब्द किसी दिये हुए शब्द अथवा गद्य से क्रमानुसार लिया गया हो।

7. **(b) integrity.**

Integrity (N) : The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. (ईमानदारी, सत्यनिष्ठा)

Eg. She behaved with absolute integrity.

Insatiability (N) : Incapability to satisfy (असंतुष्टि)

Eg. My insatiability led me to have nothing in the end.

Insidiousness (N) : The intention to entrap or beguile. (विश्वासघात, छल)

Intellect : A person's mental power. (बुद्धि)

Eg. A man of considerable intellect.

8. **(d) Altitude.**

Altitude (N) : The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.

Eg. We are flying at an altitude of 6000 metres.

Rectitude (N) : The quality of thinking or behaving in a correct and honest way.

Eg. Most of them led lives of selfless moral rectitude.

Longitude (N) : The distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, measured in degrees. (देशान्तर)

Eg. The town is at longitude 28° west.

Latitude (N) : The distance of a place north or south of the equal or, measured in degrees. (अक्षांश)

Eg. These birds only survive in temperate latitudes.

9. (d) Innocuous.

Innocuous (Adj.) : Causing no harm or not intended to offend anyone (हानिरहित)

Eg. An innocuous substance.

The question appeared innocuous enough, but I still did not trust her.

Insolvent (Adj.) : Not having enough money to pay what you owe. (दिवालिया)

Eg. The company has been declared insolvent.

Inorganic (Adj.) : Not consisting of or coming from any living substances. (अकार्बनिक)

Eg. Rocks and minerals are inorganic.

Integral (Adj.) : Being an essential part of something. (अभिन्न)

Eg. Music is an integral part of the School's curriculum.

Note : Prefix 'In/Im' के words को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 4 का Question no. 01 को देखें।

10. (c) frustration.

Frustration (N) : The feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something (निराशा, कुंठा)

Eg. Dev thumped the table in frustration.

Astonishment (N) : A feeling of very great surprise (अचंभा, आश्चर्य)

Eg. He stared in astonishment at the stranger.

Fascination (N) : A very strong attraction, that makes something very interesting (सम्मोहन)

Eg. The fascination of the game lies in trying to guess what your opponent is thinking.

Anticipation (N) : The fact of seeing that something might happen in the future and perhaps doing something about it now. (पूर्वानुमान)

Eg. He bought extra food in anticipation or more people coming than he'd invited.

11. (d) Etiquette.

Etiquette (N) : The customary code of polite behavior in society (शिष्टाचार)

Eg. We have put together a tweeting etiquette guide.

Norm (N) : A situation or a pattern of behavior that is usual or expected. (आदर्श, मानक)

Eg. The new design is a departure from the norm.

Majesty (N) : The impressive and attractive quality that somethings has. (महिमा, गौरव)

Eg. The majesty of the music.

Estimation (N) : A rough calculation of the value, number, quantity or extent of something. (अनुमान)

Eg. In my estimation, you've done a good job.

12. (d) Irrevocable.

Irrevocable (Adj.) : A decision on which one cannot go back/that cannot be changed. (अटल, बेबदल)

Eg. An irrevocable step.

Intractable (Adj.) : Very difficult or impossible to control, manage, or solve. (प्रचण्ड)

Eg. We are facing an intractable problem.

Invincible (Adj.) : Too strong to be defeated or changed. (अजेय)

Eg. The team seemed invincible.

Invulnerable (Adj.) : That cannot be harmed or damaged. (सुरक्षित, अभेद्य)

Eg. The command bunker is virtually invulnerable, even to a nuclear attack.

13. (b) ran away

Take to your heels : To run away from somebody or something (भाग जाना)

Eg. When they saw the soldiers coming, they took to their heels.

14. (c) quite perplexed.

At your wits' end : So worried, confused or annoyed that you do not know what to do next: (हैरान)

Eg. She was at her wits' end trying to figure out how to control her 14 year old son.

15. (b) lively and energetic.

Full of beans : Full of energy and life. (जोश से भरपूर्ण)

Eg. We were young and full of beans.

16. (d) off the record.

Off the record : Said without the intention of being published or officially noted: (अप्रकाशनीय)

Eg. My off the record remarks were printed in the paper the next day.

Off the rails : Behavior in a way that is not generally acceptable; eccentric or mad. (विचित्र)

Eg. Do you worry about going off the rails?

Off the key : Not in tune (बेसुरा)

Eg. Moe was having fun banging the drums and singing off the key.

Off/wide the mark : A long way from an intended target. (निशाने से दूर)

Eg. Most of the shots went off/wide of the mark.

17. (c) In ignorance.

In the dark : In a state of ignorance. (अंधकार / अज्ञान में)

Eg. The player is still in the dark about his future.

18. (b) Something not possible

Pie in the sky : An event that somebody talks about that seems very unlikely to happen. (असंभावी योजना)

Eg. This talk of moving to Australia is all just Pie in the sky.

19. (b) to sell quickly

Go/sell like hot cakes : To be bought quickly or in great numbers. (अच्छी संख्या में बिकना)

Eg. The tickets are selling like hot cakes.

20. (c) In the same situation.

In the same boat : Be in the same difficult circumstances as others. (समान परिस्थिति में होना)

Eg. Do not despair; you are one of millions in the same boat.

21. (b) In the driver's seat.

Be in the driver's (ordering) seat : In the control of the situation (के हाथ में बागडोर होना)

Eg. All chairmen love being in the driving seat.

Be in the dog house : Be in disgrace or disfavor. (आफत में)

Eg. His country is in the doghouse.

In the lap of luxury : In conditions of great comfort and wealth. (प्रत्येक सुविधाओं से सम्पन्न)

Eg. Katie was living in lap of luxury in Paris.

In the pink : In extremely good health and spirits. (अच्छी अवस्था में)

Eg. Agastya has recovered from the flu and is feeling in the pink again.

22. (a) Discussed.

Talk over (something) : Discuss something thoroughly and honestly. (विचार विमर्श करना)

Eg. He always talked things over with his friends.

23. (a) Indication

Evidence (N) : The facts, signs or objects that make you believe that something is true. (सबूत)

Eg. He was released when the judge ruled there was no evidence against him.

Indication (N) : A remark or sign that shows that something is happening or what somebody is thinking or feeling. (संकेत, लक्षण)

Eg. All the indications are that the deal will go ahead as planned.

Refutation (N) : Proof or a statement that something is not true or is wrong. (निराकरण, खण्डन)

Eg. A refutation of previously held views.

Denial (N) : A statement that something is not true or does not exist; (इनकार)

Eg. The terrorists issued a denial of responsibility for the attack.

Concealment (N) : The act of hiding something (आश्रय, आड़)

Eg. Many animals rely on concealment for protection.

24. (a) Continue.

Persist (V) : Continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition (दृढ़ रहना)

Eg. The minority of drivers who persist in drinking.

Continue (V) : Persist in an activity or process (जारी रखना)

Eg. He was unable to continue with his job.

Cease (V) : Come or being to an end (समाप्त होना)

Eg. The hostilities ceased and normal life was resumed.

Halt (V) : Bring or come to an abrupt stop. (विराम)

Eg. There is growing pressure to halt the blood shed.

Forget (V) : Fail to remember (भूल जाना)

Eg. He had forgotten his lines.

25. (a) convincing.

Cogent (Adj.) : (of an argument or case) clear, logical, and convincing (प्रभावशाली)

Eg. They put forward cogent arguments for British Membership.

Convincing (Adj.) : That makes somebody believe that something is true. (विश्वसनीय)

Eg. She sounded very convincing to me.

Weak (Adj.) : Not physically strong. (दुर्बल, कमजोर)

Eg. She is still weak after her illness.

Ineffective (Adj.) : Not having any effect. (निष्प्रभावी)

Eg. The new drug was ineffective.

Pathetic (Adj.) : Making you feel sad. (निराश, दयनीय)

Eg. A pathetic and lonely old man.

26. (c) repulsive.

Alluring (Adj.) : Attractive and exciting in a mysterious way (आकर्षक)

Eg. An alluring smile.

Repulsive (Adj.) : Causing a feeling of strong dislike; very unpleasant. (अप्रिय)

Eg. A repulsive sight/smell/habit

What a repulsive man!

Interesting (Adj.) : Attracting your attention because it is/they are special, exciting or unusual (दिलचस्प)

Eg. The documentary explores some interesting ideas about addiction

Charming (Adj.) : Very pleasant or attractive (मनभावन)

Eg. The cottage is tiny, but it's Charming.

Glamorous (Adj.) : Especially attractive and exciting, and different from ordinary things or people. (आकर्षक, भव्य)

Eg. Glamorous movie stars.

27. (b) peaceful

Turbulent (Adj.) : Characterized by conflict, disorder, or confusion; not stable or calm. (अशांत, उपद्रवी)

Eg. The countries turbulent history.

Peaceful (Adj.) : Not involving a war violence or argument (शांतिपूर्ण)

Eg. They hope for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Raging (Adj.) : (of feeling or emotions) very strong. (बहुत तीव्र)

Eg. Raging jealousy, a raging appetite/ thirst

Forceful (Adj.) : Strong and assertive; vigorous and powerful (बलवान, प्रभावशाली)

Eg. She was a forceful personality.

Swirling (V) : Moving in a twisting or spiraling pattern. (चक्कर खाना, घुमाना)

Eg. The smoke was swirling around him.

28. (d) Apathy.

Empathy (N) : The ability to understand and share the feelings of another. (सहानुभूति)

Eg. He loves Children and has a certain empathy with them.

Apathy (N) : Lack of enthusiasm, interest or concern. (उदासीनता)

Eg. Widespread apathy among students.

Appreciation (N) : Recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something. (प्रशंसा)

Eg. The crowd cheered in appreciation.

Warmth (N) : The quality, state or sensation of being warm; moderate heat. (गरमाहट)

Eg. The warmth of the sun on her skin.

Sympathy (N) : Feeling of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune. (संवेदना)

Eg. They had great sympathy for the flood victims.

29. (d) Machenic

Correct spelling : Mechanic

Mechanic (N) : Someone who repairs or works with machines, especially as a job (मिस्त्री)

Eg. An auto mechanic.

Medieval (Adj) : Relating to the of history (मध्यकालीन)

Eg. the literature of the late medieval period

Measure (V) : To be a particular size, length, amount, etc (नापना)

Eg. The main bedroom measures 12ft by 15ft.

Magazine(N) : A type of thin book with large pages and a paper cover that contains articles and photographs and is published every week or month:

Eg. She has written articles for several women's magazines.

30. (a) lathargy.

Correct spelling : Lethargy.

Lethargy (Adj.) : A lack of energy and enthusiasm. (सुस्ती)

Eg. There was an air of lethargy about him.

Latter (Adj.) : Near or towards the end of something.

Eg. Building of the new library should begin in the latter part of next year.

Lateral- Relating to the side of something or to movement to the side.

Eg. The lateral branches of a tree.

Latitude (N) : The distance of a place north or south of the equator.

Eg. The northern latitudes.

31. (a) naucea.

Correct spelling : Nausea.

Nausea (N) : Feeling of vomiting (जी मिचलाना, उबकाई)

Eg. A wave of nausea swept over her.

Naughty (Adj) : Behaving badly; not willing to obey.

Eg. Now that's naughty - don't throw food on the floor!

Naturalistic (Adj) : Showing things as they appear in the natural world

Nautical (Adj) : Connected with ships, sailors and sailing.

32. (a) "informed" in place of 'inform'.

'No one' singular subject है इसलिए इसके साथ plural verb (inform) का use नहीं हो सकता।

Sentence का tense past है इसलिए V2nd form का use होगा।

Eg. I told you that I would come in the party.

33. (b) "forgets" in place of 'forget'.

Verb का Subject (A Politician) singular है इसलिए इसके साथ singular verb (forgets) का use होगा।

34. (a) "had been" in place of 'have been'

given sentence का Narration Indirect है तथा Reporting verb past में इसलिए reported speech भी 'past' में ही होगी

Eg. Heena told me that she had been learning English.

Note : Subject 'Meeting' singular है इसलिए इसके साथ 'have' का use नहीं हो सकता है।

35. (a) "that/how" in place of 'as'.

दो clauses को connect करने के लिए conjunction का use किया जाता है।

That (Conjunction) : Used after some verbs, adjectives and nouns to introduce a new part of the sentence.

Eg. He seemed pleased that I wanted to continue.

As (Conjunction) : While something else is happening

Eg. He sat watching her as she got ready.

Used to state the reason for something.

Eg. She may need some help as she's new.

36. (c) "for" in place of 'about'.

For : Intended to be give to

Eg. There will be a prize for the best entry.

About : On the subject of, or connected with:

Eg. I am worried about David.

A film about the Spanish Civil war.

37. (b) "become" in place of 'became'.

Structure : Has/have/had + V3rd

Eg. Sunny have become a prominent film star.

Verb form of become

Become (V1st), became (V2nd), become (V3rd)

38. (b) "Implies" in place of 'Imply'.

Verb का Subject (organizing) singular है, इसलिए verb भी singular होगी।

39. (b) "big wooden building" in place of 'wooden big building'.

यहाँ Adjective के 'order' संबंधित error है।

Order of Adjectives in a sentence:-

Opinion + size + age + shape + colour + origin + material + purpose + noun

Eg. A beautiful big antique round black Italian wooden bed.

40. (a) "to be distributed" in place of 'distributed'.

to be + V3rd (Passive) का use किया जाता है।

41. (d) "is" in place of 'are'.

Verb का Subject 'the work' uncountable है।

most of + uncountable noun के बाद verb की singular form use की जाती है।

Eg. Most of the building has been decayed.

जबकि most of + plural noun के बाद verb की plural form use होती है।

Eg. Most of the kids in this house like cake.

42. (d) "In order to" in place of 'in order for'.

In order to एक subordinating conjunction है। इसका use verb की infinitive form के साथ किसी चीज का purpose express करने के लिए किया जाता है।

In order to : Allowed according to the rules of a meeting, etc.

Eg. Is it in order to speak now?

Mrs. weaver had to work full-time in order to earn a living for herself and her family of five children.

43. (d) No error

44. (c) "come" in place of 'came'.

do/does/did + V1st का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I did not like you behavior yesterday.

I do not know anything about this.

45. (b) "Plans" in place of 'plan'.

Relative pronoun 'who' का antecedent 'she' singular है। इसलिए इसके बाद singular verb use होगा।

Eg. Virat is one of the player who make history in cricket.

Note : Relative pronoun को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

46. (c) "affected" in place of 'effect'.

has/have/had के बाद हमेशा V3rd form का use किया जाता है। Effect Noun है जिसका अर्थ होता है–परिणाम, Result affect 'verb' है जिसका अर्थ होता है– to have an influence on someone or somebody.

or affect somebody/something : To produce on change in somebody/ something

Eg. Education has been severely affected by the war.

47. (c) 'For' in place of 'to'

On holiday (✓)

On vacation (American)

On a holiday (✓)

for holiday (×)

for a holiday (✓)

for my/your/his/this(determiner) holiday (✓)

Eg. I went to Jaipur for a holiday.

48. (c) "for" in place of 'to'.

Vie (V) : To complete strongly with somebody. (प्रतिस्पर्धा करना)

Vie with somebody for something : किसी के साथ किसी चीज के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा (complete) करना।

Eg. She was surrounded by men all vying for her attention.

लेकिन **Vie (to do something) :** कुछ करने/पाने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धा करना।

Eg. Screaming fans vied to get closer to their idol.

49. (c) "listen" in place of 'listening'

to + V1st (infinitive) का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I would love to dance with you.

50. (b) Remove 'as'.

कुछ verbs होती है जिनके बाद / साथ 'as' का use नहीं किया जाता है जैसे– make, elect, call, appoint etc.

Eg. He was elected the president of the school authority.

51. (d) Either remove 'hardly' or 'not'

hardly स्वयं negative word है। इसके साथ 'not', without आदि negative words का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है।

Hardly (Adv.) : Almost not, certainly not (मुश्किल से)

Eg. The little house in which he lived was hardly bigger than a hut.

52. (c) at my refusing.

Surprise at something:

Eg. He gasped with surprise at her strength.

Gerund के पहले possessive adjective का use किया जाता है।

Gerund As a verbal noun use किया जाता है। और noun के पहले possessive adjective use किया जाता है।

Pronoun की objective form के बाद noun का use grammatically wrong होता है।

Eg. I don't like your calling me stupid.

53. (d) No improvement

54. (a) with hardly any effort

'hardly' अपने आप में 'negative' है इसलिए इसके साथ Not, without जैसे Negative words का use नहीं होता।

Negative sentences में 'any' का use किया जाता है।

Hardly : Almost not (मुश्किल से)

Eg. I have got hardly any money?

55. (a) but also two years' work experience

'Not only' के साथ 'but also' का pair होता है। यह एक corrective conjunction है इससे दो same parts of speech को जोड़ा जाता है।

Eg. I like not only dancing but also singing.

56. (a) more frequently than

As + adj./adv. + as का Structure होता है। as के बाद than का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Eg. The world's biggest bull is as big as a small elephant.

Given sentence मे as के बाद than का use किया गया है इसलिए option (b) and option (d) grammatically wrong है।

More + adj./adv. Of positive degree + than का structure होता है।

Eg. Americans switch jobs more frequently than people from other nations.

Option (c) भी grammatically wrong है।

अत: Option (a) correct answer है।

57. (d) No improvement

58. (d) would have been.

यह unfulfilled conditional sentence है।

इसका conditional part "Past perfect" में तथा main part model perfect (in its past form) में होता है।

If + had + $V3^{rd}$ ..... would/should/could/might+have+$V3^{rd}$

Eg. If I had worked hard I would have got the prize.

Note : Conditional sentences को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए Paper no. 2 का Question no. 29 देखें।

59. (b) In my opinion.

In somebody's opinion : What somebody think, and is not necessarily a fact. (किसी की राय में)

Eg. The book in henry's opinion, is the best book on the subject.

60. (b) would come.

Would का use past के किसी time में future के बारे में बात करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. When I was young I thought that in years to come I would be really tall.

When I broke my leg, I thought I would never dance again.

61. (a) had been more careful.

यह unfulfilled conditional sentence है।

Structure : If + Past perfect tense, ...would/could/ might + have + $V3^{rd}$.

Eg. If I had had Car, I would have given it to you.

Note : Conditional sentences को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए Paper no. 2 का Question no. 29 देखें।

62. (c) to their country.

क्योंकि sentence मे already 'The royal family' के लिए plural pronoun (their) का use हुआ है it means यह plural noun है तो underlined part में भी 'their' का use होगा।

Present (something) to/with someone : To give something to someone especially if done ceremoniously.

Eg. They presented a watch to me when I returned.

63. (a) why was he angry.

Interrogative sentence का

Structure : Wh-word + H.V. +Subj. + M.V. + object + ?

Eg. Why were you late?

अत: 'was', 'he' से पहले place होगा।

Option (c) red herring है

Wh word + did + sub. + $V1^{st}$ + object. + comp.

Given sentence में यदि did का use किया जाता है तो इसके बाद एक main verb की आवश्यकता होगी, लेकिन angry adjective है, इस कारण यह grammatically wrong है।

Was जब linking verb की तरह use किया जाता है, तब इसके बाद adjective/noun का use किया जा सकता है।

64. (c) that would take.

दो clauses को जोड़ने के लिए conjunction का use किया जाता है।

Relative pronoun को conjunction pronoun भी कहा जाता है। इसलिए 'it' की जगह Relative pronoun 'that' का use करेंगे क्योंकि इसका antecedent 'the trolley' एक non-living thing है।

Eg. The watch that you gave me keeps perfect time.

Modal + $V1^{st}$ form का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I would go with my uncle.

अत: 'take' का use करेंगे।

Note : Relative pronoun को और अधिक details से पढ़ने के लिए paper no. 02 का question no. 54 देखें।

65. (b) one of the best books.

Structure : one of + plural noun + singular verb.

अत: book के स्थान पर 'books' use होगा

Grammar Point

1. सामान्यत: simple form में **one of** तथा **one of the** के बाद singular verb प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg: One of the books is missing from my cupboard.

- *One of my friends lives in Paris.*
- *The alarm is triggered when one of the criminals tries to escape.*

2. जब **one of / one of the** या **one of those** से पहले only आता है, तो singular verb प्रयुक्त होती है।

Eg: Ram is the only one of our employees who is always alert.

3. **One of + plural noun + relative pronoun (that/ who etc.) + plural verb.**

Eg: Rex Arya is one of our employees who are always alert.

- *It's one of the things that irk me.*
- *The drive ends in Madison, one of the few places near Atlanta that weren't burned during the Civil War.*

66. (a) No improvement

67. (a) a good deal of

A good/great deal of something : A large amount or quantity of something. (बहुत अधिक मात्रा)

यह एक Adjective phrase है तथा यह uncountable noun के लिए use होती है।

Eg. A great/good deal of research has been done already.

'Money' is uncountable noun.

68. (a) for three days.

Since का use perfect tense में 'point of time' के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I have been living here since 2002.

जबकि 'for' का use perfect tense में 'period of time' के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. I have been waiting here for 10 hours.

क्योंकि '3-days' period है इसलिए 'for' का use करेंगे।

69. (b) Carried out

Given sentence के भाव के अनुसार soldiers ने commander के orders को पूरा किया है, इसलिए 'carry out' appropriate word है।

Carry out - To execute (अंजाम देना)

Eg. The training is necessary to enable them to carry out their duties.

Carry (someone or something) about- To physically carry someone or something all around.

Eg. After carrying a toddler about all day, my arms are pretty sore.

Carry away - To arouse to high and often excessive degree of emotions or enthusiasm. (emotions से बहा ले जाना)

Eg. The girl was carried away by her pity.

Carry - (Carried $V2^{nd}$) support and move (some or something) from one place to another (ढोना)

Eg. Medics carried a wounded man on a stretcher).

70. (c) to finish quickly.

comparison समान गुणों / स्थिति / क्रियात्मक क्षमता में होती है।

more के बाद 'to answer accurately' का comparison 'then' के बाद 'to finish quickly' के साथ होगा।

Eg. You are more polite than Joyous

71. (a) the meaning of which.

किसी noun के साथ possession दिखाने के लिए Relative Pronoun या तो whose होता है या of which. इसका अर्थ होता है – जिसका। और इनका structure निम्न प्रकार होता है– whose + noun या noun + of which

Eg. My book whose pages were torn has been sent for repair.

Or

My book, the pages of which were torn has been sent for repair.

Note : Whose का इस्तेमाल होने की स्थिति में noun से पहले कोई determiner नहीं आयेगा।

Eg. The country whose economy is growing is a developing country.

72. (a) Not to crack.

यह indirect imperative narration है। इसमें reported speech की verb से पहले 'to' का use किया जाता है।

अतः दो बार 'to' का use नहीं होगा केवल verb 'Crack' से पहले होगा।

73. (a) the young age of nine.

Young age के बाद of से describe किया गया है (nine) जिससे यह एक definite noun बन जाती है और definite noun के पहले definite article 'the' का use किया जाता है। age के बाद years का use superfluous होगा।

74. (c) haven't visited.

अगर sentence में निम्न adverbs में से कोई present हो तो वाक्य के verb को present perfect में होना चाहिए।

Ever, before, never, yet, recently, lately, already, so far, until/till now, to date (अभी तक)

Eg. Have you ever thought of going to Malaysia?

He hasn't returned from the market yet.

Note:- before के साथ present perfect का use तब करते है जब before के बाद कोई और शब्द नहीं आया हो

Eg. Have you met him before?

75. (a) Wondering

'wondering', एक participial adjective है।

Participial जब Adjective की तरह कार्य करता है तब या $V3^{rd}$ या V+ing form में होता है।

अगर इनसे जुड़ा हुआ Noun/pronoun इस क्रिया को करता है तब V+ing तथा यदि noun/pronoun क्रिया का प्रभाव झेलता है तब $V3^{rd}$ form का use किया जाता है।

Eg. The team playing the match skillfully won it easily [यहाँ active doer 'team' है]

Due to virus we lost all data stored on the hard disk.

['data' को store किया गया था]

चूंकि यहाँ 'the rescue team' active doer है इसलिए V+ing 'wondering' (सोचते हुए) use होगा।

76. (b) himself

Bhanu, का gender masculine है क्योंकि sentence में आगे इसके लिए 'he' का use हुआ है। अतः he का reflexive himself use होगा।

77. (a) for

For : Used to show a length of time.

Eg. I'm going for a few days.

78. (a) the, the

यहाँ 'government' तथा 'development' दोनो specific है। अतः इनके पहले definite article 'the' का use होगा।

79. (c) It is being planned by the authorities to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the valley from the coming week.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are+V+ing + obj. + complement

Passive: Obj.+is/am/are+being+$V3^{rd}$+ complement+by+sub

80. (b) when we arrived at his house, his parents welcomed us.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + complement.

Passive: Object+was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by +sub.

81. (b) The front glass of my car was broken by a brick falling from the roof top.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + complement.

Passive : Object+was/were+$V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

82. (c) I am greatly annoyed by your behavior.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का interrogative form का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Do/does+Sub.+$V1^{st}$+object+ comp.+?

Passive: is/am/are+obj.+$V3^{rd}$+comp. +by+sub+?

83. (d) Several women officers have been inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured corps.

दिया गया sentence present perfect की passive form में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+has/have+$V3^{rd}$+ obj+comp.

Passive : Obj+has/have+been+$V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.

84. (c) was my letter received by you?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active /Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active (Interrogative) : Did+sub.+$V1^{st}$ +obj.+comp. + ?

Passive: (Interrogative) : Was/were+ obj. + $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub.+?

85. (c) has the driver cleaned the Car?

दिया गया sentence present perfect tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Has/have+ sub+ $V3^{rd}$ + obj+ comp.+?

Passive : Has/have+Obj+been+$V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.+?

86. (b) They were making preparations for the sports meet at the School.

दिया गया sentence past continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+was/were+V+ing + obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+was/were+being+$V3^{rd}$+ comp. +by+sub

87. (b) you are requested to share your class notes with me.

दिया गया sentence imperative structure (start please) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Please + $V1^{st}$ + obj. + comp.

Passive : You are requested + to +$V1^{st}$ + obj. + comp.

88. (b) The condition of the patient is being constantly monitored by the doctors.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing +obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+is/am/are+being+$V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub.

89. (b) By whom can I be helped in mathematics?

दिया गया sentence modal structure का interrogative (with who) का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active (Interrogative) :

Who + modal + $V1^{st}$ + obj. + comp + ?

Passive (Interrogative):

By whom+modal+obj.+be+$V3^{rd}$+comp.+?

Or

Who + modal+obj.+be+$V3^{rd}$+comp.+by+?

90. (b) Who broke this window pane?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative (with who) structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Who+ $V2^{nd}$+ obj+comp.+?

Passive : By whom+ was+Obj+$V3^{rd}$ +comp.+?

91. (b) Avika was making a poster on independence Day.

दिया गया sentence past continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+was/were+V+ing+obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj.+was/were+being+$V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub

92. (c) Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education were signed by India and Bhutan.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + complement.

Passive : Object+was/were+$V3^{rd}$ +by+ sub.

93. (c) The Indian army will open up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Sub. + shall/will + $V1^{st}$ + Obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj+shall/will+be+$V3^{rd}$+ comp. +by+sub.

94. (d) Steven Spielberg directed the film Jurassic Park.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+object+ complement.

Passive: Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

95. (c) The horticulture department has started pruning of trees in my colony.

दिया गया sentence present perfect की passive form में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+has/have+$V3^{rd}$+ obj+comp.

Passive : Obj+has/have+been+$V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.

96. (c) Being a space scientist, you should not take your work lightly.

Given sentence imperative (advise) है जिसे active passive में change करने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Subject + should + $V1^{st}$+ object + complement.

Passive : Object + is/am/are/ + $V3^{rd}$(advised) + by + subject + complement.

97. (c) The district administration placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + complement.

Passive : Object + was/were + $V3^{rd}$ + by + sub.

98. (b) I am sure I will be given some advice by him about admission in the university of Delhi.

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + shall/will + $V1^{st}$ +Obj. +comp.

Passive : Obj+shall/will+be+$V3^{rd}$+ comp. +by+sub.

99. (a)

(a) Mother told Kavya to turn on the light. (✓)

(b) Mother ***asked*** Kavya if the light ***was*** on. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) Kavya told mother to turn on the light. *(wrong structure, subject and object changed)*

(d) Mother ***requested*** Kavya to please on the light. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

100. (c)

(a) The little girl said to her mother, "Why can't I visit my friend's house?" *(wrong structure)*

(b) The little girl said to her mother, "***Should*** she visit her friend's house?" *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(c) The little girl said to her mother, "Can I visit my friend's house?" (✓)

(d) The little girl said to her mother, "I **could** visit my friend's house." *(wrong use of structure and tense)*

101. (d)

(a) Pushpa ***observed*** that though she had arrived at the workshop an hour ***ago*** but nothing much ***is*** happening there. *(wrong use of reporting verb and adverb. Tense haven't been changed)*

(b) Pushpa said that she ***has*** arrived at the workshop an hour earlier but nothing much ***is*** happening ***here.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb hasn't changed)*

(c) Pushpa ***asked why*** she had to arrive at the workshop an hour before when nothing much was happening there. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(d) Pushpa said that she had arrived at the workshop an hour before but nothing much was happening there. (✓)

102. (b)

(a) The teacher ***requested*** Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) The teacher instructed Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly. (✓)

(c) The teacher instructed Mohit ***that he must*** go to his seat and sit quietly. *(wrong use of tense, pronoun and conjunction)*

(d) The teacher ***told*** Mohit to go to your seat and sit quietly. *(wrong use of reporting verb, pronoun hasn't been changed)*

103. (b)

(a) The officer said, "Why ***don't*** we arrest the fellow?" *(wrong use of tense and structure)*

(b) The officer said, "Arrest the fellow." (✓)

(c) The officer ***requested,*** "The fellow ***may be*** arrested." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) The officer ***said to*** the fellow, "Arrest him." *(wrong structure of reporting speech, wrong meaning)*

104. (c)

(a) Rahul said that he ***should*** speak French. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) Rahul said that he ***can*** speak French. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) Rahul said that he could speak French. (✓)

(d) Rahul said that ***I can*** speak French. *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

105. (c)

(a) She said to the villagers, "She would not rest till she ***has been*** solved their water problem." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(b) She said to the villagers, "***She*** will not rest till ***she*** has solved my water problem." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) She said to the villagers, "I will not rest till I have solved your water problem." (✓)

(d) She said to the villagers, "I ***would*** not rest till I ***am*** solving our water problem." *(wrong use of tense)*

106. (a)

(a) The lady asked the plumber why he hadn't come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days. (✓)

(b) The lady asked the plumber why he ***didn't*** come last week and told him that the RO machine has been making some noise for the last ten days. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) The lady asked the plumber ***if*** he had come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days. *(wrong use of conjunction)*

(d) The lady ***scolded*** the plumber for not coming last week and told him that the RO machine ***was*** making some noise for the last ten days. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

107. (a)

(a) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed that he (Saurabh) had grown very tall. (✓)

(b) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed how tall he (Saurabh) ***was*** grown. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he observed that ***you have*** grown very tall. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

(d) When Rohit saw Saurabh, he commented that he *(Saurabh)* ***has*** grown very tall. *(tense hasn't been chagned)*

108. (c)

(a) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh ***asked*** whatever talks took place, why they ***were*** not on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. *(wrong use of tense and reporting verb)*

(b) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that whatever talks ***take*** place, they ***will be*** on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh announced that whatever talks took place, they would be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. (✓)

(d) Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that if there ***were*** talks, that ***had to be*** on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. *(wrong use of tense)*

109. (b)

(a) The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to ***her?*** Why ***was her*** nose bleeding?" *(tense and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(b) The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to you? Why is your nose bleeding?" (✓)

(c) The teacher said to Avika, "What had happened to you? Why ***was*** your nose bleeding?" *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The teacher said to Avika, "What ***is*** happening to you? Why is your nose bleeding?" *(wrong use of tense)*

110. (b)

(a) The saint said to the newly married couple, "God ***must*** pour all his blessings on you." *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) The saint said to the newly married couple, "May God pour all his blessings on you." (✓)

(c) The saint ***requested*** God, "Pour all your blessings on the newly married couple." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) The saint blessed the newly married couple, "God ***will*** pour all his blessings on you." *(wrong use of tense)*

111. (a)

(a) Rani said that they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day. (✓)

(b) Rani ***asked why*** they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(c) Rani said that ***we are*** organizing a cleaning programme in the colony ***tomorrow.*** *(tense and pronoun; adverb haven't been changed)*

(d) Rani **told** that we were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony ***that day.*** *(wrong use of reporting verb and adverb)*

112. (a)

(a) I will tell him, "I don't want to join the art classes." (✓)

(b) I ***said*** to him, "I ***couldn't*** join the art classes." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) I ***want*** to tell him, "I don't like to join the art classes." *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) I will tell him, "I ***didn't*** want to join the art classes." *(wrong use of tense)*

113. (b)

(a) Major Chaudhry ***informed*** the aspirants ***that*** everyone understood English. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(b) Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understood English. (✓)

(c) Major Chaudhry ***told*** the aspirants ***that*** everyone ***should*** understand English. *(wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction and tense)*

(d) Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone ***understands*** English. *(wrong use of tense)*

114. (a)

(a) The Finance Minister said that the Government would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies. (✓)

(b) The Finance Minister ***asked*** the Government ***if*** it would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(c) The Finance Minister ***ordered*** the Government ***to*** trim the corporate tax gradually to25 percent for all companies *(wrong use of reporting verb and 'to')*

(d) The Finance Minister ***told*** that the Government ***will*** trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

115. (b)

(a) Her mother said, "Why ***are*** you going so fast while reciting your poem?" *(wrong use of tense and structure)*

(b) Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting your poem." (✓)

(c) Her mother said, "You ***needn't*** go too fast while reciting your poem." *(wrong use of modal and structure)*

(d) Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting ***her*** poem." *(Pronoun hasn't been changed)*

116. (c)

(a) I told Taru that the tyre of my car ***is*** punctured. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) Taru told me that the tyre of my car was punctured. *(wrong structure, subject and object interchanged)*

(c) I told Taru that the tyre of my car was punctured. (✓)

(d) I told Taru that the tyre of ***her*** car ***is*** punctured. *(tense hasn't been changed wrong use of obj. pronoun)*

117. (d)

(a) The officer said to me, "*I* need to work harder to meet my targets otherwise ***I*** will have to leave the company." *(pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(b) The officer said to me, "Work harder to meet your targets otherwise be ready to leave the company." *(wrong structure)*

(c) The officer said to me, "You ***have*** to work harder to meet our targets otherwise *I* will have to leave the company." *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

(d) The officer said to me, "You need to work harder to meet your targets otherwise you will have to leave the company." (✓)

118. (c)

(a) Avika ***asked*** her mother ***why*** she was late today. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(b) Avika told her mother that she ***is*** very late that day. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) Avika told her mother that she was very late that day. (✓)

(d) Avika told her mother that ***you*** were very late that day. *(pronoun hasn't been changed)*

119. (c)

(a) His wife said to Mr Lucas, "Don't wait for ***him*** as ***he*** will be late at the studio ***that night.*** *(wrong structure of reporting speech and pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)*

(b) Mr. Lucas said to his wife, "Not to wait for him as I ***would be*** late at the studio tonight." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for me as I will be late at the studio tonight." (✓)

(d) Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for ***him*** as ***he*** will be late at the studio ***that night.*** *(pronoun and adverb haven't been changed)*

120. (b)

(a) Anshul ***told that*** they should go to the zoo that day. *(wrong use of reporting verb and conjunction)*

(b) Anshul wondered if they should go to the zoo that day. (✓)

(c) Anshul asked if we should go to the zoo **today.** *(adverb hasn't been changed)*

(d) Anshul ***announced that*** they ***would*** go to the zoo that day. *(wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction and tense)*

121. (d)

(a) My sister asked what time the train ***reaches*** Bhopal. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) My sister asked what time the train ***will*** reach Bhopal. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) My sister asked what time the train ***reached*** Bhopal. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) My sister asked what time the train would reach Bhopal. (✓)

122. (d)

(a) The traveller said, *"He* had come a long way off." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) The traveller said, "*I am* coming a long way off." *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The traveller told, *"He* has come a long way off." *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(d) The traveller said, "I have come a long way off." (✓)

123. (d)

(a) I said to Vinod, "The plumber **is** forgetting his mobile here."*(wrong use of tense)*

(b) I said to Vinod, "The plumber ***had*** forgotten his mobile ***there.*** *(wrong use of adverb and tense)*

(c) ***Vinod*** said to ***me,*** "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here." *(wrong placement of sub. and obj. of reporting verb)*

(d) I said to Vinod, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here." (✓)

124. (c)

(a) I said to my friend, "How did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan 2 from Sriharikota?" *(wrong structure).*

(b) I said to my friend, "I ***had*** seen the launch of the Chandrayaan 2 from Sriharikota?" *(wrong use of structure and tense)*

(c) I said to my friend, "Did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan 2 from Sriharikota?" (✓)

(d) I said to my friend, "***He has*** seen the launch of the Chandrayaan 2 from Sriharikota." *(wrong use of structure, pronoun and tense)*

125. (c)

(a) She ***said,*** "Rani ***was*** a talented actress." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) She ***told,*** "Rani is a talented actress."(wrong use of reporting verb)

(c) She says, "Rani is a talented actress." (✓)

(d) She ***asks,*** "Is Rani a talented actress. *(wrong use of reporting verb and reported speech structure)*

126. (a) CADB

Explanation:

C में Introductory sub 'It' आया है और Noun 'woman' को introduce करवाया है। A में woman के लिए pronoun 'she' आया है। CA Neon link है। C से start होने वाला और CA link वाला केवल एक option (a) CADB है।

Logic II

A में Noun 'a large purse' आया है। Pronoun Noun को follow करता है। अतः AD Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a)CADB में है।

अतः option **(a) CADB** correct answer है।

127. (c) BDCA

Explanation:

B में a metro station आया है और D में इसके लिए the station आया है। Definite article, indefinite article को follow करता है। इसी प्रकार a dear के लिए Pronoun 'It' use हुआ है। अतः BD Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (c) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(c) BDCA** correct answer है।

128. (a) DCBA

Explanation:

D में 'flying kites' को introduce किया गया है अतः sequence 'D' से start होगा

C में 'flying kites' के लिए pronoun 'it' का use हुआ है कि यह एक thrilling exercise है। इसलिए D के बाद C आएगा।

B में कहा गया है यह out of favour हो रही है और A में इसका (कम प्रचलित होने का) कारण दिया गया है। B-A एक Neon link है।

अतः option **(a) DCBA** correct answer है।

129. (c) BDCA

Explanation:

C में Road Bifurcate आया है और A में Right Rout की Destination को elaborate किया गया है। अतः CA Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (c) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(c) DBCA** correct answer है।

130. (a) CBDA

Explanation:

'C' में दो penguins को एक camera मिला, B में Camera के लिए pronoun 'it' use हुआ है। 'B' में बताया है कि इसे expeditioner छोड़ गया था अतः CB Neon link है।

'D' में panguins Camera की तरफ curiously घुरते है बाद में 'A' में बताया गया है कि ऐसा लगा कि वह 'selfie' के लिए Poss दे रहे थे।

अतः option **(a) CBDA** correct answer है।

131. (d) DABC

Explanation:

'D' में बताया गया है कि Elomore Bank ने एक नया safe and volt लगाया है 'A' में Mr. Adam को बहुत proud था इस पर (it = the new safe and vault).

अतः D के बाद A आएगा। जो केवल एक Option (d) DABC में है।

अतः option **(d) DABC** correct answer है।

132. (c) ACBD

Explanation:

A - I caught a snake

C - I caught it

A में once आया है। Sequence A से start होगा। A से start होने वाला AC link वाला केवल एक option (c) ACBD है।

अतः option **(c) ACBD** correct answer है।

133. (d) CADB

Explanation:

'D' में Noun 'Kamla' आया है और B में कमला के लिए 'she' pronoun use हुआ है। D-B में link है। जो केवल एक Option (d) CADB में है।

Logic II

'C' में बताया गया है कि 'Romi' जल्दी grow कर रहा था और हमेशा hungry रहता था फिर 'A' में Romi के लिए 'him' use हुआ है कि उसके पास कुछ Mangoes रखे हुए थे। C के बाद A आएगा।

अतः option **(d) CADB** correct answer है।

134. (d) BDAC

Explanation:

B में 'violent storm' को Introduce किया गया है। Sequence 'B' से start होगा।

'D' में 'Fierce Winds' ने एक sailing sheep को strike किया जिसकी A में दिया है कि यह (Sheep के लिए 'it' आया है) लहरो में ऊँची उछल गई फिर C helpless लोग sea में कूद पड़े।

अतः option **(d) BDAC** correct answer है।

135. (d) ADBC

Explanation:

'A' में बताया गया है कि speaker (I) ने lily की wheelchair को push करना सीखा तथा 'D' में एक दिन (afternoon) उसने उसे (her is used for lily) park तक wheel किया।

अतः AD में link है।

only option (d) में present है।

'B' में वह wheel chair को एक pond के सामने रोकती है तथा देखती है कि lily, ducks को देख रही है (C) अचानक wheel chair violently हिलने लगती है।

अतः option **(d) ADBC** correct answer है।

136. (d) ADBC

Explanation:

Sequence 'A' से start होगा क्योंकि 'flying kites' एक old-world sport को introduce किया गया है।

'B' में Risk की बात कही गई है तथा 'C' में cautious व skillful रहने की बात कही गई है। इसलिए BC में एक link है। जो केवल एक Option (d) ADBC में है।

अतः option **(d) ADBC** correct answer है।

137. (b) BCDA

Explanation:

'B' में twenty years ago की बात हुई है तथा 'C' में इसके लिए 'At that time' आया है।

अतः BC में link है।

I had a tiny apartment ..... व I was earning barely enough ..... दोनों clauses को 'And' conjunction से जोड़ा गया है। अतः DA Neon link है जो केवल एक Option (b) BCDA में है।

अतः option **(b) BCDA** correct answer है।

[option 'A' से पहले एक दूसरा sentence आना जरूरी है जिसको 'And' से जोड़ा गया है।]

138. (d) ACBD

Explanation:

A में 'Jewish cemetery' की बात हो रही है C में how tiny 'it' was ..... आया है। Pronoun 'it' Jewish cemetery के लिए आया है। अतः AC Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (d) ACBD में है।

अतः option **(d) ACBD** correct answer है।

139. (a) DCBA

Explanation:

D में Noun 'A Chihuahua' (कुत्ते की प्रजाती) आया है C में इसके लिए the dog आया है। Definite article, Indefinite article को follow करता है। अतः DC Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) DCBA में है।

Logic II

C में 'A police officer' आया है तथा B में 'the police' आया है तथा A में 'the officer' आया है अतः CB या CA link possible है। DC तथा CB option (a) DCBA में है।

अतः option **(a) DCBA** correct answer है।

140. (a) BADC

Explanation:

'D' में बताया गया है कि एक दिन 'Cyclonic storm' आया फिर 'C' में इसको (Cyclonic storm को) describe करने के लिए आया है कि 'strong wind' blow होना start हो गई तथा बारिश की वजह से चारों तरफ तबाही का कारण बनी। अतः DC Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) BADC में है।

अतः option **(a) BADC** correct answer है।

141. (a) BCAD

Explanation:

B में film 'the Beach' को introduce किया है तथा C में film में act करने वाले एक actor Leonardo Di Caprio का नाम आया है। BC में link है।

A में movie की वजह से tourists Beach पर आना start हो गए फिर D में Beach पर everyday आने वाले visitors (4000) का आंकड़ा बताया गया है। अतः AD Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) BCAD में है।

अतः option **(a) BCAD** correct answer है।

142. (b) CADB

Explanation:

D में बताया गया है कि 'sand castles' बनाए तथा B में Tides से उनको (Sandcastles) को destroy होते हुए देखा। अतः DB Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (b) CADB में है।

दो options में यह link है।

But sequence 'C' से start होगी क्योंकि 'speaker' के parents उसे समुद्र (sea) के किनारे एक जगह पर लेकर गए जहाँ A में वह पूरे दिन strange children के साथ खेला।

अतः option **(b) CADB** correct answer है।

143. (a) ABCD

Explanation:

A तथा B में Province common word है।

'A' में बताया गया है कि China के Zhejiang province में typhoon आया तथा B में बताया गया है कि this (Zhejiang) province में अक्सर typhoons आते है। अतः AB Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) ABCD में है।

अतः option **(a) ABCD** correct answer है।

144. (a) CBDA

Explanation:

options को consider करने पर sequence या तो 'B' या 'C' से start होगा।

'B' में Pronoun 'She' से start हो रहा है। Pronoun, Noun को follow करता है लेकिन sequence को start noun ही करेगा।

अतः sequence 'C' से start होगा।

[जो भी sentence sequence का start होता है वह complete sense देने वाला होता है। सामान्यतः ऐसा sentences proper noun या common noun वाला होता है क्योंकि generally noun को पहले ही sentence में introduce करवाया जाता है।]

C में Phatik अपनी 'aunt' से पहली बार मिलता है तथा B में बताया गया है कि वह (aunt) बिलकुल भी खुश नहीं हुई। अतः CB Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) CBDA में है।

अतः option **(a) CBDA** correct answer है।

145. (b) BCAD

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में किसी incidence को introduce करवाया गया है। B में an oil tanker तथा A व C में the oil tanker आया है। अतः BA व BC link possible है।

C में tanker के overturn होते ही people gather हुए और A में 20 मिनट बाद tanker burst हुआ। अतः CA भी Neon link है। BC व CA link option (b) BCAD में है।

एक 'oil tanker' के control lost होने तथा busy road पर overturn होने के बारे में बताया है।

इसके बाद C में बताया है कि उस tanker [definite article 'The' का use हुआ है] के पास

150 लोग इकट्ठे हो गए।

A में Crash होने के 20 minute बाद tanker में आग लग गई और वह Explode हो गया जिसके कारण 61 लोग मारे गए तथा 70 से अधिक Injured हुए (D)

अत: sequence **(b) BCAD** होगा।

Answer Key

146.(a) 147.(a) 148.(a) 149.(d) 150.(d)
151.(c) 152.(c) 153.(d) 154.(a) 155.(d)

Word Meaning

- **Irrigation (N)** : The practice of supplying water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crops will grow. (सिंचाई)
- **Investigation (N)** : An official examination of the facts about a situation, crime, etc. (जाँच)
- **Dig (V)** : To make a hole in the ground or to move soil from one place to another using your hands, a tool or a machine (खोदना)
- **Orchard (N)** : A piece of land, normally separated from the surrounding area, in which fruit trees are grown (फलों का बगीचा)
- **Tiny (Adj.)** : Very small (नन्हा सा)
- **Meticulously (Adv.)** : Very thoroughly
- **Dazzled (V)** : Amazed/overwhelmed (भौचक्का रह जाना)
- **Digging (V)** : Break up and move earth (खोदना)

Detailed Analysis

146. (a) over

Hand over : Pass responsibility to some one else (सौंप देना)

Eg. He will soon hand over to a new director.

Hand out : To distribute (बांटना)

Structure : Hand something out (to somebody).

Eg. She handed out Exam papers.

Can you hand these books out, please?

Hand up : (of a jury) to deliver (an indictment) to a judge or higher judicial authority to pass something to someone who is on a higher level.

Eg. Please hand this cup of coffee up to carl! Once he get on the ladder.

Hand down :

(a) to give or leave something to somebody who is younger than you.

Eg. Most of these clothes were handed down to him by his elder brother.

(b) to officially give a decision/statement etc.

Eg. The judge has handed down his verdict.

यहाँ पर gold को police को सौंपने का भाव है अत: Option (a) correct option है। Options (b), (c) व (d) irrelevant options है।

147. (a) recovered

While : During the time that; (जिस समय)

किसी घटना का background बताने के लिए (वह घटना कब घटी)

when/while का use किया जा सकता है।

Structure : Past simple + while + past continuous tense.

Eg. While the family was attending the night party, the theft occurred in the house.

अत: Option (a) recovered correct answer होगा तथा बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

148. (a) garden

Passage में gardener नाम use हुआ है logically वह garden में ही काम कर रहा होगा। forward reading से Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box ..... while digging the garden आया है।

Option (b) orchard (a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees) व option (c) park red-herring है।

Option (d) field factually wrong है।

149. (d) Police

Backward reading से पता चलता है कि gardener ने 57 tolas of gold police को hand over किए थे।

अत: police ही further इसे central excise and customs department को handover करेगी इसलिए Option (d) correct answer है।

Option (a) engineer red-herring है। Option (b) gardener factually wrong है क्योंकि gardener ने ही तो police को वह box दिया था तथा option (c) भी Factually wrong है क्योंकि custom officer को Hand-over किया गया था ना कि Custom officer ने hand over किया था।

150. (d) gold

क्योंकि gardner को 57 tolas of gold मिला था।

Backward reading से para की 2nd line में a gardner ..... to the police 57 tolas of gold.

Option (a) coins, (b) bangles तथा option (c) biscuits, red herring है। क्योंकि gold तीनों को ही summarize का रहा है।

151. (c) for

Blank के बाद investigations आया है और gold को hand over करने का purpose बताता है। purpose बताने के लिए preposition for का use किया जाता है। अत: option (c) correct है।

For : (के लिए) used to show who is intended to have or use something or where something is intended to be put/showing the purpose of. (किसी उद्देश्य को दिखाने के लिए)

Eg. We got a new table for the dinning room.

बाकी options (by, about, to) grammatically incorrect है।

152. (c) that

दो clause को जोड़ने के लिए Conjunction का use किया जाता है। अत: Option (c) that Correct answer होगा।

That : Used after some verbs, adjectives and nouns to introduce a new part of the sentence.

Eg. I am sorry that I wasn't able to phone you yesterday.

Option(a) After (बाद में) Option (b) until (जब तक कि नहीं) तथा Option (d) while जब (in continuous tense) के अर्थ में use किया जाता है। अत: grammatically incorrect है।

153. (d) covered

Vocabulary Point

Covered:-covered with/in something:- having a layer or amount of something on it.

Eg. His face was covered in blood.

The walls were covered with pictures.

Sheltered (Adj.) : (of a place) protected from bad weather.

Eg. We had lunch in a sheltered spot behind the dunes.

Top : The higher or uppermost point, part or surface of something. Be topped by/with something:- to put something on the top of something else.

Eg. The Chapel was topped by a dome of white marble.

Fruit and Salad topped with cream.

Enclosed : With walls, etc. all around (घिरा हुआ)

Eg. I can't stand being shut in a small enclosed space.

जैसे कि ऊपर दी हुई meanings से पता चलता है कि केवल covered ही किसी ढकी हुई चीज के लिए आता है। box मिट्टी से ढंका था। अत: (d) covered ही correct answer है।

Option (a) sheltered व (c) enclosed Irrelevant है तथा option (b) topped factually wrong है।

154. (a) deep

'Inch' noun है अत: noun को qualify करने के लिए Adjective (deep) का use किया जाएगा। अत: Option (a) correct answer होगा।

Deep (Adj.) : Having large distance from the top or surface to the bottom. (गहरा)

Eg. Sunflowers have deep roots.

Option (d) depth जो कि noun है नहीं आ सकता क्योंकि noun से पहले आया हुआ noun plural case में नहीं आ सकता। Option (c) deeply adverb है जो कि noun 'inches को qualify नहीं कर सकती है। ना ही verb 'deepen' use किया जा सकता है। अतः grammatically incorrect options है।

155. (d) picked up

Vocabulary Point

Pick up : To take hold of somebody/sth and lift them/it up. (उठाना)

Eg. She went over to the crying child and picked her up.

Pick on : To choose somebody/ something (चुनना)

Eg. He picked on two of her statements which he said were untrue.

Pick over : To examine a group of things carefully, especially to choose the ones you want. (बीनना)

Eg. Pick over the lentils and remove any little stones.

यहाँ box उठाने की बात हो रही है।

अतः pick up ही सही होगा। बाकी तीनो options irrelevant है।

Answer Key

156.(a) 157.(a) 158.(c) 159.(a) 160.(c) 161.(c) 162.(d) 163.(c) 164.(a) 165.(c)

Word meaning

- **Hunter gatherers** - Nomad people who live by hunting (ऐसे लोग जो शिकार करके जीवन यापन करते हैं)
- **Forage** - (of a person) to search for food (भोजन के घुमना)
- **Anthropologist** - One who studies human culture (मानव विज्ञानी)
- **Evidence** - Proof (सबूत)
- **Ancestors** - Forefathers (पूर्वज)
- **Relied on** - Depended on (निर्भर करते थे)
- **Scavenging** - Collect discarded waste (फेंका या बचा हुआ भोजन इकट्ठा करने वाले)
- **Predator** - One who kills to eat (शिकारी जानवर)
- **Survival** - Continue to exist = जीवित रहना
- **Access** - The opportunity or right to use something or to somebody/something. (पहुंच)

Detailed Analysis

156. (a) based

Blank से पहले was दिया गया है तथा sentence passive voice में है।

Sentence passive में हो तो was/were + V3rd form use होती है।

[जब subject पर क्रिया की जाती है तब वह sentence passive voice में होता है यहाँ subject 'life style' है]

Eg. The documentary was based on real incidence.

बाकी options (basing, base and bases) grammatically incorrect है।

157. (a) have

Subject 'anthropologists' plural है इसलिए इसके साथ plural verb (have) का use होगा।

वास्तव में present perfect भूतकाल में खत्म किए हुए कार्य के लिए use किया जाता है इसे present में इसलिए रखते है क्योंकि वर्तमान से उसका कोई संबंध है या उसका असर वर्तमान में है।

Eg. My parents have kept enough money for my studies.

चूंकि "discovered evidence" का असर वर्तमान में भी रहेगा इसलिए यहाँ present perfect tense का use होगा।

अतः Option (b) has (जो कि singular subject के लिए use किया जाता है।) व Option (c) had (जो कि past perfect tense के लिए use किया जाता है।) Grammatically incorrect है। तथा Option (d) having भी grammatically incorrect है क्योंकि sentence active voice में है।

158. (c) by

यहाँ Hunter gatherer culture की practice की बात हुई है जो कि modern humans तथा – उनके ancestors के द्वारा की गई, ये बताया गया है। जब doer को कार्य के बाद लगाया जाता है तो वह 'by' से connect होता है अतः option (c) by correct है।

By : Used to show the person or thing that does something.

Eg. I felt brightened by the anger in her voice.

The English were conquered by the Normans in 1066.

अन्य तीनो option grammatically wrong है।

159. (a) far

यहाँ पर अतीत में पीछे की बात को रही है। अतः Option (c) near factually wrong है।

Distant दूरी पर स्थित किसी स्थान या वस्तु के लिए आता है 2 million years पहले की बात हो रही है इसलिए 'Date' के लिए 'far' का use होगा। अतः Option (a) correct answer होगा। तथा Option (b) red-herring.

Far : A long time from the present.

Eg. The band had their first hit as far back as 2012.

As.....positive degree.....As structure होता है इसलिए farther का use नहीं होगा। अतः Option (d) Grammatically incorrect है।

160. (c) emergence

Hunter gatherer culture के beginning से पहले की बात हो रही है। dependence (निर्भरता) experience (अनुभव) departure (प्रस्थान) का अर्थ देते है केवल emergence (उदय) ही beginning का अर्थ देता है अतः Option (c) correct option है। बाकी तीनो irrelevant options है।

Vocabulary Point

Emergence (of somebody/ something) : The fact of starting to, exist or becoming known for the first time. (उत्थान, उद्भव)

Eg. The emergence of new technologies.

Dependence : निर्भरता

Experience : The knowledge or skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time. (अनुभव)

Eg. We all learn by experience.

Departure : An act of leaving a place (प्रस्थान)

Eg. His hidden departure threw the office into chaos.

Collocations:

Financial /economic **Dependence**

Have/lack/gain....**Experience**

161. (c) the

'The' is used before a noun to refer to a particular thing because it is clear which thing is intended:

Eg. There is someone at the front door.

यहाँ specific animal practice remains के scavenging की बात हो रही है। अतः definite article 'the' का use होगा।

Noun + of + noun के formation में first noun के साथ most of the cases में 'the' use किया जाता है

बाकी तीनों options grammatically wrong होगे।

162. (d) behind

यहाँ पर predator द्वारा अपने शिकार को खा कर बचा हुआ हिस्सा पीछे छोड़ जाने की बात कही जा रही है

Structure:

Leave somebody/something behind:- to leave a person, place or state permanently.

E.g. She knew that she had left childhood behind.

अतः option 'D' behind ही correct option है बाकी तीनो irrelevant options है।

Vocabulary Point

Behind : Making less progress than somebody/something. (पीछे रह जाना), पीछे छोड़ जाना।

Eg. He's behind the rest of the class in reading.

They have left behind nothing for us.

Before : Earlier than somebody/ something(पहले)

Eg. He arrived before me.

Beyond : On or to the further side of something (के पार, आगे)

Eg. The road continues beyond the village up into the hills.

Beneath : Under somebody/something.

Eg. The boat sank beneath the waves.

163. (c) they

Verb से पहले pronoun का subjective case use होता है।

Eg. Is she my friend?

'Used' verb है verb से पहले 'subject आना चाहिए। चारो options Pronoun है जिसका Noun Hunter gatherers है। इसलिए IIIrd person plural subject 'They' option (c) Correct होगा। बाकी तीनो option grammatically wrong है।

164. (a) their

यहाँ hunter-gatherers की 'lifestyle' की बात हो रही है। Lifestyle' noun है। Noun से पहले pronoun, 'Possessive Adjective' के रूप में ही आ सकता है। और subject hunter gatherers है अतः 3rd person plural possessive Adjective 'their' ही correct answer होगा बाकी तीनो options grammatically wrong होंगे।

165. (c) land

Hunter gatherers culture 11,000 से 12,000 साल से भी पहले Prevail करता था ऐसा first line में बताया गया है। उस समय village या town नहीं होते थे अतः option (a) व (d) factually wrong है। food land area में कहीं भी मिल सकता है केवल valley (घाटी) में नहीं अतः option (c) Land ही correct answer होगा।

Option (b) valley irrelevant है।

Answer Key

166.(d) 167.(a) 168.(b) 169.(d) 170.(d)

Word Meaning

- **Down pour** - A heavy fall of rain (भारी बारिश)
- **Rivulets** - Small streams of water (जल धाराऐं)
- **Collapse** - Fall down suddenly (अचानक गिर जाना)
- **Wild fire** - A areg fire
- **Declined** - Decrease (पतन होना)
- **Dilapidated** - Ruins (जर्जर)
- **Dejected** - Disappointed (निराश)

Detailed Analysis

166. (d) like

Looked ___small rivulets, केवल Noun को बाकी sentence से जोड़ना है इसलिए preposition की आवश्यकता है 'Same' Adjective/Adverb, होता है, 'So as' conjunction है। 'As' conjunction व preposition दोनो हो सकता है किन्तु blank space से पहले looked आया है 'Look as' कोइ Phrase नहीं होती। अतः option (d) like जो कि preposition है ही correct answer होगा।

Look like : To have an appearance that is very similar to (someone or something) (हमशक्ल)

Eg. You look just like your mother.

बाकी options (same, so as, as) grammatically incorrect है।

167. (a) in

'At' किसी particular स्थान के लिए, 'To' किसी स्थान की ओर जाने के लिये आता है। 'on' का use स्थान के लिए नही होता। House locality के अन्दर था अतः option (a) in correct answer है। बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

In : At a point within an area or a space.

Eg. A country in Africa.

The kinds were playing in the street.

To : To the something (of something) : located in the direction mentioned from something.

Eg. There are mountains to the north.

At: Used to say where something/ somebody is or where something happens.

Eg. They arrived late at the airport.

On : At or near a place

Eg. A house on the Thames.

168. (d) dilapidated

Vocabulary point

Dilapidated : In very bad condition (जर्जर स्थिति में)

Eg. The old house was in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

Destroyed : Damaged so badly that it no longer exists (तबाह).

Eg. The building was completely destroyed by fire.

Dejected : Unhappy and disappointed (उदास एवं निराश)

Eg. She looked so dejected when she lost the game.

Declined : To become smaller, fewer; weaker etc.

Eg. Jobs in manufacturing have steadily declined.

House का बारिश में गिर जाना, उसकी ruined state बता रहा है और केवल option (b) ही यह meaning दे रहा है अतः यही correct answer है option (a) destroyed factually wrong है तथा option (c) व (d) (dejected, declined) irrelevant है।

169. (d) the

Definite article 'The' का use उसी Noun के लिए किया जाता है जिसके बारे में कोई information given हो। 'News' (house के collapse होने की) specific है इसकी चर्चा पहले हो चुकी है इसलिए News से पहले definite article 'the' का use होगा।

Eg. Have you heard the news? Pat's leaving!

A/ few/one countable determiners है जबकि 'News' uncountable noun है। अतः ये तीनो ही option grammatically wrong है।

170. (d) town

'Downpour' town में हुई थी इसलिए इसकी 'News' भी town में फैली होगी।

Backward Reading से ..... there was a heavy dounpour in our town.

Option (a) house factually wrong है। क्योंकि house तो collapse ही हो गया था

Option (b) village व (c) valley Red-herring है।

171. (a) Recruitment of women in the Indian Army

(a) यह सही है। यह first-ever recruitment rally है जो women को Indian Army's corp of military force में ना केवल officer पद पर बल्कि soldier के पद पर भी recruit होने का मौका देती है।

(b) यह too-short है। Medical examination तो हो रहा था But यह recruitment का एक part था।

(c) Passage में कहीं भी sports event का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है अतः यह out of passage है।

(d) यह भी out of passage है।

172. (c) Iritty, Kerala

(a) Sneha का शहर Kannur से 41 km. दूर स्थित था ना कि Kannur अतः यह Red herring है।

(b) Passage में कहीं भी 'kozhikode' का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है। अतः यह out of passage है।

(c) यह सही है Sneha का hometown Iritty, Kerala है बताया गया है

(d) यह Red herring है क्योंकि Belagavi में Medical Examination हो रहा था।

173. (c) She has got the chicken pox.

(a) यह out of passage है क्योंकि physical test में 400 meters race का जिक्र है लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि Sneha ने दौड लगाई थी। वह medical exam के लिए अपनी turn का wait जरूर कर रही थी।

(b) यह भी Red-herring है। क्योंकि Sneha ने इन red eruptions को passage में pimples कहा था But यह pimples नहीं थे।

(c) यह सही है। Medical Examination से एक दिन पहले ही स्नेहा को Chickenpox

'diagnosed' हुआ था।

(d) यह out of passage है क्योंकि ऐसा कहीं नही बताया गया है कि वह wait करने की वजह से गुस्सा थी।

174. (b) 850

(a) यह Red herring है क्योंकि '100' position के लिए recruitment हो रहा था ना कि 100 participants थे।

(b) यह सही है।

(c) 3000 candidates short-list हुए थे अपने 10th के marks के basis पर। अतः यह भी Red herring है।

(d) 15000 candidates ने Apply किया था यह भी Red herring है।

175. (c) Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.

(a) यह too-short है। PM ने women का recruitment announce तो किया था but permanent commission के लिए हालांकि women पहले भी armed forces में recruit होती थी।

(b) यह भी Red herring है। पहले महिलाएं केवल officer level के पद के लिए ही recruit होती थी but अब 'soldiers' के पद पर भी recruit हो पाएंगी।

(c) यह सही है। PM नरेन्द्र मोदी ने अपने Independence day speech में India की 'brave daughters' को as a gift armed forces में permanent commission में recruit होने का announcement किया।

(d) यह भी Red herring है।

176. (b) This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.

(a) यह Red-herring है क्योंकि बहुत सी महिलाएं बहुत Kilometers travel करके आई थी recruitment process में भाग लेने के लिए But यह 'History' बनने वाला fact नहीं था।

(b) यह सही है। क्योंकि यह पहली बार था कि महिलाएं soldiers के पद पर भी recruit होंगी इससे पहले महिलायें केवल officer level के पदों पर ही recruit होती थी।

(c) यह Red herring है क्योंकि पूरे passage में बताया गया है कि यह rally, first थी out of five लेकिन पूछे गए Question का answer नहीं है।

(d) यह too-short है। क्योंकि last year Independence speech के announcement के बाद ही इस recruitment का Notice Publish हो गया था But यह 'History' बनने का कारण नहीं है।

177. (c) A, B and D

Administrative job को छोड़कर बाकी सभी duties, As a personnel of military police women soldiers को निभाने को मिलेगी।

178. (c) to speak English

(a) यह सही है। क्योंकि Physical fitness test, 1.6 km race long jump, high jump आदि medical examination से एक दिन पहले हुए थे।

(b) यह भी सही है।

(c) Passage में कहीं भी 'English speaking' recruitment के लिए necessary qualification के बारे में नहीं बताया गया अतः यह correct answer है।

(d) Passage ने recruitment qualification के लिए physical standard को necessary बताया गया है।

179. (d) Maharashtra and Goa

Belagavi center catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhara-Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshayadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry.

अतः option (d) सही answer है।

180. (d) 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi.

(a) यह सही है।

(b) यह भी सही है 'women' को उनके 10th marks (Cut off 86%) के basis पर shortlist किया गया था।

(c) यह भी सही है। केवल 100 position थी to be filled.

(d) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि कुल 15000 women ने register किया था।

181. (d) The evolution and use of barbed wire

(a) यह out of passage है। क्योंकि passage में कहीं भी barbed wire कैसे Patent किया गया था के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है। यह जरूर mention है कि किसने patent किया था

(b) barbed wire का use केवल Jammu and Kashmir में ही नहीं किया गया था agriculture, war etc. में भी किया गया था। अतः यह too-short है।

(c) यह भी too-short है। हालांकि barbed wire initially agrarian fencing के लिए invent किया गया था परन्तु passage में केवल इसी पर चर्चा नहीं है।

(d) यह सही है। Passage में barbed wire की complete history discuss की गई है। अतः यह correct 'theme' है।

182. (b) Joseph F Glidden

(a) यह red herring है। Loise francoise Janin को barbed wire का first patent दिया गया

(b) यह सही है। Passage में बताया गया है कि Joseph F Glidden को father of modern barbed wire consider किया गया था।

(c) यह भी Red herring है। Lucien B. Smith द्वारा first patent register करवाया गया था।

(d) यह factually wrong है। Richard Newton is credited with creating first barbed wire. Not modern.

183. (d) to confine cattle and sheep within an area

(a) यह red herring है। barbed wire का use Borders को secure करने के लिए किया तो जाता है But यह initial purpose नहीं था।

(b) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं किया गया है कि कुत्तों व लड़कों को garden से दूर रखने के लिए barbed wires को invent किया गया था।

(c) यह भी Red-herring है। Barbed wire का use किया जाता है। trouble makers (combatants, terrorists or refugees) के movements को restrict करने के लिए But यह भी initial purpose नहीं था।

(d) यह सही है। Barbed wire, initially एक agrarian fencing थी जो Cattle, sheep आदि को confine करने के लिए invent की गई थी।

184. (a) German military engineers

World War I के समय German military engineers ने barbed wire का use बिना किसी support infrastructure like pole etc के किया था। अतः यह सही है।

185. (b) In the United States, the first patent was registered by Louis François Janin.

(a) यह सही है। Kashmir Valley में अधिकांश जगह पर security forces ने concertina wire or razor wire fences का use किया है along territorial boarders.

(b) यह गलत है। क्योंकि United states में first patent Lucian B. Smith द्वारा 1867 में Register किया गया था।

(c) यह सही है।

(d) यह भी सही है। 1898 में spanish - American war के दौरान barbed wire का use पहली बार military use के लिये किया गया था।

186. (b) Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai

(a) Community Science Centre विक्रम साराभाई द्वारा बच्चों को उनकी experimental Research का privilege provide कराने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था। But अहमदाबाद में gathering CSC के foundation day की नहीं थी। अतः यह Red-herring है।

(b) यह सही है। भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों से Scientist Ahemdabad में Dr. Vikram Sarabhai की birth centenary पर celebrations के launch पर एकत्रित हुए थे।

(c) यह out of passage है। पूरे passage में कहीं भी ISRO के foundation की बात नहीं हुई है।

(d) यह भी out of passage है। क्योंकि India's space programme के foundation या anniversary की बात passage में कहीं भी नहीं हुई है।

187. (b) for pioneering India's space programme

(a) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी

विक्रम साराभाई के Entrepreneur होने की बात नहीं की गई है।

(b) यह सही है। यह India's space programme के Architect के तौर पर याद किए जाते हैं तथा APJ Abdul Kalam ने तो उन्हें 'Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science' की भी उपाधि दी थी।

(c) यह too-short है। उन्होंने 38 institutions को स्थापित किया था But उन्हें mainly इसके लिए नहीं जाना जाता है।

(d) यह भी too-short है। क्योंकि उन्हें केवल CSC को establish करने के लिए ही नहीं जाना जाता।

188. (c) K Kasturirangan

(a) Kartikey, Dr. Sarabhai के पुत्र थे। अतः यह red-herring है।

(b)K. Subramanian, Gandhinagar-based Entrepreneur थे अतः यह भी Red-herring है।

(c) यह सही है।

(d) Pramod kale, The space Applications centre के former director थे। यह भी red-herring है।

189. (a) He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.

(a) यह सही है। क्योंकि उन्होंने 15 वर्ष की छोटी सी उम्र में ही train के engine का working model तैयार कर लिया था।

(b) यह Red-herring है। क्योंकि वह PRL के founder थे But early age में उसकी स्थापना नहीं की थी।

(c) यह भी Red-herring है। उन्होंने scientists को बताया था कि हम problems से ज्यादा सीखते हैं बजाय success के। But यह पूछे गये प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है।

(d) यह भी Red-herring है।

190. (b) By founding Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.

(a) यह out of passage है। Passage में कहीं भी space research के Initiative की बात नहीं की गई है।

(b) यह सही है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि CSC, Vikram Sarabhai का तरीका (way) था to provide privilege of his experimental research to Children.

(c) यह Red herring है। PRL की स्थापना Dr. Sarabhai ने Children के लिए नहीं की थी।

(d) यह भी out of passage है।

191. (a) Father

यह सही है। महात्मा गाँधी को राष्ट्रपिता (Father of the Nation) की उपाधि प्राप्त है।

अतः 'Mahatma of Indian Science' Indicates 'Father of Indian Science'.

192. (a) The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.

(a) यह सही नहीं है। क्योंकि Dr. Sarabhai के तीन घरों– Shanti Sadan, The Retreat व Chidambaram की बात तो हुई है But यह नहीं बताया है कि ये Mumbai में है।

(b) यह सही है। Passage में Kartikaya की age '71' दर्शाई गई है।

(c) यह भी सही है। Dr. Sarabhai, Ahemdabad के leading textile owners. Ambalal Sarabhai तथा Sarla Devi के पुत्र थे।

(d) यह भी सही है।

193. (c) obsessed

Besotted (Adj.) : Completely in love with someone and always thinking of them. (दिवाना, आसक्त)

Eg. He was so completely besotted with her that he couldn't see how badly she treated him.

Obsessed (V) : Too interested in or worried about something. (जुनून सवार, आसक्त)

Eg. - The kids are obsessed with Video games.

Frantic (Adj.) : Distraught with fear, amity or other emotion. (पागल, उन्मादपूर्ण)

Eg. - She was frantic with worry.

Wasted (Adj.) : Used or expended carelessly or to no purpose. (बर्बाद)

Eg. - Wasted fuel.

Greedy (Adj.) : Wanting more money, power, food, etc. than you really need. (लालची).

Eg. You greedy pig! You've already had two helpings!

194. (a) Pramod Kale

Pramod Kale उन कुछ पहले चंद लोगों में से एक थे जो NASA गये थे radar tracking सीखने के लिए। अतः यह सही है।

195. (d) Tiruchirappali

K Subramanian, National Institute of Technology, Tirruchippal के student थे।

196. (d) water crisis

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि 80% rainfall 3 महीने के दौरान ही हो जाता है।

(b) यह Red-herring है। क्योंकि rainfall का जिक्र passage में किया गया है But यह grave problem नहीं है।

(c) यह red-herring है। क्योंकि storage problem तो है But according to passage government storage के low cost traditional technologies को acknowledge नहीं कर रही है और government ने rainfall को store करने के लिए कोई युक्ति नहीं निकाली है।

(d) यह सही है Passage में In the very first line बताया गया है कि A great water scarcity की समस्या India पर मण्डरा रही है।

197. (a) Lack of means to store rainwater

(a) यह सही है। क्योंकि India का 80% rainfall तीन महिनों के दौरान हो जाता है परन्तु government programmers ने अभी तक नहीं खोजा है कि इसे कैसे store किया जाए।

(b) यह too-short है। क्योंकि government, water storage की ancient technologies को acknowledge नहीं कर रही है जो कि most effective है but फिर भी वह canals/dams में concentrate तो कर रही है। इसलिए यह Primary reason नहीं है।

(c) यह factually wrong है। India का 80% rainfall, 3 महीनों के दौरान ही हो जाता है।

(d) यह out of passage है passage में कहीं भी water को लेकर लोगों के careless रवैया का जिक्र नहीं हुआ है।

198. (c) Meghalaya

(a) Bihar से 'pynes' नामक water channels का use किया जाता था।

(b)Rajasthan में underground tanks (Kunds) में water store किया जाता था।

(c) यह सही है।

(d) Tamilnadu में 'eris' नामक tanks के द्वारा water store किया जाता था।

199. (d) dams and canals.

water channels, drip-irrigation तथा underground tanks ये सभी ancient low-cost systems हैं जबकि dams and canals costly है।

200. (a) they understood the significance of water.

Option (a) correct answer है। Passage में ancient time में 'Kunds' drip-irrigation systems, open water bodies, rain water harvesting, pynes, etc थे, जो show करता हैं कि उन्हें water की significance को understood करने का show करता है।

Option (b) out of passage है। Passage में कही भी ancient time में heavy rain होने के बारे में नहीं बताया गया है।

Option (c) out of passage है। Passage में कही भी ancient time में लोगों द्वारा dam बनाने या न बनाये जाने के बारे में बताया गया हैं।

Option (c) Factually wrong है। Passage में 2025 में water scarcity होने के बारे में बताया गया हैं न कि ancient time में।

14. SSC CGL Mains 2018

Exam Date : 13.09.2019

13.9.4	**English Comprehension: Candidates' ability to understand correct English, his basic comprehension and writing ability, etc. would be tested.** ***Indicative Syllabus of Tier –I & Tier-II***
13.10.3	**Module-I of Section-II of Paper-I (English Language And Comprehension)**

13.10.3.1 **Vocabulary :** Synonyms/ Homonyms and their correct usage, Antonyms, Spellings/ Detecting mis-spelt words, Idioms & Phrases, One word substitution,

13.10.3.1 **Grammar :** Sentence structure, Spot the Error, Fill in the Blanks, Improvement of Sentences, Active/ Passive Voice of Verbs, Conversion into Direct/ Indirect narration,

S.No.	Part-1	S.No.	Part-2	S.No.	Part-3
1.	*Sentence & Text*	1.	*Sentence Structure*	1.	*Sentence Organisation: Basic word order*
2.	*Noun*	2.	*Tense*	2.	*Subject verb Agreement*
3.	*Pronoun*	3.	*Conditional Sentences*	3.	*Article*
4.	*Adjective*	4.	*Que. Tag*	4.	*Conjunction*
5.	*Adverb*	5.	*Voice*	5.	*Preposition*
		6.	*Narration*	6.	*Modals*
				7.	*Verb & Phrasal verbs*
				8.	*Non finite verb : Infinitive, Gerund, participle*
				9.	*Inversion*

13.10.3.1 **Comprehension :** Shuffling of Sentence parts, Shuffling of Sentences in a passage, Cloze Passage, Comprehension Passage. To test comprehension, three or more paragraphs will be given and questions based on those will be asked. At least one paragraph should be a simple one based on a book or a story and the other two paragraphs should be on current affairs, based on a report or an editorial.

S. No.	Topic	No. of Questions	Sequence
1.	One word substitution	12	1-12
2.	Idioms & Phrases	10	13-22
3.	Synonyms/ Homonyms	3	23-25
4.	Antonyms	3	26-28
5.	Spelling Errors	3	29-31
	Total Questions	31	
6.	Spotting Errors	20	32-51
7.	Sentence Improvement	22	52-73
8.	Fill in the Blanks	5	74-78
9.	Active/Passive Voice	20	79-98
10.	Direct/Indirect Narration	27	99-125
	Total Questions	94	
11.	Jumbled Sentences	20	126-145
12.	Cloze Tests	25	146-170
13.	Passages	30	171-200
	Total Questions	75	
	Grand Total	200	

Directions (1-12) : Select the word which means the same as the group of words given.

1. exercising a compelling charm
(a) dismissive (b) vapid
(c) charismatic (d) uninspiring

2. diverse in character or event
(a) homogenous (b) assiduous
(c) heterogeneous (d) horrendous

3. The act of compelling or forcing authority on others.
(a) aspersion (b) volition
(c) coercion (d) scion

4. found everywhere
(a) scarce (b) rare
(c) unusual (d) omnipresent

5. The belief that events are predetermined and therefore cannot be changed
(a) fatalism (b) chasm
(c) autism (d) prism

6. The exact opposite
(a) prosthesis (b) aesthete
(c) analogous (d) antithesis

7. touching along the side or boundary
(a) inconspicuous (b) unpretentious
(c) harmonious (d) contiguous

8. one who studies human societies and their culture
(a) pathologist (b) astrobiologist
(c) pharmacologist (d) anthropologist

9. Consisting of many things or parts
(a) few (b) singular
(c) numeral (d) multitudinous

10. Making a show of being morally superior to others
(a) approving (b) sanctum
(c) profligate (d) sanctimonious

11. a private conversation between two people
(a) monologue (b) tête-à-tête
(c) dialogue (d) sermon

12. proceeding in a gradual way and secretly intending to cause harm
(a) benevolent (b) malevolent
(c) solvent (d) insidious

Directions (13-22) Select the most appropriate idiom (in the context) to fill in the sentence.

13. Rohit was _____ when he took important decisions without consulting the family.
(a) cutting the red tape
(b) told to get a new lease of life
(c) in the same boat
(d) told to fight his own battles himself

14. Radha is unable to continue working in this office. Hard work is _____ on her health.
(a) making her meet both ends
(b) blowing hot and cold
(c) keeping an eye
(d) taking a toll on

15. He tries to perform well but good projects done by him are_____. He needs to put in extra effort.
(a) on edge
(b) walking on air
(c) few and far between
(d) going with the flow

16. The government has decided to _____ GST on some items in order to help small traders.
(a) steer clear of (b) roll back
(c) wash away (d) crack down on

17. The residents of my colony _____ in trying to find out about the increasing number of car thefts.
(a) hit a purple patch
(b) hit the sack
(c) beat about the bush
(d) pulled all the stops

18. When you _____ it is best to be patient and have faith in your inner strength.
(a) remain on high alert
(b) keep someone at an arms length
(c) call a spade a spade
(d) find yourself in troubled waters

19. Many old projects are _____ with a change in company policies.
(a) beating around the bush
(b) caught red handed
(c) getting a new lease of life
(d) breaking the ice

20. Factory owners are protesting because they think that the government has _____ of plastic manufacturing companies by closing their factories in big cities.
(a) separated the wheat from the chaff
(b) made no bones
(c) been barking up the wrong tree
(d) upset the applecart

21. In trying to solve the crime, the detective found himself _____ Yet the mystery kept deepening.
(a) beating the bush
(b) beating his brains out
(c) letting his hair down
(d) making room for others

22. The official found himself _____ when he could not explain his actions and all the members started attacking him with accusations of cheating.
(a) in the eye of a storm
(b) on the same page
(c) wet behind the ears
(d) burning the midnight oil

Directions (23-25) : Find a word that is the synonym of -

23. mercurial
(a) interchangeable
(b) predictable
(c) permanent
(d) volatile

24. onerous
(a) arduous (b) abundant
(c) honourable (d) accessible

25. diminutive
(a) petite (b) expeditious
(c) dangerous (d) fallacious

Directions (26-28) : Find a word that is the ANTONYM of

26. animosity
(a) sarcasm (b) benevolence
(c) bitterness (d) contamination

27. pandemonium
(a) turbulence (b) harmony
(c) excitement (d) uproar

28. piquant
(a) pungent (b) interesting
(c) bland (d) peppery

Directions (29-31) : Identify the word that is misspelt.

29. (a) definitely (b) accidentally
(c) conscience (d) chargable

30. (a) exhilaration (b) idiosyncracy
(c) recalcitrant (d) conscientious

31. (a) questionnaire (b) hierarchy
(c) liaison (d) millenium

Directions (32-51) Select the segment which has an error.

32. Over the years, the writer Amish has evolved to what millions of youngsters aspires to be today an intellectual.
(a) Over the years
(b) aspires to be today
(c) Amish has evolved
(d) millions of youngsters

33. Each film will be checked by a government-appointed censor board along public exhibition.
(a) along public exhibition.

(b) each film
(c) by a government-appointed censor board
(d) will be checked

34. It is be said that in 2019 the Indian Stock Market will fall drastically and we can expect that fall very soon.
(a) we can expect
(b) It is be said
(c) that in 2019
(d) the Indian Stock Market will fall

35. Two American cities, witnessed shooting and resulting in mass fatalities over the weekend.
(a) over the weekend
(b) Two American cities
(c) witnessed shooting
(d) and resulting in mass fatalities

36. Instead of helping her mother at the kitchen, Rekha was on her mobile talking to her friend.
(a) talking to her friend
(b) of helping
(c) at the kitchen
(d) on her mobile

37. Please go out and check if it is yet raining.
(a) and check (b) if it is
(c) yet raining (d) Please go out

38. It was a really bad movie - a worse movie I've ever seen in my life.
(a) in my life (b) I've ever seen
(c) was a really (d) a worse

39. Found in many parts of India, the frangipani tree is a small, low branching tree which is especial used for several medicinal purposes.
(a) a small, low branching tree
(b) Found in many parts
(c) The frangipani tree is
(d) which is especial used

40. A recent government report highlight that the shortage of teachers in higher educational institutions is greater than that in countries like China, Brazil, Sweden and Russia.
(a) A recent government report highlight
(b) In higher educational institutions
(c) that the shortage of teachers
(d) is greater than

41. Their house aren't very big but their garden is.
(a) aren't very big (b) Their house
(c) garden is (d) but their

42. Is she go to visit her parents in the evening?
(a) her parents (b) to visit
(c) in the evening (d) Is she go

43. Our most memorable meeting with Spielberg happened while we were at the Berlin Film Festival in 1977, where the film 'Shatranj ke Khilari 'were being screened as India's official entry.
(a) Our most memorable meeting
(b) while we were at
(c) where the film
(d) were being screened

44. Doctors say that eating red meat is one of a lead cause of heart disease.
(a) is one of a lead cause
(b) of heart disease
(c) Doctors say that
(d) eating red meat

45. Since a meeting drew to a close, I realized that people were not really listening to me.
(a) I realized (b) Since a meeting
(c) drew to a close (d) were not really

46. Rescue officials was unable to find any survivors in the Californaia boat tragedy.
(a) was unable (b) in the
(c) to find (d) Rescue officials

47. Please don't disturbs to me as I am reading a book.
(a) Please don't (b) reading a book
(c) as I am (d) disturbs to me

48. Aanya's class teacher and her friends congratulates her warmly when she won the inter school debate and brought the trophy to the school.
(a) and brought the trophy
(b) congratulates her
(c) when she won
(d) and her friends

49. Some of us are plan to go for a movie tonight.
(a) for a movie (b) to go
(c) Some of us (d) are plan to go

50. The novel 'Embers' has a captivating plot and begins with a senior army officer preparing to receive a rare visitor, a man who was once his closer friend.
(a) his closer friend
(b) has a captivating plot
(c) a man who was once
(d) begins with

51. It is estimated that most of the addict, a whopping 85%, in God's own country Kerala, are below 25 years of age.
(a) It is estimated that
(b) are below 25
(c) most of the addict
(d) a whopping 85%

Directions (52-73) : Identify the best way to improve the underlined part of the given sentence. If there is no improvement required, select 'no improvement'-

52. I am *thinking to buy* a new car as my old one is giving me trouble.
(a) thinks to buying
(b) thinking of buying
(c) thought to buy
(d) no improvement

53. The books *those I gave you is mine.* Please don't misplace them or lend them to someone else.
(a) that I gave you are mine
(b) no improvement
(c) that I gave to you is my
(d) which I gives to you is mine

54. The author is not well known. *Little bit people* have heard of him.
(a) no improvement
(b) A little bit of people
(c) A few person
(d) Few people

55. My recent London trip was really special because I *was being able to meet* my nephew and his family after many years.
(a) was able to meet
(b) am unable to
(c) no improvement
(d) has able to

56. The masses, though well intentioned, *preferable to remain* passive spectators.
(a) prefer to remain
(b) prefers to remaining
(c) No improvement.
(d) had preferred to remaining

57. Word by word reading *lead to the development* of another bad habit which is the habit of reading aloud.
(a) lead to develops
(b) leads to the development
(c) No improvement.
(d) leading to the developing

58. My friend did not understand the story. She asked me *for explain it her.*
(a) to explain it to her
(b) no improvement
(c) to explaining it for her.
(d) can I explain that to her

59. My new office is *in a first floor* of the new office complex.
(a) no improvement (b) over first floor
(c) on the first floor (d) at above floor

60. It *take me within* 15 minutes to walk to the metro station from my house.
(a) take me most of (b) no improvement
(c) takes me about (d) takes me going

61. When we were on holiday in Kerala, we *were visiting much* beautiful tea terraces and spice gardens.
(a) visited any
(b) are visit a few
(c) visited many
(d) no improvement

62. Would you *like to speak* in English or Hindi?
(a) like to speaking (b) liking to speak
(c) no improvement (d) liked speaking

63. I *am like very much Chinese food* and have learnt to cook it.
(a) like very much Chinese food
(b) like Chinese food very much
(c) no improvement
(d) am liking very much Chinese food

64. Food and water are the two basic necessities that citizens should have *accessing in*.
(a) access for (b) access at
(c) No improvement (d) access to

65. Shyamalan's movie 'The Sixth Sense' starring Bruce Willis was a great success but *doesn't win all* Academy Award as expected.
(a) No improvement
(b) but didn't win any
(c) but did win most
(d) although it won some

66. Even if Uma is unable to make it, I *can't most definitely* come.
(a) No improvement.
(b) won't definite
(c) needn't more definite
(d) shall most definitely

67. His large income *was still insufficiently* to meet the growing demands of his family.
(a) No improvement.
(b) was still insufficient
(c) have been still insufficient
(d) was being yet insufficient

68. I had no idea at first how difficult it *was being track* the identity of every tree in Delhi.
(a) No improvement.
(b) was to track
(c) were to tracked
(d) have been tracking

69. Now that I *having grow old*, I often spend a lot of time thinking about my childhood.
(a) had grown older
(b) has grown older
(c) No improvement.
(d) am growing older

70. I think you can have a piece of this cake *but not all of it*. I have to save some for my mother.
(a) but never all of those
(b) but not some of that
(c) or not most of it
(d) no improvement

71. In my lifetime, I have been greatly privileged to travel to *some of* the most wonderful places in the world.
(a) No improvement (b) only a few of
(c) none of (d) least of the

72. The vicious cycle of poverty refers to the situation where those who are poor *will trapped* in poverty.
(a) would be trap
(b) will remain trapped
(c) No improvement.
(d) were trapping

73. There was a time when it was fashionable to have a dainty dog, *like as the poodles* or any other tiny creature as a pet.
(a) like as the poodle
(b) such as a poodle
(c) No improvement.
(d) much like a poodles

Directions (74-78) Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

74. All human beings must learn to live in _____ with nature.
(a) kindness (b) pleasure
(c) admiration (d) harmony

75. If your actions are _____ what you say, no one is going to believe you.
(a) contrary for (b) contrary with
(c) contrary to (d) contrary at

76. The mother said to her son, "You always do what you want. Do you always have to be so _____?
(a) stubborn (b) reasoning
(c) withdrawn (d) awkward

77. It was quite a _____ matter but was escalated due to the media coverage.
(a) humble (b) trivial
(c) stingy (d) ghastly

78. The _____ speech did not impress the audience as they could not really make out the focus of her discussion.
(a) contagious (b) concurrent
(c) contaminated (d) convoluted

Directions (79-98) : Choose the most appropriate option to change the voice (Active / Passive) form of the given sentence.

79. I regret the way I treated you.
(a) I regret the way you were being treated by me.
(b) I regret the way you were treated by me.
(c) I regret the way I am treating you.
(d) I regret the way you treated me.

80. I owe a big debt of gratitude to my mentor, Ms. Pallavi Dutta.
(a) A big debt of gratitude had been owed by me to my mentor, Ms. Pallavi Dutta.
(b) A big debt of gratitude was owing by me to my mentor, Ms. Pallavi Dutta.
(c) A big debt of gratitude will be owed by to my mentor, Ms. Pallavi Dutta.
(d) A big debt of gratitude is owed by me to my mentor, Ms Pallavi Dutta.

81. Did the boys take permission to go out today?
(a) Are the boys taking permission to go out today?
(b) Was permission to go out today taken by the boys?
(c) Has permission to going out today been taking by the boys?
(d) Had the boys taken permission to go out today?

82. My friends persuaded me that I should forgive him.
(a) I was persuaded by my friends that he should be forgiven.
(b) I will have been persuaded by my friends to forgive him.
(c) I am being persuaded by my friends that he should be forgiven.
(d) I will be persuaded by my friends that he should be forgiven.

83. They shifted the venue of the conference.

(a) The venue of the conference was shifted.

(b) The venue of the conference has been shifted.

(c) They are shifting the venue of the conference.

(d) They were shifting the venue of the conference.

84. My grandmother believes that drinking a glass of milk at bedtime is essential for health.

(a) It is believed by my grandmother that drinking a glass of milk at bedtime is essential for health.

(b) It is being believed by my grandmother that drinking a glass of milk at bedtime is essential for health..

(c) It will have been believed by my grandmother that drinking a glass of milk at bed time is essential for health.

(d) It has been believed by my grandmother that drinking a glass of milk at bedtime is essential for health.

85. They are selling very good stationery here.

(a) Very good stationery sells here.

(b) Very good stationery is being sold here.

(c) Stationery selling here is very good.

(d) Stationery selling has been very good here.

86. Were all formalities completed by you?

(a) Did you complete all formalities?

(b) Have you completed all formalities?

(c) Have you been completing all formalities?

(d) Will you complete all formalities?

87. The two little girls were playing a game of dice.

(a) The two little girls had played a game of dice.

(b) A game of dice was played by the two little girls.

(c) A game of dice was being played by the two little girls.

(d) The two little girls had been playing a game of dice.

88. To be a good speaker you need to memorize these speeches.

(a) These speeches will be memorized by you to be a good speaker.

(b) To be a good speaker these speeches need to be memorized by you

(c) To be a good speaker these speeches need to memorize by you.

(d) To be a good speaker these speeches being memorized by you.

89. I hope you are 100 percent fit by now.

(a) It will be hoped that you are 100 percent fit by then.

(b) It is hoping you are 100 percent fit by now.

(c) It is hoped that you are 100 percent fit by now.

(d) It was being hoped by me that you are 100 percent fit by then.

90. It is known by everyone that the tournament will be won by us.

(a) It is known to everyone that we are going to win the tournament.

(b) It is known that the tournament is going to be won by us.

(c) Everyone knows that we will win the tournament.

(d) Everyone knows that the tournament was won by us.

91. How were they managing the school for one year without a Principal?

(a) How was the Principal managed for one year without a School?

(b) How was the school managed for one year without a Principal?

(c) How was the Principal being managed for one year without a School?

(d) How was the school being managed for one year without a Principal?

92. One should leave office on time to maintain good work life balance.

(a) Office is being left on time to maintain good work life balance.

(b) Office should be left on time to maintain good work life balance.

(c) Office has to be left on time to maintain good work life balance.

(d) Office will be left on time to maintain good work life balance.

93. An interesting discussion is being held on environmental degradation.

(a) They are holding an interesting discussion on environmental degradation.

(b) An interesting discussion had been held on environmental degradation.

(c) An interesting discussion is to be held on environmental degradation.

(d) They will be holding an interesting discussion on environmental degradation.

94. My art teacher asked me whether I had attended her classes.

(a) My art teacher was asking me whether I had attended her classes.

(b) My art teacher asks me whether I attended her classes.

(c) I was being asked by my art teacher whether I was attending her classes.

(d) I was asked by my art teacher whether I had attended her classes.

95. We expect an important announcement regarding the foreign policy today.

(a) An important announcement regarding the foreign policy was expected today.

(b) We had been expected an important announcement regarding the foreign policy today.

(c) An important announcement regarding the foreign policy is expected today.

(d) An important announcement regarding the foreign policy will be expected today.

96. My birthday was celebrated by my colleagues at the office today.

(a) My colleagues have celebrated my birthday at the office today.

(b) My colleagues are celebrating my birthday at the office today.

(c) My colleagues will celebrate my birthday at the office today.

(d) My colleagues celebrated my birthday at the office today.

97. Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea are working on 'The Book of Gutsy women '.

(a) 'The Book of Gutsy Women,'is being worked upon by Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea.

(b) Hillary Clinton and Chelsea will have worked upon 'The Book of Gutsy Women'.

(c) 'The Book of Gutsy Women' would have been worked upon by Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea.

(d) Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea were working upon 'The Book of Gutsy Women.'

98. The monsoons spur the trees to sprout new leaves.

(a) Trees were spurred to sprout new leaves by the monsoons.

(b) The monsoons will have spurred the trees to sprout new leaves.

(c) Trees are spurred by the monsoons to sprout new leaves.

(d) The monsoons are spurring the trees to sprout new leaves.

Directions (99-125) : Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (Direct / Indirect) of the given sentence.

99. Mrs. Sethi said to her students. "Would you like to go outdoors for the yoga class?"

(a) Mrs Sethi asked her students whether they would like to go outdoors for the yoga class.

(b) Mrs Sethi asked her students about their liking to go outdoors for the yoga class.

(c) Mrs Sethi told her students that would you like to go outdoors for the yoga class.

(d) Mrs Sethi said to her students will you like to go outdoors for the yoga class?

100. 'Let's not go out today. It's going to be a hot day," he said to me.

(a) He suggested that we shouldn't be going out that day as it is going to be a hot day.

(b) He is suggesting that they shouldn't go out today as it was going to be a hot day.

(c) He suggested that we shouldn't go out that day as it was going to be a hot day.

(d) He had suggested that they shouldn't go out today as it was going to be a hot day.

101. Kapil said to his team, "If you don't perform well in this match, you will not get a place in the team."

(a) Kapil told to his team if you don't perform well in this match, you will not get a place in the team.

(b) Kapil warned his team that if they didn't perform well in that match, they would not get a place in the team.

(c) Kapil warned to his team, if they don't perform well in this match, they will not get a place in the team.

(d) Kapil said to his team that if you don't perform well in that match, you will not get a place in the team.

102. "I will be twenty five tomorrow", said Vidushi.

(a) Vidushi is saying that she will be twenty five by tomorrow.

(b) Vidushi said that she would be twenty five the next day.

(c) Vidushi will say that she would be twenty five tomorrow.

(d) Vidushi had told that me she would be twenty five the next day.

103. The interviewer said, "Rajiv, I'm impressed with you."

(a) The interviewer says I am impressed with Rajiv.

(b) The interviewer told to Rajiv that he is impressed with him.

(c) The interviewer told Rajiv that he was impressed with him.

(d) The interviewer said to Rajiv that he had been impressed with you.

104. The old lady said, "May God bless you and give you all you desire in life!"

(a) The old lady says that may God bless you and give you all you desire in life.

(b) The old lady said that God may bless you and give you all you desire in life.

(c) The old lady said that God will bless me and give me all I desire in life.

(d) The old lady wished that God would bless me and give me all I desired in life.

105. "Don't use your mobile while crossing the road," I said to him.

(a) I told him to not to use his mobile while crossing the road.

(b) I advised him not to use his mobile while crossing the road.

(c) I am advising him not to use his mobile while crossing the road.

(d) I said him not to use his mobile while crossing the road.

106. She said to her friend, "Where did you go yesterday?"

(a) She asked her friend where she had gone the day before.

(b) She asked her friend where had she gone the day before.

(c) She asked her friend where she was going yesterday.

(d) She asked her friend where she went yesterday.

107. The airport helper said, "Should I fetch you a trolley?"

(a) The helper had said he would be fetching me a trolley.

(b) The airport helper is asking me that he will fetch a trolley.

(c) The airport helper asked me if he should fetch me a trolley.

(d) The airport helper said he will go to fetch me a trolley.

108. The salesgirl said, "Forgive me but this dress is already sold."

(a) The salesgirl said that she is sorry but this dress is already sold.

(b) The salesgirl begged forgiveness and regretted that that dress was already sold.

(c) The salesgirl asked to be forgiven but this dress was already sold.

(d) The salesgirl said to me to forgive her but this dress was sold.

109. "If the rains don't stop we will have to move the animals to another place," said the zoo official.

(a) The zoo official had been saying said that if the rains don't stop they would have to move the animals to another place.

(b) The zoo official said that if the rains didn't stop they would have to move the animals to another place.

(c) The zoo official will say that if the rains don't stop they would have to move the animals to another place.

(d) The zoo official said that if the rains are not stopping they would have to move the animals to another place.

110. The art teacher said, "I never tell my students what to draw. I tell them to imagine."

(a) The art teacher said that I never tell my students what to draw. I tell them to imagine.

(b) The art teacher said that she never told her students what to draw. She told them to imagine.

(c) The art teacher is saying that she never tells her students what to draw. She tells them to imagine.

(d) The art teacher had said that she never told her students what to draw. She tells them to imagine.

111. "Reena, I'm surprised you want dinner as we had such a late lunch," said Rajat.

(a) Rajat had told Reena that he was surprised that she had wanted dinner as they were having such a late lunch.

(b) Rajat was saying to Reena that he was surprised that she was wanting dinner as they had been having such a late lunch.

(c) Rajat had been telling Reena that he was surprised that she wants dinner as they had had such a late lunch.

(d) Rajat told Reena that he was surprised that she wanted dinner as they had had such a late lunch.

112. "Can you pay him in cash?" she said to me.

(a) She asked me if he could pay me in cash.

(b) She asked him if I can pay him in cash.

(c) She asked me if I could pay him in cash.

(d) She asked him if I should pay him in cash.

113. He advised me to go abroad for higher studies the following year.

(a) He said to me,"I go abroad for higher studies next year."

(b) He said to me,"Please go abroad for

higher studies next year."

(c) He told to me,"You should go abroad for higher studies the following year."

(d) He said to me,"You should go abroad for higher studies next year."

114. "If I had the manual of the new T.V, I would have fixed it by now," said Uma.

(a) Uma said that if she was having the manual of the new T.V she would have fixed itby now.

(b) Uma said that if she has the manual of the new T.V she will have fixed it by then.

(c) Uma said that if she will have the manual of the new T.V she would have fixed it bythen.

(d) Uma said that if she had had the manual of the new T.V she would have fixed it bythen.

115. The commander said, "Keep marching till you reach the border."

(a) The commander ordered his men to keep marching till they reached the border.

(b) The commander requested the men keep marching till they reach the border.

(c) The commander said the men should keep marching till they reach the border.

(d) The commander said to his men they should keep marching till you reach the border.

116. I said, "Mother please let me go out for a movie with my friends."

(a) He requested his mother she may please let him go out for a movie with his friends.

(b) I said to mother you please let me go out for a movie with my friends.

(c) She is begging her mother to please let me go out for a movie with my friends.

(d) I begged my mother to let me go out for a movie with my friends.

117. "Why is everybody leaving so early today?" said the manager.

(a) The manager asked why was everybody leaving so early that day.

(b) The manager asked why everybody left so early that day.

(c) The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early that day.

(d) The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early today.

118. Amar urged Amit to stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor.

(a) "Amit, please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor,"Amar was advising,

(b) Amit said to Amar, "Please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor."

(c) "Amit, please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor," said Amar.

(d) Amar says to Amit," Please consult the doctor before taking tranquillizers."

119. Aanya said, "Even if it rains very hard I will not miss school tomorrow."

(a) Aanya says that even if it rains very hard she will not miss school tomorrow.

(b) Aanya said that even if it rained very hard she would not miss school the next day.

(c) Aanya said though it rains very hard she will not miss school the next day.

(d) Aanya has said that if it rains very hard I will not miss school tomorrow.

120. Father hugged me and said, "What a beautiful painting!"

(a) Father hugged me and exclaimed that my painting was very beautiful.

(b) Father hugs me and exclaimed that my painting is very beautiful.

(c) Father hugs me and says that my painting was very beautiful.

(d) Father hugged me and exclaimed I had made a very beautiful painting.

121. Rashmi says, "My startup is doing very well."

(a) Rashmi says that my startup is doing very well.

(b) Rashmi said that her startup is doing very well.

(c) Rashmi said that her startup was doing very well.

(d) Rashmi says that her startup is doing very well.

122. He said, "The last film I saw was such a violent one that I couldn't sleep the whole night".

(a) He is saying the last film he saw was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night.

(b) He shall be saying that the last film he had been seeing was such a violent one tha the couldn't sleep the whole night.

(c) He shall say that the last film he had seen was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night.

(d) He said that the last film he had seen was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night.

123. The gym instructor exclaimed that her students' performance was extremely poor.

(a) The gym instructor said to her students, "How poor their perfomance is!"

(b) The gym instructor said to her students, "How is your perfomance so poor?"

(c) The gym instructor said to her students, "How poor your perfomance is!"

(d) The gym instructor says to her students, "Your perfomance is poor."

124. The teacher suggested that the PTM be postponed to the third Saturday of the month.

(a) The teacher told, "The PTM will be postponed to the third Saturday of the month."

(b) The teacher said, "Let's postpone the PTM to the third Saturday of the month."

(c) The teacher said, "The PTM would be postponed to the third Saturday of the month."

(d) The teacher suggested, "The PTM must be postponed to the third Saturday of the month."

125. The RWA members said, "We want to see the audited accounts before we make more payments."

(a) The RWA members are saying that they want to see the audited accounts before they make more payments.

(b) The RWA members said that they wanted to see the audited accounts before they made more payments.

(c) The RWA members said that we want to see the audited accounts before we make more payments.

(d) The RWA members said we wanted to see the audited accounts before we make more payments.

Directions (126-145) : Given below are four jumbled sentences. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

126. A. Using his mother's show-business contacts, Charlie became a professional entertainer in 1897.

B. He spent his early childhood with his mother, the singer Hannah Hall, after she and his father separated.

C. Even today Charlie is widely regarded as the greatest comic artist of the screen and one of the most important figures in motion-picture history.

D. Charlie Chaplin was born on April 16, 1889 in London and named after his father, a British music-hall entertainer.

(a) CBDA (b) CABD

(c) DABC (d) DBAC

127. A. New ideas on marketing were brain stormed and all the members agreed to try them forth with.

B. Upon their return from anoff-site camp Ravi and Sunil decided to hold a meeting.

C. As soon as everyone assembled, the meeting which lasted for four hours, began.

D. Its purpose was to replace some of the old ways of marketing used by the company with new ones.

(a) ACBD (b) BDAC
(c) CDBA (d) BCDA

128. A. There is a story about an ancient Indian sage who was called ugly names by a passer by.

B. The sage then said, "Well then, I have not accepted your offering" and walked away.

C. He finally asked the man, "If an offering is not accepted who does it belong to?" at which the man replied, "To the person who offered it."

D. The sage listened unperturbed till the man ran out of words.

(a) CABD (b) ACDB
(c) DCBA (d) ADCB

129. A. It was called the 'take ownership' programme, and it worked.

B. The programme was a huge success in reviving the corporate culture of the bank and in reviving the bank's stock price.

C. My colleagues and I felt and behaved like owners, because we actually were.

D. I once worked for a large bank that gave stock options to all of its employees.

(a) CDBA (b) DACB
(c) ADCB (d) CABD

130. A. This move is part of the government's reform agenda for PSBs under Enhanced Access and Service Excellence Programme (EASE) 2.0.

B. Banks have already agreed to keep branches operational for customers for uniform working hours in one location and this will be another step towards standardizing operating hours.

C. Under EASE a banker's panel has recommended that every region adopt one of three six-hour time slots 9 am to 3 pm, 10 am to 4 pm or 11 am to 5 pm.

D. Public sector banks (PSBs) across the country will soon have standard operating hours as per a recent move.

(a) BCDA (b) CDBA
(c) DCBA (d) DACB

131. A. In the study, researchers found that kids who experienced their growth spurt late had lower than average bone density in young adulthood.

B. Teens who hit puberty late may end up with weaker bones, a new study finds.

C. However, they continue to have lower bone strength even after they finish growing and may be at greater risk for osteoporosis in adulthood.

D. These later maturing teens do catch up with early maturing teens in terms of bone strength.

(a) ACDB (b) BADC
(c) BCDA (d) ADCB

132. A. Having cancer is often one of the most stressful experiences in a person's life.

B. They also allow people to learn from others facing similar situations.

C. The groups are gaining popularity these days as they allow volunteers to talk with those who are living with cancer.

D. But these days there are support groups that help patients cope with the emotional aspects of cancer by providing an opportunity to share feelings and challenges they face with others.

(a) CBDA (b) ADCB
(c) DCBA (d) ACBD

133. A. The ingredients must therefore be of the finest quality and in the right proportions.

B. When you have them right and keep practicing you are sure to bake some of the yummiest cakes.

C. Success in life is just like baking a cake that requires many things.

D. Firstly, unless you have the right ingredients and recipe it is not going to work.

(a) BADC (b) CDAB
(c) CABD (d) BCDA

134. A. Creating a relaxing bedroom environment is very important too, and this can be done using a calming, subtle fragrance..

B. It is possible to retrain your brain to have a sound sleep.

C. This is possible if you make sure your room is undisturbed, quiet and dark.

D. Start by regulating the times you go to bed and get up.

(a) BDCA (b) ADBC
(c) BCAD (d) DACB

135. A. Spoon the brownie batter into the prepared pan and bake for 30 to 40 minutes.

B. Now beat in eggs and vanilla extract, and add cocoa and mix until well combined.

C. To make chocolate chip brownies mix together melted butter, brown sugar and white sugar using a wooden spoon or hand mixer.

D. Next, stir in flour and salt and mix until flour is incorporated, and then add some chocolate chips.

(a) CDBA (b) ACDB
(c) CABD (d) ADCB

136. A. She started the Udaipur-based organisation Shikshantar to create a space for self directed learning called 'unschooling'.

B. It also organizes week-long camps where children involve themselves in local communities and interact with other kids who don't attend school.

C. Nidhi Jain has been an unschooling parent for over two decades.

D. The organisation arranges everything from internships in film making to cooking for unschooled kids.

(a) DBAC (b) CBAD
(c) ACDB (d) CADB

137. A. "It's sort of cool to be on a ship but even more amazing is this Earth we live on," Williams remarked as she described life on a spaceship to eager kids.

B. Williams, who is set to be one of the first to fly aboard Boeing's Star liner spacecraft in November 2019, was introduced at the festival by former NASA astronaut Mike Massimino.

C. On Sept. 22, 2018 NASA astronaut Sunita Williams a veteran of two long-durations pace flights talked to families and space enthusiasts about space travel.

D. She was speaking at the Intrepid Air, Sea & Space Museum during the recent Space& Science Festival.

(a) BCDA (b) CDBA
(c) CBDA (d) BACD

138. A. Some used cars may have been involved in accidents or salvaged and rebuilt.

B. Before buying a used car it's important to know everything there is to know about it.

C. If the car engine is clean, it's a good sign, but still ask for a test drive.

D. It is therefore very important to examine the car's engine for any fluid leaks.

(a) CDBA (b) ACDB
(c) BADC (d) DBCA

139. A. According to hair loss experts, excess DHT drastically increases collagen production in the hair follicle.

B. Hair loss can be traced to an increase of internal Dihydro testosterone (DHT) and collagen production.

C. Eventually, collagen blocks the pore completely causing a lack of necessary blood flow due to which your hair loses its sheen, thins down and finally you lose your hair completely.

D. When too much collagen lines the interior of the follicle, it narrows the pores, decreases blood flow and slowly strangles your hair to death.

(a) DABC (b) DCAB
(c) BADC (d) BDAC

140. A. Over the past week, the state has been pounded by intense rainfall, thus transforming the July deficit to surplus.

B. A year after being ravaged by the worst floods in 100 years, Kerala is once again facing a deluge.

C. The districts in Kerala's north in particular Kozhikode, Wayanad, and Malappuramare among the worst affected where relief work is going on.

D. The copious amounts of rainfall in the state have been both intense and consistent leading to many deaths besides rendering thousands homeless.

(a) BADC (b) DBAC
(c) DBCA (d) ABCD

141. A. It requires continuous learning and sacrifices.

B. To raise well behaved and responsible children one should be willing to invest a considerable amount of time, patience and energy.

C. Instilling and inculcating good values in a child will go a long way in making him/her a good person and a better citizen.

D. There is no doubt that parenting is among the most difficult and demanding tasks in the world.

(a) ACBD (b) ABCD
(c) BDCA (d) DABC

142. A. Such was his devotion that Kaali Ma appeared before him with a thousand heads and a thousand pairs of arms.

B. Once, Tenali Raman wanted to visit the Kaali temple on the outskirts of the city and pray.

C. It was quite dark by the time Tenali reached the temple, prostrated before the goddess, and with eyes closed started praying to Mother Kaali.

D. Raman who was dazzled to see Mother Kaali in all her glory, looked at her from leftto right and right to left and could not control his happiness.

(a) BCAD (b) BACD
(c) DCBA (d) CDAB

143. A. So he told his son that for every careless act of his he would hammer a nail into a wooden pillar in their house, and for every positive act he would pull out one nail.

B. The boy saw that the pillar was getting crowded with nails and realised his mistake.

C. A father wanted to inculcate a sense of responsibility in his careless son.

D. He resolved to change his behaviour and soon the nails started coming out, till there were none left.

(a) BACD (b) BCDA
(c) CABD (d) CDBA

144. A. Now, that the real estate sector has got its own regulator, RERA, from May 1, 2017,things are expected to improve.

B. For many of the home buyers, across locations the delay has extended to almost six years or more.

C. In the absence of a regulator and with no rules in place, the builder-buyer battle appeared one-sided.

D. For the buyers of real estate properties the delay in possession of their homes has been the biggest concern.

(a) DBCA (b) ABDC
(c) DABC (d) BACD

145. A.Though everything was on the up and up for Holzman, yet ... something wasn't quite right.

B. At 19, he enrolled in the Culinary Institute of America before heading to the West Coast to cook for such well esteemed restaurants as Palladin, Napa and Aqua.

C. He got a little fed up with the kitchen and started to feel that he wanted to do something different with it.

D. Holzman, a well known chef, started his career at the age of 15When the prodigy began cooking under Eric Ripert at the iconic New York restaurant, Le Bernadin.

(a) DBAC (b) ABCD
(c) DACB (d) ACBD

Directions (146-170) Read the following passage and fill in each blank with words chosen from options given.

Cloze test

Uncertainty looms over the revival of Naini Lake, a water body in the middle of Model Town in North Delhi, due to __146__ in the opinions of residents and local bodies regarding its desilting and __147__. While the Corporation claimed that the lake __148__ for years and several attempts by them to initiate a drive to desilt it were halted because of lack of funds or __149__ from locals, residents alleged that it is __150__ fresh water lake and is free from silt, and only a water treatment plant will be enough to resolve the problem.

146. (a) feuds (b) protests
(c) objections (d) differences

147. (a) evacuation (b) beautification
(c) moderation (d) resolution

148. (a) is desilted
(b) is not to be desilted
(c) hasn't been desilted
(d) has desilted

149. (a) activation (b) applause
(c) resistance (d) assault

150. (a) any (b) some
(c) the (d) a

Cloze test

Packing is one of those chores that seems __151__ simple but it's a skill that most of humanity __152__. Even seasoned travellers end up carrying a __153__ array of stuff they don't use. Heavy bags __154__ be back-breaking and frustrating. Packing __155__ is a test of planning skills and is indicative of one's ability _____ to __156__ one's life. The simplest way to pack smart is to __157__ a medium- sized bag so you're not tempted to __158__ more stuff at the last minute. The smart packer_doesn't __159__ what if I need it-category of stuff, the singular reason junk lands in __160__ suitcase.

151. (a) deceptively (b) cleverly
(c) specially (d) deceitfully

152. (a) do have (b) does have
(c) don't have (d) doesn't have

153. (a) irritating (b) illuminating
(c) bedazzling (d) mind boggling

154. (a) will (b) mustn't
(c) should (d) can

155. (a) complicatedly (b) randomly
(c) deliberately (d) strategically

156. (a) detect (b) reflect
(c) organise (d) interpret

157. (a) select (b) invest
(c) go (d) look

158. (a) squeeze in (b) pushing in
(c) spreading on (d) putting on

159. (a) live on (b) stay on
(c) think on (d) dwell on

160. (a) most (b) the
(c) one (d) many

Cloze test

It's a magical sight: Just as the light begins to vanish, thousands of tiny penguins waddle __161__ the surf on an island in south-eastern Australia, then __162__ the beach and along well-worn paths toward __163__ burrows. The "Penguin Parade" has been a major attraction since the 1920s, when _____ tourists __164__ by torchlight to view the nightly __165__ the birds the world's smallest penguin breed, with adults __166__ 13 inches tall. For much of that time, the penguins _____ lived __167__ the residents of a housing development, in tight proximity to cars and pets. The penguins' numbers fell __168__ But in 1985, the state government decided to _____ buy __169__ piece of property on the Peninsula and return the land to the penguins. Today there are about 31,000 penguins __170__ on the peninsula, up from 12,000 in the 1980s.

161. (a) stand off (b) passing off
(c) far off (d) out of

162. (a) move out (b) move up
(c) moves on (d) moved to

163. (a) their (b) those
(c) these (d) this

164. (a) was lead (b) had led
(c) were led (d) were leading

165. (a) shining of (b) arrival of
(c) playing off (d) going of

166. (a) averages (b) average
(c) averaging (d) averaged

167. (a) within (b) among
(c) between (d) towards

168. (a) drastically (b) variously
(c) numerously (d) clearly

169. (a) all (b) any
(c) each (d) some

170. (a) preparing (b) proceeding
(c) propelling (d) breeding

Directions (171-200) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

Passage

Just storms of May 2018, in Northern India, contributed to the deteriorating air quality in the region and the capital city of Delhi, with implications for human health, a study found. The high death toll from the severe dust storms that lashed the region was mainly attributed to the intense winds, which surprised even scientists and meteorologists. But apart from the immediate damage to life and property, drastic changes in air quality from the dust engulfing the region affected far more people with potential implications for human health, stated a team of researchers who analysed the impact of the spell of dust storms that struck the region that month. They reported increases in particulate matter, mainly in Delhi and urged for an early warning system. Dust storms commonly occur in the Indo-Gangetic Plains the fertile plains in northern India that stretch all the way to the East from March to May, the pre-monsoon season. Westerly winds typically bring loose sand and soil particles, picked up from the Arabian Peninsula or the Thar Desert in North Western India, to the Indo-Gangetic Plains. The dust tends to worsen air quality over the Indo-Gangetic Plains, home to around 900 million people, which can have far-reaching effects on human health. While dust storms are a regular feature in the region, the May 2018 dust storms specifically had a death toll of about 100 people, with around 200people injured."We are concerned that the dust impacts the health of people who get exposed," said a senior professor. However, he also observed that scattered rains occurring soon after the dust storms tend to clean up the dust, improving air quality. During October-November, densely populated cities like Delhi and Kanpur in the Indo-Gangetic Plains are vulnerable to wind borne long-range air pollution from crop residue burning in the North, and now this study"shows the effect of dust storms during the March-May time frame," Sarkar pointed out. "This really puts the Indo-Gangetic valley in a unique spot in terms of it being targeted by these different hazardous conditions which are mostly outsourced from other areas."

171. Dust storms in Delhi are a cause of concern as they
(a) cause strong winds.
(b) affect Delhi alone.
(c) challenge scientists.
(d) are a health hazard.

172. Dust storms are caused by
(a) winds from the North.
(b) winds from the South.
(c) Westerly winds.
(d) Easterly winds.

173. The notable fact about pollution in Oct to Nov is that_____
(a) Westerly winds bring loose sand and soil particles
(b) dust storms are a regular feature.
(c) it is caused by crop burning in North India.
(d) it is caused by the winds from Thar Desert.

174. By saying, 'This really puts the Indo-Gangetic valley in a unique spot' the writer refers to the fact that
(a) the Indo-Gangetic valley receives its pollution from other areas or factors.
(b) the valley is affected by pollution caused by hazardous industries.
(c) intense winds in the valley surprise even scientists and meteorologists.
(d) studies find that only the valley faces pollution all year round.

175. Choose the correct sequence in which events take place -
(a) Strong winds- poor air quality -dust storms- - death and disease
(b) Dust storms- poor air quality- strong winds -death and disease
(c) Dust storms - death and disease- strong winds- poor air quality
(d) Strong winds- dust storms- poor air quality- death and disease

Passage

Parents all over Iceland's capital Reykjavik embark on a two-hour evening walk around their neighbourhood every weekend, checking on youth hangouts as a 10 pm curfew approaches.

The walk in Reykjavik is one step toward Iceland's success into turning around a crisis in teenage drinking. Focusing on local participation and promoting more music and sports options for students, the island nation in the North Atlantic has dried up a teenage culture of drinking and smoking. Icelandic teenagers now have one of the lowest rates of substance abuse in Europe. The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis, the institute pioneering the project for the past two decades, says it currently advises 100 communities in 23 countries, from Finland to Chile, on cutting teenage substance abuse. "The key to success is to create healthy communities and by that get healthy individuals, "said Inga Dora Sigfusdottir, a sociology professor who founded t he Youth of Iceland programme, which now has rebranded as PlanetYouth. The secret, she says, is to keep young

people busy and parents engaged without talking much about drugs or alcohol. That stands in sharp contrast to other anti-abuse programmes, which try to sway teenagers with school lectures and scary, disgusting ads showing smokers' rotten lungs or eggs in a frying pan to represent an intoxicated brain."Telling teenagers not to use drugs can backlash and actually get them curious to try them," Ms Sigfusdottir said. In 1999, when thousands of teenagers would gather in Reykjavik every weekend, surveys showed 56% of Icelandic 16-year-olds drank alcohol and about as many had tried smoking. Years later, Iceland has the lowest rates for drinking and smoking among the 35 countries measured in the 2015 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs. On average, 80% of European 16-year-olds have tasted alcohol at least once, compared with35% in Iceland, the only country where more than half of those students completely abstains from alcohol. Denmark, another wealthy Nordic country, has the highest rates of teenage drinking, along with Greece, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where 92% to 96% have consumed alcohol. In the US, teen drinking is a significant health concern, because many US teenagers are driving cars and do not have access to good public transport like teenagers in Europe. Reykjavik mayor Dagurb. Eggertsson said the Icelandic plan "is all about society giving better options" for teens than substance abuse. He believes the wide variety of opportunities that now keep students busy and inspired has dramatically altered the country's youth culture. Local municipalities like Reykjavik have invested in sport halls, music schools and youth centres. To make the programmes widely available, parents are offered a 500 US dollar annual voucher toward sports or music programmes for their children. Researchers say the Planet Youth prevention model is evolving constantly because it is based on annual surveys to detect trends and measure policy effectiveness. By law, introduced when Icelandic police routinely dealt with alcohol-fuelled street gatherings, children under 12 are not allowed to be outside after 8pm without parents and those 13 to 16 not past10pm."We tell the kids if they are out too late, polite and nice, and then they go home," said Heidar Atlason, a veteran member of the patrol. Over Iceland's harsh winter, one parent admits, evenings sometimes pass without running into any students.

176. Parents in Reykjavik take an evening walk at night in order to

(a) remain fit and healthy by avoiding drinking at night

(b) keep a watch on teenagers to ensure they don't get into the habit of drinking

(c) meet other parents to know and discuss how to control teenagers

(d) enjoy the evening stroll with other parents after dinner

177. What is dramatic about the figures of teenage drinking in Iceland?

(a) They've remained the same over the years

(b) They've become the lowest in Europe

(c) They've gone up by 36%

(d) They've shot down by 96%

178. The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis does the work of

(a) showing teenagers anti-abuse programmes, which stop teenagers from drinking.

(b) advising many countries on controlling use of drugs etc. by young adults

(c) legally allowing children 12 years and more to remain outside their homes after 6pm.

(d) going around at night with patrolling groups in many European countries.

179. Teenage drinking in many countries like Denmark, Greece, Hungary, etc has been reported as

(a) completely eradicated.

(b) the lowest in the world.

(c) low compared to Iceland.

(d) the highest in the world.

180. "Cutting teenage substance abuse" refers to

(a) teenagers consuming hazardous substances such as alcohol and drugs.

(b) parents shaming their young children for their bad habits.

(c) reducing consumption of drugs and alcohol among young adults.

(d) teenagers who consume alcohol abusing their parents.

181. The programme Planet Youth was started by

(a) The Icelandic Centre for Social Research and Analysis

(b) the local municipality of Reykjavik

(c) Inga Dora Sigfusdottir

(d) DagurB. Eggertsson

182. Which of the following does not contribute to the success of Planet Youth programme?

(a) Enacting laws against late night movement of teenagers

(b) Arranging street gatherings of teenagers

(c) Arranging opportunities for music, sports etc.

(d) Ensuring parental control and influence

183. From the passage one can conclude that

(a) bad habits can be checked by engaging teens in alternative activities.

(b) by showing smokers' diseased lungs to teens, parents can influence them.

(c) parents must pay for sports and other activities for their children.

(d) strict punishment is needed as it acts as a deterrent.

184. The word from the passage that means 'change the image of an organisation or program' is

(a) abstain (b) rebrand

(c) invest (d) embark

185. 'Over Iceland's harsh winter, one parent admits, evenings sometimes pass without running into any students.' This means -

(a) parents are not motivated to get involved in the programme.

(b) students are not bothered about the efforts made for them.

(c) the programme is having the right impact on teenagers.

(d) authorities are disappointed that the programme has failed.

Passage

Mount Everest, the world's highest peak at 8,848 metres, draws adventurers from all over. But the mountain on the Nepal-China border is fast becoming a dangerous place to visit even forthe hardened mountaineer. The inherent risks were highlighted with a photograph by Nirmal Purja, a Gorkha ex-soldier. The image, which went viral and altered the manner in which people worldwide imagine what it is to scale Mt. Everest, showed a long queue awaiting a final tilt at the summit, with all the dangers such a wait holds. In the 2019 season, at least 11climbers have died or gone missing, including four Indians. Experts have been calling for Nepal to restrict the number of permits. It awarded a record 381 for this spring each fetching$11,000 (climbing

from the Tibet side is more expensive). On 22nd May, 200 climbers ascended the summit, a new record for a single day. Last year, 807 managed to reach the summit. In 2012, the United Nations estimated that there were more than 26,000 visitors to the Everest region, and this figure has grown manifold since then. Nepal officials argue that permits are not issued recklessly, and that jams such as this year's near the summit are on account of spells of bad weather, which result in mountaineers being compelled to reach the summit within a narrow time frame. Waiting in sub-zero temperatures at rarefied altitude canbe fatal--- this season's deaths were mostly due to frostbite, exhaustion, dehydration and lack of oxygen. This year's drama has caught public imagination, as happened in 1996When eight persons died in a single day amid an unexpected storm - events of and around that day were the subject of Jon Krakauer's best selling book 'Into Thin Air'. The adventure industry that is built around the human desire to scale the peak has meant many amateurs take up the challenge, confident that support teams and specialized equipment will make up for their lack of adequate mountaineering experience. The fallout is that in case of a disaster not only are some of them unable to manage but they also hold up others, putting them in harm's way. The commercial operations have led to the Everest being called the world's highest garbage dumpas many climbers discard non-critical gear, used oxygen cylinders, plastic bottles, cans, batteries, food wrappings, fecal matter and kitchen waste on the mountains. It is unlikely, however, that this season's tragedies will deter future summiteers, as the hypnotic lure remains intact. But the authorities must learn from this year's tragedies and work out an optimum number of climbers and strengthen safety measures.

186. What is the theme of this newspaper editorial?

Select the most appropriate combination of factors given below.

A. Overcrowding of Mount Everest on 22nd May, 2019.

B. The urgent necessity to introduce and implement adequate safety measures to prevent man-made disasters.

C. Not to treat the ascent of the highest peak as an adventure sport.

D. Refuse permits to amateur climbers.

E. Disallow tour operating companies from crowding the base-camp.

(a) C & D (b) B & C
(c) A & E (d) A & B

187. Fill in the blank to complete the statement.

In 2019 _____ people have lost their lives on Mt. Everest.

(a) eleven (b) eight
(c) nine (d) ten

188. What image has Nirmal Purja's viral photograph captured?

(a) A long queue of climbers on the final stretch of a steep slope.

(b) Dead bodies of mountaineers on the route of the highest peak.

(c) The accumulated garbage on the mountain slopes.

(d) Exhausted mountaineers falling unconscious on the way up.

189. Why was the Nepal Government criticized recently?

(a) For not providing optimum facilities to the mountaineers.

(b) For charging a hefty fee to issue a permit.

(c) For allowing too many tour operators at the Everest Base Camp Site.

(d) For issuing 381 permits to aspiring climbers.

190. Why, according to the text, do most climbers prefer to climb the Everest from Nepalside?

(a) Nepali people are keen to help the climbers because this is their only way to earn money.

(b) International mountaineers are not allowed in Chinese territory.

(c) Nepal provides better

(d) logistical support than India.

(d) Climbing the Everest from Nepal side is cheaper than the Tibet side.

191. Choose the factor, which was NOT responsible for the death of mountaineers in May, 2019.

(a) Dehydration

(b) Lack of food

(c) Lack of oxygen

(d) Frost bite and exhaustion

192. If an amateur mountaineer is one who climbs mountains as a hobby, which word in the text, describes an experienced one.

(a) reckless mountaineer

(b) ex-soldier climber

(c) adventure climber

(d) hardened mountaineer

193. How are amateur mountaineers a threat to others?

(a) Amateurs are dependent on their support teams and cannot manage anything on their own.

(b) Amateurs, because of their inexperience and slow pace, are exposed to all kinds of hazards.

(c) Amateurs need specialized equipment to make up for their inexperience.

(d) Amateurs hold up other mountaineers in case of unforeseen disasters because they are not self-reliant.

194. Identify the INCORRECT OPTION.

The Everest has become the 'highest garbage dump' as many climbers leave behind_____

(a) kitchen waste

(b) protective clothing.

(c) empty food cans and bottles

(d) spent oxygen tanks

195. Select the INCORRECT Option.

'Into Thin Air' is _____

(a) a best- selling book.

(b) based on an unexpected storm in the Himalayas.

(c) an account of the death of eight people in a single day.

(d) an incident that happened in 1999.

Passage

Brain training is big business. From online websites to video games to mobile apps, it seems like there are plenty of ways to give your brain a bit of a boost. But does all this brain training really work? Can it increase your cognitive abilities or your IQ? According to a few recent studies, while these brain training tools might help sharpen your abilities to retain information, they won't necessarily increase your intelligence or improve your ability to reason and think abstractly. The parent company of one of the most prominent "brain training" websites was recently fined for deceptive advertising. According to the complainant, the company suggested its games could reduce or delay cognitive impairment such as one might find in Alzheimer's patients, which is false. So while there may be some benefits to brain training, don't expect miraculous results. Earlier studies have found no link between increased intelligence and brain training exercises. Same is the case with standardized tests. Students today take a wide variety of standardized tests, from assessments throughout elementary

school to evaluations required for college admission. While test preparation for such assessments can increase factual knowledge, one study suggests that this preparation does little to increase overall IQ. Why is it so? While test preparation increases what psychologists refer to as crystallized intelligence, it does not increase what is known as fluid intelligence. Crystallized intelligence includes facts and information, while fluid intelligence involves the ability to think abstractly or logically. In a study published in the journal Psychological Science, researchers looked at the IQ scores and test scores of approximately 1,400 eighth-grade students. While schoolwork helped increase the students' test scores, it had no effect on measures of fluid intelligence. The authors suggest that fluid intelligence is a much better indicator of abilities such as problem solving ability, abstract thinking skills, memory capacity, and processing speed. While the study found no indicator that test preparation improved IQ, that does not mean that this preparation has no value. Research clearly shows that having high scores on standardized tests is linked to having high scores on other important tests including Advanced Placement tests, the SAT etc.

196. In the passage, 'give your brain a bit of a boost' means to -

(a) increase its ability to grow stronger

(b) be able to play video games

(c) increase its size

(d) sharpen it

197. What do brain training tools do?

(a) Enable you to retain information

(b) Sharpen the ability to think clearly

(c) Increase intelligence

(d) Improve problem solving abilities

198. A brain training site was fined for-

(a) making false claims

(b) causing Alzheimer's disease

(c) helping improve learning ability

(d) decreasing intelligence

199. On comparing crystallized intelligence and fluid intelligence it is found that

(a) students have better fluid intelligence and perform better because of schoolwork and standardized test.

(b) crystallized intelligence helps in making you think with a logical mind gives you better test scores.

(c) fluid intelligence is what gives a learner skills such as problem-solving and processing of information.

(d) crystallized intelligence is better because it helps you learn facts and information.

200. From the passage one can arrive at the conclusion that both brain training and standardized tests -

(a) do not really increase overall IQ and mental abilities.

(b) sharpen logical thinking through intensive training.

(c) increase brain functioning and performance.

(d) make you more intelligent and get better results.

09. 2018 - 13.09.2019

Answer Key

1	c	2	c	3	c	4	d	5	a	6	d	7	d	8	d	9	d	10	d
11	b	12	d	13	d	14	d	15	c	16	b	17	d	18	d	19	c	20	d
21	b	22	a	23	d	24	a	25	a	26	b	27	b	28	c	29	d	30	b
31	d	32	b	33	a	34	b	35	d	36	c	37	c	38	d	39	d	40	a
41	a	42	d	43	d	44	a	45	b	46	a	47	d	48	b	49	d	50	a
51	c	52	b	53	a	54	d	55	a	56	a	57	b	58	a	59	c	60	c
61	c	62	c	63	b	64	d	65	b	66	d	67	b	68	b	69	d	70	d
71	a	72	b	73	b	74	d	75	c	76	a	77	b	78	d	79	b	80	d
81	b	82	a	83	a	84	a	85	b	86	a	87	c	88	b	89	c	90	c
91	d	92	b	93	a	94	d	95	c	96	d	97	a	98	c	99	a	100	c
101	b	102	b	103	c	104	d	105	b	106	a	107	c	108	b	109	b	110	b
111	d	112	c	113	d	114	d	115	a	116	d	117	c	118	c	119	b	120	a
121	d	122	d	123	c	124	b	125	b	126	d	127	d	128	d	129	b	130	d
131	b	132	b	133	b	134	a	135	a	136	d	137	b	138	c	139	c	140	a
141	d	142	a	143	c	144	a	145	a	146	d	147	b	148	c	149	c	150	d
151	a	152	d	153	d	154	d	155	d	156	c	157	a	158	a	159	d	160	b
161	d	162	b	163	a	164	c	165	b	166	c	167	b	168	a	169	a	170	d
171	d	172	c	173	c	174	a	175	d	176	b	177	b	178	b	179	d	180	c
181	c	182	b	183	a	184	v	185	c	186	d	187	a	188	a	189	a	190	d
191	b	192	d	193	d	194	b	195	d	196	d	197	a	198	a	199	c	200	a

SOLUTIONS (13.09.2019)

1. **(c) Charismatic.**

Charismatic (Adj.) : Exercising a compelling charm which inspires devotion in others. (करिश्माई)

Eg. He was a charismatic figure with great appeal to the public.

Dismissive (Adj.) : Feeling of showing that something is unworthy of consideration. (मानने से इनकार करने जैसा)

Eg. Monetarist theory is dismissive of the need to control local spending.

Vapid (Adj.) : Not showing interest or intelligence. (नीरस, बेजान)

Eg. The vapid conversation bored her.

Uninspiring (Adj.) : Not making people interested or excited. (अप्रेरक)

Eg. The view from the window was uninspiring.

2. **(c) Heterogeneous.**

Heterogeneous (Adj.) : Consisting of parts or things that are very different from each other. (विषम जातीय, विविध)

Eg. With many ethnic groups represented, the student body is very heterogeneous.

Homogeneous (Adj.) : Consisting of parts or having qualities that are the same. (समांग, सजातीय)

Eg. The population of the village has remained remarkably homogeneous.

Assiduous (Adj.) : Showing great care and perseverance. (परिश्रमी)

Eg. She was assiduous in pointing out every feature.

Horrendous (Adj.) : Extremely unpleasant, horrifying or terrible. (भयानक, भीषण)

Eg. She suffered horrendous injuries.

3. **(c) Coercion**

Coercion (N) : The act of compelling or forcing authority on others. (जबरदस्ती, बलप्रयोग)

Eg. He claimed that he had only acted under coercion.

Aspersion (N) : An attack on the reputation or integrity of someone/ something. (दोषारोपण, लांछन)

Eg. I don't think anyone is casting aspersion on you.

Volition (N) : The faculty or power of using one's will. (इच्छाशक्ति)

Eg. Without conscious volition she backed into her office.

Scion (N) : A descendant of a notable family. (वंशज)

Eg. He was the scion of a wealthy family.

4. **(d) Omnipresent.**

Omnipresent (Adj.) : That which is found every where. (सब जगह विद्यमान हो)

Eg. God is omnipresent.

Scarce (Adj.) : Insufficient. (बहुत कम)

Eg. As raw materials became scarce, synthetics were developed.

Rare (Adj.) : Not occurring very often. (दुर्लभ, यदा कदा होने वाला)

Eg. A rare genetic disorder.

Unusual (Adj.) : Not commonly occurring or done (असामान्य).

Eg. The government has taken the unusual step of calling home its ambassador.

Omni/All

1. **Omnibus**
   - ***(Omni - all + bus) n***
   - Gathering of all things.
   - सर्व संग्रह।
   - **Syn** - Omnigenous; Omnifarious.
2. **Omnidirectional**
   - ***(Omni - all + direction + al) adj***
   - In all directions.
3. **Omniloquent**
   - ***(Omni - all + loqu-to speak+ent) adj***
   - Speak about everything.
4. **Omnipotent**
   - ***(Omni - all + potent - power, potential) adj***
   - All powerful.
   - **Syn** - Almighty.
5. **Omnipresent**
   - ***(Omni - all + present) adj***
   - Present everywhere.
   - **Syn** - Ubiquitous.
6. **Omnificent**
   - ***(Omni - all + fic - make + ent) adj***
   - Having all creative power.
7. **Omniscient**
   - ***(Omni - all + scient - knowledge) adj***
   - Knowing everything
   - **Syn** - All knowing.

5. **(a) Fatalism**

Fatalism (N) : The belief that events are predetermined and therefore cannot be changed. (भाग्य पर भरोसा करने का सिद्धांत)

Eg. Fatalism can breed indifference to the human costs of war.

Chasm (N) : A profound difference between people, view points, feelings etc., a deep crack in the earth's surface. (गहरी दरार, मनोवृत्ति का भेद)

Eg. The chasm between rich and poor.

Autism (N) : A developmental disorder of variable severity that is characterized by difficulty in social interaction and communication and by restricted or repetitive patterns of thought and behavior. (न्यूरोलॉजीकल और विकास संबंधी विकार)

Eg. The specific needs of pupils with Asperger syndrome and high functioning autism will be addressed.

Prism (N) : A transparent object, often glass, that separates white light into different colours. (वर्ण क्रम)

Eg. If a suitable prism is placed in front of the eyes the double vision may be prevented.

6. **(d) Antithesis.**

Antithesis (N) : The exact opposite. (विपरीत)

Eg. Love is the antithesis of selfishness.

Prosthesis (N) : An artificial body part, such as a limb, a heart or a breast implant. (कृत्रिम अंग)

Eg. His upper jaw was removed and a prosthesis was fitted.

Aesthete (N) : A person who is appreciative of and sensitive to art and beauty. (सौंदर्यवादी)

Eg. The ugliness of the city would make an aesthete like you shudder.

Analogous (Adj.) : Having similar feature to another thing and therefore able to be compared with it. (अनुरूप)

Eg. The experience of mystic trance is in a sense analogous to sleep or drunkenness.

7. **(d) Contiguous**

Contiguous (Adj.) : Touching along the side or boundary. (संस्पर्शी, समीप)

Eg. The southern ocean is contiguous with the Atlantic.

Inconspicuous (Adj.) : Not clearly visible or attracting attention. (अस्पष्ट, एकदम ध्यान में न आने वाला)

Eg. This type of bird is very inconspicuous because of its dull feathers.

Unpretentious (Adj.) : Not trying to appear more special, important etc. than you really are. (आडंबर रहित)

Eg. He was a friendly and unpretentious man.

Harmonious (Adj.) : Free from disagreement or dissent; tuneful. (मैत्रीपूर्ण, लयबद्ध)

Eg. Harmonious relationships.

Harmonious music.

8. (d) Anthropologist.

Anthropologist (N) : One who studies human societies and their culture. (मानव विज्ञानी)

Eg. Some anthropologists think that members of hunting and gathering societies tend to have more leisure.

Pathologist (N) : A scientist who studies the causes and effects of disease. (रोग विज्ञानी)

Astrobiologist (N) : A scientist who studies the origins, early evolution, distribution and future of life in the universe. (खगोलीय जीव विज्ञानी)

Eg. They were like the female astrobiologist in "The Angry Red Planet."

Pharmacologist (N) : A specialist in the science of medications. (औषधविज्ञानी)

Eg. Pharmacologists have developed an unprecedented delivery system for virility.

Note : Root word logy के words पढ़ने के लिए Paper No. 2 का Question no. 3 देखें।

9. (d) Multitudinous.

Multitudinous (Adj.) : Consisting of many things or parts. (बहुसंख्यक)

Eg. Multitudinous rugs kept us warm.

Few (Adj.) : A small number of (न के बराबर)

Eg. May I ask a few questions?

Singular (N) : Denoting or referring to just one person or thing. (एकवचन)

Eg. The verb should be in the singular.

Numeral (N) : A sign or symbol that represents a numbers. (संख्या सूचक शब्द)

Eg. Students were asked to write in numerals a number that was presented in words.

10. (d) Sanctimonious.

Sanctimonious (Adj.) : Making a show of being morally superior to others. (धर्माभिमानी, पाखंडी)

Eg. I wish she'd stop being so sanctimonious.

Approving (Adj.) : Showing that you have a positive opinion about something or someone. (प्रशंसापूर्ण)

Eg. She gave him an approving smile.

Sanctum (N) : A sacred place, especially a shrine within a temple or Church. (पवित्र स्थान)

Eg. An icon installed within the sanctum of the temple.

Profligate (N) : Recklessly extravagant or wasteful in the use of resources. (ऐयाश, चरित्रहीन, खर्चीला)

Eg. He succumbed to drink and a profligate lifestyle.

11. (b) tête-à-tête

tête-à-tête (N) : A private conversation between two people. (एकांतिक भेंट / वार्ता)

Eg. It so happened that their tête-à-tête was in earshot.

Monologue (N) : A long speech by one actor/person (आत्मभाषण)

Eg. He was reciting some of the great monologues of Shakespeare.

Dialogue (N) : A conversation between two or more people

Eg. The book consisted of a series of dialogues.

Sermon (N) : A religious discourse delivered in public usually by a member of the clergy as a part of a worship service. (उपदेश)

Eg. He preached a sermon on the importance of kindness.

12. (d) Insidious

Insidious (Adj.) : Proceeding in a gradual way and secretly intending to cause harm. (धोखेबाज, घातक)

Eg. The insidious effects of polluted water supplies.

Benevolent (Adj.) : Kind and helpful. (दयालु, परोपकारी)

Eg. He was a benevolent old man and wouldn't hurt a fly.

Malevolent (Adj.) : Causing or wanting to cause harm or evil. (बुरा चाहने वाला, दुष्ट)

Eg. The central character is a malevolent witch out for revenge.

Solvent (Adj.) : Having enough money to pay one's debts. (सम्पन्न, ऋण चुका देने के योग्य)

Eg. Many insurance companies are under pressure to increase premium to stay solvent.

13. (d) told to fight his own battles himself.

Fight (one's) own battles : To try to overcome challenges without help from anyone else. (किसी की मदद के बिना चुनौतियों को दूर करने की कोशिश करना)

Eg. Mom, he's not a baby anymore, let him fight his own battles.

Cut the red tape : To reduce bureaucracy. (दफ्तरशाही को कम करना)

Eg. This insurance company is an expert at cutting redtape to process your claim faster.

To get a new lease of life : A substantially improved prospect of life or use after rejuvenation or repair. (नया जीवन)

Eg. The transplant would give clair a new lease of life.

In the same boat : Be in the same circumstances as others. (समान परिस्थितियों में होना)

Eg. Do not despair; you are one of millions in the same boat.

14. (d) taking a toll on.

Take a/its toll on : To harm or damage someone or something, especially in a gradual way. (किसी को धीरे-धीरे क्षति / नुकसान पहुँचाना)

Eg. The stress was beginning to take a/its toll on their marriage.

To make both ends meet : Earn just enough money to live on. (गुजर बसर कर पाना)

Eg. They were finding it hard to make both ends meet.

Blow hot and cold : Alternate inconsistently between two moods, attitudes, or courses of action. (निश्चय नहीं कर पाना)

Eg. He had behaved badly, stringing her along, blowing hot and cold.

To keep an eye on something : To watch someone/ something carefully especially to keep someone out of trouble. (नजर रखना)

Eg. The cops always kept an eye on the top trouble maker of city to ensure that the festival period is not affected.

15. (c) few and far between.

Few and far between : Scarce. infrequent. (बहुत कम)

Eg. My inspired moments are few and far between.

On edge : Tense, nervous, or irritable. (चिड़चिड़ा, घबराया हुआ)

Eg. Never had she felt so on edge before an interview.

Walk (or tread) on air : Feel elated (फूला नहीं समाना)

Eg. Most couples feel they are walking on air on their wedding day.

Go with the flow : Be relaxed and accept a situation, rather than trying to alter or control it. (किसी स्थिति को नियंत्रित या बदलने के बजाय स्वीकार कर लेना)

Eg. There's nothing I can do about the problem, so I might as well go with the flow.

16. (b) roll back.

Roll back : An occasion when the influence of particular laws, rules etc. is reduced. (वापस लेना)

Eg. The telephone company has asked for a roll-back of leasing rules.

Steer clear of : Keep away from. (टालना, बचना)

Eg. You should steer clear of fatty food.

Wash away : To get rid of (something such as unhappy or unpleasant thought) completely. (मिटा देना, मिटना)

Eg. Take a vacation to wash away your troubles.

Crack down on : Take severe measures against. (कड़ी कार्यवाही करना)

Eg. The police will crack down on criminals.

17. (d) Pulled all the stops.

Pull (out) all the stops : To do everything you can to make something successful. (आसमान पाताल एक करना, हर संभव प्रयास करना)

Eg. They pulled out all the stops for their daughter's wedding.

Hit/strike a purple patch : To be very successful or lucky for a period of time. (कुछ समय के लिए बहुत सफल या भाग्यशाली होना)

Eg. He was enjoying a purple patch and scored 11 goals in 14 games.

Hit the sack : To go to bed in order to sleep. (सोने जाना)

Eg. I've got a busy day tomorrow, so I think I'll hit the sack.

Beat about the bush : To avoid talking about what is important. (इधर–उधर की बातें करना)

Eg. Don't beat about the bush get to the point!

18. (d) find yourself in troubled waters.

to find yourself in troubled waters : to find yourself in difficult situation (अपने आप मुश्किल परिस्थिति में पाना)

Eg. She got panicked when she found herself in troubled waters.

High alert : A situation in which people are told to be ready because there is a strong possibility of an attack or sth dangerous happening. (उच्च सतर्कता)

Eg. Troops were put on high alert.

At an arms length : Avoiding intimacy or close contact. (दूरी बनाये रखना)

Eg. He has long fought to keep the government at arm's length from big business.

Call a spade a spade : Speak plainly without avoiding unpleasant or embarrassing issues. (बिना हिचकिचायें साफ–साफ कोई बात कहना)

Eg. It's time to name names and call a spade a spade.

19. (c) getting a new lease of life.

A new lease of life : A substantially improved prospect of life or use after rejuvenation or repair. (जीवन के एक बेहतर सुधार की संभावना / कायाकल्प या मरम्मत के बाद उपयोग करना)

Beat about the bush : Discuss the matter without coming to the point (इधर–उधर की बातें करना)

Eg. He never beat about the bush when something is annoying him.

Catch red-handed : Apprehend someone in the course of wrongdoing. (रंगे हाथ पकड़ना)

Eg. He tried to cheat on the exam, but his teacher walked in and caught him red-handed.

Break the ice : If you break the ice at a party or meeting, or in a new situation. You say or do something to make people feel relaxed and comfortable (चुप्पी तोड़ना)

Eg. No one said a word until I broke the ice.

20. (d) upset the apple cart.

Upset the apple cart : Spoil the plan or disturb the status quo. (किसी योजना को बर्बाद करना या यथास्थिति बिगाड़ना)

Eg. We had planned to hold a get together in the evening, but bad weather upset the applecart.

Separate the wheat from the chaff : Distinguish valuable people or things from worthless ones. (मूल्यवान लोगों या वस्तुओं को बेकार लोगों या वस्तुओं से अलग करना)

Eg. The first round of interviews really separates the wheat from the chaff.

Make no bones (about something) : Not to try to hide your feelings.

(बिना हिचकिचायें अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना)

Eg. He made no bones about his dissatisfaction with the service.

Barking up the wrong tree : Trying to do something in a way that will not work. (गलतफहमी में होना, गलत विचार रखना)

Eg. His attorney suggested that the investigation might be barking up the wrong tree.

21. (b) beating his brains out.

Beat your brains out : To think about something very hard and for a long time. (अपने दिमाग पर जोर देना)

Eg. I've been beating my brains out all week trying to finish this essay.

Beat (about/around) the bush : To avoid about what is important. (इधर–उधर की बातें करना)

Eg. Don't beat around the bush get to the point!

Let your hair down : To enjoy yourself and start to relax, especially after working very hard. (कड़ी मेहनत के बाद राहत की सांस लेना / आनंद लेना)

Eg. The party gave us all the chance to really let our hair down.

Make room (for someone or something) : To provide space for someone or something. (स्थान बनाना)

Eg. Make room for Aatish, he needs a place to sit in.

22. (a) in the eye of a storm

In the eye of a storm : At the centre of or deeply involved in an especially difficult, stressful or hectic situation. (मुश्किल परिस्थिति में होना)

Eg. The boss is furious about this blunder if you go into her office now, you'll be in the eye of the storm.

On the same page : Be in agreement. (सहमत / एकमत होना)

Eg. Everybody's on the same page for once.

"India and Africa are on the same page on WTO", Sitaraman said.

Went behind the ears : Lacking experience; immature. (अनुभवहीन)

Eg. He is a nice young fellow but a bit wet behind the ears.

Burn the midnight oil : To work late into the night. (रात दिन एक करना)

Eg. Aaradhya is burning the mid-night oil to get through the examination.

23. (d) Volatile

Mercurial (Adj.) : Subject to sudden or unpredictable changes of mood or mind. (अस्थिर, चंचल)

Eg. She was entertaining but unpredictable, with mercurial mood swings.

Volatile (Adj.) : Likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly (परिवर्तनशील)

Eg. Food and fuel prices are very volatile in a war situation.

Interchangeable (Adj.) : Able to be exchanged with each other without making any difference. (परस्पर विनिमय करने योग्य)

Eg. Interchangeable parts.

Predictable (Adj.) : Happening or behaving in a way that you expect and not unusual or interesting. (उम्मीद के मुताबिक, पूर्वकथनीय)

Eg. The film had a boring predictable ending.

Permanent (Adj.) : Lasting for a long time or forever (स्थायी).

Eg. She is looking for a permanent place to stay.

24. (a) arduous.

Onerous (Adj.) : (of a task or responsibility) involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty. (कष्टदायक)

Eg. He found his duties increasingly onerous.

Arduous (Adj.) : Involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring. (कठिन)

Eg. An arduous journey.

Abundant (Adj.) : Existing or available in large quantities (प्रचुर मात्रा)

Eg. There was abundant evidence to support the theory.

Honourable (Adj.) : Bringing or deserving honour / respect. (सम्मानीय)

Eg. She had a long and honourable career in Government.

Accessible (Adj.) : That can be reached, entered, used, seen etc. (सुगम, प्रवेश के योग्य)

Eg. The remote desert area is accessible only by helicopter.

25. (a) petite

Diminutive (Adj.) : Extremely or unusually small. (अति छोटा)

Eg. He's a diminutive figure, less than five feet tall.

Petite (Adj.) : (of a woman) attractively small and dainty. (छोटी कद–काठी की)

Eg. She was petite and vivacious.

Expeditious (Adj.) : Done with speed and efficiency. (शीघ्र, फुर्तीला)

Eg. An expeditious investigation.

Dangerous (Adj.) : Able or likely to cause harm or injury (खतरनाक)

Eg. A dangerous animal.

Fallacious (Adj.) : Based on a mistaken belief. (भ्रामक)

Eg. Don't indulge in fallacious argument.

26. (b) benevolence.

Animosity (N) : A strong feeling of opposition, anger or hate. (द्वेष, शत्रुता)

Eg. He felt no animosity towards his critics.

Benevolence (N) : The quality of being kind, helpful and generous. (परोपकार)

Eg. An act of benevolence

Bitterness : Anger and disappointment at being treated unfairly, lack of sweetness. (अप्रसन्नता, कड़वापन)

Eg. He expressed bitterness over his dismissal without notice.

Contamination (N) : The action or state of making or being made impure by polluting or poisoning. (दूषण, मलिनता)

Eg. The risk of contamination by dangerous bacteria.

27. (b) harmony.

Pandemonium (N) : Wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar. (कोलाहल, अव्यवस्थित स्थान)

Eg. There was complete pandemonium everyone just panicked.

Harmony (N) : A state of peaceful existence and agreement. (सामंजस्य)

Eg. They lived together in perfect harmony.

Turbulence (N) : Violent or unsteady movement of air or water, or of some other fluid./a state of conflict or confusion. (अशांति, हंगामा, विक्षोभ)

Eg. The plane shuddered as it entered some turbulence political turbulence.

Excitement (N) : A feeling of great enthusiasm and eargerness. (उत्साह)

Eg. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement.

Uproar : A loud and impassioned noise or disturbance (शोर–शराबा)

Eg. The room was in an uproar.

28. (c) bland.

Piquant (Adj.) : Having a pleasantly sharp taste or appetizing flavor. (तीखा, चटपटा)

Eg. A piquant tartar, sauce.

Bland (Adj.) : (of food or drink) unseasoned; mild tasting or insipid (स्वादहीन)

Eg. A bland and unadventurous vegetarian dish.

Pungent (Adj.) : Having sharply strong taste or smell. (तेज, कड़वा)

Eg. Amonia has pungent smell.

Interesting (Adj.) : Arousing curiosity or interest (रोचक)

Eg. An interesting story.

Peppery (Adj.) : Strongly flavoured with pepper or other hot spices. (of a person) Irritable and sharp tongued (चटपटा, चिड़चिड़ा)

Eg. A hot, peppery dish.

Retire Generals are expected to be peppery.

29. (d) Chargable.

Correct spelling:- Chargeable

Chargeable (Adj.) : liable to be charged. (आदेय)

Eg. All these costs are chargeable to the clients.

Definitely (Adv.) : Without any doubt (निःसंदेह)

Eg. I definitely remember sending the letter.

Accidentally (Adv.) : by any chance (संयोग से)

Eg. I accidentally knocked a glass over.

Conscience (N) : The part of your mind that tells you whether your actions are right or wrong (अन्तः आत्मा)

Eg. He won't let it trouble his conscience.

30. (b) idiosyncracy.

Correct spelling : Idiosyncrasy

Idiosyncrasy (N) : A strange or unusual habit, way of behaving (विचित्रता)

Eg. She often cracks her knuckles when she's speaking it's one of her little idiosyncrasies.

Exhilaration (N) : A feeling of being very happy and excited

Eg. The exhilaration of performing on stage

Recalcitrant (Adj) : Having an obstinately uncooperative attitude towards authority or discipline उद्दण्ड

Conscientious (Adj) : Guided by one's sense of duty अंतर्विवेकशील

31. (d) Millenium.

Correct spelling : Millennium हजार वर्ष, सहस्त्राब्दी

Millennium (N) : A period of 1 000 years, especially as calculated before or after the birth of Christ (हजार वर्ष, सहस्त्राब्दी)

Eg. Silver first came into use on a substantial scale during the 3rd millennium BC.

32. (b) "aspire" in place of 'aspires'.

Subject (millions of youngsters) plural है इसलिए plural form of verb का use किया जाएगा।

33. (a) "before" in place of 'along.'

Sentence के contextual meaning के अनुसार before का use किया जाएगा।

34. (b) remove 'be'

Is/am/are+be+V3rd कोई Structure नही होता।

Given sentence में Present simple की Passive structure use हुई है।

Active : Sub. + V1st +s/es + obj.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are+V3rd

तथा present continuous की structure भी use की जा सकती है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing +obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+is/am/are+being+V3rd+ comp.+by+sub.

अतः It is be said के स्थान पर is said का use किया जाएगा।

35. (d) "resulted" in place of 'resulting'.

'And' co-ordinating conjunction है इससे दो same parts of speech को जोड़ा जाता है। 'and' से पहले 'witnessed' (V2nd) आया है तो इसके बाद भी V2nd form (resulted) use होगा।

Eg. Go and get me a pen please.

36. (c) "in" in place of 'at'.

In : Inside a container, place or area, or surrounded or closed by something.

Eg. They live in a charming house.

My daughter is in hospital having her tonsils out.

At : Used to show an exact position or particular place.

Eg. We'll meet you at the entrance.

She was standing at the top of the stairs.

37. (c) "still" in place of 'yet'.

Yet मूलतः एक non-affirmative time adverb है इसलिए इसका use Interrogative या negative वाक्यों में करते हैं।

Present perfect ज्यादा preferable है But यह अन्य tenses में भी use होता है।

Eg. The date of examination has not been declared yet.

Please don't see the painting; it is not yet fully ready.

Still : काम अभी भी जारी है या था।

Eg. I am very happy that you all are still alive and well.

38. (d) "The worst" in place of 'a worse'.

Superlative degree किसी object के quality की highest या lowest को दर्शाने के लिए use की जाती है।

कभी-कभी जिसके साथ compare किया जाता है वह context से self understood हो तो उसे omit भी किया जाता है।

Eg. This is the perfect peace of art I have ever seen.

My house is the largest one in our neighbourhood.

39. (d) "especially" in place of 'especial'.

'use' एक verb है इसलिए इसे adverb qualify करेगी जबकि especial एक adjective है।

Eg. She always comes to my house.

40. (a) "highlights" in place of 'highlight'.

Subject (report) is singular, so it will be followed by singular verb.

41. (a) "is" in place of 'are'.

Subject (house) is singular.

42. (d) "going" in place of 'go'.

Is/am/are के साथ active voice में V+ing का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I am going to see my parents.

43. (d) "was" in place of 'were'.

Subject (film) is singular.

44. (a) "The leading causes" in place of 'a lead cause'.

Structure

One of + plural noun/pronoun + singular verb.

Eg. Mr. Sharma is one of the best dancers in the city.

Noun (cause) को modify करने के लिए adjective (leading) का use होगा। Lead verb है जो noun को modify नहीं कर सकती है।

Leading (Adj.) most important (प्रमुख)

Eg. The leading causes of death are heart disease and cancer.

Note : Causes के पहले article 'the' का use होगा क्योंकि cause को आगे extra details देकर define किया गया है।

45. (b) 'The" in place of 'a'.

a meeting कोई भी meeting, लेकिन यहाँ किसी खास meeting की बात हो रही है जिसके खत्म होने पर subject (I) ने realize किया कि people weren't listening to him. इसलिए 'The meeting' आएगा।

'a + noun' किसी भी / कोई भी random noun के लिए use होता है।

'The + noun' किसी specific noun के लिए use होता है।

Draw to an end/draw to a close : To come to an end (खत्म होना)

Eg. The sun is setting and the day is drawing to a close.

46. (a) "were" in place of 'was'.

Subject (officials) plural है अतः plural verb (were) का use किया जाएगा।

47. (d) "disturb" in place of 'disturbs to'.

do/does/did के बाद हमेशा V1st form का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I did not like his calling me by my nick name.

48. (b) "Congratulated" in place of 'congratulates'.

जब दो action past में हुये हो किन्तु दोनो के मध्य time interval ना के बराबर हो तो दोनों में ही past simple का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I loved history when I was at School.

49. (d) "are planning to go" in place of 'are plan to go'.

is/am/are present continuous tense की helping verb है।

इनके बाद V+ing form use की जाती है।

Eg. We are playing in the garden.

50. (a) "close" in place of 'closer'.

'closer', comparative degree है और यहाँ comparison नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए positive degree (close) का use होगा।

Eg. Swati lives closer than Anamika.

Nilam is my close friend.

51. (c) "addicts" in place of 'addict'.

'addict' countable है तथा आगे plural verb (are) use हुई है इसलिए subject plural होगा।

Most of + plural noun + plural verb.

Eg. Most of the students are from Rajasthan.

Most of + uncountable + singular verb.

Eg. Most of the building is decayed.

52. (b) Thinking of buying

Think of/about doing something:- Think about to consider, the possibility of doing something. (कुछ करने की संभावना पर विचार करना)

Eg. I had never thought of becoming an actor.

Option (a) am के बाद V+s/es का use किया गया है जो grammatically wrong है।

Option (c) am के बाद V3rd का use किया गया है। जिससे sentence passive हो जायेगा। जबकि subject active (doer of action) है।

Option (b) correct answer है।

53. (a) that I gave you are mine.

'Books' plural subject है इसलिए इसके लिए plural verb (are) का use होगा।

Only option (a) में 'are' use हुआ है।

54. (d) few people.

People 'countable' है इसलिए इसके साथ little/a little का use नहीं होगा बल्कि 'few'/'a few' का use होगा।

Little/a little का use uncountable nouns के साथ किया जाता है।

Eg. There is a little milk in the jug.

क्योंकि sentence Negative है Author 'well-known' नहीं था इसलिए Few (ना के बराबर) का use होगा।

Few का use plural countable noun से पहले किया जाता है।

A few - Some, a small number. (कुछ लेकिन बहुत कम)

Eg. I need a few things from the store.

Few : Not many (ना के बराबर)

Eg. Few people understand the difference.

Grammar point:

Few, a few, the few

Little, a little, the little

ये सभी quantifiers होते हैं जिनका अर्थ– 'some' होता है। Little, singular uncountable nouns के साथ तथा few, plural countable nouns के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: (a) **little** time/food/money.*

*(b) **few** people/books/letters.*

NOTE (i) : 'A little' या 'a few' का अर्थ होता है– "a small amount but it's enough."

- *Rex: Let's go out tonight.*
  *Rose: Okay, I have **a little** money.*
  Enough for the cinema at least.

NOTE (ii) : 'Little' या 'few' का अर्थ भी एक तरह से small amount ही होता है लेकिन ये लगभग नगण्य होता है।

Money या friend etc. nouns के लिए जब little या few प्रयुक्त होता है तो इसका अर्थ होता है– don't have enough (पर्याप्त मात्रा में ना होना)

- *Rex: Let's go out tonight.*
  *Rose: Sorry, I have **little** money. I really can't afford to go out.*

NOTE (iii) :

- *I'm very sad, I have **few** good friends.*

Or

- *I'm very sad, I have **very few** good friends.*

(few की जगह very few भी प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है।)

इन दोनो sentences का अर्थ यही है कि मेरे अच्छे दोस्त बहुत कम हैं अर्थात् न के बराबर हैं।

NOTE (iv) :

- *I can't help you, I speak **little** English.*

Or

- *I can't help you, I speak **very little** English.*

(इन दोनों sentences का भाव यह है कि मेरी English अच्छी नहीं है।)

NOTE (v) : निम्न sentences के अर्थ को ध्यानपूर्वक समझिए।

- *I have **little** money.*

(hardly any; अर्थात् मेरे पास बिल्कुल भी money नही है।)

- *I have **a little** money.*

(some money; अर्थात् मेरे पास कुछ money है।)

- *Please give me **the little** money you have.*

(not much but all of that; अर्थात् तुम्हारे पास जो थोड़े से पैसे हैं वो मुझे दे दो।)

- *Few friends attended the party.*

(hardly any friend; अर्थात् लगभग न के बराबर दोस्त party में आये।)

- *There were **a few** friends present in the party.*

(some friends; अर्थात् कुछ दोस्त party में आये।)

- *He lost **the few** friends he had.*

(Not many, but all of them; अर्थात् जो भी उसके थोड़े से दोस्त थे वो उससे अलग हो गये।)

55. (a) was able to meet.

given sentence, Active voice में है इसलिए 'being' का use नहीं होगा sentence past tense मे इसलिए 'was' का use होगा।

56. (a) prefer to remain.

Sentence का basic structure:-

Subject + verb + object

The masses के लिए verb (prefer) का use होगा ना कि preferable (adj.) का। Subject (the masses) plural है इसलिए plural verb (prefer) का use होगा।

Eg. I prefer coffee to tea.

57. (b) leads to the development.

Subject (reading) singular है इसलिए singular form of verb (leads) का use किया जाएगा।

Lead to something : To have something as a result (परिणाम)

Eg. He carbon tax will inevitably lead to an increase in energy bills.

The events that eventually led to war

58. (a) to explain it to her.

(1) **Ask somebody to do something :** To tell somebody that you would like something to happen.

Eg. They were politely asked to leave the shop.

(2) To + $V1^{st}$ का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I am going to tell you a story.

अतः option (a) सही answer है।

59. (c) on the first floor.

On : At or near a place.

Eg. We lived on an estate.

A town on the coast.

On (Prep.) का use किसी surface के उपर की position को refer करने के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. On the table, on the bench, on the roof.

Cardinal adjectives (first, second, last.....) के पहले Article 'the' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. This the first chapter.

Read the last line in the paragraph.

60. (c) takes me about.

'It' singular है इसलिए verb (takes) भी singular form में use होगी।

About : Almost, approximately (लगभग)

Eg. The price of that dress is reduced by about 5% percent.

61. (c) visited many.

'Terraces' plural countable noun है इसलिए इसके साथ (many) use होगा। 'much' का use नहीं होगा। much का use uncountable noun के साथ किया जाता है।

Eg. There is much Milk in the glass.

Sentence past में है इसलिए option (c) सही है।

जब दो actions past में हुये हो किन्तु दोनो के मध्य time interval ना के बराबर हो तो past simple का use किया जाता है।

Eg. When my parents were away, my grand mother took care of me.

62. (c) No improvement

63. (b) Like Chinese food very much.

Auxiliary verb Is/ am/ are के बाद $V1^{st}$ का use grammatically है।

Given sentence में Like को as a transitive verb use किया गया है जिसके बाद सदैव object की आवश्यकता होती है। अतः option (b) Answer होगा सही होगा।

Verbs with an object (transitive)

These verbs are mostly used transitively: Ask, describe, get, need, take, attend, discuss, like, raise, telephone, believe, emphasis, join, receive, use, buy, enjoy, lose, say, want, consider, expect, love, suggest, watch, contact, find, make.

जब verb को as a transitive verb use किया जाता है तब phrase 'very much' को usually object के बाद रखा जाता है।

Eg. I like to play volleyball on weekends very much.

64. (d) access to

Access (N) : The opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/ something. (पहुँच)

Eg. High speed internet access has become a necessity.

'To' access के साथ fixed preposition है।

Access to something/somebody : The opportunity or right to use something or to see somebody/ something (किसी वस्तु / व्यक्ति तक पहुँच)

Eg. You need a password to get access to the computer system.

65. (b) but didn't win any.

Sentence past में है इसलिए do/does का use नहीं होगा।

'but' contradiction को show करता है।

हालांकि movie 'The sixth sense' बहुत successful थी but उसने कोई भी academy award नहीं जीता जैसा कि Expected था इसलिए but didn't win any आएगा।

66. (d) shall most definitely.

Given sentence में underlined part के बाद verb 'come' आया है। Verb को modify करने के लिए adverb (definitely) का use होगा। option (b) and option (c) में adjective 'definite' का use किया गया है, इसलिए option (b) तथा option (c) grammatically wrong है।

Even if का use emphasis करने के लिए 'तो भी' के अर्थ में किया जाता है।

Even if : Used to say that if something is the case or not, the result is the same.

Eg. Even if you take a taxi, you'll still miss your train.

He's really funny, even if he's also rather arrogant.

Sentence का भाव है कि अगर Uma नही भी पहुँच पाई तो भी मैं (I) definitely आऊँगा। अत: option (d) shall most definitely सही answer है।

Vocabulary Point

Make it (Phrase) : To succeed in reaching a place in time, especially when this is difficult.

Eg. The flight leaves in twenty minutes we'll never make it.

67. (b) was still insufficient.

was/were जब linking verb की तरह use होता है, तो इसके बाद noun phrase, adjective phrase और adverb phrase का use किया जाता है।

"Income" noun को qualify करने के लिये Adjective (insufficient) का use होगा।

Eg. - I was surprised. (Adj.)

68. (b) was to track.

Sentence का voice Active है। Passive में past continuous का structure was/ were + being + V3rd होता है। इसलिए option (a) गलत है।

'It' singular है तो इसके साथ plural helping verbs were या have का भी use नहीं हो सकता।

अत: option (b) सही answer होगा।

69. (d) am growing older.

Sentence present में है। इसलिए option (a) नहीं हो सकता है।

I के साथ 'has' का use नहीं होता।

क्योंकि वह grow कर रहा है इसलिए present continuous tense में होगा।

I के साथ present continuous tense में 'am' का use किया जाता है।

Eg. I am doing my job.

70. (d) No improvement

71. (a) No improvement.

72. (b) will remain trapped.

Modal (will) के बाद V1st form आती है। option (c) गलत है।

Model + be + V3rd आती है। अत: option (a) भी गलत है।

Sentence 'past' में नहीं है।

अत: option (b) सही है।

remain + adjective का use होता है।

Eg. Train fairs are likely to remain unchanged to remain silent.

73. (b) such as a poodle.

like के साथ as का use नहीं होता such के साथ होता है।

Such as : For example (जैसे कि)

Eg. Wild flowers such as primroses are becoming rare.

74. (d) harmony

live in harmony with something /someone : To live peacefully with something without arguing and damaging.

Eg. We must try to live in peace and harmony with ourselves and those around us.

75. (c) contrary to

Contrary to something : Different from Something or against Something (के विपरीत)

Eg. Contrary to popular belief, many cats dislike Milk.

76. (a) Stubborn.

Stubborn (Adj.) : Determined not to change your opinion or attitude (हठी)

Eg. He was too stubborn to admit that he was wrong.

Reasoning (N) : The action of thinking about something in a logical, sensible way. (तर्कशक्ति)

Eg. He explained the reasoning behind his decision at a median conference.

Withdraw (V) : To move back or away from a place or situation. (वापस लेना, से अलग हो जाना)

Eg. Government troops were forced to withdraw.

Awkward (Adj.) : Causing or feeling uneasy embarrassment or inconvenience. (तकलीफदेह, अनुपयुक्त)

Eg. He had put her in very awkward situation.

77. (b) trivial.

Trivial (Adj.) : Having a little value or importance (तुच्छ)

Eg. Sexual harassment in the workplace is not a trivial matter.

Humble (Adj.) : Having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance (विनम्र)

Eg. I felt very humble when meeting her.

He is very humble about his success.

Stingy (Adj.) : Unwilling to spend money; small in amount. (कंजूस)

Eg. The landlords are so stingy they refused to pay for new carpets.

Ghastly (Adj.) : Unpleasant and shocking. (भयंकर, खौफनाक)

Eg. Today's newspaper gives all the ghastly details of the murder.

78. (d) Convoluted.

Convoluted (Adj.) : Extremely complex and difficult to follow (पेचीदा, घुमावदार)

Eg. The film is let down by a convoluted plot in which nothing really happens.

Contagious (Adj.) : (of a disease) spread from one person or organism to another typically by direct contact. (संक्रामक)

Eg. A contagious disease.

(of an emotion, feeling or attitude) likely to spread to and affect others. (फैलने वाला)

Eg. Her enthusiasm is contagious.

Concurrent (Adj.) : Existing, happening or done at the same time. (एक साथ होने वाला)

Eg. There are three concurrent art fairs around the city.

Contaminated (V) : Having been made impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance (दूषित).

Eg. Much of the coast has been contaminated by nuclear waste.

79. (b) I regret the way you were being treated by me.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V2nd+object+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+was/were+V3rd + comp. + by+sub.

80. (d) A big debt of gratitude is owed by me to my mentor, Ms. Pallavi Dutta.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का interrogative form का है जिसे Active/ Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + V+s/es + object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + V3rd + comp. + by+sub

81. (b) was the permission to go out today taken by the boys?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active/ Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active (Interrogative): Did+sub.+V1st +obj.+comp.+?

Passive (Interrogative) : Was/were+ obj.+ $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub.+?

82. (a) I was persuaded by my friends that he should be forgiven.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+object+comp.

Passive : Obj.+was/were+$V3^{rd}$ + comp. +by+sub.

Or

Active : Sub.+should+$V1^{st}$+ object+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+should+be+$V3^{rd}$+ comp. +by+sub.

83. (a) The venue of the conference was shifted.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object+comp.

Passive : Obj. +was/were+$V3^{rd}$ + comp.+ by+sub.

84. (a) It is believed by my grandmother that drinking a glass of milk at bed time is essential for health.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V+s/es+object+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are+$V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub

85. (b) Very good stationery is being sold here.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+is/am/are+V+ing+obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+is/am/are+being+$V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub.

86. (a) Did you complete all formalities?

दिया गया sentence past simple tense का interrogative structure का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active (Interrogative) : Did+sub.+$V1^{st}$ +obj.+comp.+?

Passive : (Interrogative) : Was/were+ obj.+$V3^{rd}$+comp.+by+sub.+?

87. (c) A game of dice was being played by the two little girls.

दिया गया sentence past continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+was/were+V+ing + obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj.+was/were+being+$V3^{rd}$ + comp. +by+sub

88. (b) To be good speaker these speeches need to be memorized by you.

दिया गया sentence model helping verb का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : (Assertive) Sub+modal(can/could/will/would/shall/should/may/might/need/ought to) + $V1^{st}$ + object + complement.

Passive : (Assertive) Obj. + modal (can/could/will/would/shall/ should/may/might/need/ought to)+be+$V3^{rd}$+ complement.+by+sub.

89. (c) It is hoped that you are 100 percent fit by now.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active: Sub.+V+s/es+object+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are +$V3^{rd}$+ comp.+ by+sub.

90. (c) Everyone knows that we will win the tournament.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V+s/es+object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+ by+sub

Or

Active : Sub.+shall/will+$V1^{st}$+Obj.+ comp.

Passive : Obj + shall/will + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp. + by+sub.

91. (d) How was the school being managed for one year without a principal?

Active : Wh word + was/were + sub + V+ing+ obj.+ comp.+?

Passive : Wh word + was/were + Obj + being+$V3^{rd}$+comp.+by+sub.+?

92. (b) office should be left on time to maintain good work life balance.

दिया गया sentence future simple का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + shall/will + $V1^{st}$ + Obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj + shall/will + be + $V3^{rd}$ + comp.+by+sub.

93. (a) They are holding an interesting discussion on environmental degradation.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing+ obj. + complement

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + $V3^{rd}$+ complement+by+sub

94. (d) I was asked by my art teacher whether I had attended her classes.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + complement.

Passive : Obj. + was/were + $V3^{rd}$+by+ sub.

95. (c) An important announcement regarding the foreign policy is expected today.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + V+s/es+ object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+ by+sub.

96. (d) My colleagues celebrated my birthday at the office today.

दिया गया sentence past simple tense में है जिसे Active / Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+$V2^{nd}$+ object + comp.

Passive : Obj. + was/were+$V3^{rd}$+ comp. + by+sub.

97. (a) 'The Book of Gutsy Women,'is being worked upon by Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea.

दिया गया sentence present continuous tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub. + is/am/are + V+ing + obj. + comp.

Passive : Obj. + is/am/are + being + $V3^{rd}$+ comp.+by+sub

98. (c) Trees are spurred by the monsoons to sprout new leaves.

दिया गया sentence present simple tense का है जिसे Active/Passive में बदलने का Rule निम्न है।

Active : Sub.+V+s/es+object+ comp.

Passive : Obj. + Is/am/are + $V3^{rd}$+ comp. + by+sub.

99. (a)

(a) Mrs. Sethi asked her students whether they would like to go outdoors for the yoga class. (✓)

(b) Mrs. Sethi asked her students ***about their*** liking to go outdoors for the yoga class. *(wrong use of pronoun, conjunction and tense)*

(c) Mrs. Sethi ***told*** her students ***that*** would ***you*** like to go outdoors for the yoga class. *(wrong use of reporting verb,*

pronoun and conjunction)

(d) Mrs. Sethi said to her students ***will*** you like to go outdoors for the yoga class? *(conjunction missing and wrong use of tense)*

100. (c)

(a) He suggested that we ***should*** not be going out that day as it is going to be a hot day. *(wrong use of tense)*

(b) He ***is suggesting*** that ***they*** shouldn't go out ***today*** as it was going to be a hot day. *(wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun and adverb hasn't been changed).*

(c) He suggested that we shouldn't go out that day as it was going to be a hot day. (✓)

(d) He had suggested that ***they*** shouldn't go out ***today*** as it was going to be a hot day. *(adverb hasn't been changed and wrong use of pronoun)*

101. (b)

(a) Kapil told to his team if ***you do*** not perform well in ***this*** match, ***you will*** not get a place in the team. *(tense, determiner and pronoun haven't been changed)*

(b) Kapil warned his team that if they didn't perform well in that match, they would not get a place in the team. (✓)

(c) Kapil warned to his team, If they ***do*** not perform well in ***this*** match, they ***will*** not get a place in the team. *(tense and determiner haven't been changed)*

(d) Kapil said to his team that if ***you do*** not perform well in that match, ***you will*** not get a place in the team. *(tense and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

102. (b)

(a) Vidushi ***is saying*** that she ***will*** be twenty five by ***tomorrow.*** *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and adverb haven't been changed)*

(b) Vidushi said that she would be twenty five the next day. (✓)

(c) Vidushi ***will say*** that she would be twenty five ***tomorrow.*** *(wrong use of reporting verb and adverb hasn't been changed)*

(d) Vidushi ***had told*** that me she would be twenty five the next day. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

103. (c)

(a) The interviewer ***says I am*** impressed with Rajiv. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) The interviewer told to Rajiv that he ***is*** impressed with him. *(tense hasn't been changed and wrong structure of verb 'tell')*

(c) The interviewer told Rajiv that he was impressed with him. (✓)

(d) The interviewer said to Rajiv that he ***had been*** impressed with ***you.*** *(wrong use of tense and pronoun)*

104. (d)

(a) The old lady ***says*** that ***may*** God bless ***you*** and give ***you*** all you desire in life. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense, pronoun haven't changed)*

(b) The old lady said that God ***may*** bless you and give ***you*** all ***you*** desire in life. *(tense and pronoun haven't been changed)*

(c) The old lady said that God ***will*** bless me and give me all I desire in life. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The old lady wished that God would bless me and give me all I desired in life. (✓)

105. (b)

(a) I told him ***to*** not to use his mobile while crossing the road. *(superfluous use of to)*

(b) I advised him not to use his mobile while crossing the road. (✓)

(c) I ***am advising*** him not to use his mobile while crossing the road. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) I ***said*** him not to use his mobile while crossing the road. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

106. (a)

(a) She asked her friend where she had gone the day before. (✓)

(b) She asked her friend where had she gone the day before. *(wrong structure)*

(c) She asked her friend where she ***was*** going ***yesterday.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb hasn't been changed)*

(d) She asked her friend where she ***went yesterday.*** *(tense and adverb haven't been changed)*

107. (c)

(a) The helper ***had*** said he ***would*** be fetching me a trolley. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) The airport helper ***is asking*** me that he ***will*** fetch a trolley. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) The airport helper asked me if he should fetch me a trolley. (✓)

(d) The airport helper ***said*** he ***will*** go to fetch me a trolley. *(conjunction missing, wrong use of tense and reporting verb hasn't been changed)*

108. (b)

(a) The salesgirl said that she is sorry but ***this*** dress ***is*** already sold. *(determiner and tense haven't been changed)*

(b) The salesgirl begged forgiveness and regretted that that dress was already sold. (✓)

(c) The salesgirl ***asked*** to be forgiven but ***this*** dress was already sold. *(determiner hasn't been changed and wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction missing)*

(d) The salesgirl said to me to forgive her but ***this*** dress was sold. *(conjunction missing, determiner hasn't been changed)*

109. (b)

(a) The zoo official ***had been saying*** said that if the rains ***don't*** stop they would have to move the animals to another place. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) The zoo official said that if the rains didn't stop they would have to move the animals to another place. (✓)

(c) The zoo official ***will say*** that if the rains ***do*** not stop they would have to move the animals to another place. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) The zoo official said that if the rains ***are*** not stopping they would have to move the animals to another place. *(determiner hasn't been changed and wrong use of tense)*

110. (b)

(a) The art teacher said that ***I*** never ***tell*** my students what to draw. ***I tell*** them to imagine. *(pronoun and tense haven't been changed)*

(b) The art teacher said that she never told her students what to draw. She told them to imagine. (✓)

(c) The art teacher ***is saying*** that she never ***tells*** her students what to draw. She ***tells*** them to imagine. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) The art teacher ***had said*** that she never told her students what to draw. She ***tells*** them to imagine. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

111. (d)

(a) Rajat ***had told*** Reena that he was surprised that she ***had*** wanted dinner as they were having such a late lunch. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) Rajat ***was saying*** to Reena that he was surprised that she was wanting dinner as they ***had been*** having such a late lunch. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) Rajat ***had been telling*** Reena that he was surprised that she ***wants*** dinner as they had had such a late lunch. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) Rajat told Reena that he was surprised that she wanted dinner as they had such a late lunch. (✓)

112. (c)

(a) She asked me if ***he*** could pay me in cash. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) She asked ***him*** if I ***can*** pay him in cash. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) She asked me if I could pay him in cash. (✓)

(d) She asked ***him*** if I ***should*** pay him in cash. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

113. (d)

(a) He said to me,"***I*** go abroad for higher studies next year."*(wrong use of pronoun)*

(b) He said to me,"***Please*** go abroad for higher studies next year." *(wrong structure due to please)*

(c) He ***told to*** me,"You should go abroad for higher studies ***the following year.***" *(wrong use of reporting verb and adverb hasn't changed)*

(d) He said to me,"You should go abroad for higher studies next year." (✓)

114. (d)

(a) Uma said that if she ***was*** having the manual of the new T.V. she would have fixed it by ***now.*** *(wrong use of tense and adverb hasn't been changed)*

(b) Uma said that if she ***has*** the manual of the new T.V. she ***will*** have fixed it by then. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) Uma said that if she ***will*** have the manual of the new T.V. she would have fixed it by then. *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) Uma said that if she had had the manual of the new T.V she would have fixed it by then. (✓)

115. (a)

(a) The commander ordered his men to keep marching till they reached the border. (✓)

(b) The commander requested the men keep marching till they ***reach*** the border. *(conjunction missing and tense hasn't been changed)*

(c) The commander said the men should keep marching till they ***reach*** the border. *(conjunction missing used and wrong use of tense)*

(d) The commander said to his men they should keep marching till ***you reach*** the border. *(wrong use of pronoun and tense)*

116. (d)

(a) He requested his mother she may ***please*** let him go out for a movie with his friends. *(superfluous use of please)*

(b) I said to mother ***you*** please let me go out for a movie with my friends. *(wrong use of pronoun)*

(c) She ***is begging*** her mother to please let me go out for a movie with my friends. *(wrong use of reporting verb and pronoun)*

(d) I begged my mother to let me go out for a movie with my friends. (✓)

117. (c)

(a) The manager asked why was everybody leaving so early that day. *(wrong structure)*

(b) The manager asked why everybody ***left*** so early that day. *(wrong use of tense)*

(c) The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early that day. (✓)

(d) The manager asked why everybody was leaving so early ***today.*** *(adverb hasn't been changed)*

118. (c)

(a) "Amit, please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor,"Amar ***was advising.*** *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(b) ***Amit said to Amar,*** "Please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor."*(wrong structure of reporting verb)*

(c) "Amit, please stop taking tranquillizers without consulting the doctor," said Amar. (✓)

(d) Amar ***says*** to Amit, "Please consult the doctor before taking tranquillizers." *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

119. (b)

(a) Aanya ***says*** that even if it rains very hard she ***will*** not miss school ***tomorrow.*** *(wrong use of reporting verb, tense and adverb haven't been changed)*

(b) Aanya said that even if it rained very hard she would not miss school the next day. (✓)

(c) Aanya said though it rains very hard she ***will*** not miss school the next day. *(tense hasn't been changed)*

(d) Aanya has said that if it rains very hard ***I will*** not miss school ***tomorrow.*** *(adverb, pronoun and tense haven't been changed and wrong use of reporting verb)*

120. (a)

(a) Father hugged me and exclaimed that my painting was very beautiful. (✓)

(b) Father ***hugs*** me and exclaimed that my painting ***is*** very beautiful. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense).*

(c) Father ***hugs*** me and ***says*** that my painting was very beautiful. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) Father hugged me and exclaimed I ***had*** made a very beautiful painting. *(wrong use of tense, conjunction missing)*

121. (d)

(a) Rashmi says that ***my*** startup is doing very well. *(pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(b) Rashmi ***said*** that her startup is doing very well. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(c) Rashmi ***said*** that her startup ***was*** doing very well. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(d) Rashmi says that her startup is doing very well. (✓)

122. (d)

(a) He ***is saying*** the last film he ***saw*** was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night. *(wrong use of reporting verb, conjunction missing and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) He ***shall be saying*** that the last film he ***had been*** seeing was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(c) He ***shall say*** that the last film he had seen was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night. *(wrong use of reporting verb)*

(d) He said that the last film he had seen was such a violent one that he couldn't sleep the whole night. (✓)

123. (c)

(a) The gym instructor said to her students, "How poor ***their*** performance is!"*(wrong use of pronoun).*

(b) The gym instructor said to her students, "How is your performance so poor?" *(wrong structure and missing exclamatory sign)*

(c) The gym instructor said to her students, "How poor your performance is!" (✓)

(d) The gym instructor ***says*** to her students, "Your performance is poor." *(wrong use of reporting verb, missing exclamatory sign and tense)*

124. (b)

(a) The teacher ***told,*** "The PTM ***will be*** postponed to the third Saturday of the month. " *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

(b) The teacher said, "Let's postpone the PTM to the third Saturday of the month". (✓)

(c) The teacher said, "The PTM ***would be*** postponed to the third Saturday of the month." *(wrong use of tense)*

(d) The teacher ***suggested,*** "The PTM ***must be*** postponed to the third Saturday of the month." *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense)*

125. (b)

(a) The RWA members ***are saying*** that they ***want*** to see the audited accounts before they ***make*** more payments. *(wrong use of reporting verb and tense hasn't been changed)*

(b) The RWA members said that they wanted to see the audited accounts before they made more payments. (✓)

(c) The RWA members said that ***we want*** to see the audited accounts before ***we make*** more payments. *(tense and pronoun hasn't been changed)*

(d) The RWA members said ***we*** wanted to see the audited accounts before ***we make*** more payments. *(conjunction missing, tense and pronoun hasn't been changed).*

126. (d) DBAC

Explanation:

Chronological order

D - 1889-Born

B - Spent child hood with more

A - 1897-become professional

C today

अतः option **(a) DBAC** correct answer है।

127. (d) BCDA

Explanation:

B में 'a meeting' आया है तथा C में 'the meeting'. Definite article ,Indefinite article को follow करता है अतः BC, Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) BCDA में है।

अतः option **(d) BCDA** correct answer है।

128. (d) ADCB

Explanation:

A में there introductory sub. है। A में एक Ancient sage को introduce किया गया है अतः sequence 'A' से start होगी

A में बताया गया है कि उस ancient sage को किसी passerby ने कुछ गलत (ugly name) कहा

D में बताया है कि sage ने चुपचाप सुना

अतः AD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (d) ADCB में है।

C में Sage (He) ने पूछा और man ने reply किया और B में sage ने कहा और चला गया। अतः CB Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (d) ADCB में है।

अतः option **(d) ADCB** correct answer है।

129. (b) DACB

Explanation:

D में once use हुआ है, इसमें bank द्वारा employees को 'stock option' देने के बारे में बताया गया है और A में इसके लिये 'It' use हुआ है और इसका नाम बताया है। अतः DA, Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) DACB में है।

अतः option **(b) DACB** correct answer है।

130. (d) DACB

Explanation:

D में PSB का full form आया है तथा A में इसका short form आया है। जब introduce करवाया जाता है तो full form तथा बाद में short form आता है, अतः DA Neon link है। जो केवल एक option (d) DACB में है।

अतः option **(d) DACB** correct answer है।

131. (b) BADC

Explanation:

B a new study के बारे में बताया गया है जो तथा A में In the study आया है। Definite article, Indefinite article को follow करता है। अतः BA Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (b) BADC में है।

अतः option **(b) BADC** correct answer है।

132. (b) ADCB

Explanation:

A stand-alone sentence है, A में बताया गया है कि Concern एक Stressful experience है। D में इस emotional aspect से deal करने के लिये support group के बारे में बताया गया है अतः AD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) ADCB में है।

Logic II

D में support groups को introduce करवाया गया है तथा C में 'the group' आया है और B में also से इसका supportive argument बताया गया है अतः DCB Neon link है जो केवल एक option(b) ADCB में है।

अतः option **(b) ADCB** correct answer है।

133. (b) CDAB

Explanation:

Sequence 'C' से start होगी इसमें 'success' को cake बनाने के साथ compare किया गया है।

इसके बाद D आएगा क्योंकि इसमें firstly..... आया है। अतः CD Neon link है

D व A में 'Ingredients' common word है।

D में बताया गया है कि 'right ingredients' की जरूरत होती है फिर A में 'Ingredients' के लिए आया है कि वह 'finest quality' के होने चाहिए। अतः DA भी Neon link है जो केवल एक option (b) CDAB में है।

अतः option **(b) CDAB** correct answer है।

134. (a) BDCA

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में बताया है कि Mind को sound sleep के लिए retrain करना possible है।

फिर D में start by..... आया है। अतः B के बाद D आएगा। इसमें बताया है कि शुरूआत सोने (go to bed) व जागने (get up) के time को regulate करने से करना। अतः BD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) BDCA में है।

Logic II

D में जागने और जाने के time Regulation के लिए C में 'this possible' आया है और इसे elaborate किया गया है कैसे possible है। अतः DC Neon link है। जो केवल एक Option (a) BDCA में है।

अतः option **(a) BDCA** correct answer है।

135. (a) CDBA

Explanation:

C में Chocolate chip brownie बनाने की recipe को instruct किया गया है। अतः sequence 'C' से start होगी।

उसके बाद D आएगा इसमें 'Next' आया है।

तथा flour, salt व chocolate chips mix करने के लिए कहा है। अतः CD Neon link है। C से start होने वाला CD link वाला केवल एक option (a) CDBA है।

अतः option **(a) CDBA** correct answer है।

136. (d) CADB

Explanation:

C में Proper Noun 'Nidhi Jain' को introduce करवाया गया है। A में Pronoun 'She" start हुआ है। Pronoun, Noun को follow करता है, अतः CA Neon Link है जो केवल एक option (d)CADB में है।

Logic II

A में organisation start किया गया, D में उसके द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्यों को elaborate किया गया और B में Organisation के लिये It आया है और also से आगे के कार्यों को elaborate किया गया है अतः ADB Neon Link है जो केवल एक option (d) CADB में है।

अतः option **(d) CADB** correct answer है।

137. (b) CDBA

Explanation:

C में NASA astronaut Sunita Williams को Introduce किया गया है तथा बताया गया है कि उन्होंने families व space enthusiasts के साथ space travel के बारे में 22 Sep. 2018 को बात की। इसलिए sequence 'C' से start होगी।

फिर D में बताया गया है कि वह recent space & science festival पर The Intrepid Air, Sea & space Museum में बोल रही थी।

D व B में festival common word है।

B में बताया गया है कि उन्हें NASA के former

astronaut Mike Massi mino ने festival में introduce किया।

D के बाद B आएगा।

अतः option **(b) CDBA** सही answer है।

138. (c) BADC

Explanation:

B stand alone sentence है। B में Car buying से पहले important चीजों को जान लेने के बारे में बताया है। बाकि सभी में इन instructions को elaborate किया गया है। Sequence B से होगी start जो केवल एक option(c) BADC में है।

Logic II

D में Car engines को examine करने के लिये बताया और C में Car engine clean हैं तो यह good sign हैं। D व C में car engine Common factor है। अतः DC Neon link है जो केवल एक option(c) BADC में है।

अतः option **(c) BADC** correct answer हैं।

139. (c) BADC

Explanation:

B में DHT का full form आया है और A में short form आया है जब introduce करवाया जाता है तो full form use किया जाता है फिर short form को use किया जाता है अतः BA Neon Link है जो केवल एक option (c) BADC में है।

अतः option **(c) BADC** correct answer हैं।

140. (a) BADC

Explanation:

B में बताया है कि Kerala is facing a deluge (बाढ़) तथा A में कहा है कि पिछले सप्ताह से राज्य (The State) में intense rainfall हुई है।

तथा D में बताया है कि यह rainfall की copious (प्रचुर) amount, intense व consistent दोनो रही है जो कि deaths व हजारों लोगों को बेघर करने का कारण रही है।

A व D में 'rainfall' common word भी है। अतः BAD Neon link हैं। जो केवल एक Option (a) BADC में हैं।

अतः option **(a) BADC** correct answer हैं।

141. (d) DABC

Explanation:

D में Pronoun 'There' introductory sub. है, इसमें Noun 'Parenting' को introduce करवाया गया हैं। A में इसके लिए Pronoun 'It' use हुआ हैं। Pronoun, Noun को follow करता हैं। अतः DA Neon link है जो केवल एक option(d) DABC में है।

अतः option **(d) DABC** correct answer हैं।

142. (a) BCAD

Explanation:

B में 'Once' आया है। किसी भी Story/ Incident की शुरुआत सामान्यतः once से की जाती है। Sequence B से start होगी। B में Tenali Raman temple visit के लिये चला और C में पहुंच गया (तब तक अंदर हो चुका था)

अतः BC Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) BCAD में है।

Logic II

A - Mother kaali appeared

D - Kaali Maa को देखकर चकित (dazzle) रह गया। अतः AD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) BCAD में हैं।

अतः option **(a) BCAD** correct answer हैं।

143. (c) CABD

Explanation:

C में Noun 'A father' आया है तथा A में इसके लिये Pronoun 'He' आया है। ऐसे ही B में Noun 'the boy' आया है और D में इसके लिये Pronoun 'He' आया है। Pronoun उस noun को follow करता है जिसके लिये ये use हुआ है। अतः CA तथा BD Neon link है जो केवल एक option (c) CABD में है।

अतः option **(c) CABD** correct answer हैं।

144. (a) DBCA

Explanation:

D में बताया गया है कि Real estate property के buyers के लिए उनके घरों के possession में 'delay' biggest concern है तथा B में बताया है कि यह 'delay' almost 'six years or more' तक extend हो चुका है। D व B में 'the delay' common word है। अतः DB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DBCA में हैं।

अतः option **(a) DBCA** correct answer हैं।

145. (a) DBAC

Explanation:

chronological link 'D' at the age of 15 ..... B at 19 .....

D के बाद B आएगा। अतः DB Neon link है जो केवल एक option (a) DBAC में हैं।

अतः option **(a) DBAC** correct answer हैं।

Answer Key

146. (d) 147. (b) 148. (c) 149. (c) 150. (d)

Word Meaning

- **Uncertainty (N)** - Something that is not completely certain अनिश्चितता
- **Revival (N)** - The process of becoming more active पुनर्जीवित
- **Initiate (V)** - To cause a process or action to begin आरंभ
- **Resident (N)** - A person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis निवासी
- **Halted (V)** -To bring to an abrupt stop रुकावट डालना
- **Silt (N)** - Sand, soil or mud that collects at the sides or on the bottom of a river (मिट्टी या कीचड़, गाद)

146. (d) differences.

Opinions में समानता (similarty) या असमानता / मतभेद (differences) हो सकती है।

Differences : (मतभेद) a disagreement.

Eg. The couple are patching up their differences.

Feud : A prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute. (पुश्तैनी दुश्मनी, झगड़ा)

Eg. A ten year old feud between the two countries.

Protest : Expression of objection to what someone has said or done (विरोध)

Eg. The British team lodged on official protest.

Objection : An expression or feeling of disapproval or opposition. (आपत्ति)

Eg. They have raised no objections to the latest plans.

अतः Option (a) irrelevant है। Option (b) व (c) red-herring है।

147. (b) beautification.

Co-ordinating conjunction : Equal चीजो (grammer और importance) को जोड़ता है। इनसे न केवल वाक्यों बल्कि दो शब्दों या phrases को भी जोड़ा जाता है।

Co-ordinating conjunction : And, for, nor, but or, yet, so.

Eg. I don't like romantic and ghost stories.

Desilting. (rivers, lakes से earthy materials like mud, stones, sand etc. निकालना) को 'and' से इसके similar word (out of given option) beautification से जोड़ा जाएगा।

Beautification : सौन्दर्यीकरण

Evacuation : (निकासी) to empty something of its contents.

Eg. Officials ordered the evacuation of the Florida keys as the tropical storm approached.

Moderation : (संतुलन) The quality of doing something within reasonable limits.

Eg. You can eat whatever you want as long as it's in moderation.

Resolution : The action of solving a problem or contentious matter (समाधान)

Eg. The peaceful resolution of all disputes.

अतः Option (a) red-herring है। तथा Option (c) व (d) factually wrong है।

148. (c) hasn't been desilted.

for + period of time का use present perfect tense में किया जाता है। चूंकि sentence passive voice में है इसलिए perfect verb का passive form use किया जाएगा।

Structure:

Active: Has/have + V3rd

Passive: Has/have + been + V3rd

Eg. They have been protecting the building for ten days.

बाकी **options grammatically incorrect** है।

149. (c) resistance.

Resistance : The refusal to accept or comply with something. (विरोध, बाधा डालना)

Eg. They displayed a narrow minded resistance to change.

Activation : The action or process of making something active or operative (कार्यशीलन)

Eg. Phones with voice activation.

Applause : Approval or praise expressed by clapping. (वाहवाही)

Eg. They give him a round of applause.

Assault : Make a physical attack on. (हमला)

Eg. He pleaded guilty to assaulting a police officer.

Option (a) व (b) factually wrong है। Option (d) irrelevant है।

150. (d) a

'lake' एक singular countable noun है इसलिए इसके पहले Article 'a' का use किया जाएगा।

Eg. I would like to have a bowl of smoothy.

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

Answer Key

151. (a) 152. (d) 153. (d) 154. (d) 155. (d) 156. (c) 157. (a) 158. (a) 159. (d) 160. (b)

Word Meaning

- **Chore (N)** - An unpleasant or boring task that one does regularly (दैनिक काम)
- **Humanity (N)** - The quality of being kind to people (मानवता)
- **Frustrating (Adj.)** - Making you feel annoyed or less confident because you cannot achieve what you want (निराश करने वाला)
- **Array (N)** - A large group of things or people, especially one that is attractive or causes admiration or has been positioned in a particular way
- **Ability (N)** - The fact that somebody/ something is able to do something क्षमता
- **Indicative** - Showing or suggesting something. संकेतात्मक

151. (a) deceptively.

Deceptively: In a way or to an extent that gives a misleading impression. (भ्रामक)

Eg. The idea was deceptively simple.

Cleverly: चतुराई से

Specially: विशेष रूप से

Deceitfully: छल से, धोखेबाजी से

Sentence में 'but' conjunction का use हुआ है जो कि contradiction show करता है।

Packaging (deceptively) प्रतीत होती है कि बहुत आसान है but यह एक skill है जो हर किसी के पास नहीं होती।

अतः Option(b) व (c) irrelevant है। Option (d) red-herring है।

152. (d) doesn't have

'Humanity' uncountable है इसलिए singular H. Verb, 'does' का use होगा। चूंकि यह contradiction show कर रहा है इसलिए negative में होगा।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

153. (d) mind boggling.

Mind boggling : Extremely surprising and difficult to understand or imagine. (समझ से बाहर)

Eg. She was paid the mind boggling sum of ten million dollars for that film.

Irritating : Causing Annoyance, impatience, or mild anger. (चिढ़ पैदा करने वाला)

Eg. The substance may be irritating to eyes and skin.

Illuminating : Giving you new information about a subject or making it easier to understand. (शिक्षाप्रद, जानकारी देने वाला)

Eg. The book is full of illuminating detail on the causes of the war.

Bedazzle : To make someone slightly confused, and not able to think clearly. (चुंधियाना)

Eg. The strange atmosphere in the room had bedazzled her.

अतः option (a) व (b) irrelevant है। Option(c) red-herring है।

154. (d) can

Can:- used to express doubt or surprise or what somebody/something often like.

Eg. He can be very tactless sometimes.

155. (d) strategically.

Strategically : In a way that is meant to achieve a particular purpose or to gain an advantage (रणनीतिक रूप से)

Eg. A strategically placed microphone.

Randomly : Without method or conscious decision. (बिना उद्देश्य के, बेतरतीब ढंग से)

Eg. Troops fired randomly from tanks.

Deliberately : Intentionally; on purpose (जानबूझकर)

Eg. The fire was started deliberately.

Option (a) complicatedly व (b) factually wrong है। option(c) irrelevant है।

156. (c) organise.

Organise : Arrange systematically; (व्यवस्थित)

Eg. Organize lessons in a planned way.

Detect : Discover or identify the presence or existence of (पता लगाना, खोज निकालना)

Eg. Cancer may soon be detected in its earliest stages.

Reflect : Throw back without absorbing (प्रतिबिंब डालना)

Eg. When the sun's rays hit the Earth a lot of the heat is reflected back into space.

Interpret : Explain the meaning of (information or actions). (व्याख्या करना)

Eg. The evidence is difficult to interpret.

Option (a) irrelevant है। Option (b) व (d) red-herring है।

157. (a) select

Select: चुनना

Eg. I select you as my partner.

Invest: निवेश करना

Eg. I invested my whole year to achieve this.

बाकी options irrelevant है।

158. (a) squeeze in.

Sequeeze in : To manage to make room or time for someone/something in a tight space/time. (तंग जगह में किसी के लिए स्थान बनाने का प्रबंधन करना)

Eg. Even though we have a pretty small bed, our kid still love squeezing in with us in the morning.

Push in : To move in front of other people who are waiting in a line. (घुसना)

Eg. He pushed in at the head of the queue.

Spread on : To move, disperse, or be distributed onto or across something or some place. (फैलाना, बिछाना)

Eg. A rash has been spreading on his back for the last two days.

Put on (Something) : To add or increase an amount or action. (बढ़ाना)

Eg. I put on weight when I went away to college.

अतः Option (b) व (d) red-herring है। Option(c) irrelevant है।

159. (d) dwell on

Dwell on upon (Something) : To spend a lot of time thinking or talking about something unpleasant. (कुछ बुरे होने की

संभावना के बारे में सोचना)

Eg. He tends to dwell on the negative aspects of his performance.

Live off (or on) : Depend on as a source of income or support. (निर्भर होना)

Eg. If you think you're going to live on me for the rest of your life; you're mistaken.

Stay on : Continue to study, work or be somewhere after other have left.

Eg. 75 percent of sixteen-year olds stay on in full-time education.

Think on : Think of or about (किसी के बारे में सोचना)

Eg. I think on her every day in my prayers.

अतः option(a) व (c) red-herring है। Option (b) irrelevant है।

160. (b) the

Most : We use most with nouns to mean 'the majority of'.

Structure : Most+Plural countable noun

Eg. She plays tennis most mornings.

Structure : Most+ Uncountable noun

Eg. Most tap water is drinkable

Many : 'Many' का use 'large no. of something' को refer के लिए किया जाता है।

Structure : Many+Plural countable noun.

Eg. Many politicians have suffered at the hands of the popular press.

Since, 'suitcase' specific है अतः article 'the' का use होगा।

अतः बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

Answer Key

161. (d) 162. (b) 163. (a) 164. (c) 165. (b) 166. (c) 167. (b) 168. (a) 169. (a) 170. (d)

Word Meaning

- **Vanish (V)** - to disappear suddenly (गायब होना)
- **Tiny (Adj)** - very small in size or amount
- **Waddle (N)** - A way of walking with short steps (शरीर को दाएँ–बाएँ हिलाते हुए छोटे–छोटे कदम चलना)
- **Surf (N)** - large waves in the sea or ocean.
- **Burrow (N)** - An underground hole dug by a small animal as a Dwelling (मांद)
- **Proximity (N)** - Nearness in space, time, or relationship निकटता
- **Peninsula (N)** - A piece of land almost surrounded by water but is joined to a larger piece of land प्रायद्वीप

161. (d) out of

Out of : Indicating the source or derivation of something; from (में से)

Eg. A bench fashioned out of a full on tree trunk.

Stand off : Move or keep away. (दूर जाना / रखना)

Eg. The women stood off at a slight distance.

Pass off : To happen. (गुजरना)

Eg. The pop festival passed off peacefully, despite the fears of local residents.

Far-off : Remote in time or space. (बहुत दूर)

Eg. A far-off country.

अतः Option(a) red-herring है। option(c) व (b) irrelevant है।

Waddle : Walk with short steps and a clumsy swaying motion (डगमगाते हुए चलना)

Eg. Three geese waddled across the road.]

162. (b) move up

Sentence present में है इसलिए option (d) नहीं हो सकता।

Subject (Penguins) plural है तो option (c) भी नहीं हो सकता।

Move up : Adjust one's position to be near or to make room for someone else. (खिसकना, ऊपर जाना)

Eg. Do move up, there's just room for me if you do.

Move out : Leave one's place of residence or work (छोड़ देना घर / कार्यस्थल)

Eg. I want to move out of my old house.

अतः Option(a) factually wrong है। Option(c) व (d) grammatically wrong है।

163. (a) their

This, those, these तीनों demonstrative pronoun है। यहाँ Penguins के 'burrow' की बात हो रही है अतः possessive adjective 'their' का use होगा।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है

164. (c) were led.

Subject (tourist) plural है इसलिए were का use होगा तथा sentence passive में है इसलिए were + $V3^{rd}$ का use होगा।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

165. (b) arrival of

'tourist' के लिए 'Penguin के Parad' रात के Major attraction है। Penguins arrival को वह torchlight से देखेंगे इसलिए यहाँ 'arrival of' आएगा।

Option (a) irrelevant है। Option (c) red-herring है। Option(d) factually wrong है।

166. (c) Averaging

Averaging : The typical or normal amount, quality, degree etc. above average.

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

167. (b) among.

Among : Being included or happening in group of things or people.

Eg. He was among the last to leave.

Between का use दो लोगों / वस्तु के लिए किया जाता है।

बाकी options grammatically incorrect है।

Grammar Point

Between/ Among

Between, preposition एवं adverb है जबकि Among केवल preposition है।

Between

Between जब preposition की भांति प्रयुक्त होता है तब इसके मुख्यतः 8 meanings हैं–

(1) दो या दो से अधिक people, things etc को separate करने के sense में,

Eg : He was standing between Rex Arya and James Bond.

- *Switzerland lies between France, Germany, Austria and Italy.*

(2) Two days, years, events के मध्य का समय–

Eg: Many changes took place between the two world wars.

- *It's cheaper between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.*
- *Don't eat between meals.*

(3) एक place को दूसरे से अलग करने वाली line-

Eg: The border between India and China.

(4) एक place से दूसरे place तक–

Eg: There's a high-speed train service between Jaipur and Delhi.

- *We fly between Jaipur and Mumbai twice daily.*

(5) किसी scale पर (i.e. weight, distance etc.) दो बिन्दुओं के मध्य–

Eg: It weighted between six and seven kilos.

- *The temperature remained between 20°c and 25°c all week.*

(6) कोई connection, choice या relationship show करने के लिए–

*Eg: A **difference/distinction/contrast** between two things.*

- *A link between unemployment and education.*
- *I had to choose between the two jobs.*

(7) दो या दो से अधिक people or things द्वारा share किया गया हो–

Eg: They ate the whole birthday cake between them.

- *This is just **between you and me/between ourselves** (=it is a secret).*

(8) दो या दो से अधिक people or groups द्वारा किए गये efforts or actions-

Eg: We've created something between us.

- *China and India between them account for a third of the world's population.*

Among/Amongst

Amongst का meaning Among के समान ही होता है but amongst का usage ज्यादा formal है।

Among के मुख्यतः 3 meanings हैं–

(1) People or things के मध्य में होना या घिरा हुआ होना–

Eg: We walked among hundreds of bluebells.

- *A house among the trees.*
- *They strolled among the crowds.*
- *I found the letter amongst his papers.*

(2) किसी group से संबंधित होना–

Eg: A British man was among the victims.

- *He was among the last to leave.*

(3) जब 3 या अधिक people or things में से किसी एक को choose करना हो या कुछ divide करना हो–

Eg: He divided his fortune among his four children.

- *They divided the money up among their three children.*

Note :

(1) यह एक myth है कि between का प्रयोग केवल दो व्यक्तियों या things के लिए होता है। यदि specific people, groups or things की बात होती है तो दो से ज्यादा के लिए भी between का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

*Eg: A treaty was drawn up **between** France, Germany, Italy and Greece. (√)*

- *A treaty was drawn up **among** France, Germany, Italy and Greece. (X)*
- *What's the difference **between** soup, consommé, and broth? (√)*
- *What's the difference **among** soup, consommé and broth. (X)*

(2) Between and among में difference करने का सबसे अच्छा concept यह है कि–

जब things or people **separately** तथा **distinctly** दिये गये हों तो between प्रयुक्त होता है तथा जब things or people की **collectively या group** में बात की जाये तो among प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: Our house is **between** the mountains and the sea.* (अर्थात् हमारे घर के एक तरफ mountains हैं तथा एक तरफ sea है।)

*The house is **among** the trees.* (अर्थात् घर के चारों तरफ पेड़ हैं, घर trees से घिरा हुआ है।)

*The negotiations **between** Brazil, Argentia and Chile are going well. (√)*

*The negotiations **among** the countries of South America are going well. (√)*

(3) Times or numbers को connect करने के लिए हमेशा between प्रयुक्त होता है ना कि among.

*Eg: They lived in Jaipur **between** 2001 and 2007. (√)*

- *They lived in Jaipur **among** 2001 and 2007. (X)*
- *What were you doing **between** 6.00pm and 7.00pm? (√)*
- *What were you doing **among** 6.00pm and 7.00pm? (X)*

(4) Between से पहले प्रयुक्त होने वाले प्रमुख **nouns** निम्न हैं– connection, difference, distinction, link, relationship.

*Eg: Is there a **connection between** his arrival and her disappearance?*

- *There is a strong **link between** clean drinking water and reduced infant mortality.*

(5) Between से पहले आने वाले मुख्य **verbs** इस प्रकार हैं– choose, differentiate, divide, distinguish.

*Eg: I didn't want to have to **choose between** the players.*

- *Her money was **divided between** her son and her daughter.*

(6) जब relationship of difference की बात हो तो between का usage more correct है।

*Eg: The difference **between** those results is not statistically significant. (√)*

- *The difference **among** those results is not statistically significant. (X)*

(7) जब natural or reciprocal relationship की बात हो तब दो से ज्यादा people or things के लिए भी between प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: There is a treaty of friendship **between** India, Russia and Japan.*

(8) Raja swam **among** the sunken ships. (√)

Raja swam **between** the sunken ships. (√)

बिना किसी context के abstract form में देखा जाये तो ये दोनों sentence correct हैं लेकिन इनका भाव अलग–अलग है।

जब among प्रयुक्त होता है तो इसका भाव यह है कि Raja, sunken ships से घिरा हुआ है तथा चारों तरफ इधर–उधर sunken ships हैं उनके बीच में Raja तैर रहा था।

जब between प्रयुक्त होता है तो इसका भाव है कि Raja के बायीं तरफ कुछ sunken ships थे तथा दायीं तरफ भी कुछ sunken ships थे तथा Raja, middle में जो gap था उस gap में तैर रहा था।

(9) जब people or things की बात collectively की जाये, बजाय की individually तो इस case में among प्रयुक्त होता है।

*Eg: There was agreement **among** members that fees should not be raised. (√)*

- *There was agreement **between** members that fees should not be raised. (X)*
- *The Petronas Towers are **among** the architectural wonders of the world. (√)*
- *The Petronas Towers are **between** the architectural wonders of the world. (X)*

(10) **Among + collective noun**

*Eg: He distributed sweets **among** the class. (√)*

- *He distributed sweets **between** the class. (X)*
- *She is standing **among** the crowd. (√)*
- *She is standing **between** the crowd. (X)*

(11) Among के बाद सामान्यतः plural noun आता है।

Eg: If you live among wolves you have to act like a wolf.

(12) 'Among others' and 'among other things' इन phrases का अर्थ होता है– 'as well as'

Eg: Her parents, among others, were worried about her travelling alone.

- *Among other things, I still have to pack.*

(13) Between, जब adverb की भांति प्रयुक्त होता है तो usually **'in between'** आता है तथा दो या दो से अधिक points, objects को separate करने वाले space व time को denote करता है।

*Eg: The house was near a park but there was a road **in between**.*

- *I see her most weekends but not very often **in between**.*

168. (a) drastically.

Drastically : In a way that is likely to have a strong or far-reaching effect. (प्रचण्ड रूप से)

Eg. Now her fortune has changed drastically.

Variously : In several and different ways. (विविध रूप से)

Eg. His early successes can be variously accounted for.

Numerously : बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर

Eg. On the morrow, the early celebration in the chapel was numerously attended.

अतः Option (b) व option (c) red-herring है। option(d) irrelevant है।

169. (a) all

Each : यह determiner व pronoun दोनों की तरह work करता है। we use 'each' to refer to the individual things or persons in a group of two or more:

Eg. We spent five days on the coast and each day we swam in the ocean.

Any : As a determiner इसका use noun से पहले किसी indefinite or unknown quantities or an unlimited entity को refer करने के लिए

किया जाता है। Generally negative या interrogative sentences में किया जाता है।

Eg. Mr Jacobson refused to answer any questions.

Did you bring any bread?

Some : 'Some' का use भी noun से पहले indefinite quantities को refer के लिए किया जाता है।

Eg. Can you give me some milk?

I have got some questions for you.

यहां government पूरी property को buy करके Penguins को वापस करने का decide करती है। अतः all piece of land use होगा।

अतः बाकी सभी options grammatically incorrect हैं।

170. (d) breeding

Breeding : The mating and production of offsprings by animals. (पालन, प्रजनन)

Eg. We used to keep pigs for breeding purpose.

Propel : To push or move something somewhere, often with a lot of force. (धकेलना, प्रेरित करना)

Eg. He succeeded in propelling the ball across the line.

बाकी options Irrelevant हैं।

171. (d) are a health hazard.

(a) Dust storms के कारण strong/intense winds आती है परन्तु केवल यही cause of concern नहीं है। अतः यह factually wrong है।

(b) यह too-short है क्योंकि केवल Delhi के ही लोग इससे affect नहीं होते बल्कि Indo-gangetic plain के around 900 million people affect होते हैं।

(c) यह out of passage है। हालांकि intense wind के कारण हुई high death toll से scientists surprised थे।

(d) Dust storms की वजह से Delhi में उच्च मृत्यु दर होने की वजह से यह health hazard है। अतः यह सही है।

172. (c) westerly winds.

Passage में clearly mentioned है कि westerly winds loose sand व soil particles लाती है Arabian peninsular से Indo-gangetic plains की ओर यह dust air quality को worse करता है तथा human health को affect करता है।

173. (c) it is caused by crop burning in North India.

(a) यह Red herring है। westerly winds अपने साथ loose sand तथा soil particles लाती है। लेकिन यह Oct. to Nov. में होने वाले Pollution का Notable fact नहीं है।

(b) यह भी red herring है।

(c) यह सही है। October November के दौरान air pollution North में Crops के residue जलने के कारण उत्पन्न होता है।

(d) यह red-herring है। westerly winds की वजह से dust storms आते हैं। Thar desert से तो ये हवाएं sand व soil particles pick करती हैं।

174. (a) the Indo-Gangetic valley receives its pollution from other areas or factors.

(a) Indo-Gangetic valley में ये different hazardous condition, target होती है जो कि mostly other areas से out source होती है। अतः यह सही है।

(b) यह out of passage है। North में crop residue burning से wind-borne long range air-pollution से valley affect होती है। but यह पूछे गए question का answer नहीं है।

(c) यह भी red-herring है।

(d) यह too-short है। क्योंकि passage में कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि केवल valley ही pollution face करती है।

175. (d) Strong winds dust storms poor air quality death and disease.

सबसे पहले March से May तक pre monsoon season में Arabian peninsula or Thar desert से westerly winds अपने साथ soil/particles तथा loose sand, Indo-gangatic plains जो कि 900 million लोगों का घर है लाती है जिससे यहाँ की Air quality worse होती है और यह human health को affect करती है।

176. (b) keep a watch on teenagers to ensure they don't get into the habit of drinking

(a) यह out of passage है। passage में कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है कि यह (Parents) fit व healthy रहने के लिए drinking avoid करते हैं।

(b) Parents ने Iceland की capital Reykjavik में अपने neighbourhood में 2 घण्टे की Evening walk शुरू की, youth के hangouts पर नजर रखने के लिए। अतः यह सही है।

(c) यह too-short है। capital के सभी parents अपने neighbourhood में every weekend evening walk करते हैं But यह नहीं कहा गया है कि वह आपस में discuss करते हैं कि teenagers को कैसे control करें

(d) यह भी out of passage है। क्योंकि ऐसा passage में कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि वे other parents के साथ dinner के बाद evening stroll enjoy करते हैं।

177. (b) They've become the lowest in Europe

(a) यह factually wrong है। Teenage Drinking, Parents के approach व Initiative से Europe में lowest हो गई है ना कि same रही।

(b) यह सही है।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। क्योंकि Iceland में teenage drinking lowest हो गई थी ना कि 36% की वृद्धि हुई।

(d) यह भी factually wrong है।

178. (b) advising many countries on controlling use of drugs etc. by young adults

(a) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Icelanding centre की founder 'Inga Dora' कहती है कि young people, को busy रखना चाहिए तथा parents को उनके साथ engage होना चाहिए बिना drugs or alcohol के बारे में बात किये। जो कि anti-abuse programs के contrary है।

(b) यह centre, currently, 23 countries की 100 communities को advice दे रही है, on cutting teenage substance abuse. अतः यह सही है।

(c) passage में कहा गया है कि 12 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को 8 PM के बाद बिना parents बाहर रखना allow नहीं है। अतः यह factually wrong है।

(d) Icelandic centre ..... Patrolling groups के साथ कई European countries में जाते थे ऐसा नहीं बताया गया है। Iceland में जरूर patrol करते थे। अतः यह too-broad है।

क्योंकि Heider Atlason, जो कि patrol का एक veteran member था ने कहा था कि वे बच्चों को बहुत politely व nicely कहते थे कि वे बहुत late बाहर हैं और वे (teenagers) घर चले जाते थे।

179. (d) Highest in the world.

Passage में दिया गया है कि –

Denmark में teenage drinking rate highest है, along with Greece, Hungary and Ceck republic, जहाँ 92% से 96% ने alcohol consume किया हुआ है।

180. (c) reducing consumption of drugs and alcohol among young adults.

Cut (V) : Reduce the amount or quantity of. (कमी)

Eg. buyers will bargain hard to cut the cost of house they want cutting refers reducing.

181. (c) Inga Dora Sigfusdottir

(a) The Icelandic centre for social research and Analysis, cutting on teenage substance abuse. Project को Pioneer कर रही है। यह भी red-herring है।

(b) local municipality ने sports halls, music schools तथा youth centres पर invest किया है। अतः यह red-herring है।

(c) Inga Dora sigfusdottier जो कि एक sociology professor है उन्होंने youth of Iceland programme को found किया था जो कि 'planet youth' के नाम से Rebrand हुआ। अतः यह सही है।

(d) Dagur B. Eggertsson का passage में जिक्र हुआ है यह Reykjavik के Mayor है। इन्होंने Planet youth programme को start नहीं किया था। यह भी red-herring है।

182. (b) Arranging street gatherings of teenagers

(a) यह red-herring है। Teenagers के late night movements के against law enact हुये थे और इनका planet youth programme के success होने में contribution भी था।

(b) यह factually wrong है। क्योंकि Teenagers की street gathering पर लगाम लगाने से programme success हुआ था ना कि gathering arrange करने से। अतः यह सही answer है।

(c) यह भी red-herring है। Music व sports के लिए opportunities arrange करने से भी programme के successful होने में contribution हुआ था। But यह पूछे गए question का answer नहीं है।

(d) यह भी red-herring है।

183. (a) bad habits can be checked by engaging teens in alternative activities.

(a) Teens के लिए alternative activities जैसे, sports, music etc को promote करके Icelandic teenagers, substance abuse में Europe में lowest rate पर पहुँच गए। अतः यह सही है।

(b) यह anti-abuse programmes के under आता है जबकि Inga Dora के according teens को busy रखने तथा parents के साथ engage करना चाहिए without talking much about drugs or alcohol. अतः यह red-herring है।

(c) यह too-short है। हालांकि sports व other activities में indulge होने से teen substance abuse में कमी आती है।

(d) यह out of passage है। passage में ऐसा नहीं बताया/कहा गया है कि strict punishment जरूरी है।

184. (b) Rebrand.

Rebrand (V) : Change the co-operative image of (a company or organisation).

Eg. The radio station has since been rebranded as 98 FM.

Abstain (V) : To not to do something, especially something enjoyable that you think might be bad. (परहेज करना)

Eg. He took a vow to abstain from alcohol.

Invest (V) : To put money, effort, time etc. into something to make a profit or get an advantage. (निवेश करना)

Eg. The institute will invest 5 million in the project.

Embark (V) : Begin (a course of action) (प्रारम्भ करना)

Eg. She embarked on a new career.

185. (c) the programme is having the right impact on teenagers.

(a) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि Iceland के parents तो खुद efforts कर रहे थे।

(b) यह out of passage है। ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि students को कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ रहा था। या वे इन efforts को लेकर निश्चित थे।

(c) यह सही है।

(d) यह factually wrong है क्योंकि programme successful था। और Iceland, Europe में teen substance abuse में lowest position पर पहुँच गया था।

186. (d) A & B

(A) 22nd May को 200 climbers ने चोटी पर चढ़ाई की थी जो एक single day का नया record था। अतः यह सही है।

(B) Commercial operations की वजह से Everest, world's highest garbage dump कहलाता है क्योंकि climbers वहाँ non-critical gears, used oxygen cylinders, plastic bottles, cans, batteries, food wrappings, kitchen wastes etc mountain पर ही discard कर देते है जिसकी वजह से tragedies होती है। अतः यह भी सही है।

(C) Passage में mention है कि The Adventure industry that is built around the human desire to scale the peak..... अतः यह factually wrong है।

(D) Amateurs climbers, lack of experience से अपने साथ-साथ दूसरों के भी रास्तों में परेशानी create करते है। But उनको permit नहीं मिलनी चाहिए यह theme नहीं है। यह red-herring है।

(E) United Nations के estimation के हिसाब से 26000 से भी ज्यादा visitors Everest region में इकट्ठे हुए थे। तथा अब उनमें वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु नेपाल के officials argue करते है कि वह Jam bad weather की वजह से हुआ था वे recklessly permit issue नहीं करते। यह red-herring है।

187. (a) Eleven.

It is clearly mention in the passage that in the 2019 season, at least 11 climbers have died or gone missing.

188. (a) A long queue of climbers on the final stretch of a steep slope.

(a) Nirmal Purja, a Gorkha ex-soldier की viral photograph में दिखाया गया कि एक long queue जो कि summit पर final tilt का wait कर रही थी। जो कि dangerous थी। अतः यह सही है।

(b) यह out of passage है।

(c) Commercial operation की वजह से Everest को world's highest garbage dump कहा गया। But यह Photograph में capture नहीं हुआ था। अतः यह red-herring है।

(d) यह भी red-herring है।

189. (a) यह out of passage है। ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि Nepal government ने optimum facilities provide नहीं की थी।

(b) यह Red-herring है। Passage में clearly mentioned है कि permit के लिए $ 11000 की hefty fee charge किये जा रहे है। But इसके लिए Nepal govt. को criticize नहीं किया गया।

(c) यह Red-herring है। हालांकि Everest Region में 26,000 से भी ज्यादा लोग इकट्ठे हुये थे लेकिन Nepal officials ने कहा कि वह bed-weather की वजह से हुये थे। इसके लिए criticise नहीं हुए थे।

(d) Passage में clearly mention है कि experts have been calling for Nepal to restrict the number of summit! उन्होंने (Nepal government) ने '381' को permit दी थी।

Call for (Phrasal Verb) : To need or deserve a particular action, remark or quality. (की मांग करना, की आवश्यकता होना)

Eg. It's the sort of work that calls for a high level of concentration.

190. (d) Climbing the Everest from Nepal side is cheaper than the Tibet side.

(a) यह out of passage है। passage में ऐसा कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि Nepali people climbers की help करते थे क्योंकि यह उनका एकमात्र पैसे कमाने का तरीका है।

(b) यह भी out of passage है।

(c) out of passage. Passage में कहीं भी नहीं कहा गया है कि Nepal में logistical support India से better है।

(d) passage में यह mention है कि climbing from Tibet side is more expensive. अतः यह सही है।

191. (b) lack of food.

Passage में बताया गया है कि इस season की deaths, mostly, frostbite, exhaustion, dehydration व lack of oxygen की वजह से हुई थी।

192. (d) Hardened mountaineer.

Reckless (Adj.) : Showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of the actions. (लापरवाह)

Eg. He showed a reckless disregards for his own safety.

Adventure Climber : साहसिक

अतः experienced के लिए 'Hardened mountaineer' use होगा।

193. (d) Amateurs hold up other mountaineers in case of unforeseen disasters because they are not self-reliant.

(a) Amateur mountaineer, support team व specialized equipment पर rely करते है क्योंकि उनको experience नहीं होता। But यह दूसरों के Threat का कारण नहीं होता। अतः यह red-herring है।

(b) यह too-broad है। हालांकि amateurs, experience की कमी की वजह से hazards face करते है but जरूरी नहीं की सभी तरह की।

(c) यह भी red-herring है। Passage में दिया है

कि उन्हें specialized equipments की आवश्यकता होती है to make up for their inexperience. But Question में यह नहीं पूछा गया है।

(d) यह सही है किसी disaster के case में amateurs खुद कुछ भी manage नही कर पाते है तथा दूसरों को hold करके उन्हें भी मुसीबत में डाल देते है।

194. (b) protective clothing.

अधिकतर climbers, non-critical gear, used oxygen cylinders, plastic bottles, cans, batteries, food wrapping, fecal matter तथा kitchen waste को mountain पर discard कर देते है।

195. (d) an incident that happened in 1999.

क्योंकि वह incident 1999 में हुआ था अतः option (d) incorrect है।

196. (d) sharpen it.

option (d) correct answer है। passage में बताया गया है कि brain को boost करने के बहुत training available है जो brain को sharp करके information को retain करने में help कर सकती है।

बाकी सभी option irrelevant है।

197. (a) Enable you to retain information.

(a) यह सही है। Passage में बताया गया है कि brain training tools, information retain करने की ability को sharp करने में help करती है।

(b) यह factually wrong है। हालांकि brain training tools information retain करने की क्षमता को sharp करने में help करते है But यह जरूरी नही है कि आपके intelligence को increase करे या आपके reasoning or abstractly thinking ability को increase करें।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है।

(d) यह factually wrong है। Problem solving ability, fluid intelligence के under आती है fluid intelligence involves ability to think abstractly or logically. जबकि passage में दिया है कि brain training tools information retain करने की ability को sharp कर सकती है but जरूरी नहीं कि यह आपकी ability to think and reason abstractly को भी improve करें।

198. (a) making false claims

(a) यह सही है। एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध 'brain training' websites की Parent company को हाल में deceptive advertising के लिए fine किया गया था। शिकायतकर्ता ने बताया कि company suggest करती है कि इनके games, cognitive impairment को reduce/delay करती है जो कि गलत है।

(b) Company ने suggest किया था कि इनके games cognitive impairment, जो कि Alzheimer's के patient में होती है को delay/reduce करती है ना कि cause. अतः यह factually wrong है।

(c) यह Factually wrong है।

(d) यह out of passage है।

199. (c) fluid intelligence is what gives a learner skills such as problem-solving and processing of information.

(a) यह factually wrong है। School work व standardized tests की वजह से students के score increase हुए थे fluid intelligence में कुछ भी increment नहीं हुआ था।

(b) यह भी factually wrong है। crystallized intelligence facts व information include करती है तथा इससे test preparation increase होती है, जबकि logical thinking के लिए fluid intelligence काम करती है।

(c) यह सही है। Fluid intelligence problem solving, abstract thinking skills, memory capacity and processing speed की indicator होती है।

(d) Crystallized intelligence includes facts and information but यह fluid intelligence से better नहीं है। अतः यह factually wrong है।

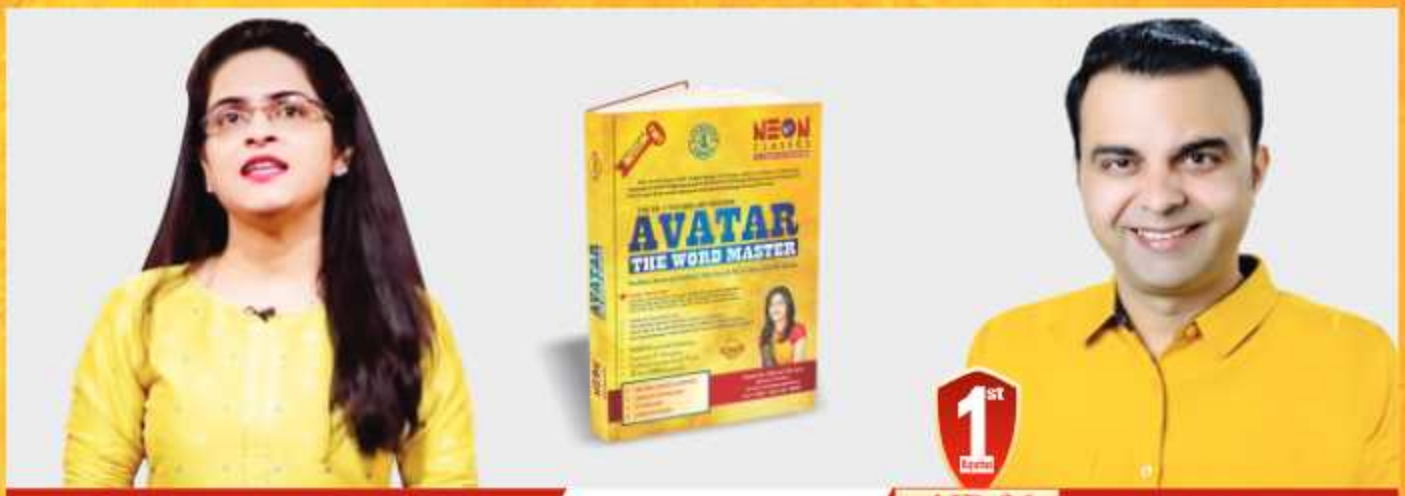
200. (a) do not really increase overall IQ and mental abilities.

(a) यह सही है। brain training से retain ability तथा standardized test से marks improve हो सकते है but IQ व mental ability increase हो यह जरूरी नही है।

(b) यह factually wrong है। Intensive training से crystalize intelligence (facts & information) को sharpe/ increase कर सकते है। But fluid intelligence (logical/ abstract thinking etc.) को भी sharp करें यह जरूरी नहीं।

(c) यह भी factually wrong है। Passage में दिया गया है कि Earlier studies have found No link between increased intelligence and brain training. Same is the case with standardized test.

(d) यह too-broad है। क्योंकि Brain training or standardized tests से factual knowledge increase होती है इससे test scores increase हो सकते है But आपको ज्यादा intelligent बनाए ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है।



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