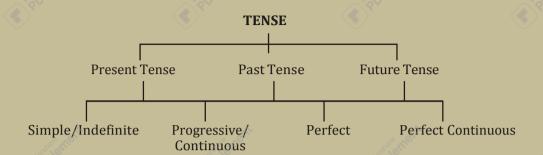


Tenses



On the basis of time of an action performed, we can divide sentences into the following three tenses:

- (i) Present Tense
- (ii) Past Tense
- (iii) Future Tense

Again on the basis of state of an action performed, we can further classify each tense into the following our parts:

- (i) Simple Indefinite Tense
- (ii) Progressive/ Continuous Tense
- (iii) Perfect Tense
- (iv) Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is currently going on or habitually performed or a state that currently generally exists. We can classify present Tense into the following four parts:

- (i) Present Indefinite (Simple Present)
- (ii) Present Continuous (Present Progressive)
- (iii) Present Perfect
- (iv) Present Perfect Continuous

(i) Present Indefinite Tense

This Tense is called Present 'Indefinite' Tense because in this Tense, the action is simply mentioned and nothing can be said about its completeness. This Tense is used to express an action which occurs on regular basis.

STRUCTURE

For Singular:

- Sub + V_1 + s/es + Obj. (Affirmative)For Ex She writes a letter
- Sub + does not + V_1 + Obj. (Negative)For Ex She does not write a letter.
- **Does + Sub + V**₁ **+ Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex -** Does she write a letter?
- Does + Sub + not + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative) For Ex Does she not write a letter?

For Plural:

- Sub + V₁ + Obj (Affirmative)For Ex They play cricket.
- Sub + do not + V₁ + Obj (Negative)For Ex They do not play cricket.
- Do + Sub + V₁ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative) For Ex Do they play cricket?
- Do + Sub + not + V₁ + obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative) For Ex - Do they not play cricket?

Note: I is treated as 'Plural' in Present Tense. For **Ex -** I eat dinner at 8 O'clock daily.

Uses:

1. To show Habitual Actions

- For Ex (a) He goes out for a walk every day.
 - (b) My father visits temple thrice a week.
- 2. To show General truth/Universal truth/ permanent truth etc.
 - For Ex (a) The sun rises in the east.
 - (b) Water boils at 100°C.
- 3. To show imperative sentences.
 - For Ex (a) Always obey your parents.
 - (b) Do not play on the road.
- 4. In exclamatory sentences which start with 'Here' and 'There'
 - For Ex (a) Here comes the train!
 - (b) There rings the bell!
- 5. In newspaper headlines and commentary of sports. For Ex -
 - (a) India launches a satellite.
 - (b) Sachin hits a boundary.
- 6. To describe the events that occurred in past in a dramatic way. For Ex -
 - (a) India uproots the British Empire.
 - (b) Alexander defeats Paurus.
- 7. This Tense is also used to express professional activities.
 - For Ex (a) A barber cuts hair.
 - (b) A confectioner sells sweets.

(ii) Present Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express action that is currently in progress.

STRUCTURE

For Singular:

- Sub + is + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)For Ex She is singing a song.
- Sub + is not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative) For Ex She is not singing a song
- Is + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex Is she singing a song?
- Is + Sub + not + V_1 ing + Obj + (Interrogative Negative)For Ex Is she not singing a song?

For Plural:

- Sub + are + V_1 ing + Obj. (Affirmative) For Ex They are playing cricket.
- Sub + are not + V_1 ing + Obj. (Negative) For Ex They are not playing cricket.
- Are + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative) For Ex Are they playing cricket?
- Are + Sub + not + V₁ ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative) For Ex Are they not playing cricket? Note: 'Am' is used as helping verb with I.

For Ex - I am reading a novel.

Uses:

- 1. To show a continuous action.
 - For Ex (a) She is playing chess.
 - (b) They are not driving a car.
- 2. To show those actions which have following words
 - "Now, these days, now-a-days, still, at this time, at this moment, at present."
 - For Ex (a) Is she still reading?
 - (b) My mother is reading the Mahabharata now.
- 3. To denote a change of present state/situation into another.
 - For Ex (a) Cars are becoming costlier day by day.
 - (b) She is getting more and more complicated.
- 4. To show those events/ actions that will take place in near future.
 - **For Ex -** (a) I am going on vacations tomorrow.
 - (b) She is getting married next week.

(iii) Present perfect Tense

This Tense is used to express those actions that have been finished recently.

STRUCTURE

For singular:

- Sub + has + V_3 + Obj (Affirmative) For Ex She has bought a house.
- Sub + has not + V₃ + Obj (Negative)For Ex She has not bought a house.
- Has + Sub + V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative) For Ex Has she bought a house?
- Has + Sub + not + V₃ + Obj + ? (Interrogative Negative)For Ex Has she not bought a house?

For Plural:

- Sub + have + V₃ + Obj (Affirmative) For Ex They have completed their work.
- Sub + have not + V₃ + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - They have not completed their work.

- Have + Sub + V₃ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative) For Ex Have they completed their work?
- Have + Sub + not + V_3 + Obj +? (Interrogative Negative) For Ex Have they not completed their work?

Note: I is used as 'Plural' in this type of Tense

For Ex - I have submitted my assignment

Uses:

- 1. To show the action that has just endedFor Ex (a) I have written a letter
 - (b) Ishan has gone to Mumbai.
- 2. In sentences which consist the following: "This/That/It is the first/second/third/best/worst". For Ex (a) This is the worst novel, I have ever read.
 - (b) It is the best book, I have ever read.
- 3. To show those sentences which have the following words.

"Already, so far, as yet, yet, upto now, just, just now, recently, ever, lately"

- For Ex (a) I have already taken my lunch
 - (b) Have you ever been to London?

Note: Generally, Present Perfect Tense does not take an adverb of Past time.For Ex - 'I have seen Amit yesterday' is wrong.

Simple past is used when an adverb of past is mentioned.

Therefore, the correct usage of sentence given above should be as follows:'I saw Amit yesterday.'

(iv) Present perfect Continuous

This type of Tense is used to express those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress. Structure:

For Singular:

- Sub + has been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)
 - For Ex (a) Ram has been living here since 1993
 - (b) Ram has been living here for last ten years.
- Sub + has not been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)
 - For Ex (a) Ram has not been living here since 1993.
 - (b) Ram has not been living here for last ten years.
- Has + Sub + been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)
 - For Ex (a) Has Ram been living here since 1993?
 - (b) Has Ram been living here for last ten years.

- Has + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative Negative)
 - For Ex (a) Has Ram not been living here since 1993?
 - (b) Has Ram not been living here for last ten years.

For Plural:

- Sub + have been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)
 - For Ex (a) They have been singing since morning.
 - (b) They have been singing for two hours.
- Sub + have not been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)
 - For Ex (a) They have not been singing since morning.
 - (b) They have not been singing for two hours.
- Have + Sub + been + V₁ ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)
 - For Ex (a) Have they been singing since morning?
 - (b) Have they been singing for two hours?

Uses:

- Have + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative Negative)
 - **For Ex –** Have they not been singing for two hours?
 - **Note:** 'I' is used as plural in this tense
 - For Ex I have been cleaning the room since morning.
 - **Note:** (a) 'since' is used to represent 'Point of time'
 - (b) 'for' is used to represent 'Period of time'
- 1. To show those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress. For Ex The baby has been sleeping since morning.
- 2. It can be used with time phrases like
 - "for, since, long, how long, all the time, all week, etc.
 - For Ex (a) For how long have you been eating?
 - (b) She has been crying all the time.



Past Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has happened or a state that previously existedLike present Tense, Past Tense can also be classified into following four parts:"

- (a) Past Indefinite (Simple Past)
- (b) Past Continuous (Past Progressive)
- (c) Past Perfect
- (d) Past Perfect continuous

(i) Past Indefinite Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that happened or finished in the past.

Structure:

The structure of sentence with singular/plural subject remains same in Past Indefinite Tense.

For Singular:

For Plural: For Singular Sub + V + + Obj. (Affirmative) → For Plural 2

For Ex - She wrote a book.

- Sub + Did not + V_1 + Obj (Negative)For Ex She did not write a book.
- Did + Sub + V₁ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex Did she write a book?
- Did + Sub + not + V₁ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative)For Ex Did she not write a book?

Uses:

- 1. To Show a past action.
 - For Ex (a) I wrote a letter yesterday.
 - (b) She came last week.

Note: Following words are used in Past Indefinite Tense.

"Yesterday, ago, last, the other day, the day before, etc."

- 2. To show a past habit.
 - For Ex (a) I played cricket in my childhood.
 - (b) She always prayed to God.
- 3. This Tense is used in conditional sentences to indicate a condition which is unlikely to occur.
 - For Ex (a) I wish I knew singing.
 - (b) If Ravi came we would congratulate him
- **4.** With the phrase

"It is time, It is high time, It is about time"

- For Ex (a) It is time you repaired the A/c.
 - (b) It is about time you got a haircut.

(ii) Past Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express an action which was in progress for some time in the past.

Structure:

For singular:

- Sub + was + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)For Ex She was calling me.
- Sub + was not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative)For Ex She was not calling me.
- Was + Sub + V₁ ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex Was she calling me?
- Was + Sub + not + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative) For Ex Was she not calling me?

For Plural:

- Sub + were + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)For Ex They were watching a movie.
- Sub + were not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative)For Ex They were not watching a movie.
- Were + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex Were they watching a movie?
- Were + Sub + not + V₁ ing + '?' (Interrogative Negative)For Ex Were they not watching a movie? Note: 'I' is used as singular Subject in this Tense.

For Ex - I was writing a letter.

Uses:

- 1. This Tense is used when two actions were simultaneously in progress in the past.
 - For Ex (a) While she was preparing lunch, I was taking shower.
 - (b) While I was reading, my wife was watching T.V.
- 2. This Tense is also used in combination with Simple past
 - For Ex (a) While I was walking in the fields, I found a mobile phone.
 - (b) When I was going to school, a dog bit me.

(iii) Past Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses an action which has been completed (a long time ago) in the Past.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural Subject remains same in Past Perfect Tense.

For Ex - He had left for USA.

- Sub + had not + V₃ + Obj. (Negative) For Ex He had not left for USA.
- Had + Sub + V₃ + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)For Ex Had he left for USA?
- Had + Sub + not + V₃ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative Negative) For Ex Had he not left for USA?

Uses:

- 1. When two actions occur in the past, one after the other, then, the first action is expressed in Pastperfect Tense and the second action is expressed in Simple Past Tense.
 - For Ex (a) The patient had died before the doctor came.
 - (b) He came after she had gone.
- 2. To express some unfulfilled wish in the Past.
 - For Ex (a) I had hoped that he would pass.
 - (b) She had expected his arrival, but he did not come.

(iv) Past perfect Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that started in past, continued for a period of time and thenfinished in Past.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in Past PerfectContinuous Tense.

```
For Singular For Plural Sub + had been + V_1ing + obj + Since/for + time being. (Affirmative)
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For Ex - (a) She had been watching T.V. for two hours.

- (b) She had been watching T.V. since 2 p.m.
- Sub + had not been + V₁ ing +Obj + Since/for + Time being (Negative)
 - For Ex (a) She had not been watching T.V. for Two hours.
 - (b) She had not been watching T.V. since 2.00 PM.

Uses:

- Had + Sub + been + V_1 ing + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)
 - **For Ex -** (a) Had she been watching T.V. for two hours?
 - (b) Had she been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM?
- Had + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative Negative)
 - For Ex (a) Had she not been watching TV for two hours?
 - (b) Had she not been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM.
- 1. It is used to express a repeated action in the past.
 - For Ex (a) I had been trying to contact you.
 - (b) He had been trying to get a good job.
- 2. It is used to express an action that had happened in the past and its effects were still visible inthe past.
 - **For Ex -** (a) She had been playing tennis when the news of her selection came in.
 - (b) I had been reading novel for 2 hours, when she asked me about its plot.

Future Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not exist but is expected totake place after some time from now.

Future Tense can be classified into following four Tenses

- (i) Future Indefinite (Simple Future)
- (ii) Future Continuous (Future Progressive)
- (iii) Future Perfect
- (iv) Future Perfect Continuous.
- (i) Future Indefinite Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is expected to be finished in near future.

Structure:

Note: The structure of sentences with singular/plural subject remains same in future IndefiniteTense.

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{c} For Singular \\ For Plural \end{array}$$
 Sub + will + V₁ + obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex - (a) She will call you.

- (b) They will call you.
- Sub + will not + V₁ + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - She will not call you.

• Will + Sub + V₁ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - Will she call you?

Will + Sub + V₁ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Will she not call you?

Note: Now a days, only 'will' is used as helping verb in future Tense because the usage of 'Shall'has gone out of style in modern English. Though 'Shall is still used sometimes.

Note: Use of Shall/will is explained in modals.

Uses:

To show conditional actions that have adverb clause, Present Indefinite Tense along with 'unless,until, when, if'

- For Ex (a) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.
 - (b) If you run fast, you will win the race.

(ii) Future Continuous Tense

This Tense used to express an action that will be in progression in Future.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in future continuousTense.

For Singular For Plural

• Sub + will be + V_1 ing + Obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex - She will be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

• Sub + will not be + v_1 ing + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - She will not be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

• Will + Sub + be + V₁ ing + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - Will she be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

Will + Sub + not + be + V₁ ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative) For Ex - Will she not be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

(iii) Future Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses those actions that will certainly be finished at a point in future.

Structure:

• Sub + will have + V₃ + Obj (Affirmative)

For Ex - She will have submitted her project by Monday.

• Sub + will not have + V₃ + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - She will not have submitted her project by Monday.

• Will + Sub + have V₃ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - Will she have submitted her project by Monday?

• Will + Sub + not + have + V₃ + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)For Ex - Will she not have submitted her project by Monday?

Note: In future perfect Tense, when an action is expected to be completed in near future, till/byare used before the adverb of future.

For Ex - "by tomorrow, till next week, by Monday"

Uses:

To show an action in which 'when' or 'before' is followed by present Tense.For

Ex - (a) I will have completed this task before she comes.

(b) He will have reached school before the bell rings.

(iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

This Tense is used to express an action that continues upto some point of time in future.

Structure:

• Sub + will have been + V₁ ing + Obj. + Since/for + Time being (Affirmative)
For Ex - She will have been washing clothes for 3 hours.

- Sub + will not have been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being (Negative)
- **For Ex -** Will not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs.
- Will + Sub + have been + V₁ ing + Obj + Since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative) For Ex Will she have been washing clothes for 3 hours?
- Will + Sub + not + have been + V₁ ing + Obj + since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative **Negative**) **For Ex** Will she not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs?

Note: Future perfect progressive denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completedaction.

For Ex - (a) By the end of this month, I will have been travelling for 6 months (Continuousaction)

(b) By the end of this month, I will have travelled for 6 months (Completed Action)

Exercise

Direction (1 - 25): Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- 1. (a)An anarchist is /(b) a person who /(c) is believing in or /(d) tries to bring about anarchy. /(e)No error
- **2.** (a) When /(b) She comes /(c) we discuss /(d) this issue /(e) no error.
- **3.** (a) It is high time /(b) you bought /(c) this book /(d) from the market /(e) No error
- **4.** (a) Whenever /(b) he is coming here /(c) he brings a lot of /(d) gifts for us /(e) No error.
- **5.** (a) Shweta is behaving /(b) as if she never /(c) tells a lie /(d) in her life. /(e) No error.
- **6.** (a) I wish /(b) I was the /(c) first Prime minister of the /(d) country after independence /(e) Noerror
- 7. (a) Shreya uses to watch /(b) TV till eleven O'clock at night /(c) and then goes /(d) to bed /(e) Noerror
- **8.** (a) I wish I /(b) met you when /(c) you were /(d) living in India /(e) No error
- (a) Here came /(b) my friend! /(c) said Ashish when /(d) he saw Udit /(e) No error
- **10.** (a) If we had /(b) Rahul in our team /(c) we would /(d) won the match /(e) No error
- **11.** (a) A drop in the mercury column /(b) of a barometer /(c) indicates the change /(d) in atmosphericpressure /(e) No error
- **12.** (a) New king /(b) Porus leads /(c) his army /(d) and attacked the enemy /(e) No error
- **13.** (a) Juhi has /(b) saved enough money /(c) she will buy /(d) a new car next week /(e) No error
- **14.** (a) Rama hopes /(b) to become an IAS officer /(c) after she completes /(d) her graduation. /(e) Noerror
- **15.** (a) Rahul along with his friends /(b) is going to have /(c) a party in his apartment /(d) after thematch. /(e) No error
- **16.** (a) Harit had not taken /(b) any decision /(c) until he had /(d) studied the case /(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) I tried to tell Shivam /(b) what has happened /(c) but my words /(d) were not audible /(e) Noerror.
- **18.** (a) The teacher taught /(b) the students since /(c) Morning, therefore, she /(d) was exhausted /(e)No error.

- **19.** (a) I have been /(b) studying in /(c) my room /(d) for last evening /(e) No error.
- **20.** Whenever an expectation will fail, (a) /the agent interacts with users, (b)/ presenting its rationale (c)/for its expectation. (d) / no error (e)
- **21.** it is appearing that (a)/ by the 4th century (b) /the land was already (c)/ starting to deteriorate. (d) / no error (e)
- **22.** A misogynist is a person (a)/ who is hating women or (b)/ believes that men are (c)/ much better than women. (d) / no error (e)
- 23. He neglects (a)/ his research (b)/ these days without any (c)/ derived conclusions. (d) / no error(e)
- **24.** The drug (a)/ will give you (b) / temporary relief (c)/ from the pain. (d) / no error (e)
- **25.** They bought the house (a) / in 2006 and they did (b)/ a lot of work (c) / on it since then. (d) / noerror (e)

Direction (1 - 20): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

- 1. My husband and I will_____ the banquet.

 (a) attend

 (b) has attended (c) attended

 (d) is attending

 (e) None of these
- 2. Tom always____coffee in the morning.
 (a) drinks (b) drank (c) drunk
 - (d) has drink (e) None of these
- 3. I _____already left by the time you called.
 (a) has (b) have (c) had
 (d) am (e) None of these
- 4. The team_____ in two hours.

 (a) has arrived (b) will arriving (c) is arriving
 - (d) arrived (e) None of these
- **5.** She_____television for the past two hours.
 - (a) has watched(b) has been watching(c) will watch(d) will be watching
 - (c) will watch(d) will be watching(e) None of these
- **6.** Our English teacher is always on time.
 - (a) is (b) was (c) were
 - (d) has been (e) None of these
- 7. Martha_____three miles a day before she broke her leg.
 - (a) has walked
 - (b) will walk
 - (c) will have walked
 - (d) had been walking
 - (e) None of these

3.	A letter of apology to him.	16. Weshopping last weekend. There was
	(a) sent (b) has send (c) has been sent	a great crowd in the market. Most of the people
	(d) has sent (e) None of these	their Diwali's shopping.
9.	The planealready when the	(a) went; were doing
7.		(b) gone; did
	pilot announced that there would be a delay in	(c) had gone; done
	getting to the gate.	(d) had gone; were doing
	(a) landed (b) had landed (c) has landed	(e) were going; were doing
	(d) will land (e) None of these	17 It is a fine manning to deep The binds
10.	Shopping online_in popularity nowadays.	17. It is a fine morning today. The birdson the
	(a) has been growing	trees, and there not a cloud in the sky.
	(b) grew (c) grows	(a) are singing; is
	(d) is growing (e) None of these	(b) have been singing; is not
11	Iamas at the university since lune	(c) were singing; were
LI.	Jamesat the university since June.	(d) had sung; is
	(a) is teaching (b) has been teaching	(e) None of these
	(c) has taught (d) taught (e) None of these	18. Abhi is always asking questions. Sometimes he
12.	Orphanage a food-and-fun fair next month to	such complicated questions that I
	money for the building-fund.	puzzled, too.
	(a) will hold; raise	(a) asks; becomes
	(b) will be holding; raised	(b) asks; become
	(c) holds; raise	(c) is asking; become
	(d) will hold; rise	(d) asks; became
	(e) is holding; raise	(e) ask; become
12	Look! Those bees_round the flowers. The bees are not	19. I thought that the grass needs cutting, but the
IJ.	only honey, but they are alsopollinating	-
	the flowers as well.	lawnmowerout of order. Therefore, I the
	(a) are buzzing; collect	grass with a pair of shears. (a) was; had cut (b) is; cut
	(b) are buzzing; collecting.	(a) was; had cut (b) is; cut (c) was; cut (d) will be; cutted
	(c) buzzed; collected	(e) had; cut
	(d) have buzzed; collected	(e) flau, cut
	(e) are buzzing; been collecting	20. Her parentsfor her for over an hour. Where has
	(c) are buzzing, been conceening	she all this time
14.	Manju told Karan whatto his mother, so	(a) waited; be (b) were waiting; been
	he home to see how she was.	(c) wait; been (d) have been waiting; been
	(a) happens; runs	(e) None of these.
	(b) happened; run	
	(c) happened; ran	
	(d) had happened; ran	
	(e) had happened; had run	A ROTT
15	Has the auto rickshaw not come yet? Itsoon.	
	already twenty minutes late. I hope ithere	200
	(a) was; would (b) was; will (c) is; will be	
	(d) has been; will (e) None of these	
	(a) has seen, thin (e) there of these	

Solutions

- 1. (c); 'believes' should be used in place of 'is believing'
 Since. 'universal truths' are always expressed in
 'simple present Tense'.
 - **For Ex -:** A teetotaler is a person who never drinks alcohol.
- 2. (c); 'We will discuss' should be used in place of 'we discuss'. Because whenever two future actions are stated, conditional clause or subordinate clause (those which begin with If, until, when, before, etc) are expressed in simple present tense and 'Principal clause' is expressed in future tense.

For Ex -: Until Shivam comes, I will wait for him.

- **3. (e)**; No error
- **4. (b)**; 'He comes' should be used in place of 'he is coming' since present habits are expressed in 'Simple Present Tense'

For Ex -: Whenever she weeps, nobody asks her the reason.

- 5. (c); 'Tells a lie' should be replaced with 'Told a lie' because 'as if' clause always takes 'Past tense'.

 For Ex -: He is reacting as if he never failed a test.
- **6. (b);** 'I were' should be used in place of 'I was' because in Imaginary sentences of present, 'were' is used after the subject.

For Ex -: I wish, I were the richest person of the world.

7. (a); 'Watches' should be used in place of 'uses to watch' since present habits are expressed in 'Simple Present Tense'

For Ex -:He goes for a walk every day, before having his tea in the morning.

- 8. **(b);** 'Had met' should be used in place of 'met' because in 'unfulfilled wish, condition or desire' of past, I wish/as If/If etc. take 'past perfect Tense'

 For Ex -: I wish I had met nelson Mandela.
- **9. (a)**; 'Here comes' should be used in place of 'Here come'. Since 'Simple present Tense' is used in exclamatory sentences starting with 'Here' and 'there'

For Ex -: There goes the ball!

- **10. (e)**; No error
- 11. (e); No error
- **12. (b);** 'led' should be used in place of 'leads' since this a past event and past events (histonic ones) are expressed in simple past tense
- 13. (c); 'is going to buy' should be used in place of 'will buy' because when a future plan of action is expected to take place, we use 'going to'.

For Ex -: She has invited all her friends as she is going to celebrate her wedding anniversary tomorrow.

14. (c); 'She has completed' should be used in place of 'she completes' because Rama would have completed her graduation before becoming an IAS officer. Hence Present Perfect Tense would be used.

For Ex -:0 can't decide until I've got all the information about this

- 15. (e); No Error
- **16. (a);** 'Did not take' should be used in place of 'had not taken' because whenever two past actions are stated, past perfect is used to express former action whereas the latter one is expressed in 'Simple Past Tense'.

For Ex -:when we reached the station, the train had already departed.

- 17. (b); 'What had happened' should be used in place of 'what has happened' because what 'I' tried to tell Shivam is a past action. Hence past perfect tense should be used here to denote 'past of the past'.

 For Ex -: He informed his father about the car accident that had occurred last week.
- **18. (a)**; 'Had been teaching' should be used in place of 'Taught'. Because, teacher had started teaching in past, continued to teach in past and finished teaching in past. Hence, past perfect continuous must be used.

For Ex -: She had been driving for six hours before she met with an accident.

19. (d); 'Since last evening' should be used in place of 'for last evening' because 'since' is used to denote 'point of time whereas 'for' is used to denote 'period of time.

For Ex -: They have been waiting s1in-ce-420-' c-loc3k

Point of time

They have been waiting f1or-f-ou2r -ho-u3rs. Period of time

- **20. (a)**; "Whenever an expectation will fail," should be replaced by "Whenever an expectation fails" as we use simple present to denote actions of habitual nature.
- **21. (a)**; "it is appearing" should be replaced by "it appears that". Note that while using "appears" in the sense of "seems", we always use simple tense, instead of continuous tense.

- **22. (b);** "who is hating" should be replaced by "who hates" as to express general truths, we always use simple present tense.
- 23. (a); "He neglects" should be replaced by "he is neglecting". Note that for longer actions that may be taking place for a temporary period only, we can use the present continuous tense to describe them. It can be used for any temporary situation, no matter how long or short it is.
- 24. (e); No error.
- **25. (b)**; "they did" should be replaced by "they have done" as when the main verb in a sentence with a since clause or a since phrase (since then) refers to a period of time including the present, a present perfect tense or present perfect continuous tense is necessary.

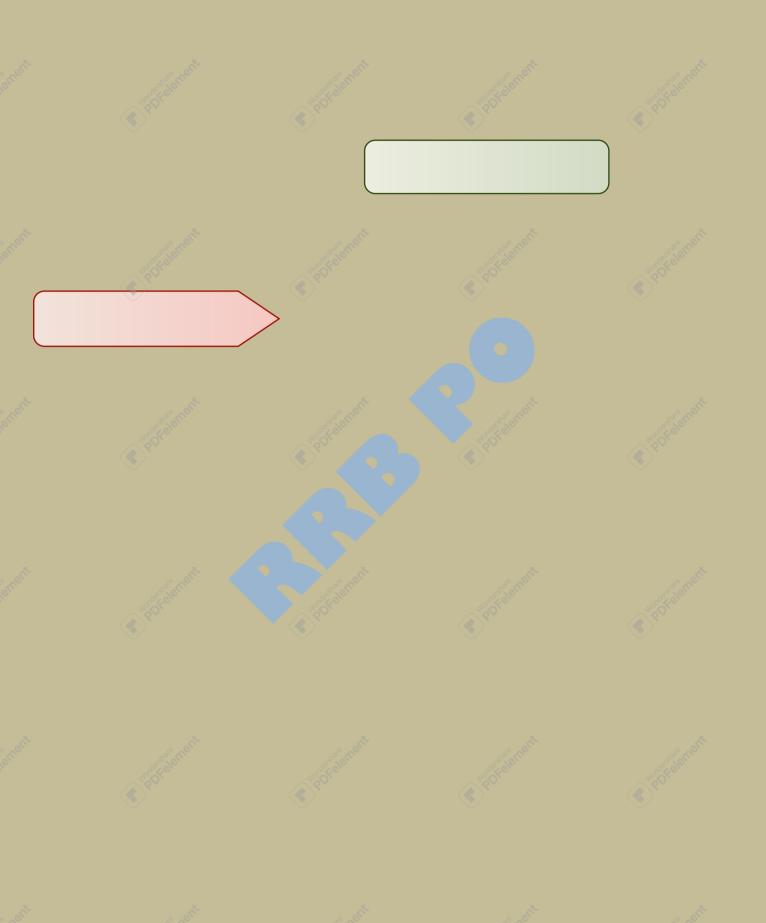
Solutions of Fill in the Blanks

- **1. (a)**; 'attend' will be used as the structure of simple future tense is subject + will/Shall + 1st form of verb + Object.
- **2. (a)**; 'Drinks' will be used. To denote an action of habitual nature, we use simple present tense.
- **3. (c)**; The usage of the word 'already' shows that the action has been completed. Hence, perfect tense should be used.
- **4. (c)**; For future plans which are expected to be executed in near future, we use present progressivetense. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer choice.
- **5. (b)**; In this sentence, the action had started in past and was in action for a period of time, hence present perfect continuous tense is used. Therefore, (e) is the correct choice.
- **6. (a)**; To denote an action of habitual nature, we use simple present tense. Hence, option (a) is the correctanswer choice.
- 7. **(d)**; "had been walking" is the correct phrase to fill the blank as in the given sentence the action had started in the past and was in action till the point in the past. Hence, past perfect continuous tense should be used here. Therefore, option (d) is the correct choice.
- **8. (c)**; The given statement is in passive voice, hence the structure "has+been+V3" should be used. Hence, option (a) is the correct choice.
- **9. (b);** "had landed" is the correct phrase to fill the blank. The usage of the word "already" indicates that the action in the given sentence has been completed. Hence, perfect tense should be used.

- **10. (d)**; "is growing" should be used to fill the blank as the usage of the phrase "nowadays" indicates that the sentence is in present continuous tense. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice,
- **11. (b);** "has been teaching" should be used to fill the blank. Note that we use the present perfect continuous show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- **12. (e); 'is holding; raise'** is the correct option. For explanation refer to Question-4 Look at the meaning of the following options for the second blank.

Raise: Increase the amount **Rise:** An upward movement Hence, (e) is the correct option.

- **13. (b);** The usage of 'look' indicates that the action is in continuation Hence present continuous tense should be used here. Hence, (b) is the correct option.
- **14. (d);** In the given sentence, what Manju told Karan was an action of past so, we should used past perfect tense to show actions that took place in 'past of past'. Now, in the second past action has been described so, simple past tense should be used here. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
- 15. (c); 'is; will be' is the correct answer.
- **16. (a)**; In the first blank past action has been described Hence simple past should be used here. Again in the second blank a continuous action has been described, therefore, past continuous tense must be used. Hence **(a)** is the correct option.
- 17. (a); The given sentence describes the actions that are taking place at present. Hence, present continuous tense should be used here. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
- **18. (b);** The given sentence shows the habits of Abhi hence, simple present tense should be used in the first blank. In the second blank, present tense should be used, now I is plural in present tense, hence plural verb (become) should be used here. Hence (b) is the correct option.
- **19. (c)**; Since the given sentence is in past tense and shows the past actions Hence simple past tense should be used here. Hence (c) is the correct option.
- 20. (d); The usage of 'has' in the given sentence shows that the sentence is in present tense. Now, in the first blank, present perfect continuous tense should be used (see question 11 for explanation). For the second blank been (stay in the same place or condition) is the most appropriate option. Hence, (d) is the correct option.



Voices

Definition: Voice is that form of a verb which tells us whether the subject does something or has something

done to it. For example

Active: Mohan takes coffee. (Subject does something)

Passive: Coffee is taken by Mohan. (Something is done to a subject)

Rules for changing voice:

(i) Subject is placed in place of object and object is placed in place of subject.

(ii) "By" is used with a noun or a pronoun for showing doer or agent of some work.

(iii) We can change voice of only a transitive verb, i.e., a verb with an object. We cannot changevoice of an intransitive verb, i.e., a verb without an object.

Rules for changing the Verbs

Tense	Verb in Active Voice Verb in Passive Vo	
Present Indefinite	V ₁	Is/are/am + V3
Past Indefinite	V2	Was/Were + V3
Future Indefinite	Shall /Will + V1	Shall/Will + be + V3
Present Continuous	Is/are/am + V1 + ing	Is/are/am + being + V3
Past Continuous	Was/Were + V1 + ing	Was/Were + being + V3
Present Perfect	Has/Have + V3	Has/Have + been + V3
Past Perfect	Had + V3	Had + been + V3
Future Perfect	Shall/Will + have + V3	Shall/Will + have + been + V3

Change of Active Voice into Passive Voice:

I. Present Indefinite Tense:

- 1. I eat a mango. (Active)
 A mango is eaten by me. (Passive)
- 2. He sells watches. (Active)
 Watches are sold by him. (Passive)
- **3.** You do not tell a lie. (Active) A lie is not told by you. (Passive)
- **4.** Do they buy new books? (Active Are new books bought by them? (Passive)
- **5.** Who teaches you science? (Active) By whom are you taught science? (Passive)

II. Present Continous Tense:

- **1.** I am writing a letter. (Active) A letter is being written by me. (Passive)
- **3.** She is not plucking flowers. (Active) Flowers are not being plucked by her.(Passive)
- **3.** He is driving a car. (Active) A car is being driven by him. (Passive)
- **4.** Are you eating apples? (Active) Are apples being eaten by you? (Passive)
- **5.** Is he helping you? (Active) Are you being helped by him? (Passive)

III. Present Perfect Tense:

- **1.** I have written a letter. (Active) A letter has been written by me. (Passive)
- **2.** He has posted the letter. (Active) The letter has been posted by him. (Passive)
- **3.** We have played the game. (Active) The game has been played by us. (Passive)

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- **4.** They have finished the work. (Active) The work has been finished by them.(Passive)
- **5.** I have bought two pens. (Active) Two pens have been bought by me. (Passive)

IV. Past Indefinite Tense:

- **1.** He wrote a letter. (Active) A letter was written by him. (Passive)
- 2. I helped Ram. (Active)
 Ram was helped by me. (Passive)
- **3.** She lost her purse yesterday. (Active) Her purse was lost yesterday by her. (Passive)
- **4.** You did not take tea. (Active) Tea was not taken by you. (Passive)
- **5.** Did the police catch the thief? (Active) Was the thief caught by the police? (Passive)

V. Past Continuous Tense:

- **1.** He was answering the questions. (Active) The questions were being answered by him. (Passive)
- 2. I was obeying my parents. (Active) My parents were being obeyed by me. (Passive)
- **3.** She was cleaning the room. (Active) The room was being cleaned by her. (Passive)
- **4.** She was offering prayers. (Active) Prayers were being offered by her. (Passive)
- **5.** What were you doing? (Active) What was being done by you? (Passive)

VI. Past Perfect Tense:

- 1. I had taken food. (Active) Food had been taken by me. (Passive)
- 2. He had done his duty. (Active) His duty had been done by him. (Passive)
- **3.** We had lost the match? (Active) The match had been lost by us. (Passive)
- **4.** Had he broken your pen? (Active) Had your pen been broken by him? (Passive)
- **5.** Had he not taken medicines? (Active) Had medicines not been taken by him? (Passive)

VII. Future Indefinite Tense:

- **1.** We shall play the match. (Active) The match will be played by us. (Passive)
- **2.** She will sing a song. (Active) A song will be sung by her. (Passive)

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- 'Who' bought this house?
- whom have you called?
- Who has been called by you?

- **4.** I shall take tea. (Active) Tea will be taken by me. (Passive)

3. The police will catch the thief. (Active)

5. He will fly a kite. (Active) A kite will be flown by him. (Passive)

VIII. Future Perfect Tense:

1. He will have written a letter. (Active) A letter will have been written by him.(Passive)

The thief will be caught by the police. (Passive)

- 2. She will have cooked food. (Active) Food will have been cooked by her. (Passive)
- **3.** I shall have finished the work. (Active) The work will have been finished by me. (Passive)
- 4. He will have helped me. (Active) I shall have been helped by him. (Passive)
- **5.** You will have posted the letter. (Active) The letter will have been posted by you. (Passive)

To change Interrogative sentence starting with Note: 'wh family' into passive voice, we add the 'wh' word before the passive form of the sentence:

For e.g.: What are you eating? What is being eaten by you.

- Why have you stolen the pen? (active) Why has the pen been stolen by you? (passive) Why word
 - 1----3 Passive form

For 'who and 'whom' look at the following examples.

Imperative Sentences:

An Imperative sentence is the one which expresses an order, request, command etc. An imperative sentence takes the following forms in passive voice.

- (i) Let + Noun + be + V_3 For Ex - Shut the door. (active) Let the door be shut (passive)
- You are requested/ordered/advised etc to + V_1 + Obj.For Ex Please bring a glass of water (active) (ii) You are requested to bring a glass of water (Passive)
- Sub + should + be + V_3 + obj. (iii)

For Ex - Respect your elders (Active)

Your elders should be respected (passive)Infinitive Verbs (To + V_1)

Sentences with Infinitive verbs take the following form in Passive voice.

Active: "To + V_1 " Passive: "To + be + V_3 " For Ex - (a) We are to buy a new car. (Active)

- (b) A new car is to be bought by us. (Passive)
- (c) I have to find my lost pen. (active)
- My lost pen has to be found by me. (passive)
- Verbs like let, bid, help and make are followed by Infinitives in passive voice.

For Ex - (a) I made him complete all his work (active)

- (b) He was made to complete all his work by me. (Passive)
- When verbs are followed by adjectives following structure is used in passive voice.

'Sub + verb + adjective + when + pronoun + helping verb + V₃'

For Ex - Mango tastes sweet (Active)

Mango is sweet when it is tasted. (Passive)

To make passive from of modal verbs, following structure is followed. (For indefinite)

Sub + Modal + V_1 + Obj (active)

Obj + Modal + be + V_3 + by + sub (Passive)

For Ex - You should work hard. (active)

Hard work should be done by you (passive)

For Perfect.

Subject + Modal + have + V₃ + Obj (active)

Obj + Modal + have + been + V_3 + by + sub (passive)

For Ex - I should have passed the exam. (active)

The exam should have been passed by me.

Continuous and Perfect continuous form of modal verbs are not converted into passivevoice.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- (a) The Union Cabinet /(b) has been decided to allow/(c) NRIs to invest up to/(d) 100% in AirIndia. /(e) No error
- (a) Samples of three patients/ (b) have collected and/ (c) their reports are likely to be /(d)receivedlater today. / (e) No error
- 3. (a)Metro stations, trains/ (b)and touch surface areas, escalators/(c) and hand rails will /(d)cleaned with soaps. / (e) No error
- **4.** (a)The roads of china /(b)were thronged /(c)by the fishermen and /(d)school children. / (e) Noerror
- **5.** (a)He thought /(b)more than 20 pens/ (c)were contained /(d)by this box. / (e) No error
- **6.** (a) The soldier seriously injured/(b) during the cross fire/(c) and was rushed/(d) to hospital/(e)No error.

- 7. (a) Police officers sent/(b) to the place of crime and /(c) every nook and corner/(d) was thoroughly checked./(e) No error.
- **8.** (a) When the police officer was shot dead/(b) people were run/(c) here and there/(d) to save themselves./(e) No error.
- **9.** (a) Mother's love/(b) cannot substituted/(c) by anything/(d) else in this world./(e) No error.
- **10.** (a) When the robber broke into/(b) the bank, the/(c) staff raised a hue and cry and the robbercaught /(d) immediately by the people./(e) No error.
- **11.** (a) The city/(b) was tore/(c)by earthquake/ (d) previous year./(e)No error.
- **12.** (a) The taxi driver/(b) was accused the man/(c) for walking in/(d) the middle of the road./(e) Noerror.
- **13.** (a) Some passengers/(b) were flew/(c)to London on/ (d) the last trip./(e) No error.
- **14.** (a) By the time/(b) he arrived,/ (c) everybody had been/(d) left for the party./ (e) No error.

- **15.** (a) She was/ (b) extremely annoyed/(c) by/ (d) the ill behavior of the bank staff./(e) No error.
- **16.** (a) The Head office was/(b)engulfed by /(c) the fire/(d) that had broken last night/(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) It believed earlier/ (b) that the sun/(c) revolved /(d) round the earth./ (e) No error.
- **18.** (a) As he/(b) was wearing,/(c) skimpy clothes/(d) he was stared./(e) No error.
- **19.** (a) she behaves in/(b) such a weird manner/(c) that everybody disgusted/(d) with her./ (e) Noerror.
- **20.** (a) I think/(b) more than ten balls/(c) are contained/(d) by this box./(e) No error.

- **21.** (a) A mob of rioters / (b) were arrested/(c) by the police/(d) last night near the town./(e) Noerror.
- **22.** (a) The streets of Delhi/(b) were thronged/(c) by /(d) the common people./ (e) No error.
- **23.** (a) Everyone says /(b) that he born/(c)of /(d) a rich parents/ (e) No error.
- **24.** (a) The ship /(b)sank and/(c) everyone /(d)aboard drowned./(e) No error
- **25.** (a) If motorists do not observe/ (b) the traffic regulations, they/(c) will be stopped, ticketed/(d) and have to pay a fine./(e) No error.

Solutions

- **1. (b):** 'Been' should be removed from here, it has unnecessarily been used here because the structure ofthe sentence requires here is active voice.
- **2. (b):** The error is in part (b) of the sentence. 'Been' must be used after 'have' As the subject of the sentence is not known clearly hence the sentence should be framed in passive voice.
- 3. **(c):** The sentence is in active voice while the structure of the sentence requires passive form, hence 'be' should be used after 'will' as the sentence is future indefinite tense and its passive voice structure is (object +will +be+ verb 3rd)
- **4. (c):** 'Throng' which means 'a group of people crowded or gathered closely together' is followed by 'with' hence 'by' should replace 'with'
- **5. (d):** 'In' should be used in place of 'by' as the word 'contain' is followed by 'in'
- 6. (a): 'The soldier was seriously injured' should be used in place of 'The soldier seriously injured'. Since 'The soldier seriously injured' means that 'The soldier was involved in the act of injuring someone'.
- **7. (a):** 'were sent' should be used in place of 'sent'
- **8. (b):** 'were run' should be replaced with 'ran'. Since the given sentence is in active voice.
- **9. (b):** 'be' should be added after 'cannot'. Since, in passive voice, the structure 'model + be + v_3 ' is used.

- **10. (c):** 'robber was caught' should be used in place of 'robber caught'. Since 'robber caught' means 'robberwas the doer of the action'.
- **11. (b):** 'torn' should be used in place of 'tore'. Since, in passive voice, 'V₃' is used after 'was/were.
- **12. (b):** 'was' should not be used here. Since the sentence is not in passive voice
- **13. (b):** 'flown' (v₃) should be used in place of 'flew'. Since, the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, V₃ should be used.
- **14. (c):** 'been' should be removed from the given sentence. Since, the given sentence is in active voice, Hence 'has/have/had + been' should not be used.
- **15. (c):** 'at' should be used in place of 'by'. Since, we are 'annoyed at something' and 'annoyed with someone'.
- **16. (b):** 'in' should be used in place of 'by'. Since the preposition 'in' is used after 'engulfed'.
- **17. (a):** It 'was believed' should be used in place of 'It believed'.
- **18. (d):** 'stared at' should be used in place of 'stared'. Since, the preposition that follows/precedes the mainverb in active voice should also be used in passive voice.
- **19. (c):** 'everybody is disgusted' should be used in place of 'everybody disgusted'.

- **20. (d):** 'in' should be used in place of 'by'. Since, the word 'Contain' is followed by 'in'.
- **21. (b)**: 'mob' is a singular, subject, Hence singular verb. 'was' should be used in place of 'were'.
- **22. (c)**: 'Thronged' is followed by 'with' Hence, 'by' should be replaced with 'with'.
- **23. (b)**: 'he was born' should be used in place of 'he born' since, the given sentence is in passive voice.
- **24. (d)**: 'was' should be added after aboard. Since, the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, 'sub + was + v₃' should be used.

25. (d): 'will have to' should be used in place of 'have to'. Since, the sentence is in active voice after 'and'.





Narrations

Definition: When we express someone's words in our own words, it is called - "Indirect Speech" and when we express someone's words as it is, it is called - "Direct Speech". For examples - He said to me, "I write a letter". (Direct)

He told me that he wrote a letter. (Indirect)

Rules for changing "Direct Speech" into "Indirect Speech".

- 1. Reporting verb is changed according to the form and sense of the sentence.
- 2. Inverted commas are removed in the indirect-speech.
- **3.** Connective word is used in the beginning of the reported speech.
- **4.** Verb of the reported speech is changed according to the form and sense of the sentence.
- **5.** Persons of the reported speech are changed.
- **6.** Words showing nearness, time or place are changed.

For example: 'yesterday' is changed into "the previous day".

1. Assertive Sentences

Rule 1: Rules for changing reporting verb

Direct	Indirect
Say, says (without object)	No Change
Say to, Says to (with object)	Tell, Tells
Said (without object)	No change
Said to (with object)	Told

- **Rule 2:** Comma and inverted commas are removed in the indirect speech and connective word 'that' is used in the indirect speech.
- **Rule 3:** If reporting verb is written in the present or future tense then the tense of the reported verb isnot changed in the indirect speech.
- Rule 4: Rules for changing "Helping Verb".

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Is, am	Was	Do, Does	Did
Are	Were	Did	Had
Has, Have	Had	Must	No Change
Shall, Will	Would	Should	No Change
Can	Could	Had	No Change
May	Might	Would	No Change
Note West	" A CHOY	Could	No Change

Rule 5: Rules for change of words showing nearness.

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	That	Yesterday	The previous day
These	Those	Tomorrow	The next day
Here	There	Tonight	That night
Now/just	Then	Last night	The previous night
Today	That day	Hence	Thence

Rule 6: Pronoun changes according to the following rule.

The Pronoun of reported speech changes according to the subject and the object of the reporting verb

Sub	Obj	No
1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
I, we	you	he, she, it, they

Case I: The first person of reported speech changes according to the subject of reporting verb

Ex - He said, "I play cricket." (Direct)

He said that he played cricket (Indirect)

Subject of reported speech 'I' (first person) is changed according to the subject of reportingverb 'He' (third person)

Case II: The second person of reported speech changes according to the object of reporting verb

Ex - He said to me, "you play cricket" (Direct) He told me that I played cricket (Indirect)
In the above case the subject 'you' (second person) of reported speech is changed according to the object of reporting verb 'me' (first person)

Case III: The third person of reported speech remains unchanged

Ex - You said to me, "He will play cricket" (Direct) You told me that he will play cricket (Indirect) In the above case the subject 'he' (third person) of reported speech is not changed

For example

1. He says, "I take coffee". (Direct)

He says that he takes coffee. (Indirect)

2. He is saying, "I was suffering from fever". (Direct)

He is saying that he was suffering from fever. (Indirect)

3. My friend said, "I am fine".

My friend said that he was fine.

- 4. She said to me, "You are right". She told me that I was right.
- 5. Mohan said, "I am doing work". Mohan said that he was doing work
- 6. Radha said, "I have finished her work". Radha said that she had finished her work.
- 7. You said to me, "I went to Mumbai".

You told me that you had gone to Mumbai.

- 8. He said, "The bus had left". He said that the bus had left.
- 9. He said, "I shall bring your book tomorrow". He said that he would bring my book the nextday.
- 10. The teacher said to me, "The boy will go on apicnic".

The teacher told me that the boy would go on apicnic.

- **11.** He said, "Man is mortal". He said that man is mortal.
- 12. You say, "I am doing work".

You say that you are doing work.

- 13. I say to him, "You cannot win the match".I tell him that he cannot win the match.
- **14.** They say to me, "We shall help you". They tell me that they will help me.
- 15. She says to me, "I did not break your pen". She tells me that she did not break my pen.

2. Interrogative Sentences

- Rule 1: Connective word 'that' is not used in the indirect speech.
- Rule 2: Reporting verb is changed into 'ask' or 'asked' in the indirect speech.
- **Rule 3:** Mark of interrogation [?] is removed in the indirect speech.

For example:

- 1. He said to me, "Are you studying?"He asked me if I was studying.
- 2. He said to me, "Have you done your work?"He asked me if I had done my work.
- 3. She said to me, "Do you take tea?" She asked me if I took tea. .
- **4.** He said to me, "Did you take lunch?" He asked me if I had taken lunch.
- 5. She said to me, "Can you do it?" She asked me if I could do it.
- 6. He said to me, "What are you doing?"He asked me what I was doing.
- 7. She said to me, "How old are you?" She asked me how old I was.
- 8. He said to me, "Why do you play cricket?"He asked me why I played cricket.
- 9. She said to me, "Where do you come from?" She asked me where I came from.
- 10. I said to Ram, "Which is your pen?" I asked Ram which his pen was.

3. Imperative Sentences

- Rule 1: Reporting verb is changed into -ordered, requested, advised, proposed, suggested or forbadeetc.
- Rule 2: Connective word 'that' is not used.
- **Rule 3:** 'To' is used before the verb of the reported speech.

For example:

- 1. He said to the servant, "Open the doorHe ordered the servant to open the doo
- 2. My father said to me, "Study hard". My father advised me to study hard.
- 3. He said to me, "Please give me your pen.He requested me to give him my pen.
- **4.** I said to him, "Let me do it". I requested him to let me do it.
- **5.** I said, "Let me speak first". I requested to let me speak first.
- 6. Teacher said to students, "Do not talk." Teacher forbade students to talk.

4. Exclamatory and Optative Sentences

- **Rule 1:** Reporting verb is changed into -exclaimed with joy or with sorrow or with surprise, applauded, wished, prayed etc.
- Rule 2: Words of exclamations, i.e., Hurrah, alas, ah, Oh! Etc. are removed.
- Rule 3: Mark of exclamation (!) is removed.
- **Rule 4:** Connective word 'that' is used.

1. He said, "Alas! I am ruined."

For example

She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very

He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.

2. My friend said, "Hurrah! I have won the match."

My friend exclaimed with joy that he had wonthe match.

3. She said, "What a beautiful scenery!"

beautiful scenery.

4. The Caption said, "Bravo! Well done."

The Caption applauded saying that they had donewell.

5. He said, "Good morning, boys!" He wished good morning to boys.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

- 1. (a) Raman said/ (b) that his/ (c) family will go/ (d) after few days./ (e) No error
- **2.** (a) Manager said/ (b) that I/ (c) shall work hard if I want/ (d) to pass the promotion test./ (e) Noerror
- (a) She asked him/ (b) that if/ (c) he was participating/ (d) in the dancing competition./ (e)
 Noerror
- 4. (a) My father told to/ (b) me that/ (c) the sun rises/(d) in the east./ (e) No error
- (a) My teacher asked/ (b) me what/ (c) was I doing/(d) during the lunch break./ (e) No error
- 6. (a) Teacher told to / (b) me that / (c) the sun / (d) is the nearest star to the earth / (e) No error.
- 7. (a) The Judge /(b) asked Ravi/ (c) if he knew the/(d) thief or not /(e) No error.
- 8. (a) Ramesh was telling that /(b) everyone was / (c) satisfied with/ (d) the incentive. / (e) Noerror.
- 9. (a) My teacher said/(b) that a bird in hand/(c) is worth two/(d) in the bush./(e) No error.

- 10. (a) She ordered/ (b) her son shut/ (c) the door and/(d) close the window./ (e) No error.
- **11.** (a) The police asked/ (b) the little boy if /(c) he knows the who/(d) killed his mother./(e) No error
- **12.** (a) My father allowed/ (b) me to/(c) do whatever /(d) I want./ (e) No error.
- **13.** (a) The mother forbade/ (b) his son not to/(c) go outside / (d) after the dark./ (e) No error.
- **14.** (a) She exclaimed with/ (b) sorrow that her mother/(c) died just two/ (d) months before./ (e)No error.
- **15.** (a) He requested his father/(b) to take him to/(c) the doctor as he/(d) has very high fever./(e) Noerror.
- **16.** (a) When my teacher said that/(b) she was coming to see me the next week/(c) I wondered what problems/(d) she will have with me. / (e) No error.
- 17. (a) She suggested that/ (b) I should stay at/(c) home if it rained but I do not /(d) give anyanswer/(e) No error.
- 18. (a) He asked his son why had he /(b) gone to school when/(c) he knew that there would befewer/(d) buses on road that day/(e) No error.
- **19.** (a) She said that you/(b) studied hard so/(c) that you may get/(d) good marks. /(e) No error
- 20. (a) She said that she/(b) was going to temple and /(c) wanted to know that/(d) I could accompanyher. /(e) No error.

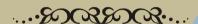
Solutions

- 1. (c); 'Would' should be used in place of 'will'. Since, Reporting verb is in past, hence the reportedspeech should also be in past.
- **2. (c);** 'should' and 'wanted' should be used in place of 'shall' and 'want'. Since, Reporting verb is in past,hence the reported speech should also be in past.
- **3. (b);** 'That' should not be used here, because when an interrogative sentence is reported, then, conjunctions 'if/whether' is used.
- **4. (a);** 'to' should not be used here. Since, a reporting verb (said/told) is not followed by 'to'.
- **5. (c)**; 'I was doing' should be used in place of 'was I doing' because an interrogative form is not used in reported speech.

- **6. (a)**; 'to' should not be used here. Since, a reporting verb (said/told) is not followed by 'to'.
- 7. **(c)**; 'whether' should be used in place of 'if'. Since 'whether
 - _or' is the correct correlative.
- 8. (a); 'telling' should be followed by an object
- **9. (e)**; No error.
- **10. (b)**; Servant should be followed by 'to'. Since, when an imperative sentence is reported, then, conjunction to is used.
- 11. (c); 'knows' should be replaced with 'knew'. Since in reported speech ' V_2 ' (knew) is used and not v_1 (knows).

- **12. (d)**; 'Wanted' should be used in place of 'want' since past form of verb should be used in reportedspeech is reporting verb is in past.
- **13. (b)**; 'not' should not be used here. Since, 'forbid' mean 'order someone not do something'. Hence 'not' is superfluous here.
- **14. (c)**; 'Had' should be added before 'died'. Since, 'Simple Past Tense' changes into 'Past Perfect Tense' inindirect speech.
- **15. (d);** 'had' should be used in place of 'has'. Since, 'Simple Present Tense' Changes into 'Simple past Tense'Indirect Narration.

- **16. (d)**; 'would' should be used in place of 'will'. Since in indirect speech, 'would/should' is used in place of 'will/shall'.
- **17. (c)**; 'did not' should be used in place of 'does not'. Since, Simple present Tense changes into Simple Past Tense.
- **18. (a);** 'I had' should be used in place of 'had I'. Since, a sentence is reported in assertive form and not in interrogative form.
- **19. (c)**; 'might' should be used in place of 'may'. See Rule-4 (rules for change of helping verb)
- **20. (c)**; 'That' should be changed into 'if' see question -3 for explanation.





Subject Verb Agreement

In English, the basic structure of a sentence is as follows:

'Subject + Verb + Object'

Now, for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the verb must agree with the subject. In the other words, the verb used must be in accordance with the person and number of subject.

For example, look at the following sentence

- (a) Shivam writes a letter (Singular verb is used with singular Subject)
- (b) They write a letter (Plural verb used with Plural subject)

In order to attain grammatical accuracy some rules must be followed which are as follows

- **Rule 1:** If two subjects are joined by 'and' and they denote two separate entities or ideas, plural verb willbe used **For Ex-** (a) Ravi and Rakesh are playing.
 - (b) You and Amit are late today.
- **Rule 2:** If two (or more) nouns or adjectives are joined by 'and' but they denote a single person/thingidea, singular verb is used.
 - For Ex- (a) This black and white tie is mine.
 - (b) Bread and butter, is my favourite breakfast.
 - (c) Slow and steady, wins the race
- Rule 3: If the subjects are joined by expressions like "alongwith, with, as well as, In addition to, besides,nothing, unlike, like, no less than, etc" the verb that follows agrees with the first subject
 - For Ex- (a) Rohan as well as his friends is playing.
 - (b) They along with their teacher are going on vacations.
- Rule 4: If two subjects are joined by "either.....or, neither.....nor, nor, or, not only... but also" the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
 - For Ex- (a) Neither Ram nor Rohan is coming today.
 - (b) Not only Shyam but also his parents were present in the wedding.
- **Rule 5:** "Neither of, either of, none of" etc. are followed by plural noun and singular verb.
 - For Ex- (a) Neither of these two girls is clever.
 - (b) Either of you was absent from the class.
- Rule 6: Sometimes words like "Somebody, Everybody, each, nobody, anybody, everyone, everybody,nothing, every, anything" are used as subjects. In such case singular verb agrees with them.
 - For Ex- (a) Nobody knows about the future.
 - (b) Nothing is impossible if you have determination.
 - (c) Each boy is good in Maths.
- **Rule 7:** If following expressions are followed by uncountable noun. We use singular verb with them.

"Most of, Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"For

- **Ex-** (a) Some milk is needed.
 - (b) Most of the work has been done.
- **Rule 8:** Similarly if following expressions are followed by countable noun we use plural verb with them.
 - "Most of/Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"
- For Ex- (a) Some questions are difficult.
 - (b) Most of the boys were absent.

- Rule 9: "More than one" is followed by singular countable noun and singular verb.

 For Ex- (a) More than one boy was absent.

 (b) More than one man was against the proposal.
 - But, "More than two/three/four" is followed by plural noun and plural verb.
 - For Ex- (a) More than two boys were absent.
 - (b) More than ten houses were damaged in the flood.
 - Similarly, sentences with following structure use plural verb.
 - For Ex- (a) More teachers than one are present.
 - (b) More books than one are new.
 - **Rule 10:** Following expression are followed by plural noun and plural verb.
 - "A large number of, A number of, A great number of, large number of"
 - For Ex- (a) A large number of cows are grazing in the field.
 - (b) A number of boys are playing cricket.
 - But, 'the number of' is always followed by singular verb
 - For Ex- (a) The number of children is twenty.
 - (b) The number of passenger in Metro is increasing.
 - **Rule 11:** We use plural subject and Plural verb with the following:
 - "Many, A great many, A good many, Many of, A great many of, A good many of, both, several, various, Both of, Several of, various of, few, a few, very few, few of, a few of, very few of"
 - For Ex- (a) Many boy are absent today.
 - (b) A great many actors are coming.
 - (c) Many of the girls are taking part in the contest.
 - (d) Very few students are hard working.
 - But, 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.
 - For Ex- (a) Many a boy has come for the class.
 - (b) Many a car has been stolen.
 - Rule 12: If we use 'the' before any adjective, then 'Plural verb' is used
 - i.e. **The weak, The rich, The poor, The honest, The injured, The dumb, The French**, etc. are allused as plural subject.
 - For Ex- (a) The poor are generally hardworking.
 - (b) The rich are not always happy.
 - Rule 13: If 'Nothing but/Everything but' is followed by uncountable noun or countable noun, singularverb is used.
 - **For Ex-** (a) Nothing but milk is sold.
 - (b) Nothing but birds was seen.
 - (c) Everything but books is sold.
 - Rule 14: 'One of the' is always followed by Plural noun and is agreed with singular verb.
 - For Ex- (a) One of the boys was playing chess
 - (b) One of the girls is crying.
 - **Rule 15:** If there is any definite unit/distance/height, etc. followed by the construction: Numeral + PluralNoun, then the verb is always singular.
 - **For Ex-** (a) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.
 - (b) Twenty tons of rice is enough for us.
 - But, if it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun,then it takes a Plural verb.
 - **For Ex-** Twelve hundred rupees have been spent on shopping.

Rule 16: If who/which/ that is 2 used as a relative pronoun, then the verb that follows depends on theantecedent. For eg. I, who am a cricketer, play here.

Verb according to subject

Relative Pronoun

The man who was sitting there, is my father.

both the chairman and M.D. of the company

Rule 17: With expression like if/as if/ as though/ I wish etc only 'were' form of 'to be' is used

For Ex- (a) I wish, I were the President of India.

(b) If I were you, I would have finished the work.

Rule 18: If an article is placed before two nouns, it means the person/thing is the same for which two nouns are used.

For Ex- Mr. Sharma, The chairman and Managing Director of the company, has arrived.

Here single article (the) is placed before chairman and Managing Director. It means that Mr.Sharma is

But if an article is used before every noun. Then the nouns refer to different persons. **For Ex-** The director and the producer have come.

Rule 19: 'All' can be used in both 'countable' and 'uncountable'. When used as uncountable, we use singularverb and when used as countable, it takes plural verb.

For Ex- (a) All is good now a days.

- (b) Here all is uncountable, Hence verb is singular.
- (c) All have gone to Mumbai. Here all is countable, hence verb is plural

Rule 20: Whenever 'Amount of/ Quantity of' is followed by an uncountable noun, singular verb follows

For Ex- The amount of milk is sufficient

Rule 21: Some nouns exist only in plural form. Such nouns are: Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, Pants, Pajamas, Shorts, Sunglasses, gallows, riches, savings, congratulations, regards, alms, wages, belongings, troops, tactics, etc.

The verb that follows the nouns given above is always plural.

For Ex- (a) Where are my pants?

(b) His new sunglasses are quite expensive.

Rule 22: Some nouns like Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Information, Luggage, Work, Traffic, Stationery, Equipment, Evidence, Electricity, Behaviour, crockery, etc. are uncountable. Hence, Singular verb is used with them.

For Ex- (a) The scenery of Switzerland mesmerises everyone.

(b) The furniture that I bought yesterday is really comfortable.

Rule 23: Some nouns like **Economics, ethics, mathematics, rickets,** etc. are plural in form but Singular in meaning. Hence, they take Singular verb.

For Ex- (a) Economics is an easy Subject.

(b) Politics is a dirty game.

But, if the above plural looking subjects are particularised or passessed, they become plural nounsand the verb that follows is also plural.

For Ex- Politics is a dirty game.

Since the above statement describes politics in a general form. Therefore the verb (is) that follows is also singular.

Now, look at the following sentence:
 Politics of our Country are dirty.
 Here, 'Politics' has been particularised. Hence, plural verb has been used.

Rule 24: Similarly, there are some nouns, like

Cattle, cavalry, infantry, children, gentry etc. that are singular in form but plural in meaning.Hence they take plural verb.

For Ex- Cattle are grazing in the field.

Rule 25: Collective nouns always take 'singular verb'.

For Ex- (a) The pride of lions is hunting.

(b) This bundle of sticks is heavy.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- Treasure Island is (a)/ one of the best pirate stories
 (b)/ that were (c)/ever written. (d)/ No error(e)
- 2. Surely, she must feel bitter (a)/about that fact, and yet (b)/neither her voice nor her expressionsgives any (c)/indication that she feel animosity. (d)/ No error (e)
- **3.** This is one of the (a)/most interesting novel (b)/that has (c)/appeared this year. (d)/ No error (e)
- 4. If you are one of those tech addicts (a)/who can't helped but spend most (b)/your waking lifeglued to your cell phone, (c)/ relief may finally be at hand. (d)/ No error (e)
- 5. We lament the excessive (a)/delicacy of his ideas, which(b)/ prevent one (c)/from grasping them.(d)/ No error (e)
- 6. (a) The invention of AC, T.V/(b)and such other appliances/(c) have not been without /(d) some effect./ (e) No error.
- 7. (a) Each of the students/ (b) in the science class has/(c) to prepare their/(d) own research paperthis semester./(e) No error.
- **8.** (a) Everyone of the novels/ (b)you suggested /(c) are not/(d) worth reading./ (e) No error.
- **9.** (a) There is/(b)only one of his/(c) movies, that/(d) are interesting./(e) No error.
- **10.** (a) Knowledge of/(b)at least two subjects/(c) are required to/(d) pass the examination./(e) Noerror.
- **11.** (a) It is I/(b) who is/(c) to blame/(d) for these complications./ (e) No error.
- **12.** (a) Patience as well as perseverance /(b) are necessary/(c) for success./(d) in life. / (e) No error.

- **13.** (a) In Canada/(b)My brother with his wife/(c) were present/ (d) at the function./(e) No error.
- **14.** (a) A hot and/(b)a cold spring/(c) is found /(d) near each other./(e) No error.
- **15.** (a) Neither of the/(b) paths/(c) lead/(d) to the school./(e) No error.
- **16.** (a) One of my ambitions/(b) are to become/(c) a cricketer/(d) one day./(e) No error.
- 17. (a)The whole block of flats/(b) including two clinics/(c) were destroyed/(d) in earthquake./ (e)No error.
- **18.** (a) Due to absence of any witness or evidence/(b)Neither of the/(c) five accused (d) could beconvicted./ (e) No error.
- **19.** (a) The effect of all/ (b) the difficulties, vexations and anxieties/(c) were clearly visible /(d) on herface./ (e) No error.
- **20.** (a) Everything/(b) it must be admitted/(c) has their /(d) pros and cons./ (e) No error.
- **21.** (a) Every man in the world/(b) fervently hopes that their son/(c) will be a humble and kind man/
- (d) when he grows up./(e) No error.
- **22.** (a) Neither of them/(b) sent their quotations/(c) in time for/(d) the last project./(e) No error.
- **23.** (a)This is a strange world/(b) where each one / (c) pursue their own dreams/(d) and laughs atothers for doing the same./(e) No error.
- **24.** (a) A rise in/ (b) prices of metals and cars/(c) have been found/(d) to go together/(e) No error.
- **25.** (a) Kashmir is one of those few/ (b) place which provides/(c) a delightful escape from/(d) the strenuous life./(e) No error.
- **26.** (a) One of the peculiarities/ (b) which distinguishes/(c) the present generation is/(d) its passion forachieving success./(e) No error.

- **27.** (a) Neither of them are /(b) going to have/(c) any problem as far as/(d) working in shifts is concerned/(e) No error.
- **28.** (a) If Martin Luther King/(b) was alive, he would feel sorry/(c) for the destitute who/(d) stillstruggle everyday to make both ends meet./(e) No error.
- **29.** (a) With regard to implementation of the/(b) the new laws passed in the parliament,/(c) the committeewas divided/(d) in their opinion./(e) No error.
- **30.** (a) Most of the funds/(b)we get from/(c)the centre is used to/(d) build roads, bridges and infrastructure./(e) No error.
- **31.** (a) He immediately quit/(b) the course in which the enhancement of/(c) neither growth nor placements/(d) were expected./(e) No error.
- **32.** (a) The sort of knowledge you acquire/ (b) depend upon the company you are in/(c) and so you associate/ (d) yourselves with sagacious and good natured people./ (e) No error.
- **33.** (a) He is/(b) one of the most intelligent/(c) boy in/(d) the school./(e) No error.
- **34.** (a) That day when they/(b) brought him back, /(c) there was many old-timers/(d) who wereshocked and fearful./(e) No error.
- **35.** (a) I know that /(b) many a girl/(c) have not done their/(d) homework properly./ (e) No error.
- **36.** (a) Two miles beyond/(b) that building/(c) was seen/(d) thousands of protesters. (e) No error.
- 37. (a) A body of volunteers/(b) are responsible for /(c) making this political rally/ (d) a great success./(e) No error.

- **38.** (a) There appears to be/ (b) large number of pathogens/(c) which have affected/(d) the immune system of the patient./(e) No errors.
- **39.** (a) Measles are a disease/(b) in which a person develops/lots of inflamed spots round the face. (e)No error.
- **40.** (a) Whether he should go for MBA/(b)or whether he /(c) should become a CA/(d) are his personal choice./(e) No error.
- **41.** (a) Many a/(b) men attended/(c) the party/(d) last month./ (e) No error.
- **42.** (a) The perquisites/ (b) to the government jobs/(c) makes them even more attractive/(d) than thesalary indicated./ (e) No error.
- **43.** (a) Neither you/(b) nor she/(c) is /(d) happy./ (e) No error.
- **44.** (a) Rahul as well as/(b) his Parents/(c) have gone/(d) for the party. / (e) No error.
- **45.** (a) Bread and Butter/(b) are/(c) my favorite/(d) breakfast meal. / (e) No error.
- **46.** (a)Neither tea/(b) nor coffee nor sweets/(c) nor milk nor milkshake/(d) is liked by me. / (e) Noerror.
- 47. (a) Sachin Tendulkar is one of those/(b) sportsperson who is/(c) regarded all /(d) over the world./ (e) No error.
- **48.** (a) I wish/(b) I was/(c) the President/(d) of India. / (e) No error.
- **49.** (a) Each of the/(b) boys have/(c) passed the/(d) entrance test. / (e) No error.
- **50.** (a) The request for reservation/(b) of the various minority communities/(c) were supported /(d)by a vast majority. / (e) No error.

Solutions

- **1. (c):** Instead of 'were' it should be 'was' because subject(Treasure Island) here is singular.
- **2. (c):** Instead of 'gives' it should be 'give' because when neither...nor is used in the sentence, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
- **3. (b)**: 'novel' should be replaced by novels.
- **4. (b):** 'helped' should be replaced with 'help' because given sentence is in present tense.
- **5. (c):** 'prevent' should be replaced with 'prevents' because subject here is 'we' which is plural.

- **6. (c):** 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since 'invention' is a singular subject.
- 7. **(c)**: 'his' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'every/one/each etc. of is followed by a plural noun/ pronoun but the verb as well as the pronoun used in remaining sentence is always singular.
- **8. (c):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since 'Everyone' denotes a singular subject, hence, the verbwhich follows 'it' should also be singular.

- **9. (d):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are' since 'one of' is a singular subject.
- **10. (c):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are' since, 'knowledge' is the main subject of this sentence. Hence, singular verb should be used.
- **11. (b):** 'am' should be used in place of 'is'. Since, when the subject and the verb are joined by a relative pronoun, the verb used should agree with the antecedent to the relative pronoun.
- **12. (b):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, when two subjects are joined by as well as, with, etc then the verb that follows should be in accordance with the former subject.
- **13. (c):** 'Was' should be used in place of 'were' for explanation Refer to question -12.
- **14. (c):** 'are' should be used in place of 'is' since, when two subjects are joined by 'and' and each subject ispreceded by an article, then plural verb is used.
- **15. (c):** 'leads' should be used in place of 'lead' for explanation refer to question-1.
- **16. (b):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. For explanation refer to question -7.
- **17. (c):** 'was' should be used in place of 'were' since the main subject (block) of the given sentence is singular. Hence, verb used should also be singular.
- **18. (b):** 'None of' should be used in place of 'neither of' since, 'neither of' is used for 'two' whereas, none of is used for more than two'.
- **19. (c):** 'was' should be used in place of 'were'. Since, the main subject of the given subject is 'effect', which is singular. Hence, the verb which is used should also be singular.
- **20. (c):** 'its' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'everything' is a singular subject hence singular pronounshould be used.
- **21. (b):** 'Every man' is singular and hence, singular verb and singular pronoun should be used. Hence, 'his' should be used in place of 'their'.
- **22. (b):** 'his' should be used in place of 'their'. Since, 'neither of' is always followed by a plural noun/ pronoun but the verb/pronoun used in the latter part of the sentence should be singular.
- **23. (c):** 'pursues his' should be used in place of 'peruse their' since each one is singular subject, hence, 'singular verb and singular pronoun' should be used.

- **24. (c):** 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since, the main subject of this sentence is 'rise'. Hence, singular verb should be used.
- **25. (b):** 'one of' is followed by a 'plural noun' Hence 'places' should be used in place of 'place'. Now again the verb followed by relative pronoun must agree with the relative pronoun's antecedent (here, places). Hence, 'provide' should be used in place of 'provides'.
- **26. (b)**: 'distinguish' should be used in place of 'distinguishes'. (for explanation, refer to question 25).
- **27. (a):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are' for explanation refer to question 22.
- **28. (b):** 'were' should be used in place of 'was' since, in imaginary sentences, 'were' form of 'be' is used.
- 29. (c): 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. Since, when the members of collective noun act individually, then the collective noun is used as a plural subject and is followed by plural verbs and plural pronoun.
- **30. (c):** 'are' should be used in place of 'is', since 'funds' is the main subject of the given sentence. Hence verb used should agree with the subject.
- **31. (d):** 'was' should be used in place of 'were'. Since, the subject in the given sentence is 'enhancement' (which is singular). Hence, verb used should also be singular in order to agree with the subject.
- **32. (b):** 'depends' should be used in place of 'depend' since, 'sort of______' is singular. Hence, singularverb should be used.
- **33. (c):** 'boys' should be used in place of 'boy'. Since 'one of______' is followed by plural noun/pronoun.
- **34. (c):** 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. Since, here verb must agree with first timers'.
- **35. (c):** 'has' should be used in place of 'have' and 'her' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'many a' isfollowed by a singular noun/pronoun/verb.
- **36. (c):** 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. since 'thousands of protesters' is the main subject of thegiven sentence, hence plural verb should be used.
- **37. (b):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since collective noun like 'body', 'team', 'group', 'class', etc. are used as singular subjects and hence, singular verb should be used with them.

- **38. (a):** 'appear' should be used in place 'appears' since 'large number of pathogens' is the main subject inthis sentence, which is plural, hence, plural verb should be used.
- **39. (a):** 'measles' plural in form but singular in meaning. Thus, singular verb 'is' should be used place of 'are'.
- 40. (d): 'is' should be used in place of 'are'.
- **41. (b):** 'many a' is always followed by a singular noun and singular verb. Hence 'man' should be used in place of 'men'.
- **42. (c):** 'make' should be used in place of 'makes'. Since words like perquisites, scissors, tongs, trousers, etc. are used as plural subject, Hence plural verb should be used with it.
- 43. (e): No error.
- **44. (c):** 'Has' should be used in place of 'have' for explanation refer to question-12.

- **45. (b):** 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, 'bread and butter' denotes a singular subject. Hence, singular verb should be use.
- **46. (e):** No error. We can use more than one 'or' and 'nor' after 'either' and 'neither' respectively.
- **47. (b):** 'sport-persons' should be used in place of 'sports person' and 'are' should be used in place of 'is'. For explanation, refer to Question-25.
- **48. (b):** 'were' should be used in place of 'was' since, in imaginary sentences, 'were' form of 'be' is used.
- **49. (b):** 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since, 'each of' is followed by a 'plural noun', but, singular pronoun and singular verb is used in the latter part of the sentence.
- **50. (c):** 'was' should be used in place of 'were' since, 'request' (which is singular), is the main subject here,hence singular form of verb should be used.





Chapter 05

Articles

An article is a word or a letter which is often used before a noun and tells about the certainty of that noun. There are two types of articles:

- (i) Indefinite Article (A/An)
- (ii) Definite Articles (The)

Articles can be used before noun, but not all nouns are used with articles. Therefore, it becomes necessaryto understand the correct usage of articles.

I. Indefinite Articles (A, AN)

Indefinite Articles are used to introduce new concepts (noun phrase) into a discourse.

These articles are called indefinite because their usage implies that the thing, which is being referred to isnonspecific.

For Ex - He caught a bird. (any bird).

Note: Indefinite articles are generally used before "Countable Singular Nouns"

For Ex - This is an apple, This is a car, She is a teacher.

Uses of Indefinite Articles.

Usage of 'A'

- 1. If the first letter of a countable singular common noun is 'Consonant', 'A' is used before it.
 - For Ex (a) Rajeev has bought a new car
 - (b) I have caught a fish
- **2.** 'A' is used with a singular countable common noun when the noun denotes a complete class of things/Persons/Animals etc.
 - For Ex A dog has four legs.

In the above sentence, 'A' has been used before 'dog' because we are talking about a complete class of dogs.

3. 'A' is used before a Profession, rank, title, religion, nationality, etc.

For Ex - A teacher, A Japanese, A Hindu.

- **4.** 'A' is used before singular countable nouns and after 'what' and 'How', in exclamatory sentences.
 - **For Ex -** (a) What a beautiful painting!
 - (b) What a great match it was!
- **5.** 'A' is used before an indefinite collective noun.

For Ex - A team of cricket players, A bundle of money

6. 'A' is used to express the rate.

For Ex - Ten rupees a kilo, Fifty words a minute.

Note: we can also use 'per' in the place of 'a' in the above expressions.

Ten Rupees per kilo, Fifty words per minute

- 7. We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by a singular noun.
 - **For Ex –** (a) Madhuri is a good dancer.
 - (b) Lata is a melodious singer.
- **8.** When a verb is used as a noun, we use 'a' before that verb:
 - **For Ex –** (a) I'll take a bath in the morning.
 - (b) They have gone for a walk.

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- **9.** If 'a' is used before a plural number, the forthcoming noun becomes singular.
 - **For Ex –** (a) Five days match \rightarrow a five day match.
 - (b) Ten days trip \rightarrow a ten day trip.
- 10. If 'such, quite, how, rather, etc are placed before a noun, 'a' is used before that noun.
 - For Ex (a) I have never driven such a car in my life.
 - (b) Ram is quite a brilliant boy.
- 11. If words like 'Noise, lie, hole, headache, etc' are used in singular sense, then we use 'a' before them.
 - **For Ex –** (a) I have a headache today.
 - (b) He never tells a lie.
- **12.** A is used before some indefinite numbers:

For Ex – A lot of books, A great many actors, A number of questions.

Usage of 'AN'

- 1. If the first letter of a countable singular noun is a vowel, then 'An' is used before it.
 - For Ex (a) He is an astronaut.
 - (b) He ate an apple.
- 2. We use 'An' before some abbreviations which start with 'H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X, etc.
 - For Ex (a) He is an MLA.
 - (b) She works for an N.G.O.

Note: We can use 'an' in the place of 'a' whenever the indefinite article is followed by a noun, which starts with a 'vowel sound'.

Note: Indefinite articles ('A'/'An') Are used on the basis of the 'initial sound' of a noun and not on the first letter of the same, because usage of 'A/An' depends on the initial sound of the noun and not on its spelling.

For Ex - We write ⇒ 'An honest man' (not 'A honest man')

⇒ 'An hour ago', (not 'a hour ago')

Similarly, we write: A union. (not 'an union')

A European (not 'an European')

The Omissions of Indefinite Articles (An/An)

- 1. Indefinite Articles are not used with a 'Plural Noun'
 - For Ex A cars are parked (wrong)Cars are parked (correct)
- 2. Indefinite Articles are not used before the name of "meals", "Sports', Subjects', 'language', etc.
 - For Ex (a) Harsh was absent from a dinner (wrong) Harsh was absent from dinner (correct)
 - (b) I am playing a Tennis (wrong) I am playing Tennis (Correct)
 - (c) She is teaching a Hindi right now. (wrong) She is teaching Hindi right now. (correct)
- 3. Indefinite articles are not used before material noun.
 - For Ex (a) It is a gold (wrong)

It is gold. (correct)

(b) That statue is made up on an Iron. (wrong)

That statue is made up of Iron. (correct)

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- **4.** Indefinite Article are not used two times for the same noun in the same sentence.
 - **For Ex -** (a) Priya is a singer and a dancer. (wrong)
 - Priya is a singer and dancer. (correct)
 - (b) India is a great and a beautiful country (wrong) India is a great and beautiful country (correct)

II. DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

Definite Article (the) is used when the noun with which it is used is a particular one, which is identifiable to the listener. It may also be used for a noun that has already been mentioned or is uniquely specified.

For Ex - "This is the boy who played cricket."

In the above sentence, the boy has been specified to be the one 'Who played cricket'.

Note: Unlike indefinite articles, the definite article can be placed before both singular and pluralnouns.

For Ex – (a) She called the doctor.

(b) One of the boys is absent.

Uses of Definite Article (The)

- 1. Definite article (The) is used before a noun if it is followed by a relative pronoun stressly.
 - **For Ex –** (a) He is the boy who plays Guitar.
 - (b) She is the girl who plays Tennis.
 - (c) This is the dog which I bought.
- 2. Definite article (The) is used before the name of **commission**, **Rivers**, **Seas**, **Gulfs**, **Deserts**, **Direction**, **Canals**, **historical caste**, **Name of titles and posts**, **buildings and monuments**, **Religious books**, **Community**, **Holy Scriptures**, etc.
 - **For Ex –** The Ganga, The Arabian Gulf, The Pacific Ocean, The Mahabharata, The Gita, The East, The Sun, The Taj Mahal, The Brahmin, The Iron Man, The Father of the Nation.
- 3. 'The' is used before an adjective if that adjective is followed by proper noun.

For Ex - Yesterday, I met the great Sachin Tendulkar.

4. 'The' is used before common noun whenever it is used as adjective.

For Ex - When Sonam saw a hungry girl crying, the mother came in her.

5. 'The' is used whenever two proper nouns are compared.

For Ex - Prabhu Deva is the Michael Jackson of India.

- **6.** 'The' is always used before "Superlative degree"
 - **For Ex -** (a) Shyam is the fattest boy of his class.
 - (b) Rahul is the best player of his team.
- 7. If comparative Degree is used for two, or, it is used in parallel, then the Definite Article (The)isused before it.
 - For Ex (a) The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war
 - (b) Rajesh is the taller of the two sons
- **8.** We use Definite article (The) before ordinals.

For Ex - The latter, The former, The first, The last.

9. The is used before the word 'Space' only when it means 'room'

For Ex - We all tried to get into his car but the space was not enough.

The omissions of definite Article

- 1. Definite Article (The) is not used before the name of language and sports.
 - For Ex (a) The Hindi is our national language. (Wrong) Hindi is our national language (correct)
 - (b) The Hockey is my favourite sport. (Wrong) Hockey is my favourite sport. (Correct)
- **2.** Definite Article is not used before the name of day, month, parts of day.
 - For Ex (a) The Monday is the first day. (Wrong) Monday is the first day. (Correct)
 - (b) The December is the last month. (Wrong) December is the last month.

3. 'The' is not used before the name of meals

For Ex - The breakfast was very delicious. (Wrong) Breakfast was very delicious. (Correct)

- 4. Definite article (The) is not used before these words.
 - "Life, money, Pride, God, Love, Society, Parliament, Death" and name of subjects.
 - **For Ex –** (a) The love is as important as the air we breathe. (Wrong) Love is as important as the air we breathe (Correct)
 - (b) The mathematics is an interesting subject (wrong) Mathematics is an interesting subject. (Correct)
 - But, if the words given above are particularised or if the name of the subjects is particularised, we use definite article before them.
 - For Ex (a) The love of mother is incomparable. (Correct)
 - (b) The Mathematics of Priya are good. (Correct)
- 5. Define article should not be used before these places if we go there for the primary purpose. "Church, Mosque, Temple, School, College, Court, Prison, Hospital, Library, University, Jail (asaccused)."
 - For Ex (a) I went to the temple to worship. (Wrong) I went to temple to worship. (Correct)
 - (b) I went to the temple to attend a marriage. (Correct)

In the above sentences, we did not use 'The' with 'Temple' as long as the purpose of our visit was primary. (ie, to worship) But, as soon as the purpose of visit changed from primary to something else (ie. From worship to marriage). The use of definite article (ie. The) becomes 'legit'.

- **6.** Definite Article does not come before 'Northern', 'Southern', 'Eastern', 'Western' and 'directions' when we use them as adjective.
 - For Ex (a) He is going towards Northern India.
 - (b) Rajasthan is in western India.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- 1. Time we live ought not to (a)/ be computed by number of an years, (b)/ but by use that has (c)/been made of them. (d)/ No error (e)
- 2. He neglects (a)/ attending church, (b)/ though church is only (c)/ few a yards from his house. (d)/No error (e)
- 3. It is very difficult(a) /to find out number of(b) /the creatures living (c) / on the earth. (d) / No error(e)
- **4.** The political crisis in a Madhya Pradesh (a)/ came to a head on Tuesday (b)/ morning with former (c)/ Union Minister quitting the party(d)/ No error (e)
- 5. The boy asked (a)/ his father why (b)/ he was cutting (c)/ down a tree. (d)/ No error (e)

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6. (a) He is /(b)the best singer/(c) of the time but unfortunately/(d) least recognized /(e) No error.

- 7. (a) Raju said that he felt ecstatic/(b) because a friend of his/(c) had given him/(d) a very good news./(e) No error.
- 8. (a) I don't like/ (b) that kind of a man/(c) who does nothing but/(d) find out faults in others. / (e) No error.
- **9.** (a) Little knowledge/(b) of art that she possessed/(c) proved to be a boon for her/ (d) when shewas utterly helpless./(e) No error.
- **10.** (a) Don't talk to her/(b) she always/(c) remains in temper/(d) these days./(e) No error.
- **11.** (a) She boasts of/(b) having good knowledge/(c) of Physics but everybody/(d) knows how far sheis good at it./ (e) No error.
- **12.** (a) It was/(b) by a mistake/(c) that she caught/(d) his hand./ (e) No error.
- **13.** (a) The order of/(b) the commander/(c) may put the lives of/(d) many soldiers in a danger./Noerror.

- **14.** (a) She Inspired me/(b) to take the heart/(c) in all adverse situations/(d) and deserve to be called a real hero./(e) No error.
- **15.** (a) The most happy/(b) marriage would be/(c) a union of a deaf/(e) man to a blind woman. /(e)No error.
- **16.** (a) Sam suggested to/ (b) his siblings that they should/(c) go to the school regularly/(d) and dotheir home work sincerely./(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) Her father/(b) forbade her to go/(c) to circus /(d) late at night./(e) No error.
- 18. (a) There was little milk/(b) in the bottle and she gave it/(c) to her son when he/(d) startedweeping./(e) No error.
- **19.** (a) In a hour's time/(b)when I had finished the work/(c) I got up and/(d) slipped out unnoticed./(e) No error.
- 20. (a)People in Pakistan/(b) had become so accustomed to bomb blasts/(c) that few of them paid any attention to the explosions/(d) which they heard this morning/(e) No error.
- 21. (a) One should/(b) be true to one's promises/(c) in order to earn/(d) name and fame in the life/(e)No error.
- 22. (a) 'Management is science/(b) as well as an art'/(c) said the/(d) Business teacher./(e) No error.
- 23. (a) It is a pity/(b) that the son of freedom fighter/(c) should indulge /(d) in stealing./(e) No error.
- **24.** (a) This is/(b) the most important/(c) question of this topic which you have/to prepare very carefully/ No error.
- **25.** (a) Nile is/(b) the longest /(c) river of /(d) the world./(e) No error.
- **26.** (a) The Ganges/(b) is for India/(c) what Amazon/(d) is for Brazil./(e) No error
- **27.** (a) The first Afghans/(b) to rule India/(c) in medieval times/(d) were the Lodhis./(e) No error.
- **28.** (a) The warden/(b) asked the boys to return/(c) to the hostel before/(d) the sunset./(e) No error.
- **29.** (a) She found/(b) herself in trouble/(c) when he saw no/(d) rickshaw outside the station./(e) Noerror
- **30.** (a) She said/(b) that he did not feel/(c) any need to discuss/(d) the episode in the detail./(e) Noerror.
- **31.** (a) It is very difficult /(b) to point out the number of/(c) microbes living/(d) on the earth./(e) Noerror.

- **32.** (a) Of the two/(b) sisters she/(c) is/(d) worse./(e) No error.
- 33. (a) I have been/(b) informed that Mr. Verma,/(c) the CEO and the MD /(d) will visit Mumbai thefollowing month. /(e) No error
- **34.** (a) I inspired him/(b) to take the action/(c) in all adverse situations/(d) and emerge out to be a true winner./ (e) No error.
- **35.** (a) The Indian peoples/(b) are considered/(c) very brave/(d) and honest./(e) No error.
- **36.** (a) He leads/(b) a very simple life/(c) so he goes to his office/(d) by a bicycle./(e) No error.
- 37. (a) Thanks to an effort/(b) and persistence of the doctors the Cancer patient/(c) has been able tostart /(d) a normal life again. /(e) No error.
- **38.** (a) Naxalites /(b) kill innocent people/(c) to spread/(d) a violence./(e) No error.
- 39. (a) The answer/(b) to all the sufferings/(c) of human beings /(d) lies in the science./(e) No error.
- **40.** (a) The man/(b) is the only creature/(c) that is endowed with/(d) the ability to think./(e) Noerror.
- **41.** (a) It is very difficult/(b) to find out the number of/(c) the creatures living /(d) on the earth./(e)No error.
- **42.** (a) The earthquake derailed the lives/(b) of many people but in an year/ (c) time leaving apart the victims/(d) ,no one remembered anything/(e) No error.
- **43.** (a) Mother in him/(b) could not bear/(c) the condition of /(d) his ailing son/(e) No error.
- **44.** (a) Let judge in you/(b) decide what/(c) punishment should be/(d) given to the culprit./(e) Noerror.
- **45.** (a) My teacher /(b) said that/(c) Moon is a/(d) natural satellite/(e) No error.
- **46.** (a) Most of the people/(b) of northern India/(c) do not know /(d) the Telugu /(e) No error.
- **47.** (a) She went for /(b) the lunch /(c) at 1 p.m. and/(d) then returned /(e) no error.
- **48.** (a) Every morning/(b) the Sun/(c)sets in/(d) west/no error
- **49.** (a) Now a days,/ (b) Kohli is/(c) best player/(b) in India/(e) No error.
- 50. (a)When I met her/(b) the couple of days/(c) back she was writing/(d) a new book/(e) No error.

	Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles	10 The helicenter landed on weef of
۱.	Did you bringumbrella?	10. The helicopter landed onroof of a building.
2.	Are you looking forshampoo?	11. I wantapple from that basket.
	I checkedmailbox again.	12. church on the corner is progressive.
ł.	Can I havespoon please?	
5.	I was born intopoor family.	13. I borrowedpencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
ó.	She will come back inhour.	
7.	Have you been toSpace Needle Tower in Seattle?	14. One of the students said, "professor is late today."
2	I would love to talk to one ofmanagers.	15. I boughtumbrella to go out in the
	What amazing view!	rain.
	Solut	tions

- **1. (b);** Usage of 'an' is incorrect here, since 'a/an' is used before singular noun.
- **2. (d)**; Article 'a' is incorrectly used here because 'a' is used before singular countable noun.
- **3. (b)**; Article 'the' needs to be used before 'number' because we are talking specifically about number ofspecific creatures.
- **4. (a);** 'a' is incorrectly used here because we don't use article before name of state (with some exception)
- **5. (d)**; Instead of 'a' it should be 'the' because we are talking about specific tree, a tree which is being cutdown
- **6. (d)**; 'The' should be used before 'least' since superlatives degrees are always preceded by 'the'.
- 7. (d); 'a' should not be used, since 'news' is an uncountable noun.
- **8. (b);** 'a' should not be used because an 'Article' is not used with nouns followed by 'type of', 'kind of', 'sort of' etc.
- **9. (a);** 'The' should be used before 'little'. 'The little' means 'all that is' whereas, 'little means almost none.
- **10. (c);** 'in a temper' should be used in place of 'in temper'. Since it is the correct phrasal use.
- 11. (b); 'a good knowledge' is correct phrase.
- **12. (b);** 'By mistake' should be used instead of 'by a mistake' as it is correct idiomatic usage.
- 13. (d); 'in danger' is correct phrase.

- **14. (b);** 'the' should not be used. Since 'take heart', 'take action', 'take care', etc. are correct phrases.
- **15. (c)**; 'the union' should be used in place of 'a union' for explanation refer to question 4.
- **16. (c);** 'the' should not be used before 'school' since, here, school is mentioned in relation to its primarymotive.
- 17. (c); 'Go to the circus' is correct idiomatic usage.
- **18. (a);** 'a' should be used before 'little'. 'A little' means 'some though not much' whereas 'little' means 'almost none'.
- **19. (a);** 'an' should be used in place of 'a' since 'hour' starts with a vowel sound.
- **20. (e)**; No error.
- **21. (d);** 'The' should not be used before 'life'. Because when 'life', 'Science', 'man', etc. are used in generalsense, then, 'the' is not used before them.
- **22. (a);** 'a' should be used before science. Since, 'Science' has not been used in general sense here. it has been used to denote a particular branch of knowledge based on scientific principles.
- **23. (b);** 'a' should be used before 'freedom fighter' since 'freedom fighter' is a countable noun.
- 24. (e); No error
- **25. (a);** 'The' should be used before 'Nile' since 'Nile' is a river.
- **26. (c)**; 'The' should be used before 'Amazon' since 'Amazon' is a river..
- 27. (e); No error.

- **28. (d);** 'The' should not be used before 'sunset' since, 'the' is not used before 'dawn', 'Sunset', 'sunrise' etc
- 29. (b); 'in a trouble' is correct idiomatic usage.
- 30. (d); 'in detail' is correct idiomatic usage.
- 31. (e); No error
- **32. (d)**; 'the' should be used before 'worse'. For explanation refer to question 2.
- **33. (c);** 'the' should not be used before 'MD' since both the posts are held by Mr. Verma.
- **34. (b)**; 'take action' is correct idiomatic usage.
- **35. (a);** 'People' denotes people of different ethnic groups. Whereas, the word 'Indian' denotes only one group of people Hence either 'The Indians' or 'the Indian people' should be used.
- **36. (d)**; 'by bicycle' is correct idiomatic usage.
- **37. (a)**; Here the efforts of the doctors are being talked about. Hence, 'the' should be used before effort.
- **38. (d);** 'violence' is an uncountable noun. Hence 'a' should not be used.
- **39. (d)**; 'The' is not used with the name of any subject.
- **40. (a);** 'The' should not be used before 'man' for explanation refer to question -21
- **41. (c)**; The should not be used: for explanation refer to question 4.
- **42. (b);** 'Year' does not begin with vowel sound. Hence, 'a' should be used in place of 'an'.
- **43. (a);** 'The' should be added before 'mother'. Since, the article 'the' is used before the name of a personality, whenever, we talk about a personality inside a person.
- **44. (a)**; 'The' should be added before 'Judge'. For explanation refer to question 43.
- **45. (c);** 'The' should be added before 'moon' since 'the' is used before the name of a heavenly body.
- **46. (d)**; 'The' is not used before the names of languages.
- **47. (b)**; 'The' should not be used since the names of meals do not take any article.
- **48. (d);** 'The' should be used before 'west' since definite article 'the' is used before the names of directions.
- **49. (c)**; 'The' should be used before best.
- **50. (b)**; 'a couple of days' is correct phrase.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

- **1. an**; The word 'umbrella' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
- **2. the**; Here a particular shampoo is being talked about. Hence, definite article 'the' should be used.
- **3. the**; Here a particular mailbox is being talked about. Hence, definite article 'the' should be used.
- **4. a**; Any spoon can be referred here, hence, indefinite article should be used here. Now 'spoon' starts with a consonant sound, hence, 'a' should be used here.
- **5. a**; Here, the family is being introduced for the first time, and no particular family has been described, hence, 'a' should be used here.
- 6. an; 'hour' starts with a vowel sound. Hence indefinite article 'an' should be used here. Note that the article, which should be used before a noun doesn't depend on the initial alphabet of the noun but on the initial sound of the same. For e.g. 'an' heir; 'a' university, etc..
- 7. **the**; Definite article 'the' is used before the name of a building. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
- **8. the**; Either definite article or possessive case is used after the phrase 'one of'. Here, usage of possessive does not make any sense, hence 'the' should be used here.
- **9. an**; The word 'amazing' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
- **10. the**; Here, the particular place of the building has been described. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
- **11. an**; The word 'apple' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
- **12. the**; Here 'church' has not been described for its primary purpose, hence, 'the' should be used before it.
- **13. a**; Any pencil can be referred here, hence, indefinite article should be used here. Now 'pencil' startswith a consonant sound, hence, 'a' should be used here.
- **14. the**; Definite article is used before the name of a 'profession'. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
- **15. an**; No particular 'umbrella' has been described here, therefore, 'indefinite article' should be usedhere. Again, word 'umbrella' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.





06

Noun

Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, or idea. Like Ram, happiness, chain, etc. Noun can be classified into four groups.

Which are as follows:

- (i) Proper Noun
- (ii) Common Noun
- (iii) Collective Noun
- (iv) Material Noun
- (i) **Proper Noun:** Proper Noun Denotes a particular person, place or thing. **For Ex –** India, Calcutta, Ramesh, The Ganga, etc.
- (ii) Common Noun: Common Noun is the name given in common to every person or thing of thesame class or kind.

For Ex - Table, Glass, Town, King etc.

(iii) Collective Noun: Collective Noun denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

Some of the collective nouns are given below:-

Examples of Collective Noun.

- **1.** A **band** of musicians.
- **2.** A **board** of directors, etc.
- **3.** A **bevy** of girls, women, officers etc.
- **4.** A **bunch** of grapes, keys, etc.
- **5.** A **bundle** of sticks and hay.
- **6.** A **caravan** of merchants, pilgrims, travellers.
- 7. A chain/range of mountains or hills.
- **8.** A **choir** of singers.
- **9.** A **class** of students.
- **10.** A **retinue** of servants/ attendants.
- **11.** A **clump/ grove** of trees.
- **12.** A **code** of laws.
- **13.** A **cluster/ constellation/ galaxy** of stars.
- **14**. A **company/ regiment/ army** of soldiers.
- **15.** A **convoy** of ships, cars etc. moving under an escort.
- **16.** A **course** or **series** of lectures.
- **17.** A **crew** of sailors.
- **18.** A **crowd/ mob** of people.
- **19.** A **curriculum** of studies.
- **20.** A **flight** of steps, stairs.
- **21.** A **fleet** of ships or motorcars.
- **22.** A **flock** of geese, sheep and birds.
- **23.** A **gang** of robbers, labourers.

NOUN

- **24.** A garland/bunch/ bouquet of flowers.
- **25.** A **heap** of ruins, sand, stones.
- **26.** A **herd** of cattle.
- **27.** A **litter** of puppies.
- **28.** A **pack** of hounds, cards.
- **29.** A pair of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers.
- **30.** A **series** of events.
- **31.** A **sheaf** of corn, arrows.
- **32.** A **swarm** of ants, bees or flies.
- **33.** A **train** of carriages, followers etc.
- **34.** A **troop** of horses (cavalry)
- **35.** A **volley** of shots, bullets.
- **36.** A **forum** of people (discussing issues)
- **37.** A **congregation** of people (discussing religious issues)
- (iv) Material Noun: Material Noun denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made.

For Ex - Iron, Silver, Gold, Milk, etc.

(v) Abstract Noun: An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state consideredapart from the object to which it belongs.

For Ex -

Action	State
Laughter	Childhood
Theft	Boyhood
Movement	Youth
Judgement	Slavery
Hatred	Sleep
Heroism	Sickness
	Laughter Theft Movement Judgement Hatred

Abstract Noun are generally formed from verbs, Adjectives and common Nouns.

(a) From Verbs:

life
knowledge
sight
advice
laughter
pleasure
growth
government
service
obedience
practice
thought

(b) From Adjectives

brave	bravery
great	greatness
poor	poverty
young	youth
wise	wisdom
long	length
deep	depth
grand	grandeur
good	goodness
honest	honesty
just	justice
true	truth
broad	breadth
wide	width
sole	solitude
kind	kindness

(c) From Common Nouns:

boy	boyhood
infant	infancy
thief	theft
slave	slavery
friend	friendship
judge	judgement
girl	girlhood
agent	agency
hero	heroism
bond	bondage
leader	leadership
coward	cowardice

The Noun- Number (Singular/Plural)

On the basis of number, there are two types of noun.

- (a) Singular Noun
- (b) Plural Noun

Singular Noun: A noun that is used to denote a single (one) person or thing is called singular Noun.

For Ex - Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, etc.

Plural Noun: A noun that is used to denote more than one person or thing is called plural Noun

For Ex - Boys, girls, men birds, trees, etc.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy.

Rule 1: Hyphenated noun does not have plural form.

Ex - (a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (change 'rupees' into 'rupee')

(b) He stays in **five-stars** hotels. (change 'stars' into 'star')

Rule 2: Certain nouns/words are used in colloquial English in India which is wrong as the word isliterally translated from English to Hindi.

Ex -

Wrong

1. Cousin brother / Cousin sister 2. Pick pocketer

3. Good name

4. Big blunder

5. Strong breeze

6. Bad dream

7. Proudy **8.** According to me 1. Cousin

Correct

2. Pick pocket

3. Name

4. Blunder (means a big mistake)

5. Strong wind (Breeze is always light and gentle)

6. Nightmare 7. Proud

8. In my opinion

We generally get confused while using the following nouns:-

Floor (the flat surface of a room)

(a) **Ground** (surface of the earth) (b) **Talent** (A natural ability)

Skill (we acquire it by learning) (b) **Envy** (a wish to possess that (c) out the other person has.)

(c) **Jealousy** (a feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you have.)

How Plural is formed

Generally, the Plurals of nouns are formed by adding 's' to the singular form.

For Ex -

boy — boys Girl — girls Bird — birds Cow — cows Ship — ships Desk — desks

Pencil — pencils Book — Books Cassette — cassettes Film — films

But, there are some rules of changing singular nouns into plural ones.

Rule 1: If -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x and -z are the last letters of noun, put -es to the end to make themplural.

Singular Class Kiss Miss Brush Bush Bench Branch Box

Plural ClassesKisses Misses

BrushesBushes Benches

BranchesBoxes

Singular Mass Toss

Bus Dish WatchMatchTax Topaz

Masses Tosses Buses Dishes WatchesMatchesTaxes Topazes Plural

But, in case of Stomach (Pronouned as Stomak), Monarch (Pronouned as Monark) only s is needed attheir end to make them plural.

Stomachs Stomach Monarch Monarchs

Rule 2: If there is -0 in the end of a noun, put -es to the end for plural.

Plural Singular Singular

Hero Volcano MosquitoPotato Negro Bingo

Heroes Volcanoes Mosquitoes Potatoes Negroes Bingoes

Zero MangoEcho BuffaloCargo

Zeroes MangoesEchoes BuffaloesCargoes

There are some exceptions where only —s is needed for a plural one in —o ending nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

Rule 3: If there are double vowels to the end of noun, put only —s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

NOUN

Rule 4: If —y is the last letter of a noun and that —y is preceded by a consonant, then change y intoies for the plural forms.

Singular Plural		Singular	Plural
Spy	Spies	Baby	Babies
History	Histories	Lady	Ladies
Fly	Flies	Sky	Skies
Story	Stories	City	Cities
Army	Armies	Pony	Ponies

Rule 5: If —y is the last letter of a noun and that —y is preceded by a vowal, put only –s to the endof that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lay	Lays	Bay	Bay
Ray	Rays	Prey	Preys
Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Tray	Trays	Day	Days
Clay	Clays	Play	Plays

Rule 6: If —f or —fe are the last letters of a noun, then change —f or —fe into 'ves'.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves	Handkerchief	Handkerchieves
Wolf	Wolves	Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves	erii e	S. P. C.

Yet, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as:

Singular	Singular Plural		Plural
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs	Reef	Reefs
Gulf	Gulfs	Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Griefs	Brief	Briefs
Serf	Serfs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Hoof	Hoofs	Strife	Strifes

Rule 7: It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singularform.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth	Goose	Geese
Mouse Foot	Mice Feet	Louse	Lice

Noune

Rule 8: There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children	

Rule 9: There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

Singular Plural		Singular	Plural
Swine	Swine	Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer	Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon	Pair	Pair
Dozen	Dozen	Score	Score
Gross	Gross	Stone (unit)	Stone

Rule 10: There are some nouns which are only used in the plural. They take plural verb with them.

- (a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.
 - For Ex Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.
- (b) Names of certain articles of dress.
 - For Ex Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.
- (c) Certain other nouns.

For Ex – Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigins, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.

Rule 11: There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular. They take singular verb with them.

For Ex – Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons, measles, mumps, rickets, singles, billiards, athletics etc.

For Ex - Mathematics is an easy subject. (Mathematics is singular number)

If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they becomes as plural nouns.

(a) My Mathematics are strong.



(b) **The politics** of our state are dirty.



(c) The **summons** was issued by the magistrate

↓ singular number

Rule 12: The following nouns are always used in singular number.

For Ex – Scenery, machinery, poetry, stationery, sultry, jewellery, crockery, luggage, baggage, breakage, haltage, percentage, knowledge, postage, wastage, furniture, information, traffic, coffee, dust etc.

Rule 13: Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals.

For Ex - Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, police and peasantry etc.

NOUN

Rule 14: In Compound Nouns, we make their pural forms only by adding 's' to the main word.

Singular:	Plural:
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	Step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Coat-of-mill	Coats-of-mill

Now, look at these examples:

Singular:	Plural:
Man killer	Man killers
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Woman hater	Woman haters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Draw back	Draw backs

Rule 15: Noun borrowed from other languages in English have their special rules to change them intoplural.

Singular:	Plural:	Singular:	Plural:
Datum	Data	Ditum	Dita
Erratum	Errata	Bacterium	Becteria
Referendum	Referenda	Momorandum	Memoranda
Agendum	Agenda	Medium	Media
Sanatorium	Sanatoria	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Oasis	Oases
Thesis	These	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Analysis	Analyses	Crisis	Crises
Index	Indice/Indices		

Rule 16: Some—um ending Latin nouns take only —s in plural form.

Singular	Plural
Harmonium	Harmoniums
Forum	Forums
Pendulum	Pendulums
Stadium	Stadiums
Premium	Premiums
Quorum	Quorums

Rule 17: Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

wrong

For Ex -

Village after village correct Match after match correct Row upon row correct Word for word. correct But, Villages after villages wrong Matches after matches wrong Rows upon rows wrong word for words

Rule 18: The digits, some words and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways:

Singular	Plural
70	70s
21	21s
if	ifs
M.A.	M.As (not M.A.'s)
B.A.	B.As (not B.A.'s)
M.L.A.	M.L.As (not M.L.A.'s)
M.P.	M.Ps

Rule 19: Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

	Singular	Plural
Light	1. radiance	Lights : Lamps
	2. a lamp	
Practice	1. habit	Practices : habits
	2. exercise of a profession	Q Q V
Powder	1. dust	Powders: doses of medicine
	2. a dose of medicine in	
	fine grains like dust	
People	1. nation	Peoples : nations
	2. Men and women	

Rule 20: Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

Singular	Plural		
Brother	Brothers: Sons of the same parent Brethren: members of a society of a community.		
Cloth	Cloths: kinds or pieces of cloth. Clothes: garments.		
Die	Die Dies: stamps for coining. Dice: small cubes used in games.		
Fish	Fishes: taken separately.		
Genius	Fish : collectively Geniuses : persons of great talent		
Index	Genii : spirits Indexes : tables of contents to books Indices : signs used in algebra		
Penny	Pennies : number of coins. Pence : amount in value		

Rule 21: Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.

Singular	Plural		
Colour : hue	Colours:	1.	Hues
		2.	the flag of a
			regiment
Custom : habit	Customs:	1.	habits.
		2.	Duties levied on
.0	and the second		imports.

Effect : result	Effects :	1.	results
		2.	property
Manner: method	Manners:	1.	methods
. A.C.	nest.	2.	correct behaviour
Moral: a moral lesson	Morals:	1.	moral lessons
200		2.	conduct
Number : quantity	Numbers:	1.	quantities
		2.	verses
Pain : Suffering	Pains:	1.	sufferings
		2.	care, exertion
Premise : proposition	Premises:	1.	propositions
	7.	2.	buildings.
Quarter: fourth part	Quarters:	1.	Fourth part.
No. Oto		2.	Lodgings
Spectacle : a sight	Spectacles:	1. (sights.
		2.	Eye-glasses
Letter: letter of the	Letters:	1.	letters of the
alphabet	Letters.	1.	alph <mark>a</mark> bet
		2.	epistles
		3.	literature
Ground : earth	Grounds:	1.	enclosed land
		2.	attached to house
The Contract of the Contract o		3.	reasons dregs

Rule 22: Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.

Singular	Plural
Air: atmosphere	Airs : affected manners
Alphabet : letter	Alphabets : languages
Advice : counsel	Advices : information
Abuse : bad language	Abuses : Evil
Compass : extent, range	Compasses: an instrument fordrawing circles
Force : strength	Forces : military forces
Good : benefit, well-being	Goods: merchandise
Physic: medicine	Physics : natural science
Practice : habit	Practices : traditions
Iron : a kind of metal	Irons : fetters
Light : radiant	Lights : lamps
Respect : regard	Respects : compliments
Work: duty	Works : creations

Rule 23: (a) Abstract Nouns have no plural.

For Ex – Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as common nouns. $\,$

For Ex – Kindness = acts of kindness. Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

(b) There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals. They are called **Material Nouns.**

For Ex – Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

But, when these words are used in the plural, they become Common nouns and also, their meanings are changed.

For Ex - Coppers-Copper coins.Irons —fetters.

Tins —cans made of tin.Woods —forests.

The Noun - Gender

In grammar, gender is the sexual classification of noun.Gender can be divided into four categories. Which are as follows:

- (i) Masculine Gender (which denotes male sex)
- (ii) Feminine Gender (Which denotes female sex)
- (iii) Common Gender (which denotes both male and female)
- (iv) Neuter Gender (which denotes no sex and is used for non-living things) Rules for changing masculine nouns into feminine nouns:
- (1) By using a different word. For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman
King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Cock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Drone	Bee
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare	Bullock	Heifer
Hart	Roe	Buck	Doe
Wizard	Witch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Earl	Countess	Groom	Bride
Drake	Duck	Monk	Nun
Colt	Filly	Lad	Lass
Dog (or hound)	Bitch		

(2) By adding a syllable (—ess, —ine, —trix, —a, etc.) For Ex –

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Lion Host Priest Patron Benefactor Negro Instructor Waiter Seamster Songster Murderer	Lioness Hostess Priestess Patroness Benefactress Negress Instructress Waitress Seamstress Songstress Murderess	Heir Poet Mayor Peer Conductor Enchanter Founder Traitor Tempter Preceptor Sorcerer	Heiress Poetess Mayoress Peeress Conductress Enchantress Foundress Traitress Temptress Preceptress Sorceress

(3) By substituting a feminine word for a masculine in compound words.

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Peacock	Peahen	Grandfather	Grandmother
Billy-goat	Nanny-goat	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Foster-father	Foster-mother	Czar	Czarina
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass	Testator	Testatrix
Viceroy	Vicereine	Prophet	Prophetess
Executor	Executrix	Steward	Stewardess
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Manager	Manageress
Viscount	Viscountess	Baron	Baroness
Jew	Jewess	Signor	Signora
Author	Authoress	Giant	Giantess
Count	Countess	Hero	Heroine
Don	Donna	Sultan	Sultana
Administrator	Asministratrix	Signor	Signora

Again, —ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending. For Ex

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
he-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid
School-master	School-mistress	Man-kind	Woman-kind
Washer-man	Washer-woman	Bull-calf	Cow-calf
Step-son	Step-daughter	He-bear	She-bear
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit	Great-uncle	Great-aunt

Note: 1. Some Masculine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For Ex – Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter

2. Some Feminine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.

For Ex - Cow, Duck, Bee

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.

For Ex – House-wife (mistress of the house)

Virgin (an unmarried woman)

Flirt (woman pretending to make love)

Virago (a turbulent woman)

Dowager (widow with late husband's property)

Siren (an enticing woman)

Brunette (a dark-complexioned woman)

Prude (a woman of a affected modestry)

4. Some Masculines have no corresponding Feminies.

For Ex - Captain, Judge, Knight, Squire, Parson

The noun - case:

Case is a grammatical category which reflects the grammatical function performed by a noun or pronounin a phrase, clause, or sentence.

Cases are of four types:

- 1. Nominative (Subjective)
- **2.** Accusative (Objective)
- **3.** Possessive
- 4. Dative
- **1. Nominative Case (Subjective case):** It Noun or Pronoun is used as subject, it is said to be the Nominative case.
 - For Ex (a) Ram is playing.
 - (b) She is reading a Novel.
 - ⇒ **Note:** After 'Than' Pronoun should be used in Nominative case
 - **For Ex.** (a) Shyam is smarter than her **(wrong)**
 - (b) Shyam is smarter than she (correct)
 - ⇒ After 'If', pronoun is used in Nominative case.
 - For Ex (a) If I were him I would have come. (Wrong)
 - (b) If I were he I would have come. (Correct)
- **2. Accusative Case (Objective Case):** Accusative Case is said to be the one in which noun or pronounis used as the object.

For ex. - She loves him

accusative

That is Neelam

accusative

Note: After 'let' pronouns are used in Accusative Case.

For Ex - Let we go. (Wrong)

Let <u>us</u> go (Correct)

- ⇒ After preposition pronouns are used in Accusative Case.
 - For Ex Everything is fine between she and I (Wrong)

Everything is fine between her and me (Correct)

(3) Possessive Case: If the possession or relation of noun is expressed, it is called Possessive Case.

For ex - Rajeev's book.

↓ Possession ↓

Aditya's sister

Relation

NOUN

Note: For Possessive case, we put - 's (apostrophe) at the end of a singular Noun.

For Ex - Sanjay's pen, Raju's Car, Ritu's son, etc.

Use of Possessive Case

Use of 'of' / 'apostrophe' with nouns

(A) Apostrophe is used in the following ways to express possession.

Living things

- Ex (a) Mohan's book
 - (b) A cow's horn
 - (c) A woman's purse

		(b) Girls' school
Note	:If plu	ural form is different from singular form, 's' comes with both the forms.
	Ex -	(a) Child's play, Children's school.
		(b) Man's duty, Men's wear.
		(c) Working women's hostel
(C)	Whe	n noun ends in hissing sound, 's' is not added after apostrophe.
(C)		(a) For peace' sake
	LA -	(b) for conscience' sake
		(c) for goodness' sake
		(d) Ganesh' idol
		(e) for Jesus'sake
	Note	:: God's sake
	Note	. dou's sake
(D)	Apos	strophe is not used with possessive pronouns (his, hers, yours, hours, theirs)
	Ex -	Yours faithfully, yours truly
(E)	Apos	strophe can come only at the end of the compound nouns.
	_	Commander-in-chief's orders.
		My son-in-law's sister.
(F)		ostrophe' is not used with non-living things. We use 'of' :
	Ex -	Table's leg (*)
		Leg of table (✓)
	Exce	ptions:
	(1)	When a non-living thing is personified
		Ex - (a) Sun's fury
		(b) Nature's love
	(2)	Nouns related to 'time/weight/place'
		Ex - (a) a day's leave
		(b) arm's length
		(c) a pound's weight
	(3)	With respectable nouns
		Ex - (a) court's order
		(b) At duty's call
	(4)	With phrases
		Ex - (a) at wit's end
		(b) at a stone's till ow
	(5)	With heavenly objects
		Ex - (a) Earth's atmosphere
(G)	Do n	ot use double apostrophe.
,		(a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired. (*)
		The mother of my wife's secretary has expired. (✓)
		(h) Mrs. Sharma the society's chariman's proposal was rejected by the members of the society.

The proposal of Mrs. Sharma, the chairperson of society, was rejected by the members of the society. (✓)

'S' is used with anybody/nobody/everybody/somebody/anyone/someone/no one/ everyone.

If a plural noun ends in 's/es', 's' is not added while apostrophe with the plural form.

Ex - (a) boys' college

(H)

Noun

- **Ex -** (a) Everyone's concern is no one's concern.
 - (b) Everydoby's business is nobody's business.
- If 'else' is used with anybody/ no body etc, 'apostrophe' will be used with 'else'.
- Ex (a) I can rely on your words, not somebody else's.
 - (b) I obey your orders and nobody else's.

(Here, it will be wrong to write somebody's else/nobody's else.)

(4) Dative Case: It noun or Pronoun has been called or addressed, It is called Dative Case.

For Ex - Shivam, Go there.

Read loudly, Priya.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

- **1.** (a) He knows it well/(b) that his success in life/(c) depends not on my advice/(d) but on somebody else./(e) No error.
- **2.** (a) She informed me/(b) that she had gone to/(c) one of the MLA's residences/(d) and stayedthere all day./(e) No error.
- (a) I visited/(b) Rajesh's and Seema's house/(c) twice but found/(d) the couple absent./(e) Noerror.
- **4.** (a)The building's roof/(b) needs repairing otherwise it /(c) may fall down and/(d) result into many persons' death./(e) No error.
- 5. (a) A gram's weight/(b) is quite light for/(c) anyone to/(d) carry on his head./(e) No Error.
- **6.** (a) I stopped/(b) her going out late at night/(c) because the situation/(d) in the town was very tense./(e) No error.
- 7. (a) She did not approve/(b) of her son raising/(c) stupid questions and thereby/(d) annoying histutor. /(e) No error.
- **8.** (a) India's problems/(b) are however /(c) not so serious/(d) and awful as Pakistan./(e) Noerror.
- **9.** (a) His tone of speaking/(b) as well as his friends/(c) is really extremely rude/(d) yet we nevertake it seriously./(e) No error.
- 10. (a) The Defence Minister/(b) boasts of improving /(c) the military power of/(d) the country's./ (e)No error.
- **11.** (a) The life of the homeless people/(b) is not in many/ (c) ways as peaceful and luxurious/(d) asthat of the rich's/(e) No error.

- **12.** (a) The CEO of the company said/(b) that he appreciated/(c) his staffs coming on time/(d) and cooperating him./(e) No error.
- **13.** (a) As the students were told /(b) this idea of Mahatma Gandhi's/(c) was totally valid in the/(d) present condition of India./(e) No error.
- **14.** (a) It is true/(b) that I met/(c) the Prime Minister/(d) at the house of one of my relative's./(e) No error.
- **15.** (a) The priest said/(b) to his followers that one ought/(c) to work hard in order/(d) to attainone goal./(e) No Error.
- **16.** (a) Being sure of her/(b) success, she told her parents/(c) that she would never forget/(d) evenher enemies's names./(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) The plebiscite gives/(b) us much knowledge of the/(c) Public's opinion/(d) on the matter ofrape./(e) No error.
- **18.** (a) No soldier/(b) dared to turn/(c) a deaf ear to his/(d) commander's-in-Chief orders./(e)NoError.
- **19.** (a) I appreciate she/(b) helping the destitute/(c) who are really the most ignored and completely deprived/(d) section of our society./(e) No error.
- **20.** (a)I have read/(b) many poems of Tagore's /(c) who is also/(d) known as Gurudev./(e) Noerror.
- **21.** (a) A friend of my wife /(b) came to me/(c) last week and asked me for/(d) some help./(e) Noerror.
- **22.** (a) Unfortunately for us/(b) the root cause of our frustration lies/(c) in the Governments/(d)ineffective policy/(e) No error.

- **23.** (a) She suggested to me/(b) that I should go to the market/(c) to bring some beautiful/(d) summer's flowers./(e) No error.
- **24.** (a) He came to his wits end/(b) when he found/(c) that his younger/(d) brother had slapped hiswife./(e) No error.
- **25.** (a) When she arrived/(b) at the gate of his/(c) house, she found his/(d) locking up the door./(e)No error.
- **26.** (a) India and Pakistan's present/(b) condition clearly indicate/(c) that both the countries/(d) willface a lot of problems in the coming time./(e) No error.
- 27. (a) Keeping in view/(b)the public's demands/(c) the government has decided to introduce anew policy to improve the quality and lower/(d) the prices of food grains./(e) No error.
- **28.** (a) Many a citizen's life is in danger/(b) if the Government does not take/(c) any serious actionto/ (d) curb degradation of environment. /(e) No error.
- **29.** (a) A strong breeze blew each/ (b) article away with a flip-flap, and/ (c) her clothes landed infaraway and/(d) often unreachable places./ (e) No error.
- 30. (a) Anyone can tell that/ (b) she dyes her hairs/ (c) blonde because her/(d) dark roots are showing./ (e) No error.
- 31. (a) Forest inspector suspects that/ (b) the hairs come from either an/ (c) unrecognized bearspecies, or an unknown hybrid/(d) of polar bear and brown bear./ (e) No error.
- **32.** (a) Doctor have come to the/ (b) final conclusion that the patient suffers/ (c) from a definable mental illness,/(d) namely bipolar affective disorder./ (e) No error.
- **33.** (a) The data indicates that/ (b) acquiring EU status raises earnings/ (c) for the workers by givingthem the/(d) right to freely change jobs./ (e) No error.
- **34.** (a) The billionaire broadcaster was/ (b) ordered to do jury duty after getting/ (c) out of threeprevious summons by citing/(d) conflicts with her work schedule./ (e) No error.
- **35.** (a) When police arrived at / (b) the house, they were attacked by/ (c) the angry mob hurling/(d)stones, bricks and fireworks./ (e) No error.
- **36.** (a) Probably for the first time/ (b) ever, a peacock and peacockess/ (c) were sighted in a field adjacent/(d) to the wood in Gorterslin./ (e) No error.

- **37.** (a) The will was/ (b) signed by the/ (c) testatoress in the presence/(d) of two witnesses./ (e) Noerror.
- **38.** (a) Companies across the/ (b) country donated supplies/ (c) and equipments to assist/(d) himwith his expedition./ (e) No error.
- **39.** (a) In fact, without that checks-up/ (b) I may not have found out/ (c) about the disease at allbecause/(d) there are no symptoms./ (e) No error.
- **40.** (a) The instant his feet/ (b) touched the cold metal ground/ (c) of the storage room he felt/(d) ahot-flash pass through his body./ (e) No error.
- **41.** (a) The sheepess uses/ (b) her vomeronasal organ/ (c) for early recognition of/(d) her neonatelamb./ (e) No error.
- **42.** (a) The property you are/ (b) about to buy should be in a place/ (c) that's just a stones throw/(d)away from your office./ (e) No error.
- **43.** (a) When Marcus founded Irish Writing/ (b) in 1946, he courted writers of short/ (c) stories and poetries, rather than/(d) novelists, to fill its pages./ (e) No error.
- **44.** (a) We returned from/ (b) world tour to find that/ (c) a cousin brother of/(d) mine has a newson./ (e) No error.
- **45.** (a) To calculate a radius for/ (b) each hospital's market area,/ (c) we limited radiuses to a/(d)range between 10 and 35 miles./ (e) No error.
- **46.** (a) This article points the/ (b) finger at the hierarchical system/ (c) that penalises juniors for questioning/(d) their seniors's decisions./ (e) No error.
- **47.** (a) Commander's-in-chief/ (b) house was bought/ (c) by a famous actor/(d) of hollywood./ (e)No error.
- **48.** (a) One can love one/ (b) neighbours in the abstract, or/ (c) even at a distance, but at/(d) closequarters it's almost impossible./ (e) No error.
- **49.** (a) With recent heavy rains now/ (b) the ground is even more saturated/ (c) and massive puddles of rainwater cover/(d) a large percentages of the site./ (e) No error.
- **50.** (a) It turned out the/ (b) air conditioner's fan belt had/ (c) broken and the vehicle was/(d) later replaced with new one./ (e) No error.

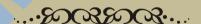
Solutions

- **1. (d)**: Apostrophe's' ('s) should be added to else. i.e. 'else's' should be used in place of 'else' to show arelation'
- **2. (c):** 'Residence of one of the MLAs' should be used in place of 'one of the MLA's residences since the possession of nouns used with 'one of' is not denoted by apostrophe's.
- **3. (b):** 'Rajesh and Seema's' should be used in place of 'Rajesh's and Seema's'. When two nouns are closely related then apostrophe's' is used only after the latter one.
- **4. (a):** 'The building's roof' should be replaced with 'The roof of the building' since, apostrophe's' is not used with non living things.
- **5. (e):** No error. 'A ton's/gram's/kilo's weight' is correct usage.
- **6. (e)**: No error
- **7. (b):** Here 'son's' should be used since gerunds are always preceded by possessive case.
- **8. (d):** 'Pakistan's' should be used in place of 'Pakistan' Since the problems Pakistan is having, have been compared with those of India and hence, apostrophe's' should be added to Pakistan.
- **9. (b):** 'Friend's' should be used in place of 'friends' to show the possession of a quality (tone of speaking).
- **10. (d):** 'Country' should be used in place of 'Country's' since the phrase 'of the' already shows the possession hence use of apostrophe's' is superfluous.
- **11. (d):** 'rich' should be used in place of 'rich's'. Since, 'that of' shows 'the life of poor's', hence, the use ofapostrophe is superfluous.
- **12. (c):** 'Staff's 'should be used in place of 'staffs'. For explanation refer to question-7.
- **13. (b):** 'Gandhi' should be used in place of 'Gandhi's. Since the sentences with structure 'This/That/ These/Those of' do not take possessive case after 'of'.
- **14. (d):** 'the house of one of my relative' should be replaced with 'the house of one of my relative's' forexplanation refer to question-2.
- 15. (d): 'One's' should be used in place of 'one'.

- **16. (d):** "enemies' " should be used in place of 'enemies's 'since, we put an Apostrophe comma at the end of plurals formed by adding 's' at the end like seniors', friends', Boys', etc.
- **17. (c):** 'Public opinion' should be used in place of 'public's opinion' since 'public' has been used as adjective and generally, 's' is not used with adjectives.
- **18. (d):** 'commander-in-chief's 's should be used in place of 'commander's-in-chiefs'. Since apostrophe is added only at the end of compound words.
- **19. (a):** 'her' should be used in place of 'she' since gerunds are always preceded by possessive case.
- **20. (b):** 'Tagore ' should be used in place of 'Tagore's ' since in sentences with structure "Many + noun + of + noun", the latter noun does not take possessive case.
- **21. (a):** 'wife's' should be used in places of 'wife' since in sentences with structures 'A noun + of + noun' 'apostrophe' is used with the latter noun.
- **22. (c):** 'Government's ' should be used in place of 'Governments'
- **23. (d):** 'Summer flower' should be used in place of 'summer's flower', since, 'Apostrophe's is not used with the names of seasons.
- **24.** (a): At one's wit's end is correct idiomatic usage.
- **25. (c):** 'him' should be used in place of 'his' since 'locking' has been used as participle and not as gerund. Hence objective case should be used.
- **26. (a):** 'India's ' should be used in place of 'India'. When two nouns are joined with 'and' and denote two different possessions, then 'apostrophe' is used with each of them.
- **27. (b):** 'Public demand' should be used in place of 'Public's demand'. For explanation, refer to question -17.
- 28. (e): No error.
- **29. (a):** 'Breeze' is gentle flow of air. So 'strong wind' will be used here.
- **30. (b):** Change 'hairs' to 'hair' because hair is an uncountable noun and it can be made singular/plural by adding certain words before the uncountable nouns. Also remember that hair takes singular verb ('dyes' in the given sentence)

- **31. (e):** Hair is singular when it refers to an entire head of hair (e.g., brown hair, blonde hair, curly hair). The word hair is usually used when it refers to all the hairs on one's head in general. When describing individual strands of hair, the plural is hairs. In the given sentence hairs are detached from the body so it can be considered countable hence the plural hairs is correct here.
- **32. (b)**: Remove 'final'. 'Conclusion' is always final.
- **33. (a):** Change 'indicates' to 'indicate' because data is plural and it will qualify with plural verb. Singular form of 'data' is 'datum'.
- **34. (c):** 'Summons' is singular in form. Plural form of 'summons' is 'summonses'.
- **35. (c):** 'Mob' means 'angry group of people'. Hence 'Angry mob' is superfluous, so remove angry.
- **36. (b):** Replace 'peacockess' with 'peahen' because it is the correct feminine of peacock.
- **37. (c):** 'testatrix' comes in place of 'testatoress' because 'testatrix' is the correct feminine form of the testator.
- **38. (c):** Change 'equipments' to 'equipment' because equipment is an uncountable noun. Refer rule 12.
- **39. (a):** 'check-ups' is the correct plural form of 'check-up'. So change 'checks-up' to 'check-ups'.
- **40. (b):** 'floor' will be used instead of 'ground' because floor is the bottom or lower part of any room; the

- supporting surface of a room while ground is the surface of the earth, as opposed to the sky or water or underground.
- **41. (a):** Replace 'sheepess' with 'ewe' because 'ewe' is the correct feminine word.
- **42. (c)**: 'a stone's throw' is the correct idiomatic usage.
- **43. (c):** 'poetry' should be used in place of 'poetries' because poetry has no plural form and it is alwaysused as a singular number. See rule 12.
- **44. (c):** 'cousin' should be used in place of 'cousin brother'. We don't use "sister" or "brother" with "cousin".
- **45. (c):** 'radii' (not radiuses) is plural of 'radius'.
- **46. (d)**; seniors' should be used in place of 'seniors's since, we put an Apostrophe comma at the end ofplurals formed by adding 's' at the end like enemies', friends', boys' etc.
- **47. (a):** 'Commander-in-chief's' should come in place of 'Commander's-in-chief' because apostrophe is addedonly at the end of compound words.
- 48. (a): 'One can love one's' should be used here.
- **49. (d);** 'percentage' should be used in place of 'percentages' because percentage has no plural form and itis always used as a singular number. See rule 12.
- **50. (b):** Change 'air conditioner's fan belt' to 'fan belt of air conditioner'. Apostrophe is not used with non-living things.





Chapter

Pronoun

A **Pronoun** is a word that is used in place of Noun is order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence make our language stylistic.

Pronouns are of Ten Types:

2.	Possessive Pronouns
4.	Demonstrative Pronouns
6.	Interrogative Pronouns
	-

7. Reciprocal Pronouns **Universal Pronouns** 8. **9.** Distributive Pronouns 10. **Indefinite Pronouns**

PERSONAL PRONOUNPersonal Pronouns are used for three persons:

- (i) The person speaking. (First person)
- (ii) The person Spoken to (Second Person)
- (iii) The person spoken of. (Third Person)

Personal Pronouns include - I, we, he, she, it, they, you, me, etc.

Use of Personal Pronouns

Use of 'we' and 'I' (i)

Nominative Case

She TheyWe He

It You

Objective Case me her themus him it you

We and I are used for first person.

For Ex - I am a teacher.

We go to School.

(ii) Uses of 'He'/ 'She'

'He'/ 'She' is used for third Person.

For Ex - He plays cricket.

She goes to market.

(iii) Uses of 'You'

'You' is used for second person.

For Ex - You are a good boy.

You should respect your elders.

(iv) Uses of 'It'

⇒ 'It' is used for animals, infants, insects and non living things.

For Ex - India is a developing country. It has a great cultural heritage.

It is my car.

PRONOUN

⇒ 'It' is used to denote 'time', 'weather', 'distance', 'temperature' or any other natural event. It is used only as an 'Introductory subject' and has no meaning.

For Ex - It is raining.

It is Sunday.

It is 6 0' clock.

⇒ 'It' is also used as a subject to emphasize the noun or pronoun.

For Ex – It was she who passed the exam.

It was he who came late.

(v) Uses of 'They'

'They' is the plural form of 'it' and can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living, etc. inplural.

For Ex - They are girls (Mankind) They are chairs. (Non-livings) They are cats. (Animals)

There are some rules that must be followed while dealing with personal pronouns. They are as follows:

Rule 1: If all the three persons (ie first person (1), Second person (2) and third person (3)) or two outof three persons are coming in a single sentence, then the order or pronouns that is to be followed is '231'.

For Ex - You, he and I have scored good marks. (231)He and I are going to party (31) You and He are doing a great job. (23)

Rule 2: If all three persons or two out of three persons are used in a single sentence, which is negative is sense, then the order of pronouns that must be followed is '123'

For Ex - I, you, and he are guilty and will be punished.

Rule 3: The order that is to be followed while using Plural Pronouns (They, we, you) is '123'

For Ex - we, you and they will be awarded for the good work we have done.

Rule 4: Words like 'let', 'like', 'between and', 'but', 'except' and all prepositions are followed by an objective (accusative) case.

For Ex - He looked at me.

Let me complete this work.

Rule 5: In case of a comparison between two nominative case, the pronoun that is use is also of thenominative case:

For Ex - He is as fast as me. (wrong)

He is as fast as I. (correct)

She is better than him. (wrong)

She is better than <u>he</u>. (correct)

II. Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Pronouns are used to indicate possession, for example mine, yours, hers, theirs, ours, etc.

Note: Noun is not used after possessive pronoun.

For Ex - This is mine book. (wrong)

This is yours book. (wrong)

Our, your, her, their, etc are called possessive Adjectives.

Note: Noun is used after possessive adjective

For Ex - That is my car.

This is your pen.

PROUNOUN

Uses of Possessive Pronouns

(i) When a verb comes in between a noun and a pronoun, possessive Pronoun is used.

For Ex - Yours is the best, mine the worst.

(ii) We can use a Possessive Pronoun as the subject in any sentence.

For Ex - Mine is a new book.

(iii) Possessive Pronoun can be used as the object of a verb.

For Ex - I have my pen as well as yours.

(iv) When a pronoun is preceded by 'of', we use possessive pronoun.

For Ex - That pen of yours is lost.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy while studying possessive Pronoun. Some of them are as follows:

Rule 1: Possessive Pronouns are not used with the words like 'Separation, leave, excuse, mention,report, pardon, sight, favour'

For Ex - She needs your favour. (Wrong)

She needs favour from you. (Correct)

Rule 2: 'Apostrophe' is not used in Possessive Pronouns.

For Ex - I have a car. It's colour is red. (Wrong)I have a car. Its colour is red. (Correct)

III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive pronoun are formed by joining suffix – Self to Personal Pronouns of the singular number and-selves to personal pronouns of the plural number. For e.g. – myself, ourselves, herself, himself, themselves, etc. Uses of Reflexive Pronoun.

- 1. It is used after some words like acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.
 - **For Ex -** One should avail oneself of the opportunity which life gives.

Note: If absent is used as a verb.

2. If the door is affected by the action and the result, Reflexive Pronoun is used.

For Ex – I cut my finger myself.

3. Reflexive Pronoun is used when the 'Subject' emphasizes his action or skill.

For Ex - I will myself complete my work.

We will ourselves face this problem.

Note: Reflexive Pronoun is not used as a subject or an object of a sentence unless a noun/ pronoun precedes it.

For Ex - Myself Sagar from Punjab. (Wrong)I am Sagar from Punjab. (Correct)

I myself can do this work. (Correct)

Note: Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, etc. are few words which do not takea reflexive pronoun.

For Ex - He hid himself behind the wall. (Wrong)He hid behind the wall. (Correct)

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Demonstrative Pronoun are those pronouns that are used to point towards something specific within a sentence. **For Ex –** this, that, these, those, such, one, etc.

PRONOUN

Uses of Demonstrative Pronoun

1. 'This' is used for singular nouns that are placed closer.

For e.g.: This is a pen

Singular Noun

2. 'These' is used for plural pronouns that are placed for near.

For e.g.: These are pens

Plural Noun

3. 'That' is used to demonstrate singular nouns that are placed far.

For Ex - That is a pen.

4. 'Those' is used to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are placed far.

For Ex - Those are pens.

5. 'One' and **'Ones'** are used as substitutes for nouns.

For Ex - I have lost my book, but I have got one (book) from my friend.

6. 'Such' is also used as a substitute for a Noun.

For Ex - I am a teacher. And as such(a teacher)I should be unbiased.

V. RELATIVE PRONOUN:

A Relative Pronoun is one which relates a clause or phrase to a noun or a pronoun.

For Ex - Who, which, that, etc.

Uses of Relative Pronoun:

1. 'Who' and 'Whom' are used for humans in subjective and objective cases respectively.

For Ex – She is the girl who teaches English. They are the students who she teach.

2. Which is used for all except humans

For Ex - this is the car which I bought.

3. Whose is used in Possessive case.

For Ex - These are the children whose father has died.

4 If a human and a non living thing/animal are joined by 'and', then a relative pronoun 'that' is used.

For Ex - The girls and her dog that I saw least Sunday have

5. After a superlative degree, 'That' is used

For Ex - She is the most beautiful girl 'that' I have ever seen.

6. Words like Everything, nothing, anything, the only, the few, the little, the same etc are used with 'that'.

For Ex - I gave him the few pens that I had got.

She is the same girl that helped me.

VI. Interrogative Pronoun.

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking question.

For Ex - Who, which, what, etc.

Uses of Interrogative Pronouns.

1. Who is used to ask about the subject.

For Ex - who is she?

2. Whom is used to ask about the object.

For Ex - Whom have you called?

3. Whose is used to ask about the possession of something.

For Ex - Whose car is that?

Note: 'Whose' is not used for non living things.

For Ex. - This is the pen whose cap was lost. (Wrong)

This is the pen, the cap of which was lost. (Correct)

4. Which is used for both persons and things if a choice is to be made between two or more.

For Ex - 'Which' of the two cars is yours?

5. Where, why and **when** are used as interrogative pronouns for place, reason and time respectively. **For Ex -** where is your book? (Place)Why are you sad? (Reason)

When will you come here? (Time)

VII. Reciprocal Pronoun

Pronouns that indicate a mutual relationship are called Reciprocal Pronouns. Each other and One another are the two Reciprocal Pronoun.

Uses of Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Each other is used to denote a relationship between two subjects.

For Ex - Meenakshi and her sister love each other.

2. One another is used to denote a relationship among more than two subjects.

For Ex - All the team members support one another.

VIII. Universal Pronoun

Anybody, Somebody, nobody, someone, all, both, some, many, etc are called Universal Pronouns. Uses of Universal Pronoun

1. Anybody, Somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. denote singular nouns.

For Ex - Somebody has arrived to help him.

Everybody loves this movie.

2. All, both, Some, many etc. denote plural nouns.For Ex – Many are required. All have done their job.

XI. Distributive Pronoun

Pronouns which separate a person or thing from a group of persons or things are called DistributivePronouns.

For Ex - Either of, Neither of, each of, everyone of, Any of, one of, etc.

Uses of Distributive Pronoun:

1. Either of and Neither of are used to denote choice between two persons or thing.

For Ex - Either of these two men is our new teacher.

Neither of these two pens is mine.

2. 'Any of or 'One of is used to denote choice among many persons or things.

For Ex - One of these books is mine.

Note: 'None of' is negative of 'one of' and means 'not one of more than two"

For Ex - None of (not one of) the boys has come

Note: Distributive Pronouns agree with singular verbs.

X. Indefinite Pronoun.

Indefinite Pronouns are those that are used in general sense and have no definite relationship with a noun. Some of the examples of indefinite pronouns are:

'One', 'none', 'all', 'many', 'both', etc.

Uses of Indefinite Pronouns

1. Any and All are used both in Singular and Plural numbers.

For Ex - All that glitters is not gold. (Singular)

All of us have cleared the exam (Plural)

2. Both, Some, Many and Few are used as Plural.

For Ex - Both of them are coming.

Some of my classmates have cleared the test.

Note: If 'One has been used in Nominative Case, then we should use 'one' in accusative case aswell.

For Ex - One should respect his teachers. (Wrong) One should respect one's teachers. (Correct)

Exercise

- **1.** (a) Unless four or more members/(b) object to him joining / (c) the team, we shall have to/(d)accept his application for membership./(e) No error.
- **2.** (a) He was surprised and pleased/(b) when he was/(c) informed of him/ (d) winning the competition./ (e) No error.
- **3.** (a) Our cat may/ (b) look fierce but/(c) that wouldn't/(d) hurt a fly./(e) No error.
- 4. (a) No one/(b) can change/(c) destiny/(d) isn't it?(e) No error.
- **5.** (a) All the/(b) misunderstandings are cleared/(c) between/(d) Ramesh and I./(e) No error.
- **6.** (a) The front page story/(b) was about a young boy /(c)that had hurt himself/(d) while saving achild in an accident./(e) No error.
- 7. (a) The last thing/(b) that the fond father/(c) gave his only daughter/(d) was her blessing./ (e) No error.
- **8.** (a) It is/(b) not I/(c) who is/(d) to blame./(e) No error.
- **9.** (a) I shall avail of/(b) this opportunity/(c) to meet/(d) Shahrukh Khan there./(e) No error.
- 10. (a)Put you/(b) in his position/(c) and you will realize/(d) the problems faced in his profession./ (e) No error.
- **11.** (a) Each of them/(b) has to understand/(c) their importance/(d) in his project./(e) No error
- **12.** (a)We are happy/(b) to announce that/(c) every one of you/(d) have been promoted./(e) No error.
- **13.** (a) Here is the/(b) man whom/(c) I think assassinated/(d) the minister/(e) No error.
- **14.** (a) He took his/(b) younger daughter/(c) with himself and/(d) left the house./(e) No error.
- **15.** (a) The company is/(b) in debt and has been/(c) unable to pay their creditors/(d) for the past six months/(e) No error.
- **16.** (a) The organisation has appointed/(b) consultants to help them/(c) increase its profit and/(d)Improve its financial position./(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) You cannot change/ (b) others but you/(c) can definitely/(d) change you./ (e) No error.
- 18. (a) Governments and business houses must

- reduce/(b) its own energy use/(c) and promote conservation to /(d) their citizens and employees./(e) No error.
- **19.** (a) Even those/(b) which have no/(c) proper education qualification/(d) have applied for this exam./(e) No error.
- **20.** (a) She was talking ill of others on the phone/(b) for hours together /(c) who really irritated/(d) her parents a lot./(e) No error.
- **21.** (a) Instead of laying us off/(b) the company decided/(c) to ask us to /(d) avail us of voluntary retirement./(e) No error.
- **22.** (a) The two brothers/(b) shouted at/(c) one another/(d) in public/(e) No error.
- 23. (a) He must supplement/ (b) his diet with /(c) calcium and protein in order to/(d) keep himself fit./(e) No error
- **24.** (a)Mr. Sharma/(b) being a good actor/(c) he is selected/(d) for the National Award/(e) No error
- **25.** (a) The poor/(b) woman poisoned her/(c) and her/(d) own children/(e) No error.
- **26.** (a) It was in 2008/ (b) that we first/(c) flew to / (d) the United Kingdom./(e) No error.
- **27.** (a) Many a boy/(b) have /(c) failed the UPSC examination/(d)this year./(e) No error.
- **28.** (a) It wasn't me/ (b) who was responsible/(c) for the debacle of our/(d) team in the world cup./(e) No error.
- **29.** (a) John, I and you/ (b) have/(c) finished our/(d) studies/(e) No error.
- **30.** (a) He doesn't/(b) know to/(c) swim in/(d) the pool./(e) No error.
- **31.** (a) All the dresses looked/(b) good and so /(c) I bought/(d) all of it./(e) No error.
- **32.** (a) Those people/(b) who do not/(c) work hard they do not/(d) achieve their goals in life./(e) No error
- **33.** (a) He bathe/(b) himself in/(c) a river in the afternoon/(d) of scathing summer./(e) No error.
- **34.** (a) He/(b) could not /(c) bear/(d) her separation./(e) No error.

- **35.** (a) The leg of the table /(b) that my father/(c) had bought /(d) is broken./(e) No error.
- **36.** (a) my school/(b) is /(c) farther than/(d) hers./(e) No error.
- **37.** (a) If he wants/(b) this job he/(c) will need/(d) your favour./ (e) No error.
- **38.** (a) I, Mohan and Mayank /(b) shall arrange everything/(c) and shall not ask/(d) anyone for help./ (e) No error.
- **39.** (a) Was it/(b) only me who /(c) had to /(d) burn the midnight oil ? /(e) No error.
- **40.** (a) The police of Delhi/(b) are better/(c) than any /(d) other state./(e) No error
- **41.** (a) Being a minor/(b) the police admitted/(c) her to /(d) a rehabilitation centre./(e) No error
- **42.** (a) One should keep/(b) his morals intact if one wants/(c) respect from /(d) both friends and enemies./(e) No error.

- **43.** (a) If I were/(b) him I would teach/ (c)him a lesson which he/(d) would never forget/(e) No error.
- **44.** (a) Being a/(b) rainy day she/(c) could not/(d) go to office/(e) No error.
- **45.** (a) Mr. Sharma/(b) our representative/(c) he will attend /(d) the meeting on our behalf./
- (e) No error.
- **46.** (a) Don't worry/(b) Myself and she/(c) will manage/(d) everything/(e) No error.
- **47.** (a) The Ganga is a river/ (b) whose importance/(c) has been mentioned /(d) even in Vedas./
- (e) No error.
- **48.** (a) Neither of the two friends/(b) has got /(c) their money back/(d) from the company./(e) No error.
- **49.** (a) This is the car/(b) whose design/(c) was appreciated /(d) by everyone./(e) No error.
- **50.** (a) My father /(b) did not object/(c) to my using/(d) his most expensive pen./(e) No error.

Solutions

- **1. (b):** 'his' should be used in place of 'him' Since a gerund is always preceded by a possessive adjective.
- **2. (c):** 'his' should be used in place of 'him'. Since, a gerund is always preceded by a possessive adjective.
- **3. (c):** 'It' should be used in place of 'that'. Since, generally, 'it' is used as pronoun for 'animals' and 'non-living things'.
- 4. (d): 'can they', should be used in place of 'isn't it.
- **5. (d):** 'me' should be used in place of 'I' Since, 'Between _____and ____always takes objective pronoun.
- **6. (c):** 'who' should be used in place of 'that' Since, Relative pronoun 'who' is used as a subject in subordinate clause.
- **7. (d):** 'his' should be used in place of 'her' as father will take 'his' as possessive adjective.
- **8. (c):** 'am' should be used in place of 'is'. Since the verb which follows the relative pronoun must agree with the noun/pronoun which precedes the same.

- **9. (a):** Reflexive pronoun 'himself' should be used before 'of', since "Avail + reflexive pronoun + of " iscorrect syntax.
- 10. (a): 'yourself' should be used in place of 'you'.
- **11. (c):** 'His' should be used in place of 'their' since singular. Pronoun is used with 'Each' and 'Every'.
- **12. (d):** 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since Distributive pronouns take singular form of verb.
- **13. (b):** 'Who' should be used in place of 'whom'. Since, 'The man' is the subject in this sentence, hence, 'who' should be used with it.
- **14. (c)**: 'him ' should be used in place of 'himself'.
- **15. (c):** 'its' should be used in place of 'their' since 'company' is a singular noun, hence singular possessiveadjective should be used.
- **16. (b):** Since 'organisation' is a singular noun, Hence, 'it' should be used in place of 'them'. Had it been 'organisations' here, then the usage of 'them' would have been correct.
- 17. (d): 'yourself' should be used in place of 'you'.
- **18. (b):** 'their' should be used in place of 'its' since. Since, Governments and business houses are plural, hence plural adjective 'their should be used.

- **19. (b):** 'who' should be used in place of 'which'. Since, relative pronoun 'who' is used when a person (or mankind) is the subject.
- **20. (c):** 'which' should be used in place of 'who'. Since, 'Talking ill of others' is not a person but an activity.Hence 'which' should be used.
- **21. (d):** 'ourselves' should be used in place of 'us'. For explanation refer to question. 9.
- **22. (c):** 'each other' should be used in place of 'one another' since for two persons 'each other' is usedwhereas for more than two persons 'one another' is used.
- **23. (d):** 'himself' should be removed. Since, 'Keep', 'bathe', etc. are not followed by any reflexive pronoun.
- **24. (c):** 'He' should be removed. Since, a noun and a pronoun cannot be used for same noun in a singlesentence.
- **25. (b):** 'Himself' should be used in place of 'him' when same person is the subject and object in a sentence, then reflexive pronoun is used as the object.
- **26. (b):** 'When' should be used in place of 'that'. Since '2008' is time.
- **27. (b):** 'has' should be used in place of have since, 'many a' takes singular noun and singular verb.
- **28. (a):** 'I' should be used in place of 'me'. Since 'It + 'form be' (here, was) is followed by subjective case.
- **29. (a):** According to the rule 1 of uses of pronouns. 'You, he and I' is the correct order of pronouns that should be followed in this sentence.
- **30. (b):** 'How to swim' should be used in place of 'to swim'. Since, 'wh' family follows 'know' and wonder, if the verbs are in infinitive form (i.e. to $+v_1$).
- **31. (d):** 'Them' should be used in place in place of 'it'. For explanation refer to question 16.
- **32. (c):** 'They' should be removed from this sentence. Since 'They' and 'Those' are not used together.
- **33. (b):** 'himself' should not be used. Since, reflexive pronoun is not used after bathe.
- **34. (d)**: 'Separation from her' is correct phrase.

- **35. (e):** No error
- **36. (e)**: No error.
- **37. (d)**: 'favour from you' is correct phrase.
- **38. (a):** 'Mohan, Mayank and I' is the correct order that should be used. For reference sec question 29.
- **39. (b):** 'was it I' should be used in place of 'was it me'. Since, it is the interrogative form of 'It was I', hencethe rule of usage of subjective pronoun will follow.
- **40. (c):** 'That of' should be used between 'than' and' 'any' since, we want to compare the police of Delhi with the police of all the other states and not with the states.
- **41. (a):** 'She' should be added before 'being' because, if she is not added, then 'the police' becomes the subject and the sentence becomes senseless.
- **42. (b):** 'One's' should be used in place of 'his'. Since, with 'one' as subject, 'one's' is used as possessive adjective.
- **43. (b):** 'He' should be used in place of 'him' since, nominative case should be used after 'If I were'.
- **44. (a):** 'It' should be added before 'being'. For explanation see question-41.
- **45. (c):** 'He' should not be used here. For explanation see question 24.
- **46. (b):** 'I' should be used in place of 'myself'. Since, a reflexive pronoun cannot be used as a subject.
- **47. (b):** 'Whose importance' should be replaced with 'the importance of which'. Since, 'whose' is not used for non living things.
- **48. (c):** 'his' should be used in place of 'their' since, 'either of', 'neither of', 'each of', etc. are followed byplural noun/pronoun but the verb/ pronoun used in latter part of the sentence is always singular.
- **49. (b):** 'whose design' should be replaced with 'the design of which'. For explanation refer to question 47.
- **50. (e)**: No error.





Chapter 08

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

For Ex- Rishabh is a dull boy.

In the above sentence, 'dull' shows what kind of boy Rishabh is (ie. It qualifies Rishabh)

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:

Adjectives are of the following types:

- **1.** Adjective of quality
- 4. Proper Adjective
- 7. Interrogative Adjective
- 10. Relative Adjective

- **2.** Adjective of quantity
- 5. Demonstrative Adjective
- 8. Possessive Adjective
- 11. Exclamatory Adjective
- **3.** Adjective of number
- 6. Distributive Adjective
- 9. Emphasizing Adjective
- 1. Adjective of quality: Adjectives off quality show the quality and kind of a person or thing.

For Ex - Ritu is a beautiful girlRajasthan is a large city

(1) An adjective can be used before a noun. (attributive use)

For Ex - Ashok was a great king

↓ ↓ adj. Noun

In the above example, adjective (great) has been used attributively.

(i) An adjective can also be used after a verb, (Predicative use)

For Ex – Ravi is smart.

↓ ↓ ↓ verb adjective

In the above example, adjective (smart) has been used predicatively.

Note: Some adjectives like sleep, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, alone etc. are used onlypredicatively.

For Ex - Ram is afraid.

Sita and Gita are alike.

2. Adjective of quantity: Adjectives of quantity are used to denote the quantity of nouns or pronouns.

For Ex - Some, all, any, enough, much etc.

For Ex - Give him some milk.

Enough oil is there in the urn.

Uses of adjectives of quantity.

1. Some is used in affirmative sentences before uncountable nouns.

For Ex - I have some oil.

2. Any is used in negative sentences before plural countable nouns

For Ex - He does not have any problems.

3. Many is used for countable nouns whereas much is used for uncountable nouns.

For Ex - I have many works to do (wrong)I have much work to do (correct)I have many pens (correct)

- **3. Adjective of number:** Adjective that shows the number of nouns or pronouns is called adjective ofnumber. Adjective of number is of two types:
 - (i) Definite
 - (ii) Indefinite
 - (i) **Definite Numerals:** These are used to denote an exact number.

For Ex – One car, second boy, first row, etc.

They can again be divided into two parts.

(a) Ordinals: Definite Adjectives which show the order in which a person or thing stands are called ordinal adjectives

For Ex - The first boy of this row is Raj.

August is the eighth month of the year.

(b) Cardinals: Definite Adjectives which show the number of nouns are called cardinal adjectives

For Ex – I have seven pens

Shashank has three sisters

(ii) Indefinite Adjectives: Adjectives than do not denote an exact number or order are called Indefinite Adjectives.

For Ex - Few girls have come.

He has several books.

4. Proper Adjective: Adjectives which are formed from proper nouns are called proper Adjectives

For Ex - Gandhian Philosophy

Indian Economy

5. Demonstrative Adjective: Adjectives which point out which person or thing is being talked about are called demonstrative adjectives.

For Ex - That pen is yours.

This boy is fatter than you.

These teams have qualified for the finals

Those trees are quite tall.

Note: When demonstrative words like this, that, these or those precede a noun, they are known as demonstrative adjectives" whereas if these words are followed by a verb, they are called 'demonstrative pronouns'.

For Ex - This is my book

This (Demonstrative pronoun)

Is (verb)

This book is mine.

This (Demonstrative adjective)

Book (noun)

Note: The number of a demonstrative adjective and the noun qualified by it must be same.

For Ex - These kind of Necklace is expensive (wrong) This kind of Necklace is expensive (correct)

6. Distributive Adjective: Distributive Adjectives are those adjectives which are used to refer tomembers of a group as individuals.

For Ex - Each student has passed.

Every boy was present yesterday.

Note: Each, every, either or neither can be used both as an adjective (when place before a noun)and as a pronoun (when followed by some other word)

For Ex – Each boy has come

Distributive Noun Adjective

Each of the boys has come. Distributive Pronoun.

7. Interrogative Adjective: When Interrogative Pronouns (what/which/whose) are followed by anoun, then they are said to be Interrogative Adjectives.

For Ex - What kind of man are you?

Which car is yours?

8. Possessive Adjective: Adjectives formed from possessive pronoun are called Possessive Adjectives.

For Ex - My book has been lostYour father is coming.

9. Emphasizing Adjective: Adjectives which are used to emphasize a noun are called EmphasizingAdjectives.

For Ex – I cooked it with my own hands.

Emphasizing adjective

10. Relative Adjectives: When Relative Pronouns which and what are used as adjectives, they are called relative adjectives.

For Ex - He was injured, which fact

11. Exclamatory Adjective: Sometimes 'what' is used in exclamatory sentences, such type of usagemakes 'what' an exclamatory adjective.

For Ex - What a beautiful painting!

What an idea! Formation Of Adjectives.

(i) Many adjectives are formed from Nouns.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Gold	Golden	Silk	Silken
Gift	Gifted	King	Kingly
Boy	Boyish	Dirt	Dirty
Fool	Foolish	Storm	Stormy
Care	Careful	Pardon	Pardonable
Play	Playful	Laugh	Laughable
Норе	Hopeful	Venture	Venturesome
Trouble	Troublesome	Outrage	Outrageous
Courage	Courageous	Glory	Glorious
Envy	Envious	Man	Manly
Shame	Shameless/Shameful		

(ii) Some adjectives are formed from Verbs.

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Cease	Ceaseless	Talk	Talkative
Tire	Tireless	Move	Moveable

(iii) Some adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.

Adjective	Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
White	Whitish	Black	Blackish
Sick	Sickly	Tragic	Tragical
Whole	Wholesome	Three	Threefold

Look at the following sentences

- (i) Ravi is a tall boy
- (ii) Ravi is taller than Rakesh
- (iii) Ravi is the tallest boy of his class.

In the first sentence, 'tall' denotes the quality of Ravi and is therefore an adjective in "positive degree". In the second sentence, 'taller' denotes the comparison of a quality of Ravi with that of Rakesh and is therefore an adjective in 'comparative degree'.

And, in the third sentence, 'tallest' denotes the highest degree of quality and is therefore an adjectives in 'Superlative Degree'.

Hence, adjectives have three types of degree:

- 1. Positive Degree (when no comparison is made)
- 2. Comparative Degree (when two things or set of things are compared)
- 3. Superlative Degree (To denote the highest degree of quality)

Ways To Change Positive In To Comparative And Superlative Degree

Rule 1: To change an adjective into comparative degree 'er' is added to the positive degree and 'est' isadded to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
High	Higher	Highest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

Rule 2: If 'e' is present at the end of a positive degree, 'r' is added to change it into a comparative degree and 'st' to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	Abler	Ablest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
True	Truer	Truest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

Rule 3: If the positive degree ends in a consonant and a short vowel comes before it, the last consonant is doubled and then 'er' and 'est' are added to change it into comparative and superlative degree respectively.

Positive	Comparative Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

Rule 4: When a positive degree ends in 'y' and a consonant is present before 'y', the 'y' is converted into 'i', and then 'er' and 'est' are added respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	Drier	Driest
Нарру	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest

Note: If a vowel is present before 'y', only 'er' and 'est' should be added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer	Greyest

Rule 5: Adjectives that are of more than two syllables, are changed to comparative and superlativedegree by adding more and most respectively.

Positive Beautiful CourageousIntelligent Pleasant

Comparative more beautiful more courageousmore intelligent more pleasant

Superlative most beautiful most courageousmost intelligent most pleasant

Note: Certain adjectives do not follow any rule. They get changed completely.

Positive Good/wellBad/ill Little

ForeLate Far NearOld

Much/many

Correct Usage of Adjectives:

Comparative

better worse less/lesser former later/latter farther nearer older/eldermore

Superlative

best worstleast

foremost/firstlast/latest farthest nearest/next oldest/eldest most

1. Positive degree of adjective is used in between 'as as' and 'so as'

For Ex - She is as fair as her sister.

He played as good as he could.

2. When one is to be chosen out of two, we use a comparative degree followed by 'of' and precededby 'the'. But, when one is to be chosen out of more than two, superlative degree is used with 'of' placed immediately after and 'the' placed immediately before the superlative degree.

For Ex - She is the prettiest of two sisters (wrong)

She is the prettier of two sisters (correct

Prettier- Comparative degree for two

3. Following structure must be followed when two qualities of a noun are being compared. Sub + verb + more + positive degree + than + positive degree

For Ex - He is taller than falter (wrong) He is more tall than fat. (correct)

4. Some comparative adjectives are followed by 'to' and not 'than'. Some of them are Superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, preferable etc."

For Ex - He is junior to me.

Tea is more preferable to coffee.

5. If two adjectives are joined by a conjunction, they should be in same degree.

For Ex - My house is bigger and better than yours Ashish is the richest and kindest person of this town.

6. Hyphenated adjectives are never used in plural form.

For Ex - I gave him three ten-rupees notes. (wrong)

I gave him three ten – rupee notes. (correct)

7. Possessive adjectives must be placed after 'All' and 'Both' and not before them.

For Ex - Both his brothers have failed

All my friends have reached there.

8. To compare one with all the others of same quality, 'any other' (for singular) and 'all others' (forplurals) are used.

For Ex - She is more intelligent than any other student in the class

She is more intelligent than all other students in the class.

9. Both 'as as' and 'then' are used when we use positive and comparative degree of an adjective together.

For Ex - She is as good as if not better than you.

10. Some adjectives are not used in comparative or superlative degree. Some of those adjectives are 'interior', 'exterior', 'complete', 'perfect', 'final', 'last', 'unique', 'absolute', 'impossible', 'supreme', etc.

For Ex - This is more superior than that (wrong)

This is superior than that (correct)

11. Some adjective are never used in comparative degree. They are always used in only positive and superlative degree.

POSITIVESUPERLATIVENorthernNorthernmostTopTopmostEasternEasternmost.

12 Some Confusing Adjectives:

(i) Farther and further: Farther means 'at, to, or by a greater distance'.

It's used as comparative of far.

For Ex - My house is at the farther end of the street.

Further means 'additional'.

For Ex - For further information contact, contact me.

(ii) last and Latest: Last means "after all others in time or order".

It refers to position.

For Ex - Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of IndiaLatest means 'of recent date'. It refers to time.

For Ex - I bought the latest mobile phone.

(iii) Elder (Eldest)/older (oldest): Elder (Eldest) means 'of earlier birth'. It is used only for persons and is confined to members of the same family.

For Ex - Ramesh is my elder brother

Older (oldest) means 'advanced in years'. It can be used for both persons and things.

For Ex - Shivam is older than tina

Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world.

(iv) Nearest and Next: 'Nearest' means 'not for distant in time or space, or degree or circumstances." It denotes distance.

For Ex - Which is the nearest shopping mall

'Next' means 'immediately following in time or 'order'. It denotes position.

For Ex - Virat Kohli will be the next captain of Indian Cricket Team.

(v) Later and Latter: Later means 'at a subsequent time or stage'.

For Ex - She will ask him 'later'.

Latter means 'second of the two things or persons'

For Ex - The latter innings of the ODI was quite interesting.

Note: 'Farmer' is opposite of letter.

(vi) Fewer and Less: Both fewer and less means 'of small quantity or numbers'.

But, fewer is used for countable nouns while less is used for uncountable nouns.

For Ex - No fewer than 20 people died in the plain crash. No less than half of the work has been completed.

(vii) Little / a little / the little: 'Little' means 'limited or below average (hardly any)'

It has a negative meaning.

For Ex - There is little hope of his survival.

'A little' means 'somewhat (though not much)'

It has a positive meaning. It is used in context of 'some'.

For Ex - A little awareness would have saved his life.

'The little' means 'not much but all of that much available'

For Ex - He drank off the little water he had.

Note: 'Few/a few/the few' and 'little/a little/the little' have same meaning. The only difference being that 'little/a little/the little' are used for uncountable nouns, while 'few/a few/ the few' are used for

countable noun.

For Ex - Few chardly any) students have attended the class today.

A few (some) members are absent. The few (Not many, but all there are) Friends he had were all

very helpful.

Note: Few is used with plural nouns.

13. If adjective of shape, size, colour, origin etc. come together in a single sentence, then the order ofadjective should be as follows.

Opinion>Size>Age>Shape>Colour>Origin>Material>Porpose

For Ex – I bought a big black leather bag for the summer camp. Size colour Material.

Exercise

- 1. The two first to be (a)/ diagnosed in Israel arrived (b)/ from Japan and were passengers (c)/aboard the Diamond Princess. (d)/ No error
- 2. The researchers don't (a)/ know how much cases (b)/ there are of flu, or (c)/ any new virus everyyear. (d)/ No error
- A few chapters (a)/ later the author (b)/ concludes that all retail (c)/ stores are doomed to fail. (d)/No error
- 4. Taking to the micro-blogging (a)/ site, Kevin admitted he loves (b)/wrestling more than to dance,(c)/ after responding to a Twitter user. (d)/ No error
- 5. To set realistic goals, we first (a)/ need to understand how many (b)/ traffic we can reasonably (c)/ drive from SEO this year. (d)/ No error
- (a); The food inspector arrived and discovered/(b) a large number of /(c) hoarded rice/(d) in hisshop./(e) No error.
- 7. **(a)**; According to me/(b) Rajeev is senior /(c) from any other accountant/(d) of his office/(e) No error.
- **8. (a);** Shivam is/(b) the tallest and/(c) smarter student/(d) of his class./(e) No error.
- **9. (a)**; The **credit unions** are the co-operative/(b) financial institutions similarly to a bank/(c) butunlike banks the credit unions/(d) are owned by the members. ./ (e) No error
- 10 (a); Diamond is/(b) harder than/ (c) any other/(d) metal /(e) No error
- 11. (a); Sameer ran to the/(b) nearing confectionary store to/(c) buy biscuits as his parents/(d) were expecting guests./(e) No error.
- 12. (a); It was thought/ (b) that he'd committed the

- crime/(c) but there wasn't /(d) sufficiently evidence to convict him./(e) No error.
- **13. (a)**; Although his speech/(b) was not very clearly/(c) everyone understood/(d) the underlying meaning./(e) No error.
- **14. (a)**; He is the most/(b) intelligent and also/(c) the very talented/(d) student of the college./(e) Noerror.
- **15. (a)**; A Ten-miles walk/(b) is really a/ (c) herculean task for/(d) someone of his age./(e) No error.
- **16. (a)**; The deplorably/(b) events of/(c) 1947 were /(d)reenacted in 1983. /(e) No error.
- 17. (a); Fingers bowl is typically served/(b) before the dessert course/(c) arriving with the dessertplate and with/(d) a linen doily between plate and bowl./(e) No error
- **18. (a)**; The number of /(b) cases of robbery has /(c) risen this year by /(d) as many as 30%/ (e) Noerror.
- **19. (a)**; Ten thousand of candidates/ (b) attended the conference/(c) held in the/(d) Head branch ofCareer Power./(e) No error.
- **20. (a);** These sort of men/(b) achieve their goals by hook or by crook/(c) so they do not/(d) deserveany applause. /(e) No error.
- 21. (a); Can you tell me /(b) how many/(c) eggs and milk/(d) he has brought/(e) No error.
- **22. (a)**; Ashish bought/(b) golden long round earrings/(c) for his mother/(d) on her birthday./ (e) Noerror.
- **23. (a)**; The police investigation/(b) revealed that the murderer/(c) had used a sharp long knife/(d) for killing Mr. Kumar./ (e) No error.

- **24. (a)**; Sanjay is more industrious/(b) and smarter than/(c) any other player/(d) of his team./ (e) No error.
- **25. (a)**; My house/(b) is further/(c) than/(d) his house./(e) No error
- **26. (a)**; This book is undoubtedly/(b) preferable than/ (c) that and its content and concepts /(d) arealso comparatively good./(e) No error.
- 27. (a); Do you know that /(b) the latest/(c) boy in the row/(d) is my brother./(e) No error.
- **28. (a)**; Everybody knows/(b) that Ravina is/(c) the most unique/(d) dancer of this school./(e) No error.
- **29. (a)**; He does not have/(b) some time to prepare /(c) for the exam so he is/(d) anxious./(e) Noerror.
- **30 (a);** Suman is as older as/(b) her husband yet/(c) she looks younger/(d) than him./(e)No error.
- **31. (a)**; Although, Sameer and Vishal/(b) are tall but /(c) Vishal is comparatively taller/(d) than Sameer./(e) No error.
- **32. (a)**; Sam is as smart/(b) if not /(c) smarter than/(d) they/(e) No error
- **33. (a)**; Govind felt/(b) sadly to learn that/(c) his brother had/(d) failed the UPSC exam./(e) No error
- **34.** (a); She is comparatively/(b)stronger/(c)in Mathematics/(d) than in any other subject./(e) No error.
- **35. (a)**; Many a/(b) girls are/(c) present/(d) today/(e) No error.
- **36. (a);** The dishonest/(b) are/(c) panelised /(d) sooner or later/(e) No error.
- **37. (a);** My all /(b) relatives will come/(c) tomorrow to attend/ (d)my sister's wedding. /(e) No error.

- **38. (a)**; Ravish is stronger/(b) enough to lift/(c) these boxes/(d) on his own,/(e) No error
- **39. (a)**; Mahabharata is larger/ (b) than/(c) all the mythologies/(d) of Hindus/(e) No error.
- **40 (a)**; She offered/(b) me a /(c) steamed cup/(d) of coffee/(e) No error.
- **41.** The stock market fell (a)/ so fastly that (b)/ trading was halted (c)/for the first time since 2008. (d)/no error (e)
- **42.** The eruption was so (a)/ loudly that it actually (b)/ registered an earthquake (c)/ on a localseismograph. (d)/ no error (e)
- **43.** People are more happier (a) / after spending money on (b) / experiences rather than on (c) / material objects, researchers report. (d) / no error (e)
- **44.** The more difficult (a)/ day of recording my (b)/ audiobook was the (c)/ day I read that story. (d)/no error (e)
- **45.** I've watched it (a)/ hundreds of times, (b)/ more than any movie (c)/ I've ever seen. (d)/ no error(e)
- **46.** Online shopping scams (a)/ were the more popular (b)/ type of scam, making (c)/ up 14% ofreports (d)/ no error (e)
- **47.** World is going (a)/ more fast day by day (b)/ with the power of digital (c)/ information & technology.(d)/ no error (e)
- **48.** The government should (a)/ institute a simple (b)/ consent mechanism to (c)/ settle corporateoffences. (d)/ no error (e)
- **49.** The new CCTV cameras (a)/ are a hundred times more efficient (b)/ if you have young (c)/ childrenat home (d)/ no error (e)
- **50.** Nobody talks most (a)/ about it, but (b)/ hundreds of Talibs (c)/ were killed in that battle. (d)/ noerror (e)

Solutions

- **1. (a):** 'The first two' should be used in place of 'The two first'. Since, 'ordinals' are always used before 'cardinals'.
- **2. (c):** 'Many' Should be used in place of 'much'. Since, 'many' is used for 'countable' nouns and 'much' is
- used for 'uncountable' nouns and 'stars' are countable.
- Note: Stars are countless, not uncountable.
- **3. (a):** 'chapters' should be used in place of 'chapter'. Since, 'a few' is always followed by a plural noun.

- **4. (c):** 'to dance' should be replaced with 'dancing'. Since, singing is a gerund and it should be compared with a gerund only.
- **5. (b):** 'much' should be used in place of 'many' since, 'Traffic' is an uncountable noun.
- **6. (b):** 'Rice' is an uncountable noun. Hence, 'quantity' should be used in place of 'numbers'.
- **7. (c):** 'Senior' is always followed by 'to' Hence, 'to' should be used in place of 'from'.
- **8. (c):** 'Smartest' should be used in place of 'smarter', since, 'Adjectives' of same degree are used for a single noun of pronoun.
- **9. (b):** 'Similar' should be used in place of 'Similarly'. Since, 'similar' is an adjective which should be used to quality a noun.
- **10. (c):** 'Any metal' should be used in place of 'any other metal'. Since, diamond is not a metal.

Note: If something is compared with all the others of the same class, then 'all/any other' is used to exclude the former from the whole class. Whereas, if something is compared with a completely different class, then 'any' + 'name of class' is used. For eg:- Gold is costlier than 'any other' metal. Here, 'any other' separates gold from the whole class of metals.

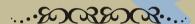
Diamond is harder than any metal. Here, 'any 'metal' is used since 'Diamond' is not a metal.

- **11. (b):** 'nearby' should be used in place of 'nearing' since 'nearing' is not an adjective. Hence, an adjective, 'nearby' should be used to qualify 'grocery store'
- **12. (d):** 'sufficient' (an adjective) should be used in place of 'sufficiently' can adverb) to qualify 'evidence' (a noun).
- **13. (b):** 'Clear' can 'adjective' should be used in place of 'clearly (an adverb) to qualify 'voice' (a noun).
- **14. (c):** 'Most' should be used in place of 'very'. For explanation refer to question-8.
- **15. (a):** 'Ten-mile walk' should be used place of 'Ten-miles walk'. Since, Hyphenated adjectives are alwaysused in singular form.
- **16. (a):** 'deplorable' should be used in place of 'deplorably'.
- **17. (a):** 'Finger bowl' should be used in place of 'fingers bowl', Since, here 'finger's is used as an adjective and if a noun is used as an adjective, it should be in singular form.
- 18. (d): 'as much as' should be used in place of 'as many

- as'. Since, when a plural number is used as a singular unit, 'much' is used.
- **19. (a):** 'of' should not be used here. Since, 'of' does not follow a definite numeral adjective.
- **20. (a):** 'These sorts of men' should be used in place of 'These sort of men'. Since, words like 'sort, 'kind', etc. are used in plural form, when they are used as an adjective to qualify a plural noun.
- **21. (b):** 'How much' should be used in place of 'How many. Since, oil is an uncountable noun, therefore, 'much' should be used.
- **22. (b):** 'Long round golden earrings' should be used in place of 'golden long round earrings' for explanation refer to 13 of correct usage of adjectives.
- **23. (c):** 'Long sharp knife' is the correct usage as per rule 13 of 'correct usage of adjectives.'
- 24. (e): No error.
- **25. (b):** 'farther' should be used in place of 'further' Refer to rule 12 (i) for explanation.
- **26. (b):** 'to' should be used in place of 'than' Since 'preferable' is followed by 'to'
- **27. (b):** 'last' should be used in place of 'latest' refer to rule 12 (ii) for explanation.
- **28. (c):** 'a unique' should be used in place of the unique'. Since, 'Unique' is not used in superlative orcomparative degree.
- **29. (b):** 'any' should be used in place of 'some'. Since, 'any' is used in negative sentences and 'some' is used in positive sentences.
- **30. (a):** 'older' should be used in place of 'old'. Since 'comparative + and + comparative' is used to show agradual change.
- **31. (c):** 'tall' should be used in place of 'taller' since the word 'Comparatively' is not followed by a comparative degree.
- **32.** (a): 'as smart as as' is the correct usage.
- **33. (b):** 'sad' should be used in place of 'sadly'. Since, an adjective (here, sad) is used with verbs of sensation.
- **34. (b):** 'Strong' should be used in place of 'stronger'. See question 31 for explanation.
- **35. (b):** 'girl is' should be in place of 'girls are' since 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singularverb.

- **36. (b):** 'are' should be used in place of 'is' since an adjective becomes a plural common noun whenever'the' precedes it.
- 37. (a): 'All my' should be used in place of my all.
- **38. (a):** 'Strong' should be used in place of 'stronger' since 'enough' is always preceded by a positive degree.
- **39. (c):** 'All other mythologies' should be used in place of 'all the mythologies'. For explanation refer to question 10.
- **40. (e)**: No error.
- 41. (b): 'fast' should be used in place of 'fastly'.
- **42. (b):** 'loud' should be used in place of 'loudly'. Since, an adjective of positive degree is used between 'so _____that'.

- **43. (a):** 'more' should not be used here. Since, two comparative degrees are not used together.
- **44. (a):** 'most' should be used in place of 'more'. Since, the 'day of recording' is compared to all other days. Hence, superlative should be used.
- **45. (c):** 'any other movie' should be used in place of 'any movie'. For explanation refer to Q10.
- **46. (b):** 'most' should be used in place of 'more'.
- **47. (b):** 'faster' should be in place of 'more fast'. Since, 'faster' is the comparative degree of 'fast'.
- **48. (e)**: No error
- **49. (b):** 'efficient' should be used in place of 'more efficient' because comparative degree is not used with 'times'.
- **50. (a):** 'much' should be used in place of 'most' since 'talks' is uncountable.





Verb

Verbs have traditionally been defined as "action" words or "doing" words. The verb in the following sentence is *rides*: Paul *rides* a bicycle

Here, the verb *rides* certainly denotes an action which Paul performs - the action of riding a bicycle. How- ever, there are many verbs which do not denote an action at all. For example, in *Paul seems unhappy*, we cannot say that the verb *seems* denotes an action. We would hardly say that Paul is performing any action when he seems unhappy. So the notion of verbs as "action" words is somewhat limited.

KINDS OF VERBS:

- **1.** Finite verbs
- 2. Non-finite verbs
- **3.** Transitive verbs
- 4. Intransitive verbs
- **1. Finite Verbs:** Finite Verbs are those verbs that have a definite relation with the subject or noun. These verbs are usually the main verb of a clause or sentence and can be changed according to the noun. They are used only in present and past tense.

She walks home.

- Here we see that the finite verb is **walks** and the **pronoun** is 'she'. She **walked** home.
- Here we can see how the verb changed/modified to change the tense of the sentence.
- 2. Non-finite verbs: These verbs cannot be the main verb of a clause or sentence as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun. They do not indicate any tense, mood or gender. They are used as nouns, adverbs and adjectives. They are also used to form non-finite clauses which are simply dependent clauses that use non-finite verbs.

Non-finite verbs are of the following three types:

- (a) Infinite
- (b) Gerund
- (c) Participle
- (a) Infinite verbs: An infinitive is formed by using the word 'to' before the verb in its stem word. It functions as a noun, adjective or adverb.
 - **Ex -** (a) He was made **to clean** his room.
 - (b) Shalini loves to talk.
- (b) Gerund verbs: A gerund is formed by adding -ing to a verb. It functions as a noun.
 - **Ex -** (a) **Swimming** is very good for the body.
 - (b) Smoking is prohibited in the hospital.

Note: With the following verbs/ adjectives/ phrases 'V₁ + ing' is used after 'to'.

Ex – Verb+ used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, inaddition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to.

- Ex I. He is addicted to smoking.
 - II. I am looking forward to meeting you.

In other words, after all the prepositions (including 'to'), if a verb comes, the verb has to be in'V1+ing'

- Ex (a) I am looking forward to meeting you.
 - (b) He is given to drinking.
 - (c) He is prone to making the same mistake again and again.

- (c) Participe Verb: A participle is usually formed by adding -ing or -ed to a verb. It functions as an adjective.
 - **Ex -** (a) The **singing** bird was the main attraction at the event.
 - (b) The **injured** man was waiting for the doctor.
- 3. Transitive Verb: If a verb requires an object after it, it is called a transitive verb. I saw the dog.

(the dog - direct object)Lee ate the pie.

(the pie - direct object)

4. Intransitive Verb: An intransitive verb is one that does not take a direct object. In other words, it is notdone to someone or something. It only involves the subject.

He laughed.

(Laughed is an intransitive verb. It has no direct object.) He told a joke.

(Told is a transitive verb. The direct object is a joke. You can tell something. You can tell a story, a lie,a joke, etc.)

MODALS

A modal (like can, must, should, etc.) is a verb which is used with another verb in order to express an ideasuch as possibility, responsibility, compulsion, etc.

For Ex - (a) You must come on Wednesday.

(b) You should bring this book tomorrow.

Note: A modal is always followed by the first form of verb.

For Ex - One must obey one's elders.

USE OF MODALS:

1. Can: 'Can' is used to denote 'ability'.

For Ex - I can run as fast as you. 'Can' is also used to denote request.

For Ex - Can I use your pen?

Can is also used for giving 'Permission'.

For Ex - You can use my pen

2. Could: 'Could' is used as past participle of can.

For Ex – When she was younger, she could run 10 km and not get without tired.'Could' can also be used to show possibility.

For Ex - A lot of money could be saved.

3. May: 'May' is used to denote possibility.

For Ex - I may come tomorrow. May is used to denote 'permission'.

For Ex - You may come in.

'May' can also be used for taking permission.

For Ex - May I come in?

4. Might: 'Might' Can be used to denote possibility.

For Ex - He might have reached there by now.'Might' also denotes 'suggestion'.

For Ex - You might try a little more salt in the curry next time.

5. Must: 'Must' denotes 'Necessity'

For Ex - One must sleep for 8 - 10 hours. 'Must' is also used to denote strong possibility.

For Ex - He looks guite sad, he must have failed.

6. Would: Would is used to refer to future time.

For Ex - I would love to see you tomorrow.

'Would' is also used to denote choice.

For Ex – I would prefer tea to coffee. 'Would' is also used to make a 'request'

For Ex – Would you please lend me 10 rupees. 'Would' is also used to express a 'Wish'

For Ex - I wish, I would succeed in my life.

'Would' is also used to express an 'Opinion'

For Ex - I think he would pass the test.

7. Should: 'Should' is used to denote duty.

For Ex - You should respect your teachers.'Should' is also used to express an advice

For Ex - You should work hard to pass the exam.

Note: Conjuction 'Lest' is generally followed by 'Should'.

For Ex - Work hard lest you should fail.

8. Ought to: 'Ought to is used to denote 'moral duty'

For Ex - You ought to help poors

We ought not to disrespect our elders.

9. Used to: 'Used to' is used to denote Something that is done or experienced in the past but is nolonger

done or experienced.

For Ex - I used to play cricket but now I don't like it.

I did not use to eat egg.

10. Dare: Dare is used to denote challenge or courage :

For Ex - Nobody dares to oppose him.

They dare not ask for any further loan.

11. Need: Need denotes requirements.

For Ex - I need to buy a new house.

You need not take off your blazer

12. Will: Will is used to talk about the future.

For Ex - Ravi will call you tomorrow. Will is used to make a request.

For Ex - Will you give me your phone?

13. Shall: Shall is used instead of 'will' when the subject is first person ('I' and 'we').

For Ex - I Shall go to school tomorrow.

Note: In modern English, 'Will' can be used with both 'I' and 'Will' as well.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- 1. She is in (a)/ shock, so she cannot (b)/ tell you any details (c)/ of the incidence. (d)/ no error (e)
- 2. We are even more disturbed (a)/ to see young people already(b)/ bent to harm themselves (c)/and ending their lives. (d)/ no error (e)
- **3.** At this time we are (a)/ asking patients to avoid (b)/to go to the emergency department (c)/ fornovel coronavirus testing. (d)/ no error (e)

- Saul added that (a)/ Thursday was special for (b)/him because he also considered(c)/ it as a family reunion.
 (d)/ no error (e)
- **5.** I know he does (a)/not mind to be the (b)/ most unpopular Emir (c)/ so long he speaks the truth.(d)/ no error (e)
- **6.** I am having a suspicious set of symptoms (a)/ and tested negative for the flu, (b)/ but people in my situation still (c)/ don't qualify for COVID-19 screening. (d)/ no error (e)

- 7. As he hurriedly leaves (a)/for the day, (b)/ his family bade him (c)/ to a long goodbye. (d)/ noerror (e)
- **8.** I would rather do the thing that we (a)/ know will protect the most peoples' health(b)/ rather thantaking more risks to (c)/ avoid awkward transition moments. (d)/ no error (e)
- **9.** The opposition had made it clear (a)/ that they would not let the (b)/ House to function unless (c)/ the debate took place. (d)/ no error (e)
- **10.** Walking along (a)/ the bank of the (b)/ river the sun (b)/ began to set. (d)/ no error (e)
- **11.** (a) His assistants have and / (b) are still doing / (c) excellent work/ (d) for the organisation. / (e) No error.
- **12.** (a) After the teacher had told the boys / (b) how to pronounce the word / (c) all of them in onevoice / (d) repeated the word again. / (e) No error
- 13. (a) I declined the invitation / (b) not because I did not / (c) want to go, but because / (d) I have notime. / (e) No error .
- **14.** (a) Even after sixty years of independence / (b) lakhs of people / (c) do not have / (d) bed to sleep/ (e) No error.
- **15.** (a) It being a stormy night, / (b) you must thought of postponing / (c) all your programmes / (d) till tomorrow morning. / (e) No error
- **16.** (a) We would also like to help you / (b) if you intend to execute / (c) such lofty plans for the welfare / (d) of the society./ (e) No error
- 17. (a) The unreasonable behavior / (b) of his daughter / (c) was thoroughly / (d) upset Mr. Gupta./(e) No error
- **18.** (a) Rajan abided by all / (b) the rules which were / (c) explained to him / (d) before the programme./ (e) No error
- **19.** (a) They did not came/ (b) out victorious, / (c) yet they were not disappointed / (d) rather satisfied because they had played well. / (e) No error
- **20.** (a) He complained to the police / (b) that his briefcase had been stolen / (c) and that was lift / (d)without any money. / (e) No error
- **21.** (a) It is true / (b) that the poor is unable / (c) to get nourished / (d) food even today. / (e) Noerror
- **22.** (a) Unless these differences / (b) will be resolved soon/ (c) there will be an adverse / (d) effect on foreign investment. / (e) No error

- 23. (a) His dishonest acts / (b) have made his / (c) parents bent / (d) their heads in shame. / (e) Noerror
- 24. (a) Though none of his so-called / (b) well wishers / (c) forwarded to help, I helped him by/(d) completing his work on time. / (e) No error
- **25.** (a) The number of / (b) ATMs are being/ (c)increased to serve / (d) customers better / (e) Noerror

Direction (1 - 25): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

- You______follow the manual exactly until you get more experience.(a) may(b) should(c) might(d) shall(e) will
- 2. There ______ be a minimum of two members of the company at the meeting.(a) ought to (b) can (c) shall(d) must (e) dare not
- 3. If he reaches Delhi by 9:00 AM tomorrow, we _____go for a picnic.

 (a) could (b) need to (c) cannot
- 4. _____ you go to coronavirus 'flu camp' for \$4,500?
 - (a) could (b) should (c) would (d) can (e) might
- 5. You _____have a health screening to enter a nursing home
 (a) cannot (b) may not (c) shall
 - (d) should (e) must

(d) would have (e) will have

- 6. I introduce you to my cousin?(a) may(b) might(c) can(d) will(e) shall
- 7. Children be taught in mother tongue.
 (a) should (b) ought not be (c) must
 (d) ought to (e) will
- 8. He said a medical team _____ leave for Italy tomorrow for screening Indians.

 (a) would (b) shall (c) should
- 9. We _____ask everyone to be a public health practitioner (a) need to ____(b) data to ____(c) might
 - (a) need to (b) date to (c) might (d) may (e) need

(e) may

- 10. I think that he ______be as big a star as you have in the UFC
 (a) will (b) shall (c) should
 - (d) would (e) can

(d) will

11.	Rohan(a) is (d) could	• •	• •	19. The lawmake all men equal, but they are all equal before the law.	
12.	I disqualified in 20 (a) can	remind you th 007 after the espi (b) may	•	(a) can (b) may (c) should not (d) cannot (e) will 20. I often think that Ihave studied medicine	
13.	fear.	not let ourselves l	oe overwhelmed by	not pharmacy. (a) need to (b) ought to (c) might (d) shall (e) will	
	(a) must (d) can	(b) should (e) may	(c) ought to	21. Extreme raincause the river to flood the	
14.	decision	apply baseball ru	ales to critical life	city. (a) should (b) cannot (c) may (d) can (e) could	
	(d) ought not to		(c) may not	22. Peopleworry more about global warming.	
15.	(a) could	go ahead and buy (b) will (e) might		(a) will (b) can (c) shall (d) should (e) would	
16.	Mini won his hea	art. (b) used to	s until senior dog (c) need to	23. It's a national disgrace thatnot be discussed in the halls of power in Washington. (a) may (b) dare (c) dare not (d) will (e) should	
17 .	to see her family	there tomorrow. (b) may		24. Theyknow who caused the accident. (a) might (b) may (c) will (d) should (e) would	
18.		mit I have also to	opped up the wine	25. Earthbe a 'waterworld' covered in a global ocean.	
	racks. (a) must (d) will		(c) can	(a) will (b) might (c) used to (d) shall (e) ought to	
			Solut	tions	
1.	(e): No error			9. (c): Use V1 after 'let'. Remove 'to'.	
2 (c) Change 'hent to harm' on 'hent on harming'			10. (a): Add 'while I was' before 'walking along'.		
3. (c): Change 'to go' to 'going'. Gerund comes after 'avoid'. 11. (a): Add 'done' after 'have'. Different forms of ve should be used in a sentence if required.					
a (a) nome to do a constaction to not to not one by as t			ot followed by 'as'.	12. (a): Remove 'again'. 'Repeat' should not be followed by 'again' because this will make the sentence superfluous.	
5. (b): 'Gerund' will come after 'mind'. Change 'to be' into 'being'.			nd'. Change 'to be'		
6.			ave'. When 'have'	13. (d): Change 'have' to 'had'. The sentence is in past.	
7.	means 'to possess', it does not take 'ing' form. 7. (d): 'Bade' (V2 of bid) takes 'plain infinitive' (V1)		_	14. (c): Add 'in' after 'sleep'. If 'infinitive' is used after 'noun' then appropriate preposition should	

after it and not 'infinitive' (to + V1). Change 'to

followed by 'V1 ' and after 'than' the form 'V1 '

8. (c): Use 'take' after 'than'. Because 'would rather' is

submit' into 'submit'.

willcome.

16. (d): No correction required.

follow'infinitive'.

15. (b): Change 'thought' to 'think' as 'must' is a modal

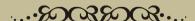
which is always followed by V₁

- **17. (c):** Remove 'was'
- **18. (d):** No correction required.
- **19.** (a): Replace 'came' with 'come' as did not is always followed by V_1
- **20. (c):** Replace 'lifted' with 'left' as 'lift' means raise to a higher position or level and 'left' means go away from.
- **21. (b):** Replace 'is' with 'are' as here 'poor' stands for 'poor people'.
- **22. (b):** Substitute 'are' for 'will be'. When two future events are to be expressed in a sentence the first event is expressed in simple present tense while the subsequent event is expressed in simple future tense. Hence first 'will be' should be replaced with 'are'.
- **23. (b):** Replace 'bent' with 'bend'. When used as bare infinitive 'made' agrees with V_{1}
- **24. (b)**: Replace 'forwarded to help' with 'came for help'.
- **25. (b):** Write 'ATM is' because 'the number' agrees with singular verb.

Direction (1 – 25): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

- **1. (b):** should; since, 'should' is used to show what is the correct or best thing to do.
- **2. (d)**: must; Since, 'must' is used to show compulsion.
- 3. (a): could; Since, 'could' is used to show possibility.
- **4. (c):** Would; Since, 'would' is used to take permission or ask preference.
- 5. (e): must; Since 'must' is used to denote compulsion.
- **6. (a):** May; Since, 'may' is used to take permission.
- **7. (a):** Ought to; Since, 'ought to' is used to denote moral duty.
- 8. (d): will; For some future course of action, 'will' is used

- **9. (a):** need to ; The main verb need is followed by 'to' when used with another verb.
- 10. (e): can; 'can' is used to show ability of a person
- **11. (d):** could; Here, we need a modal verb which shows ability of Rohan to swim, hence, 'can' and 'could' can be the correct option. But the phrase 'he was young' suggests that the modal to be used should be in past form, hence, 'could' is the most appropriate option.
- **12. (b)**: may; 'May' is used to ask for taking permission
- **13. (a):** must; 'must' is used to show some compulsion.
- **14. (d)**: ought not to; ought not to is used to show when it is necessary or would be a good thing to not perform the activity referred to by the following verb
- **15. (c):** should; 'should' is used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do.
- **16. (b):** used to; 'used to' is generally used to show some past habit.
- **17. (d):** could; 'could' is used to express possibility, especially slight or uncertain possibility.
- **18. (a):** must; 'must' is used to show that it is necessary or very important that something happens in the present or future
- **19. (d):** cannot; 'cannot' is the negative form of the verb 'can'. It is used to show the 'disability' of a person to do something
- **20. (b):** ought to; 'ought to' is the correct option
- **21. (e):** could; 'could' is used to show ability of a person
- 22. (d): should; 'should' is also used to show possibility
- 23. (b): dare; 'dare' is the correct option
- **24.** (a): might; 'might' is used to denote light possibility.
- **25. (c):** used to; 'used to' is used to denote some action which was 'done or experienced in the past'





Chapter

10

Adverb

Introduction

(a) A verb

Example: She walks **slowly**.

(b) An adjective

Example: He drank **very** hot coffee.

(c) An adverb

Example: He worked **quite** hard.

(d) A preposition

Example: The helicopter hovered **exactly** over his house.

(e) A conjunction

Example: He likes her **simply** because she has a clear conscience.

(f) A complete sentence

Example: Fortunately he did not hurt himself.

• Usually, an adjective qualifies a noun or pronoun but a few adverbs for Ex: 'only' even at last, almost, can also be used for same purpose.

Ex-

(1) Only Hari has passed.

Only -Adverb Hari- Noun

(2) Only they can save you.

Only- Adverb

They-Pronoun

Classification of Adverbs:

- Adverbs are of three types:
 - **1.** Simple adverbs
 - 2. Interrogative adverbs
 - **3.** Relative adverbs
- 1. **Simple Adverb:** If denotes time, place, number, manner, frequency, degree, affirmation, or negation.
 - (i) Adverb of Manner: An adverb of manner tells how a work is done.

The following words express the manner of an action and answer the question 'how', boldly,bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, well, etc.

Ex - He works honestly.He works slowly.

Remember: The adverb ending in 'ly' generally comes under adverb of manner.

Adverb
Slowly
Gladly
Honestly

 Miser, niggard, scholar & coward are few nouns in which we often get confused between theiradjective and adverb forms.

Noun	Adjective form	Adverb form
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly

Remember:

A few words have the same adverb and adjective forms.

Ex - Fast, straight, out right, direct, hard, late high, safe and quiet.

• Adverb of time: after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow etc. are adverbs of time.

It shows when did the action take place.

Ex - I came late.

- Adverb of place: here, there, near, by, up, down, in, out, everywhere, nowwhere, somewhere,anywhere, nowhere else etc. are some examples of adverb of place.
 - **Ex I.** Where is your match?
 - II. It is here.
- Adverbs of manner: boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, hard, how, fast, well, etc. aresome example
 of adverb of manner.
 - **Ex -** I. How is she typing?
 - II. She is typing carefully.
- Adverb of frequency/number: once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently etc. are some examples of adverb of frequency/number.It shows how often.
 - **Ex -** I. He is always punctual.
 - II. She has always helped me.
- Adverbs of degree: almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite rather, rarely, hardly, much, more, most, barely, etc. are some examples of adverb of degree.
 - **Ex -** I. He is too ill to go to work.
 - II. He is rich enough to maintain a ca
- Adverbs of reason: So, hence, therefore, on account of consequently etc. are some examples ofadverb of reason.
 - **Ex -** I. I could not come because I was not well.
 - II. I do not like him since he has cheated my people.
- Adverbs of affirmation: Surely, certainly, truly, etc. are some examples of adverb of affirmation.
 - **Ex -** I. She will truly help you.
 - II. I will surely repay the loan
- Adverbs of negation: No, not, never etc. are some examples of adverb of negation.
 - **Ex -** I. He did not reply to my letter.
 - II. I have never cheated anybody.
- Relative adverbs: When, where, why and how, etc. are some examples of relative adverb.
 - **Ex -** I. I do not know where he was gone.
 - II. He will come when I call him.
- Interrogative adverbs: Why, when, where, now, etc. are some examples of interrogative adverb.

Ex - Why are you surprised? Where has she seen me?

Degrees Of comparison

Adverbs has three degree of comparison: positive, comparative and superlative.

(a)	Positive	Comparative	superlative
	fast	faster	fastest
	hard	harder	hardest
(b)	high	higher	highest
	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	politely	more	most politely
	wisely	politely more	most wisely
(c)	well badly much little	wisely better worsemore less	best worstmost least

- **Rule 1:** With the positive degree 'as + positive degree + as' is used in the affirmative and 'not + as +positive degree + as' is used in the negative.
 - Ex I. Suresh works as hard as Ramesh.
 - II. He does not sing as melodiously as she does.
- **Rule 2:** With the comparative degree we use 'comparative form + than'. For example.
 - **Ex -** Dolly works harder than Daisy.
- **Rule 3:** With the comparative degree we can use 'of the two + noun + + the + comparative' form.
 - Ex Of the two girls Lina behaves the more politely
- **Rule 4:** The construction 'the + comparative.....the + comparative' is used to express parallel increase or decrease.
 - **Ex** The higher you go the wider it is.
- Rule 5: 'Else' is followed by 'but' and 'rather' is followed by 'than'.
 - Ex I. I would rather die than beg.
 - II. It is nothing else than foolishness. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')
- Rule 6: Adverbs like seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely arenegative in meaning.
 - **Ex I.** I rarely went to meet nobody. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')
 - II. I hardly know somebody about you. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')
- **Rule 7:** Negative words like not/never is not used with deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest, hardly,sacredly, rarely, seldom and too.
 - **Ex I.** She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'Not')
 - II. Both of us are not going there. (x)
 - III. Neither of us is going there. (2)
- **Rule 8:** 1 Adverb 'as' can be used with regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.
 - 2 Adverb 'as' cannot be used with Name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.
 - Ex I. I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after him).
 - II. She is considered as the best student of my class (Drop 'as' after 'considered')
- **Rule 9:** 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' are correct but it iswrong to say 'seldom or ever' or 'little or anything'.
 - **Ex** He seldom or never goes to see movies.

- **Rule 10:** Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, feel, Appear, sound and look) should take adjective and notadverb after them.
- **Rule 11:** Mainly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly are adjectives which must not be mistaken as adverbs just because they end in 'ly'.
 - **Ex** He behaved friendly (×) He behaved in a friendly manner. (✓)
- Rule 12: To emphasize the adverb, it is used at the beginning of the sentence.
 - Ex I. Off she goes.
 - II. Here comes the chief guest.
- **Rule 13:** Adverb of time (always, never ever, often, seldom, sometimes) are used before the verbs that they modify. But if these adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence takes inversion form which means the verb/helping verb at the beginning of the sentence.
 - **Ex I.** Seldom he comes to Delhi. (×) Seldom does he come to Delhi (✓)
 - II. Never I' II go there (×) Never shall I go there (✓)

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

- (a) Her speech was / (b) not clearly but / (c)we understood / (d) the underlying meaning. / (e) No error
- 2. (a) Teena worked / (b) very hardly / (c) as she wanted / (d) to be surgeon/ (e) No error
- 3. (a) You have / (b) acted nobler / (c) than / (d) all of us. / (e) No error.
- **4.** (a) When she received / (b) the good news, she ran / (c) straightly to / (d) call up her parents. / (e) No error.
- 5. (a) Rahul could not scarcely / (b) conceal his / (c) happiness at/ (d) my resignation. / (e) No error.
- **6.** (a) We seldom or ever / (b) go out these days / (c) because it is too/ (d) hot now-a-days. / (e) Noerror
- 7. (a) The State Government / (b) appointed him as / (c) officer-in-charge. / last month. (d) / No error (e)
- **8.** (a) Great leaders tried / (b) to eradicate social / (c) evil practices / (d) with tooth and nail. / (e) Noerror
- 9. (a) She is either / (b) dumb or / (c) deaf, if / (d) not both. / (e) No error
- **10.** (a) She does her / (b) work good / (c) as she is / (d) a trained nurse. / (e) No error
- **11.** (a) Outright rejection / (b) of my plea / (c) disappointed me. /(d) a lot. / (e) No error

- 12. (a) My father / (b) is very quicker / (c) than I / (d) at Chess. / (e) No error
- 13. (a) I / (b) see him often / (c) at the / (d) bus terminal./ (e) No error
- **14.** (a) I refused to consider / (b) him as an honest boy / (c) as he had / (d) cheated many people. / (e) No error
- **15.** (a) I have / (b) never seen a / (c) coward man. / (d) like Rohan. / (e) No error
- **16.** (a) A man of fifty / (b) cannot be / (c) called / (d) as young. / (e) No error.
- 17. (a) He is enough tall / (b) to be selected / (c) as Sub Inspector / (d) In Delhi Police. / (e) No error
- **18.** (a) I did not know hardly / (b) anyone in the college / (c) and so I felt lonely / (d) all the time. / (e)No error.
- **19.** (a) I never remember / (b) to have met a / (c) more intelligent / (d) man in my life. / (e) No error.
- **20.** (a) All the pupils / (b) stood up respectively / (c) as the teacher / (d) entered the room / (e) Noerror.
- **21.** (a) Mangoes taste / (b) more sweetly than / (c) any other fruit / (d) of this world. / (e) No error
- **22.** (a) Never in the history / (b) there has been / (c) as shrewd a / (d) mentor as Chanakya. / (e) Noerror.
- **23.** (a) She had barely / (b) nothing to wear / (c) when she came / (d) to me for help. / (e) No error.
- **24.** (a) Vijay could not / (b) scarely conceal his / (c) happiness at / (d) my resignation. / (e) No error.

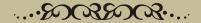
- 25. (a) It rained / (b) like cats and dogs / (c) throughout / (d) the night. / (e) No error
- **26.** (a) Though he was brave, / (b) he could not face / (c) the ups and downs / (d) of the manly. / (e) Noerror
- 27. (a) I am full / (b) of energy today / (c) because I soundly / (d) slept last night / (e) No error
- 28. (a) When I read his biography, / (b) I hardly found something / (c) in his character that / (d) Icould admire. / (e) No error
- **29.** (a) He is / (b) niggard and / (c) saves each / (d) every paise / (e) No error.
- **30.** (a) Her speech was / (b) not clearly but / (c) we understood / (d) the underlying meaning. / (e) No error

- **31.** (a) We usual have / (b) a meeting of / (c) all department / (d) heads every Friday / (e) No error
- **32.** (a) Donations received / (b) by the Trust / (c) will be proper / (d) accounted for. / (e) No error
- 33. (a) He admitted to / (b) me that had not / (c) adequate prepared / (d) for the test. / (e) No error
- **34.** (a) It was too cold for / (b) go out last evening / (c) so we all / (d) stayed at home. / (e) No error
- **35.** (a) The latest study by NASSCOM / (b) indicates possibly short / (c) of five lakh qualified / (d) engineers in the IT industry. / (e) No error

Solutions

- **1. (b);** 'Speech (noun) will be qualified by an adjective 'clear'.
- 2. (b); 'Hard' must replace 'hardly' here.
- **3. (b)**; Use 'more nobly'. 'Nobler' is an adjective and here we need an adverb.
- **4. (c)**; 'Straight' is both adverb and adjective. 'Straightly' is a wrong word.
- 5. (a); Scarcely cannot be used with 'not'.
- **6. (a);** 'Seldom' is followed either by 'if ever' or by 'or never'
- 7. **(b)**; Remove 'as'. Appoint is not followed by 'as'.
- 8. (d); Remove 'with'.
- 9. (d); Change 'if not both' into 'if neither'.
- 10. (b); 'Good' is an adjective. Use adverb 'well' here.
- 11. (d); No error.
- **12. (b);** 'Much' will come with 'quicker' (comparative degree).
- 13. (b); 'Often' will come before the main verb 'see'.
- **14. (b)**; Remove 'as'. Since as does not follow consider.
- **15. (e)**; No error.
- 16. (d); Remove 'as'.
- **17. (a);** 'Enough' comes after an 'adjective'. Put 'enough' after 'tall'.
- 18. (a); Hardly cannot take 'not' after it.

- 19. (a); 'Never' will come after 'remember'.
- 20. (b); Change 'respectively' to 'respectfully'.
- **21. (a)**; 'Taste' is a verb of sensation that takes an adjective and not an adverb. Change 'more sweetly'into 'sweeter'.
- **22. (b)**; Never (adverb) will be followed by a helping verb (has) first and then the subject.
- **23. (b);** 'Barely' will not take 'nothing' after it. Change 'nothing' into 'anything'.
- **24.** (a); Remove 'not'. Since, not is not used with scarely.
- 25. (b); Remove 'like'.
- **26. (d);** Change 'manly' into 'manfully'. 'Manly' is adjective. It means 'brave /strong'.
- 27. (b); 'Seldom' is followed by 'never'
- 28. (b); 'Hardly' will come with 'anything'.
- **29. (b)**; Add 'a' before niggard.
- **30. (b);** 'Speech' (noun) will be qualified by an adjective 'clear'.
- **31. (a);** "usually" is the right adverb
- **32. (c)**; "properly" is the right adverb
- **33. (c);** "adequately" is the correct adverb to modify prepared
- **34. (a)**; "Too" is followed 'To'
- 35. (b); "Possible" is the correct adverb





Preposition

A preposition is a word which generally precedes a noun or pronoun and expresses a relation between the noun or pronoun and other words or elements in the sentence.

For Ex - (a) There is a cat on the table

(b) All the boys are in the room.

Note: Sometimes, Prepositions are placed at the end of a sentence and not before a noun/pronoun.

For Ex - Amit has much to be sad about who they taking to?

There are four types of Prepositions:

- (1) Prepositions of Time: in, on, since, for, at, from, between, during, after, within, till, until, from etc.
- (2) Prepositions of position/place: between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, in, at on, beside, besides, etc.
- (3) Prepositions of Directions : along, across, against, up, down, to, towards, for, from, at, on etc.
- (4) Other Prepositions' with, without, by, off, of, around, about, besides, except, etc.

USES OF SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

- 1. UP Above On Over
 - (i) UP: As a preposition, 'up' is used to talk about a higher position or a movement to a higherposition. For Ex He followed his teacher up the stairs.
 - (ii) Above: 'Above' is used to denote a higher position or level.

For Ex - His marks are above eighty percent.

(iii) On: 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something elseand is touching it.

For Ex - The book is on the table

Note: On is also used before a 'Day' or 'Date'.

For Ex - I will visit him on Monday.

India became republic on 26th January 1950

If there is an article before a 'means of transport', 'On' is used.

For Ex - On a bus/train/ship/cycle.

(iv) Over: 'Over' is used to denote the position of something which is above something else and iscovering it.

For Ex - I put my hands over my eyes.

- **2.** Down Below Beneath Under.
 - (i) **Down:** Down is used to denote a lower position, from a higher one.

For Ex - She bent down to look under the car.

- (ii) **Below:** 'Below' means 'in a lower position (than)'.
 - For Ex My marks are below average
- (iii) Beneath: 'Beneath' means 'directly underneath (something)'

For Ex - There is a pipeline beneath the road.

(iv) Under: 'Under' is used to denote a position of something which is below something else and isoften covered by it.

For Ex - Doctor put the thermometer under my tongue.

- **3.** Between Among Amongst.
 - (i) **Between:** 'Between' is used to denote the space between two separate places, people, or objects. **For Ex –** My car is parked between a bus and a truck.
 - (ii) Among: 'Among' means 'In the middle of a number of (more than two) things.

For Ex - He could not find even a single familiar face among the crowd.

(iii) Amongst: 'Among' and 'Amongst' mean the same. Though they are bit different in usage.

For Ex – The sweets which udit had bought were distributed among the poor children. Amongst is used before a vowel sound, while among is used before a consonant sound.

For Ex - Among them.

Amongst US.

- **4.** Beside Besides Except.
 - (i) Beside: Beside means 'next to'.

For Ex - Go and sit beside her.

(ii) Besides: Besides means 'in addition to'.

For Ex - They have a lots of things in common besides their profession.

(iii) Except: Except is used before a noun about which the statement is not true. Except means 'apart from'
For Ex – Everyone had attended the class except Rohit.

5. For and Sinc

(i) **For:** 'For' is used to denote period of time.

For Ex - I have been sleeping for four hours. For is also used to denote 'purpose'.

For Ex - These seats are reserved for ladies only.

(ii) Since: 'Since' is used to denote a point of time.

For Ex – I have been sleeping since four P.M. 'Since' is also used to 'denote' 'reason'.

For Ex - Since I was injured, I did not play the match.

- **6.** Across and Through.
 - (i) Across: 'Across' means 'from one side to the other of something with clear boundaries'

For Ex - Across a road.

Across a bridge.

(ii) Through: 'Through' is used to indicate the movement from one end to the other.

For Ex - They ran swiftly through the woods.

7. On – Upon – Onto

(i) On: 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something and istouching it.

For Ex - My Pen is on the bed.

Note: 'On' denotes 'Position'

(ii) Upon: 'Upon' is used to denote 'On' in a more formal term, especially in abstract senses.

For. Ex – It was based upon two principles

(iii) Onto: 'Onto' is used to indicae movement into or on a particular place.

For Ex - She slipped as she stepped onto the floor.

Note: Upon and Onto are used to denote Motion.

For Ex - The cat jumped upon the platform.

They climbed onto the summit.

8. In – Into – within.

- (i) In: 'In' is used to denote the position of something which is surrounded or closed off by something.

 For Ex Neelam is in the room.
- (ii) Into: 'Into' is used to denote movement inside or middle of something.

For Ex - Get into the bed.

(iii) Within: 'Within' is used to denote time or position which is inside the range or limits of a particular period of time or distance.

For Ex – I will complete this work within two hours. My house is within a mile of the station.

9. By and With.

(i) By: 'By' is used to indicate the person or thing which does something.

For Ex - I was cheated by him.

Note: By is also used before mode of transportation when it comes with words like 'go', 'come'.'arrive'. etc.

For Ex - I go to school by bus.

(ii) With: 'With' is used before something which has been used as means or equipment to do something.

For Ex - Rajesh shot the tiger with a rifle.

10. Before and In front of

(i) Before: is used for a period of time which is earlier than the thing/time mentioned.

For Ex - She came before me.

(ii) In front of: 'In front of' means 'directly ahead of '(something)'.

For Ex - Do not stand in front of me.

11. At and in

(i) At: 'At' is used to denote an exact position or a particular place (or time)

For Ex - I am at my home.

The school starts at 8:30 A.M.

(ii) In: 'In' is used when we want to describe a part or a period of time.

For Ex – I am going to Mumbai in July.I was born in 1993.

12. To and Towards

(i) To: 'To' is used to denote 'destination'

For Ex - I am going to America. She is going to temple.

(ii) Towards: 'Towards' means 'In the direction of'.

For Ex - Isha is going towards the college Rajeev is going towards the temple.

Note: In the above example, 'College' and 'Temple' need not to be the destination of 'Isha' and 'Rajeev'

13. Inspite of and Despite.

(i) Inspite of: 'In Spite of' means 'without being affected by the particular factor mentioned'

For Ex - In spite of being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

(ii) Despite: 'Despite' and 'In spite of' mean the same. Never use the preposition 'of' with 'Despite'

For Ex - Despite being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

14. Since and from.

(i) Since: 'Since' is used to denote a point of time in the past.

For Ex – I had been talking to him since December. She has been teaching in this school since January.

(ii) From: From' is used to denote a point of time/distance at which something starts and then continues.

For Ex – The price of milk will rise by Rs. 10 from Monday. The school remains open from 8 : 30 a.m. to 2 : 30 p.m.

Note: The point of time denoted by 'from' can be in past as well as in future.

For Ex - I will start going to school from next Monday.

Note: From is also used to show 'separation'

For Ex - The boy fell from the terrace.

15. Of and off

- **Of:** 'Of' is used to denote relation
 - **For Ex -** Sanya is a friend of mine. The leg of this table is broken.
- (ii) **Off:** 'Off' is used to denote separation

For Ex - She fell off the bed. Ashish took his jacket off.

16. During and for

- **During:** 'During' is used to express the period of time in which something happens.
 - For Ex I was in Delhi during the winterI went to Shimla during my vacation.
- (ii) **For:** 'For' expresses how long something lasts.

For Ex – They were on leave for two weeks.I was in Delhi for three months.

APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS WITH DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'

Abhorrence of Assurance of Abhorrence of Distrust of Charge of Experience of Doubt of Observance of Failure of Result of

Proof of Want of

Regardless of

Sensible of

Tolerant of

Worthy of

Slow of

Sure of

Void of

Adjectives Followed by preposition 'of' Accused of Acquitted of Afraid of Apprehensive of Assured of Apprised of Bereft of Aware of Bought of cautious of Certain of characteristic of Composed of confident of Conscious of convinced defrauded of Covetous of desirous of Deprived of Diffident of Devoid of Distrustful of Dullo of Envious of Easy of Fearful of Fond of Greedy of Guilty of Heedless of Ignorant of informed of Innocent of Irrespective of Lame of Lavish of Negligent of Productive of

Proud of

Sick of

Vain of

Weary of

Beware of

Sanguine of

Subversive

Suspicious of

Verbs Following by Preposition 'of'

Acquit of Beware of Boats of Complain of Die of Despair of Disapprove of Dispose of Divest of Dream of Heal of Judge of Repent of Teste of

Nouns followed by Preposition 'for'

Ambition for Affection for Anxity for Apology for Appetite for Aptitude for Blame for Candidate for Capacity for Compassion for Compensation for Contempt for Craving for Desire for Esteem for Fitness for Fondness for Guarantee of Leisure for Liking for Match for Motive for Need for Opportunity for Partiality for Passion for Pity for Predilection for Pretext for Relish for

Reputation for

Zealous for

Adjectives following preposition 'for'

Remorse for

Useful for

Anxious for Celebrated for Conspicuous for Customary for Designed for Destined for Eligible for Eager for Eminent for Fit for Good for Grateful for Penitent for Notorious for Prepared for proper for Qualified for Ready for Sorry for Sufficient for

Verb Followed by Prepositions 'for' Canvass for Atone for Care for Clamour for Feel for Hope for Mourn for Pine for

Stipulate for

Sue for Wish for Yearn for

Verbs followed by preposition 'on'

Start for

Decide on Comment on Deliberate on Depend on Determine on Dwell on Embark on Encroach on Enlarge Impose on insist on Intrude on Resolve on Subsist on Trample on

Nouns followed by Preposition 'to'

Accession to Access to Allegiance to Alternative to Antidote to Antipathy to Assent to Approach to Attachement Attention to Concession to Disgrace to Disklike to Encouragement to Exception to Enmity to Incentive to Indifference to Invitation to Key to Liniency to Likeness to Limit to Menace to Obedence to Objection to Postscript to Preface to Reference to Repugnance to Resemblance to Sequel to Submissions to Sequel to Temptation to Traitor to

Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'to' Abhorrent to Acceptable to Accessible Impertinent to Indifferent to Incidental to Indebted to indulgent to Insensible to Inimical to Injured to Irrelevant to Favourable to Hurtful to Immaterial to Imervious to Indigenous to Liable to Limited to Lost to Loval to Material to Natural to Necessary to Obedient to Obliged to

Offensive to Opposite to Painful to Partial to Peculiar to Pertinent to Pledged to Preferable to Prejudical to Profitable to Prior to Prone to Reduced to Related to Relevant to Repugnant to Responsible to Restricted to Sacred to Subject to Suitable to Suited to Supplementary to Tantamount to True to

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'to'

Accede to Adapt to Adhere to Allot to Allude to Appologize to Appoint to Ascribe to Aspire to Assent to Attain to Attend to Attribute to Belong to Conduce to Conform to Consent to Listen to Lead to Listen to Object to occur to Prefer to Revert to Refer to Succumb to Succumb to Stoop to Surrender to Testify to Yield to

Adjectives followed Preposition 'in'

Absorbed in Abstemious in Accomplished in Accurate in Assidous in Backward in Bigoted in Correct in Defective in Deficient in Experienced in Deligent in Enveloped in Fertile in Foiled in Honest in Implicated in Interested in Involved in Lax in Proficnet in Remiss in Versed in Temperate in

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'in'

Involve in persist in Dabble in Acquiesce in Delight in Employ in Enlist in Excel in Fall in Excel in

Increase in Indulge inPersevere in

Nouns Followed by Prepositions 'with' Acquaintance with Bargain with Conformity Alliance with Compromise with Enmity with

Intercourse with Intimacy with Relations with

Adjectives followed preposition 'with'

Acquainted with Afficted with Beset with Busy with Compliant with Compatible with Contemporary with Consistent with Contended with Contrasted with Conversant with Convulsed with Delighted with Deluged with Disgusted with Drenched with Endowed with Fatigued with Fired with Gifted with Infaturated with Infected with Infested with Inspired with Invested with Overcome with Popular with Replete with

Satisfied with Satisfied with Touched with

Correspond with Credit with
Deluge with Disagree with
Dispense with Fill with

Grapple with Expostulate with Intrigue with Meddle with Part with Quarrel with Remonstrate with Side with

Sympathisize with Vie with Trifle with

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'from'

Abstrain from Alight from Debar from Cease from Derogate from Desist from Detract from Deviate from Differ from Digress from Dissent from Elicit from Emerge from Escape from Exclude from Preserve from Prevent from Prohibit from Protect from Recoil from Refrain from Recover from

Verb Followed by Preposition 'with'

Associate with
Clash with
Comply with
Condole with
Cope with

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'from'

Respite from
Abstinence from
Deliverance from
Descent from
Descent from

Digression from Escape fromExemption from

WE NOW PRESENT A LIST OF SOME NOUNS AND APPRO- PRIATE PREPOSITIONS. A List of Nouns and Appropriate Prepositions

- **1.** Abstinence **from** wine.
- **2.** Ability **for** or **in** some work.
- 3. Abundance of wealth.
- **4.** Accession **to** the throne.
- **5.** Access **to** person or place.
- **6.** Accomplice **with** a person in a crime.
- 7. Accusation of forgery.
- **8.** In accordance **with** some rule.
- 9. Affinity with something.
- 10. Adherence to a rule.
- **11.** Affection **for** somebody.
- 12. Affinity between two things.
- **13.** Alliance with a person or state.
- **14.** Allusion **to** something.
- **15.** Alternative **to** a a method/something
- **16.** Analogy **of** one thing **with** another.
- 17. Analogy between things.
- 18. Animosity against somebody.

- **19.** Antidote **against** infection.
- **20.** Antidote **to** some poison.
- **21.** Apprehension **of** danger.
- **22.** Approach **to** (step towards) anything.
- 23. Arrival in a country.
- 24.
- **25.** Arrival **at** a place.
- **26.** Assault **on** a person or thing.
- **27.** Attack (vt +) somebody.
- **28.** Attack (n/c) **on** a country.
- **29.** Attraction **to** or towards a thing
- **30.** Authority **over** a person.
- **31.** Authority **on** a subject
- **32.** Aversion **to** a person or thing.
- **33.** Candidate **for** a post.
- **34.** Care **for** somebody's safety.
- **35.** Care **for** his health.
- **36.** Charge **of** murder.

37. Charge **with** theft. **88.** Failure **of** electricity. **38.** Claim **on** or **against** somebody. **89.** Failure **of** somebody in something. **90.** Faith **in** somebody or something. **39.** Claim **to** property. **40.** Compact **with** a person. **91.** Familiarity **with** a person or thing. **41.** Comment **on** something. **92.** Freedom **from** care. **42.** Comparison **of** somebody **with** somebody. 93. Freedom of action. 43. By/in comparison with. **94.** Glance **at** a person or thing. **44.** Compassion **for** somebody. 95. Glance over a wide surface. **45.** Competition **with** somebody. **96.** Gratitude **for** a thing. **46.** Competition **for** something. **97.** Gratitude **to** a person. **47.** Complicity **in** a crime. 98. Grief at an event. **48.** Compliance **with** a request. **99.** Grief **for** a person. **49.** Condemnation **to** death. 100. Guess at the truth /something. **50.** Confidence **in** somebody. 101. Harmony with anything. **51.** Conformity **with** anyone's views. 102. Hatred of or for somebody. **52.** Conformity **to** rule. 103. Hatred of a thing. **53.** Compensation for a loss. 104. Heir **to** some property. **54.** Connection **with** a person or thing. 105. Heir of somebody. 55. Connivance at anyone's fault. 106. Hindrance to something. **56.** Consciousness **of** guilt. 107. Hint at some reward. **57.** Consideration **for** somebody. 108. Hope **for** better a luck. **58.** Contact **with** somebody/something. 109. Hostility to a person or cause. **59.** Contempt **for** a person or thing. 110. Identity with somebody/something. **60.** A contrast **with** a person. 111. Immersion into water. **61.** A contrast **to** a person or thing. 112. Implication **in** this crime. 113. **62.** Controversy **on** or **about** something. 114. **63.** Contribution **to** a fund. Implication **on** someone. 115. **64.** Contribution **towards** some project. Imputation against somebody. 116. Incentive to a worker. **65.** Conversation **with** somebody. 117. **66.** Decision **on** some case. Inclination **for** sport/something. **67.** Decision **of** some dispute. 118. Indifference to help others. 119. **68.** Decline of **an** empire. Indulgence **to** a beautiful woman. **69.** Decline **in** moral/price. **120.** Influence **over** or **with** somebody. 121. **70.** Degradation **from** rank. Influence **on** decision of wife. **71.** Delight in music / **in** something. 122. Inquiry **into** circumstances/a case. **72.** Descent **from** ancestors. 123. Insight into something somebody's character. 73. Desire for wealth. 124. Intercession with a superior. 125. Intercession for a friend. **74.** Desirous (Adj.) **of** something. **75.** Disgust **at** meanness. **126.** Jurisdiction in a lawsuit. Justification of or for crime. **76.** Dislike **to** a person or thing. 127. 77. Distaste **for** mathematics/something. 128. Key to understanding **of** the problem. 78. Doubt of or about a thing. 129. Liability to an illness. 130. **79.** Duty **to** a person. Libel **against** his character. **80.** Encroachment **on /upon** one's rights. 131. Liking **for** non-vegetarian /something. 132. 81. Engagement with somebody. Longing **for** luxury / something. 133. Lust **for** life / something. **82.** Entrance **into** a place. **83.** Enmity **with** somebody. 134. Malice **against** an enemy. **84.** Esteem **for** somebody. 135. Neglect of duty. **85.** Exception **to** a rule. 136. Neglect of doing a thing. **86.** (Make) an exception **of** somebody or something. 137. Nomination of a member. **87.** Excuse **for** a mistake. 138. Nomination to a position.

- 139. Opportunity **for** going abroad / doing some-thing. **140**. Partnership in a thing.
 - 141. Power over a person.
 - 142. Precaution against infection.
 - 143. Preface to a book.
 - 144. Preference for something.
 - 145. Preparation for examination/something.
 - 146. Proof against somebody.
 - 147. Proof of guilt.
 - 148. Qualification **for** a post.
 - 149. Quarrel with somebody/something.
 - **150.** Readiness in responding.
 - 151. Readiness **for** journey.
 - 152. Reference to a person or thing.
 - 153. In regard to that matter.
 - **154.** Regard for a person.
 - 155. Relation **between** two things.
 - 156. Relation with somebody.
 - **157.** Remonstrance against somebody's conduct.
 - 158. Remonstrance with somebody.

- 159. Reply **to** a query / a person.
- Request **for** a thing. 161. Resemblance to a person or thing.
- 162. In respect **of** some quality.
- 163. Rivalry with a person. 5011°
- 164. Rival in something.

160.

- Search for a after wealth. 165.
- 166. **In** search of wealth /a job etc.
- 167. Share **in** the property /something.
- 168. Share **with** somebody.
- 169. Sin against God./ mankind/humanity.
- **170.** Sympathy with or for somebody.
- 171. Temptation **to** evil.
- 172. Temptation in diet.
- 173. Trespass **against** the law.
- 174. Warrant for somebody's arrest.
- 175. With a view to.
- Witness of or to a case. 176.
- 177. Wonder at his behaviour/something.

SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

- **1.** Abound in or **with** something.
- **2.** Accrue **to** somebody.
- **3.** Accure **from** something.
- **4.** Accuse somebody **of** cheft.
- 5. Acquit a person of all charges/all complicity.
- **6.** Acquit a person **in** a crime.
- 7. Adapt **to** new surroundings.
- 8. Adhere **to** a plan / a rule / a principle.
- **9.** Agree **to** a proposal.
- 10. Agree with a person.
- **11.** Agree **on** some matter.
- 12. Aim at a target.
- 13. Aim at doing something.
- **14.** Alight **from** a bus/a train etc.
- **15.** Allude **to** a fact. 16. Answer to a description.
- **17.** Answer **for** misconduct/something.
- **18.** Apologise **to** somebody.
- **19.** Apologise **for** something.
- **20.** Appeal **to** the judge/something.
- **21.** Appeal **against** a sentence.
- **22.** Appeal **for** mercy/something.
- 23.
- **24.** Apply **to** a person.
- **25.** Apply **for** some post/something.
- **26.** Appoint **to** a post.
- **27.** Argue **with** a person **for** or **against** a point.
- **28.** Arrive **at** a conclusion.
- **29.** Arrive **at** a station/a place.

- **30.** Arrive **in** a country.
- **31.** Ask **for** assistance.
- **32.** Ask **of** or **from** somebody.
- 33. Associate with a group.
- **34.** Blame a person **for** something.
- 35. Blush at one's own mistake.
- **36.** Blush **for** somebody who is at fault.
- **37.** Border **on** a place.
- **38.** Borrow **of** or **from** a friend/somebody.
- **39.** Break the news **of** somebody's death.
- **40.** Break **through** restraint.
- **41.** Break ill news **to** a friend/**to** somebody.
- **42.** Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
- **43.** Bring a thing **to** light.
- **44.** Bring a thing **under** notice.
- **45.** Burst **upon** (sudenly invade) a country.
- **46.** Burst **into** laughter.
- **47.** Burst **into** tears.
- **48.** Call **on** a person.
- **49.** Call **for** (demand, require) something.
- **50.** Call something **in** (order or request the returnof).
- **51.** Canvass **for** (support) votes.
- **52.** Care for (attach value to) to a person or thing.
- **53.** Care **about** (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
- **54.** Challenge a man **to** combat /fight.
- **55.** Charge a man **with** a crime.
- **56.** Charge payment **to** a person.

- 57. Coincide with one's opinion.
- 58. Come about (happen).
- **59.** Come **across** (to meet suddenly).
- 60. Come after somebody (fallow).
- **61.** Come **into** fashion.
- **62.** Come **by** something (obtain by effort).
- **63.** Come **of** a rich family.
- **64.** Commence with a thing.
- **65.** Communicate a thing **to** somebody.
- 66. Communicate with somebody.
- **67.** Compare somebody with somebody.
- **68.** Compare something with something (similar).
- **69.** Compare **to** (dissimilar things).
- 70. Compensate for loss.
- **71.** Compete **with** somebody **for** a prize something.
- 72. Complain to somebody.
- **73.** Complain **against** somebody.
- 74. Complain of/about something.
- 75. Conceal facts from somebody.

- **76.** Concede **to** some demand.
- 77. Concur with a person.
 - 78. Concur in an opinion.
 - **79.** Condemn a person **to** death.
- 80.
- 81. Conform to a norm.
- 82. Conform with one's opinion.
- **83.** Congratulate somebody **on** his success.
- 84. Consult with (discuss with) one's friends.
- **85.** Consult a person/a lawyer/a map/a dictionary(take advice, get information etc.)
- 86. Contribute to a fund.
- 87. Converse with a person about a thing.
- 88. Cope with situation.
- 89. Correspond with a person (write).
- 90. Correspond to something (agree).
- **91.** Cure a man **of** a disease.
- 92. Cure (n/u) for a disease.

Exercise

- **Direction:** Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).
- **1.** (a) She along with /(b) her friends took/(c) leave of/(d) a week./(e) No error.
- 2. (a) One should always/(b) listen the advice of/(c) one's elders/(d) and well wishers./(e) No error.
- 3. (a) She will/(b) not listen what /(c) you say/(d) to her./(e) No error.
- **4.** (a) Nobody denies/(b) that /(c) my ideas are/ (d)different than yours./(e)No error.
- 5. (a) It was she/ (b) who was responsible of /(c) making all the arrangements for/(d) the successful completion of his business trip./(e) No error.
- **6.** (a) He was in the bathroom/(b) when the burglars/(c) entered into/(d) his house./(e) No error.
- 7. (a) Their teacher/(b) emphasized on/(c) the use of /(d) correct grammar./(e) No error.
- **8.** (a) On the time/(B) of the opening ceremony/(c) of the theatre,/(d) a large crowd had assembled./
- (e) No error.
- (a) While Rajesh was returning/(b) from school/(c) a stalker attacked on him/(d) with a knife./ (e)No error.
- **10.** (a) The decline of/(b) her moral values has caused/(c) a lot of /(d) pain to her parents./(e) No error.

- **11.** (a) Without thinking/(b) for a moment/(c) she entrusted him in/(d) all the responsibilities./(e) No error.
- **12.** (a) Sandy and her sister/(b) fell in/(c) the well and nobody/(c) tried to save them./(e) No error.
- 13. (a) I/(b) prefer coffee/(c) than/(d) tea/(e) No error
- **14.** (a) Sumit is busy/(b) in his/(c) preparations for/(d) his exams./(e) No error.
- **15.** (a) While crossing the road/(b) a child was/(c) run out by/(d) a speeding car./(e) No error.
- **16.** (a) We were taught that/(b) amphibians can live/(c) in water/(d) as well as land./(e) No error.
- **17.** (a) My father is/ (b) fond off/(c) cooking different/(d) types of cakes./(e) no error.
- **18.** (a) Your teacher/ (b) cannot/(c) control on/ (d) the students./(e) No error
- **19.** (a) The Jury has been/(b) waiting for/(c) the prisoner/(d) for 2 P.M./(e) No error.
- **20.** (a) Mr. Uniyal has/(b) great affection towards/(c) his family /(d) and friends./(e) No error.
- **21.** (a) Rani has/(b) a great/(c) enmity for/(d) her brother's friend./(e) No error.
- **22.** (a) She threw the bucket/(b) into the well/(c) and returned home/(d) without any water./(e) No error.

- **23.** (a) There appears/(b) to be very little/(c) understanding among /(d) the two friends./(e) No error.
- **24.** (a) He was angry on/(b) me because I had/(c) not invited him/(d) to the party./(e) No error.
- **25.** (a) She got a prestigious job/(b) though she was/(c) not worthy/(d) for it/(e) No error.
- **26.** (a) He described about/(b) the incident/(c) in a very/(d) interesting way/(e) No error.
- **27.** (a) Shyam tells/(b) Sunder that his/(c) father deals with/(d) cosmetics./(e) No error.
- **28.** (a) Shipra cannot/(b) deal from/(c) those unruly/(d) children./(e) No error
- **29.** (a) Despite of/(b) working hard/(c) he failed/(d) the test/(e) No error.
- **30.** (a) Sonu/(b) married with/(c) Neelu despite/(d) their family's objection. /(e) No error
- **31.** (a) The earth's/(b) atmosphere comprises/(c) of three/(d) different layers./(e) No error
- **32.** (a) The court held/ (b) the local politician responsible/(c) for the loss or damage to/(d) any publicproperty./(e) No error.
- 33. (a) She was/ (b) debarred to attend/(c) the monsoon session/ (d) of the parliament./(e) No error.
- **34.** (a) She should refrain to/(b) associating herself with /(c) any political party because people/(d)have faith in her integrity. /(e) No error.
- **35** (a) The songs of/(b) this movie are/(c) worth listening/(d) to/(e) No error.
- **36.** (a) I certainly/(b) differ with/(c) you in/(d) this matter./(e) No error.
- 37. (a) He had a suspected/(b) tumor so he was/(c) admitted to /(d) the hospital/(e) No error.
- 38. (a) If he puts/(b) his heart to it/(c) he will be/(d) a winner /(e) No error.
- **39.** (a) Today/(b) he walked/(c) twenty miles/(d) by foot/(e) No error.
- **40.** (a) He is/(b) good in science/(c) but his/(d) friends aren't./(e) No error.
- **41** (a) Which /(b) newspaper/(c) does he /(d) subscribe for?/(e) No error.
- **42.** (a) It is my pleasure/(b) to congratulate him/(c) for your success /(d) in the CAT Examination./(e) No error.

- **43.** (a) She should/(b) avail herself/(c) with this/(d) golden opportunity./(e) No error.
- **44.** (a) It is/(b) half past ten/(c) in/(d) my watch/(e) No error.
- **45.** (a) Rajiv/(b) told to/(c) his father to/(d) buy a house./(e) No error.
- **46.** (a) He is/ (b) accused with/(c) committing the murder/(d) of his wife /(e) No error
- **47.** (a) The author/(b) described the /(c) beauty of/(d) his home town./(e) No error
- **48.** (a) The atmosphere/(b) comprises of/(c) many inert/(d) gases also./(e) No error.
- **49.** (a) We disposed off/(b) our old car/(c) before moving/(d) to Chennai./(e) No error.
- 50. (a) She/(b) is suffering/(c) with flu /(d) since Monday./(e) No error.

Direction (1 – 15): Choose the correct preposition in each sentence.

- **1.** If she left at 4 p.m., she should be here ____now.
- **2.** Go__there and catch my ball.
- **3.** _____ your determination, you will be able to achieve your dream.
- **4.** I just found it! It was _____ the radio on my desk.
- 5. I knocked him____accidentally.
- 6. She was _____me when the accident occurred.
- 7. I slept_____only two hours last night.
- 8. It was my first trip_____Hawaii.
- 9. Turn off the TV and go straight_____bed.
- **10.** This book was written_____the people who want to learn how to play a guitar.
- **11.** I was late____school.
- **12.** Spencer is one _____ my best friends.
- **13.** _____ the table are a laptop, a paper, a calculator, an appointment calendar, two pens and amuffin.
- **14.** The woman is holding a cup her hands.
- **15.** The woman's bag is the table.

Solutions

- 1. (c): "Leave for a week" should be used.
- **2. (b):** 'To' should be added after 'listen'. Since 'listen' is always followed by 'to'.
- 3. (b): 'To' should be added after 'Listen'.
- **4. (d):** 'different from' should be used in place of 'different then'. Since different is always followed byform.
- **5. (b):** 'for' should be used in place of 'of' since responsible is always followed by 'of'
- **6. (c):** Use of 'into' is wrong since entered is not followed by 'into'
- **7. (b):** 'On' should be removed since emphasized is not followed by 'on'.
- **8. (a):** 'At' should be used in place of 'on'. Since we are talking about a particular Point of time (i.e. the time of the opening ceremony).
- **9. (c):** 'on' should not be used. Since 'attack' is not followed by 'on'.
- **10. (a):** 'in' should be used in place of 'of' since 'decline' is followed by 'in'
- **11. (c):** 'entrusted him with' should be used in place of 'entrusted him in'. Since, entrusted is followed by 'with'.
- **12. (b):** 'fell into' should be used in place of 'fell in' since into denotes the movement inside something.
- **13. (c):** 'to' should be used in place of 'than' since 'to' is used after 'prefer'.
- **14. (b):** 'With' should be used in place of 'in'. Since 'busy' is followed by 'with'.
- **15. (c):** 'Run over' should be used in place of 'Run-on'. 'Run over' means 'to come under the wheels of' .
- **16. (d):** 'On' should be used before land. Since 'on land' is correct phrasal usage.
- **17. (b):** 'found of' should be used in place of 'fond off' since 'found' is followed by 'on'.
- **18. (c):** 'Control' should not be followed by 'on' since, when words like control, discuss. Etc. are used asverb, then they are not followed by 'on'.
- **19. (d):** 'Since' should be used in place of 'for' since, we use 'since' to denote a point of time.

- **20. (b):** 'for' should be used in place of 'towards' since, 'affection' is followed by 'for'.
- **21. (c):** 'towards' should be used in place of 'for' since 'enmity' is followed by 'towards'.
- **22. (b):** 'in' should be used in place of 'into' since 'threw' is followed by 'in'.
- 23. (c): 'between' should be used in place of 'among' since 'between' is used for 'two nouns/pronouns' whereas 'among' is used for 'more than two'.
- **24. (a):** 'with' should be used in place of 'on' since we use 'with' when the object is a person. i.e. we are 'angry with someone' and 'angry at something'.
- **25. (d):** 'of' should be used in place of 'for' since 'worthy' is followed by 'of'.
- **26. (a):** Use of 'about' is superfluous. Since 'describe' is not followed by any preposition.
- **27. (c):** 'Deals in' should be used in place of 'deals with'. Since, the phrasal verb 'deal in' means 'to trade'.
- **28. (b):** 'Deal with' should be used in place of 'Deal from'. Since, the phrasal verb 'Deal with' means 'tohandle'.
- **29. (a):** 'of' should not be used. Since, 'Despite' means 'inspite of' and is never followed by of.
- **30. (b):** 'with' should not be used. Since married is not followed by with.
- **31. (c):** 'of' should not be used. Since, comprise in not followed by 'of' in active voice.
- 32. (c): 'Loss' should be followed by 'of'.
- **33. (b):** 'debarred from attending' should be used Since 'debarred' is followed by 'from' which is again followed by a 'gerund'
- **34. (a):** 'Refrain' should be followed by 'from'. Hence 'to' should be replaced with 'from'.
- **35. (d):** 'to' should not be used since, 'worth listening' is not followed by any preposition.
- **36. (b)**: 'differ' is always followed by 'from' . Hence, 'with' should be replaced with 'from.'
- 37. (e): No error.
- **38. (b):** 'Put his heart into it' is correct idiomatic usage.

- **39. (d)**: 'on' foot' should be used in place of 'by foot'.
- **40. (b):** 'At' should be used in place of 'in'. Since, 'good' is followed by 'at'
- **41. (d):** 'for' should be replaced with 'to'. Since 'subscribe' is followed by 'to'
- **42. (c):** 'on' should be used in place of 'for' since, 'congratulate' is followed by 'on'
- **43. (c):** 'of' should be used in place of with. Since 'avail' is followed by 'of'. 'Avail himself/myself/herself/etc of' something is correct usage.
- **44. (c)**: 'by my watch' is correct phrase.
- **45. (b):** 'to' should not be used since neither told nor its forms are followed by 'to'.
- **46. (b):** 'of' should be used in place of 'with' since 'accused' is followed by 'of'
- **47. (e)**: No error.
- **48. (b)**: 'of' should not be used. For explanation refer to question 31.
- **49. (a):** 'of' should be used in place of 'off' since 'disposed' is followed by 'of'.
- **50. (c):** 'from' should be used in place of 'with' since 'suffer' is followed by 'from'.

Fill in the blanks

- 1. **by;** With context to time, preposition 'by' means 'not later than' or 'at or before a particular time'. Hence, as per the sense of the sentence, 'by' should be used here.
- **2. over**; Preposition 'over' means ' across from one side to the other'. Hence 'over' should be used here.
- 3. With; Preposition 'with' means 'accompanied by'.

- Hence, 'with' should be used here.
- **4. by;** With context to position, 'by ' means 'at the side of'. Hence 'by' should be used here.
- **5. over;** 'knock someone over' means 'to strike or collide with someone so as to cause them to fall to the ground.'
- **6. with;** 'with' means 'accompanied by'. Hence, 'with' should be used here.
- **7. for;** Preposition 'for' is used before 'a period of time'. Hence, 'for' should be used here.
- **8. to;** The word 'trip' is followed by the preposition 'to'. Hence, 'to' should be used here.
- to; 'go 'to' bed' is correct phrasal usage.Go to bed: To go to sleep.
- **10. for;** Preposition 'for' means 'intended for'. Hence, 'for' should be used here.
- **11. for;** Preposition 'for' is also used for 'purpose', hence, 'for' should be used here.
- **12. of;** 'one of' is correct phrasal usage, hence, 'of' should be used here.
 - One of: A member of a group of people or things.
- **13. on;** 'on' means 'a position above something else and touching it'. Hence 'on' should be used here. Note that under can also be used here, but, it would not go with the sense of the sentence.
- **14. in;** 'In' is used before 'hand' to denote something 'in hold' or 'under one's control'. Hence, 'in' shouldbe used here.
- **15. under;** 'under' means 'in or to a position below or lower than something else'. Hence, 'under'should be used here.





Chapter 12

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word or a group of words that joins words, phrases, sentences or clauses etc. e.g. **and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, although, because, since, unless, when, while, where etc.**

For Ex - I bought some mangoes **and** oranges.

Give me a pen or a pencil.

The above mentioned bold words are joining words and are called conjunctions. In the first sentence above the conjunction 'and' joins two nouns ('mangoes' and 'oranges'). In the second sentence the conjunction 'or' connects two noun phrases.

Kinds of Conjunction: There are three kinds of conjunctions

- Coordinating Conjunction
- Subordinate Conjunction
- Correlative Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction: Coordinating conjunctions (called coordinators) join words, phrases (whichare similar in importance and grammatical structure) or independent clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions are short words i.e. and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet.

Coordination conjunction joins two equal parts of a sentence,

- Word + word
- Phrase + phrase
- Clause + clause
- Independent clause + independent clause.

Examples

Word + word: She likes tea and coffee.

Phrase + phrase: He may be in the room **or** on the roof.

Clauses + clause: What you eat and what you drink affect your health.

Independent clause + independent clause: The cat jumped over the mouse **and** the mouse ran away.

In the following examples, coordinating conjunctions join two words of same importance.

She likes pizza **and** cake. (pizza **and** cake)
I bought a table **and** a chair. (table **and** chair)
He may come by bus **or** car. (bus **or** car)

In the following examples, conjunction joins two independent clauses. **Independent clause** is a clause whichcan stand alone as a sentence and have complete thought on its own. See the following examples

I called him **but** he didn't pick up the phone.

I advised him to quit smoking **but** he didn't act upon my advice. He became ill **so** he thought he should go to a doctor. He shouted for help **but** nobody helped her.

He wants to become a doctor so he is studying Biology.

Coordinating conjunctions always come between the words or clauses that they join. If both clauses havesame subjects, the subject of 2nd clause may not be written again. See the following examples

She worked hard and succeeded.

The player stopped **and** kicked the ball.He became ill **but** didn't go to doctor.

Marry opened the book and started to study.

Subordinating Conjunctions: Subordinating conjunctions (called subordinators) join subordinate clause (dependent clause) to main clause. *e.g.* **although, because, if, before, how, once, since, till, until, when, where, whether, while, after, no matter how, provided that, as soon as, even if.**

Main clause + Subordinate clauseSubordinate clause + Main clause

Subordinate clause is combination of words (subject and verb) which cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Subordinate clause is also called dependent clause because it is dependent on main clause. Subordinate clause usually starts with relative pronoun (which, who, that, whom etc). Subordinate clause gives more information in relation to main clause to complete the thought.

Subordinating conjunction joins subordinate clause to main clause. Subordinating conjunction always come before the subordinate clause, no matter the subordinate clause is before main clause or after the main clause.

Examples.

He does not go to school **because** he is ill.

I will call you after I reach my home.

I bought some cookies while I was coming from my office.

They played football although it was raining.

Although it was raining, they played foot ball.

As far as I know, this exam is very difficult.

I have gone to every concert since I have lived in New York.

You can get high grades in exam **provided that** you work hard for it.

Correlative Conjunction:

These are paired conjunctions which join words, phrases or clauses which have reciprocal or complementary relationship. The most commonly used correlative conjunctions are as follows

Either ... or

Neither ... nor

Whether ... or

Both ... and

Not only ... but also

Examples.

Neither John **nor** Marry passed the exam. Give me **either** a cup **or** a glass.

Both red and yellow are attractive colours. I like neither tea nor coffee.

He will be either in the room or in the hall.

John can speak not only English but also French.

Rule 1: (1) And

(2) As well as

(3) Bothand

(4) Not onlyBut also

These co-relatives are used to join nouns, pronouns etc. but as far as adjectives are concerned, they join two desirable or two undesirable adjectives but not a desirable adjective with an undesirable one.

Ex - He is **both** intelligent **and** hard working.

He is **not only** dishonest **but also** lazy.

Rule 2: 'Hardly', 'Scarcely', 'Barely' and 'No sooner'. These expressions can be used (often with a past perfect tense) to suggest that one thing happened very soon after another. Note the sentence structure:

hardly.....when

scarcely..... when

barely..... when

No sooner.....than

Note that 'no sooner' is necessarily followed by 'than' and 'hardly/scarcely/barely' is followed by 'when', not 'than'. For example.

No sooner had the police reached **than** the burglars fled. (not, when)**Hardly** had I reached the station **when** the train left. (not, than) **Barely** had I started speaking **when** he interrupted me.

Scarcely had he fallen asleep **when** he had a dream.

Rule 3: If two subjects are joined by conjunctions like 'as well as', 'with', 'alongwith', 'and not', 'In addition to', 'but', 'besides', 'except', 'rather than', 'accompanied by', the verb agrees with thefirst subject.

Ex - Ram as well as his friends is coming.

He and not his parents is guilty.

Rule 4: Not onlybut also

'**Not only**' is followed by '**but also**' and it means '**both....and**'. In this construction the more important word (noun/adjective/verb) is placed after '**also**' to make it prominent. In this structure, '**not only**' and '**but also**' can go immediately before the words or expressions that they modify. For example,

We go there **not only** in winter, **but also** in summer.

Not only the bathroom was flooded, but also the rest of the house.

Rule 5: Neither nor

This structure is used to join two negative ideas. It is opposite of 'both.....and'. It is usually rather formal. For example,

I **neither** smoke **nor** drink.

The film was **neither** well made **nor** well acted.

Rule 6: Either or

We use 'either.....or' to talk about a choice between two possibilities (used sometimes morethan two).

For example,

Provided

Though Whereas

I don't speak **either** French **or** German.

You can **either** come with me now **or** walk home.

If you want ice-cream there is **either** strawberry, lemon **or** vanilla.

Rule 7: When conjunction are in pairs then the pair must be correct.

when conjunction are in pairs then the pair must be correct.		
	Some common	Some Common
	Conjunctions	Conjunctions
	And	As well as
	Otherwise, or else	So, hence
	Therefore,	Eitheror
	Consequently	bothand
	Neithernor	Tooto
	Sothat	Asas
	Soas	Asso
	Whetheror	But
	As soon as	No soonerthan
	0r	Scarcelywhen
	Not onlybut also	Hardly when
	Where	when
	Wherever	Until/Unless,
	Whenever	Because
	While	Lest should
	As,	If
	Suchthat	As if

Although Nevertheless

As far as

	As though
Ex -	
(a)	Thought he worked hard but he failed. (*)
	Though he worked hard yet he failed. (✓)
(b)	He is both intelligent as well as industrious. (\times)He is both intelligent and industrious. (\checkmark)
(c)	The party is from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (\checkmark)
(d)	I have no other aim but to succeed in life. (*)
	I have no other aim than to succeed in life. (✓)
(e)	Nothing else but arrogance ruined him. (✓)
(f)	He asked me if I was coming or not. (*)
	He asked me whether I was coming or not. (✓)
Rule 8:	Sothat/ suchthat
	Structures with 'very' cannot be followed directly by that – clauses. Instead, we can use 'sothat'
	or 'such that'. For example,
	It was such a cold afternoon that we stopped playing. (not, it was a very cold afternoon that)He spoke so fast that nobody could understand. (not, He spoke very fast that)
Rule 9:	'Neither of means 'none of the two'. If 'more than two persons or things' are present, 'none of is used. Either of means 'one of the two'. If more than two persons or things are present, 'one of' is used. Ex − None of his four sons looked after him. (✓) Either of the students of your class has done this mischief. (✗)
	One of the students of your class has done this mischief. (✓)
Rule 10	: As soon as
	As soon as he will come, I will call you up. (*)
	As soon as he comes, I will call you up. (✓)
	If two actions take place one after the other in future and if the second action depends on the first, the first
	action will be in simple present tense and the second action will be in simple future tense. (see the future
	conditional sentences)
Rule 11	: 'If/when' is not followed by 'then'.
	Ex – When I come, then, I will meet you.
	Similarly 'since/ as/ because' are not followed by 'so/ therefore'.
	Ex – Since I was ill, I could not come.
Rule 12	: LestShould
	0r
	otherwise
	Use the correct pair.

Run fast lest you will miss the train. (*)

Run fast **lest** you **should** miss the train. (✓)

Note: 'Lest' can also simply take ' V_1 ' after it. Take care lest he fall. (\checkmark)

Rule 13: 'Unless', 'until' and 'till'

- 1. There is a difference between until and unless. 'Until' is 'time oriented' and 'unless' is 'actionoriented'.
 - **Ex Until** the light turns red, no one will stop.

Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.

2. We do not begin a sentence with 'till'.

Ex - Till the train gets the signal, it will not proceed. (*)('till' must be converted into 'until')

- Rule 14: 'Until/ unless' is not followed by 'not'.
 - Ex Until the train will not get the signal it will not run. (*)
 Until the train gets the signal, it will not run.
 - Note: 'will/would/shall' does not come after 'until' and 'unless'. (✓)
 - **Ex –** Unless the Government will not take action, corruption will not stop. (\star)Unless the Government takes action, corruption will not stop. (\checkmark)
- **Rule 15: (i)** Asas and so.....as are used for comparison. As....as is used in positive as well as innegative sentences and soas is used in **negative** sentence.
 - **Ex -** (1) He is as intelligent as you. (positive sentence)
 - (2) He is not as intelligent as you. (negative sentence)
 - (3) He is not so intelligent as you. (negative sentence)
 - (ii) Only the positive degrees of adverbs and adjectives can be used with As....as and so.....as.
 - Ex (1) He ran as faster as he could (change faster into fast)
 - (2) He is as better as you. (change better into good)

Exercise

Directions (1 – 26): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. (a) The period between / (b) 2000 to 2010 was very /(c) significant in my life. / (d) No error
- (a) Your success in IAS examinations depends not only on / (b) what papers you have selected / (c)but on how you have written them. / (d) No error
- (a) I haven't been to / (b) New York before and / (c) neither my sister. / (d) No error
- 4. (a) The reason why he / (b) was rejected was because / (c) he was too young. / (d) No error
- 5. (a) Scarcely had I bought / (b) the ticket when the train / (c) left the platform with a hissing sound./ (d) No error
- (a) None of the diplomats at the conference / (b) was able either to / (c) comprehend or solve the problem./ (d) No error
- 7. (a) We are extremely pleased / (b) for excited as well to invite you / (c) to attend the meeting. / (d)No error
- 8. (a) Bread and butter / (b) is / (c) all we want. / (d) No error
- 9. (a) He walked as faster / (b) as he could so that / (c) he would not miss the train to work. / (d) Noerror

- **10.** (a) No sooner the teacher / (b) enter the class / (c) than the students stood up / (d) No error
- 11. (a) Keep him at the arm's length / (b) lest you may not repent / (c) in the long run. / (d) No error
- **12.** (a) Unless you do not meet / (b) all the requirements / (c) your application will be rejected. / (d)No error
- 13. (a) No sooner she had realized / (b) her blunder than she began / (c) to take corrective measures./ (d) No error
- **14.** (a) Neither the doctor nor the nurses / (b) were asleep when / (c) the injured was brought to the hospital. / (d) No error
- **15.** (a) This is perhaps the same place who / (b) was chosen by us / (c) for the picnic. / (d) No error
- **16.** (a) Run fast / (b) lest you will / (c) lose the race / (d) No error
- 17. (a) You must either / (b) work hard / (c) else be prepared to lead a miserable life. / (d) No error
- **18.** (a) This is not such a / (b) complicated problem / (c) who cannot be solved with determination. /(d) No error.
- 19. (a) He did not / (b) succeed in the examination, / (c) yet he had worked hard and had adopted theright strategy (c) / (d) No error
- **20.** (a) Because he is intelligent / (b) therefore he gets good / (c) marks in all the examinations / (d) Noerror
- **21.** (a) I cannot say / (b) if he has paid / (c) the fee or not / (d) No error

22	(a) It was almost / (b) ten years ago since he wrote	homebuilding materials.
	/ (c) a letter to me enquiring about my wellbeing./ (d) No error	5. I wasn't feeling well this morning,I had to go to work.
23.	(a) Scarcely we had / (b) reached the office / (c) when it started raining cats and dogs. / (d) Noerror	6. Could you email meyou receive the offer?
24.	(a) Mukesh is not only eminent / (b) for his writing in English but also / (c) for his paintings onspiritual things. / (d) No error	7. I want to buy itit is expensive or not.8. Don't do thatI allow it.
25.	(a) Ram has to look after / (b) ten children / (c) but he has nothing beside his salary. / (d) No error	9you are confident with it, you should go for it.
26.	(a) Besides literature / (b) they have to study / (c) physics and chemistry / (d) No error (4)	10. I didn't enroll this semesterI could go backpacking in Europe.
	rection (1-15): Choose the correct conjunction in each tence.	11. My neighbor's cat has been missinglast Friday.
1.	my friendI are taking the geography class.	12. I own a house, I am required to pay property taxes.13. Hurry up;, you will be late for the train.
2.	Do you want to go swimminggolfing?	
		14 I studied hard for the exam: I failed
	I studied grammar for a long time,I still make mistakes.	14. I studied hard for the exam;, I failed.15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete
3.		
3.	make mistakes.	15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete.
3. 4.	make mistakes woodbricks can be used as	15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete.
3. 4.	make mistakes woodbricks can be used as Solut	15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete.
3. 4. 1.	make mistakes. woodbricks can be used as Solut (b): 'between' is followed by 'and' and not 'to'. (c): 'But also' is used together with 'not only'. Add 'also' to 'but' (c): 'Neither' is followed by 'helping verb' and then the subject. 'Neither has my sister' is the correct	 15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete. tions together used as conjunction. 12. (a): 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'. 'Unless you
3. 4. 1. 2.	make mistakes. woodbricks can be used as Solut (b): 'between' is followed by 'and' and not 'to'. (c): 'But also' is used together with 'not only'. Add 'also' to 'but' (c): 'Neither' is followed by 'helping verb' and then the subject. 'Neither has my sister' is the correct sentence form.	 15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete. tions together used as conjunction. 12. (a): 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'. 'Unless you meet' will be correct sentence formation. 13. (a): 'Had' must come after 'no sooner' and the subject
3. 4. 1. 2.	make mistakes. woodbricks can be used as Solut (b): 'between' is followed by 'and' and not 'to'. (c): 'But also' is used together with 'not only'. Add 'also' to 'but' (c): 'Neither' is followed by 'helping verb' and then the subject. 'Neither has my sister' is the correct sentence form. (b): 'because' cannot come with 'the reason why' because the sentence then becomes superfluous.	 15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete. together used as conjunction. 12. (a): 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'. 'Unless you meet' will be correct sentence formation. 13. (a): 'Had' must come after 'no sooner' and the subject must follow.
3. 4. 1. 2. 3.	make mistakes. woodbricks can be used as Solut (b): 'between' is followed by 'and' and not 'to'. (c): 'But also' is used together with 'not only'. Add 'also' to 'but' (c): 'Neither' is followed by 'helping verb' and then the subject. 'Neither has my sister' is the correct sentence form. (b): 'because' cannot come with 'the reason why'	 15. Tom is a sportsman;, his brother Sam is athlete. together used as conjunction. 12. (a): 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'. 'Unless you meet' will be correct sentence formation. 13. (a): 'Had' must come after 'no sooner' and the subject must follow. 14. (d): No error 15. (a): 'The same' is followed by 'that' and moreover

co-relative.

19. (c): Change 'yet' into 'though'.

21. (b): Change 'if' into 'weather'.

23. (a): Change 'we had' into 'had we'.

20. (b): 'because/as/ since'

'therefore'.

denoted.

'that'.

18. (c): 'Such' is followed by 'that'. Change 'who' into

22. (b): 'When' will come after 'ago' as a point of time is

are

not followed by

the two verbs, either must come

9. (a): With 'as.... as' the adjective/ adverb will come

10. (a): 'No sooner' is followed by 'a helping verb' and

11. (b): Change 'may' into 'should' as 'Lest ... should' are

'solve'. Put 'either' after 'to'

7. **(b)**: Change 'for' into 'and'

'fast'.

(c): Add 'that' after 'all'.

correct sentence form.

'comprehend'because 'or has been used before

in their positive degree. Change 'faster' into

the 'sub'. 'No sooner did the teacher' will be the

- 24. (a): Add 'eminent' before 'not only'.
- **25. (c):** Change 'beside' to 'besides' as beside means next to and besides means apart from or another thing which is the correct use here.

26. (d): No error

Choose the correct conjunction in each sentence:

- 1. Both, and; Here we have two subjects so, the conjunction 'both' should be used in the first blank. Now for the second blank, one can be confused between the usage of 'and' and 'or' but a careful observation of the sentence would help you to observe that 'and' is the most appropriate answer. Since, both 'my friend' and 'I' are the doers, besides this, the usage of verb 'are' also suggests that 'and' is the correct answer since, if am should have been the answer, 'am' should have been used in place of 'are'. Refer to the chapter 'Subject-Verb Agreement' for detailed explanation.
- **2. or;** Here, a choice has to be made between 'swimming' and 'golfing'. Hence, 'or' is the correct answer.
- **3. but (yet);** Here, the latter part of the sentence is in contrast with the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'but (or yet)' should be used.
- **4. Either, or**; Here we have two choices (i.e. 'wood' and 'bricks') out which one has to be chosen. In such cases, we use 'either' before the first choice and 'or' before the second.
- 5. **yet (but)**; Here, the latter part of the sentence is in contrast with the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'but (or yet)' should be used.
- **6. when;** The latter part of the given sentence indicates a particular 'point of time' (i.e. time of receiving the offer). Hence the conjunction of time 'when' should be used here.
- 7. **whether**; Here, 'whether' should be used. Note that, 'or' can be used with both 'either' and 'whether'. However, the sense in which it is used is not the same. 'either....or' is used to denote a choice between two (or

more) alternatives, whereas, 'whether....or' is used to introduce two or more possibilities, and generally means 'it is not important if...'.

For Ex – Whether or not you like it, I'm going out tonight.

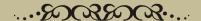
- **8. unless;** Here, the latter part of the sentence puts a condition on the action being done in the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'unless' should be used.
- **9. If**; Here, the former part of the sentence puts a condition that the latter part is possible or will happenonly if it becomes true. Hence, conjunction 'if' is should be used.
- **10. so that;** Here, the second part shows the reason or purpose of the action done in the first part, hence,the conjunction 'so that' should be used.

Note: "So that" is used as a subordinate clause to show purpose or to give an explanation. It is used to show an action producing an intended result or a cause producing an effect.

- **11. since;** Here a particular point of time (last Friday) is being described, hence, 'since' should be used.
- **12. Because**; Here, first part gives the reason for the occurring of the second part, hence, 'because' should be used.
- **13. otherwise**; Here, a suggestion is made that the listener can get late for the train if he doesn't hurry up, hence, 'otherwise' should be used here. 'Otherwise' is used after an order or suggestion to show what the result will be if you do not follow that order or suggestion.
- **14. however;** Here, despite high degree of hard work 'I' failed, In such cases, when despite whatever amount or degree one doesn't get the desired results, 'however' is used.

Note: Yet can also we the answer.

15. likewise; 'Likewise' means 'in the same way' or 'similarly'. Here, both the subjects have, to some extent, similar profession. Hence, 'likewise' should be used.





Chapter

13

Conditional Sentences

Conditional sentences are also known as conditional clauses or 'if clauses'. They are used to denote that 'the action in the main clause (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled'.

Ex - You will succeed provided you work hard.

The following words are used to introduce the condition of a sentence:

- (i) If
- (ii) Provided
- (iii) As soon as
- (iv) No sooner than

- (v) Unless
- (vi) Until
- (vii)When

Conditional sentences have two parts:

- (i) If clause
- (ii) Main clause
- **Ex -** If I have enough money, I will go to Japan

If I have enough money - If clause

I will go to Japan - Main clause

Conditional sentences is of three types:

- **1.** When 'if clause' is in present tense
- **2.** When 'if clause' is in part tense
- **3.** When 'if clause' is in past perfect tense

1. 'If clause' is in present tense:

General formula: If + Simple present, Simple future.

In such sentence, 'If clause' is in simple present tense and the 'main clause' in simple future tense.

Ex - If I will find her address, I'II send her an invitation (x)

If I find her address, I' II send her an invitation

If I find her address - Ist action

I' II send her an invitation - IInd action

If two action take place one after other in future, and if the second action depends on the first action, the first action is in simple present tense and the second action is in simple future tense

- **Ex -** (1) She will come to meet you as soon as you will reach Delhi. (\times)
 - She will come to meet you as soon as you reach Delhi. (✓)
 - (2) If the government will become strict, corruption will surely finish. (×) If the government becomes strict, corruption will surely finish. (✓)
 - (3) If will help him provided he will mends his ways. (\times) I will help provided he mends his ways. (\checkmark)
 - (4) Unless he will not take care of his health, he will not recover. (\times) Unless he takes care of his health, he will not recover. (\checkmark)

In the above sentences, 'will/shall/would' will not come with the part that consists if, as soon as,provided, before, after, until unless in case, when and lest.

'Not is not used with 'until/unless'

In conditional sentences, 'will/shall not be used with 'when'.

Ex – There will be rush at the platform when the train will arrive (x)

There will be rush at the platform when the train arrives (\checkmark)

2. If 'if clause' is in past tense:

General Formula: If + simple past, subject + would + V₁

Ex - If I had money, would lend it you.

3. If 'if clause' is in past perfect tense.

General formula: If + part perfect, sub + would + have V₃

Ex - If I had seen you, I could have stopped my car.

In such sentences, we can also replace 'If' with 'had' this will not change the meaning of the sentence.

 $Had + Subject + V_3 + Obj$, $Subject + Would + have + V_3$

Ex - Had I seen you, I would have stopped my car

Three important formula:

- If + Present Indefinite, simple future
- If + S + V2, S + would + V1
- If + S + had + V3, S + would + have + V3

Other types of conditional sentences:

(1) Sentences related to imaginary position.

General formula: If + subject + were, subject + would + V₁

Ex - If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

(2) For imaginary sentences, 'were' is used with all subjects. If, as though, in case, as if, would that and I wish.

 $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{x}$ - He scolded me as if he was my father. (×)

He scolded me as if he were my father. (\checkmark)

If clause, can also take unless, so long, as soon as, when, provided, in case, but for etc.

Ex - Unless, you work hard, you will not pass.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

- 1. (a) If she will work/ (b) hard she/(c) will surely / (d) clear the exam. / (e) No error
- 2. (a) Before the teacher /(b) will come you / (c) should better / (d) complete your test. / (e) No error
- **3.** (a) We will come to/(b) know the winner / (c) after the / (d) result is declared. / (e) No error
- **4.** (a) Until the bus/(b) will not get the signal, /(c) it will not / (d) leave the stand. / (e) No error
- (a) If she had money/ (b) she will have/ (c) lent it/(d) to me. / (e) No error
- 6. (a) If I was you/ (b) I would not/(c) tolerate her /(d) for a moment. / (e) No error
- 7. (a) Suppose he/(b) does not attend the meeting/ (c) what could/ (d) we do? / (e) No error
- **8.** (a) Supposing if he /(b) does not reach / (c) the examination centre in time, / (d) what will his teacher do? / (e) No error

- **9.** (a) If you saw / (b) a ghost what / (c) will your/ (d) reaction be?/ (e) No error
- 10. (a) If I had/(b) two cars, / (c) I would have given / (d) one to you./ (e) No error
- **11.** (a) If we will/(b) heat camphor / (c) it turns / (d) to vapour. / (e) No error
- **12.** (a) Suppose if you are / (b) late, you will not be / (c) allowed to enter the examination hall. / (e) Noerror.
- **13.** (a) Unless / (b) he will not understand/(c) the importance of this project/ (c) he will not /(d) work sincerely. / (e) No error
- **14.** (a) If he tried again,/ (b) he can win/(c) the race/ (d) with decent margin. / (e) No error
- **15.** (a) I will wait/ (b) for her / (c) unless / (d) she comes. / (e) No error
- **16.** (a) If I was / (b) you I / (c) would never/ (d) talk to him . / (e) No error
- 17. (a) If I were / (b) the Richest person of India / (c) I will work for the / (d) welfare of the poor. / (e)No error

- **18.** (a) If he would have come to me / (b) I would have / (c) given him the / (d) money he needed / (e)No error
- **19.** (a) If he worked/ (b) he can /(c) get the job / (d) in time / (e) No error
- **20.** (a) If I was /(b) a Rockstar/ (c) I would visit / (d) every country of the world / (e) No error
- **21.** (a) If both of/(b) you hit / (c) the wooden box / (d) it would have broken./ (e) No error
- **22.** (a) If he would have worked hard, / (b) he would / (c) have topped/(d) the exam. / (e) No error
- **23.** (a) If he had seen his father, / (b) he would have /(c) stopped his car / (d) and come to him. / (e)No error
- **24.** (a) If the Principal will make strict rules/ (b) the unruly/(c) students will come / (d) under control./ (e) No error
- **25.** (a) But for/(b) his help / (c) his sister would / (d) have failed . / (e) No error
- **26.** (a) But for his hard work / (b) his family /(c) members would/ (d) have suffered a lot. / (e) No error

- 27. (a) I will not be/ (b) able to come / (c) in case / (d) it will rain. / (e) No error
- **28.** (a) Had the river/(b) overflown its bank,/ (c) flood would / (d) have come. / (e) No error
- **29.** (a) Had I known his intentions, / (b) I would not allow/(c) him to enter/ (d) my house. / (e) Noerror
- 30. (a) You will not get good marks / (b) unless you will not / (c) follow the /(d) teacher's instructions./ (d) No error
- **31.** (a) Supposing if /(b)she refuses / (c) to help you, / (d) what will you do? / (e) No error
- **32.** (a) I shall take you for lunch /(b) after you /(c) will return/(d) from the meeting. / (e) No error
- **33.** (a) When you complete your service / (b) you will be / (c) retired /(d) on pension. / (d) No error
- **34.** (a) Were she I, / (b) she will not allow/ (c) her son to/(d) go out at night./ (e) No error
- **35.** (a) I told her when / (b) she went to Mumbai,/ (c) my brother would show her/(d) all historical monuments. / (d) No error

Solutions

- **1. (a)**; Change 'If she will work hard' into 'If she works hard'. 'Will' is not used in the 'If clause'.
- **2. (b)**; Change 'before the teacher will come' into 'before the teacher comes '.
- **3. (d)**; Change 'result is declared' into 'result has declared'. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1staction has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
- **4. (b)**; Remove 'will not'. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'. Change 'get' into 'gets'
- 5. (b); Change 'will have lent' into 'would lend'. See the given formula-If + S + V2 , S + would + V1
- **6. (a)**; Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary sentence.
- **7. (c)**; Change 'could' into 'can'. The sentence is not of past ability.
- **8. (a);** Remove 'if'. 'supposing' and 'if' mean the same. When used together, they make the sentence superfluous.
- 9. (c); Change 'will' into 'would'.
- 10. (c); Change 'I would have given' into 'I would give'.

- **11. (a)**; Remove 'will'.
- **12. (a);** Remove 'if. 'Suppose' and 'if mean the same. When used together, they make the sentence superfluous.
- **13. (b);** Change 'he will not understand' into 'he understands'.'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'.
- 14. (b); Change 'can' into 'could'. The sentence is in past.
- **15. (c)**; Change 'unless' into 'until'. Until is time oriented whereas unless is action oriented.
- **16. (a);** Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary position.
- 17. (c); Change 'will' to 'would'.
- **18. (a);** Change 'If he would have come' into 'If he had come'. See the given formula-

If + S + had + V3, S + would + have + V3

- **19. (b)**; Change 'can' into 'could'. The sentence is in past.
- **20. (a);** Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary position.
- **21. (d)**; Change 'would have broken' into 'would break'. The sentence fits in the formula given below-**If** + **S** + **V2**, **S** + **would** + **V1**

22. (a); Change 'If he would have worked hard' into 'If he had worked hard'. The sentence fits in the formula given below–

If + S + had + V3 S + would + have + V3

- 23. (e); No error.
- **24. (a);** Change 'If the Principal will make' into 'If the Principal makes'. 'Will' is not used in the 'If clause'.
- 25. (e); No error. here 'but for' means 'without'.
- 26. (e); No error. Here 'but for' means 'without'.
- 27. (d); Change 'It will rain' into 'it rains'.
- **28. (b)**; V₃ of 'overflow' is 'overflowed'.
- **29. (b);** Change 'I would not allow' into 'I would not have allowed'. The sentence fits in the formula given below-

Had + S + V3, S + would + have + V3

- **30. (b);** Remove 'will not'. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'.
 - **31. (a);** Remove 'if'. 'Supposing' and 'if' mean the same. Together they make the sentence superfluous.
 - **32. (c);** Change 'will return' into 'have returned'. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1st action has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
 - **33. (a);** 'When you have completed your services' is correct usage. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1staction has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
 - **34. (b)**; Change 'will' into 'would'. The sentence is in past.
 - **35. (a);** Add 'that' after 'I told her' because a sentence is connected to the other sentence with the help of aconjunction.





Chapter

01

Reading Comprehension

Steps For Solving RC: Most of you are confused whether to attempt the RC or not. Well RC can actually be your saving glory in the exams, as it does not require any grammar rules or guess work, all you need to do is to look for the answers. Now one RC is expected in the exams, well you obviously cannot immediately read long passages due to lack of time. So what do should you do?

So, here are the strategies to follow to get more marks in Reading Comprehension.

- 1. A complaint which I hear often is that, the **students are unable to understand** the given reading comprehension. If you belong to this category, you need to understand that you don't need to understand each and every word of the comprehension. At the same time, you should find the gist (summary) of it. Both these points above may appear contradictory. But the crucial thing is, you need to eliminate the words, phrases, sentences from the Reading Comprehension that are not useful and need to focus on keywords.
- 2. Find your strengths first: To improve reading comprehension, you need to find your strengths first, read one question and then search for the answer quickly, looking for similar words in the paragraphs. But make sure you do it really quickly. Once you get the needed lines of the answer in the RC, then compare it with the options given in the question. If you are unable to locate an answer then move to the next question, but do not get stuck on any question!! Using this method you will be able to attempt the RC in a short span of time and it will help you score well too. This method seems odd, but works beautifully in the exams. You still have time before the exams, try itat home as an experiment to see if it works for you. Also stay away from questions like what is the authors view in this passage, or what is the author trying to say, as these questions are usually quite controversial. So basically these exams require you to be really smart. And smartness comes from practice.
- 3. Practice a lot: "Normally, students who believe themselves to be weak in Reading Comprehension, are unwilling to practice. Most of them try to avoid solving at home. They make a lot of excuses. But remember excuses don't bring you success. Success won't be available unless you confront your fears and weaknesses. Remember, No one asks you "why didn't you succeed in life?" They only ask "Did you succeed or not?"
- **4. Improve Your Vocabulary**: Why you need to improve your vocabulary? Vocabulary means knowledge of words (meaning of words). If you do not have a good vocabulary, you have to stopat every new word in the reading comprehension, and be puzzled what does it mean? So, when you don't know the meaning of a word, it becomes very difficult to understand the gist of the Comprehension. Having a good vocabulary, makes you understand the reading Comprehension much easier.

How to improve your vocabulary?

Start reading in English, anything...... Newspapers, stories, comics, text books....anything, that keeps you immersed in English. New words gradually sink into your subconscious mind and become familiar.

Keep a notebook, Note down the new words you learned today and revise them regularly.

Keep a target and a schedule to learn a certain number of new words every day. You are the better person to decide the number,... I am not. Do not deviate from the schedule at any cost.

- 5. **Use a pen while reading**: Do not read the Reading Comprehension like a movie novel. While going through the passage, your three body organs should act in collaboration. Eves, Hand, Brain
- 6. Focus: It is not unusual for any person to wander somewhere while reading something uninteresting. So, when you find the Comprehension dull, difficult and uninteresting, your eyes run through the sentences, but your mind wanders somewhere else. The result....you complete reading, but you grasp nothing. Solution: Focus on the content. Don't let your mind go away from there. If it starts daydreaming....bring it back into reality. Tell yourself that you have plenty of time to dream after the exam.
- 7. **Improve reading Speed:** Do not move your lips while reading, it slows you down.

Types of Question

The questions asked in reading comprehension can be categorised into the following categories. It is wise to be familiar with these categories so that while giving the test you can identify the type of the question and the appropriate approach to ensure accuracy. They are:

- 1. **Central Idea Questions:** These types of questions test your understanding of the theme of the passage. These questions include words like, 'the main idea, central idea, purpose, a possible title, theses, and so on.' You may be asked to choose the option which best expresses the author's arguments or conclusion.
 - How to solve these types of questions?
 While solving these questions you will note that in order to answer the central idea question correctly you need to pay attention to the details. You have to comprehend what these details are trying to emphasize or support. The idea is not specifically stated in the passage but it is what every point will support.
- **2. Specified Idea Questions:** As the name suggests, these are the direct questions. The answer of these questions will be specifically given in the passage.
 - How to solve these types of questions?

 In order to answer these types of questions, you need to read the passage carefully and chose the option wisely because sometimes the facts given in the passage are maneuvered to confuse the candidate.
- **3. Inference Question:** These are the indirect questions. Inference questions a candidate to make sustainable inferences based on the facts given in the passage.
 - How to solve these types of questions? In order to answer these types of questions, you need to understand the facts given in the passage, observe the logic used by the author and then decide which option can be inferred from the same. Sometimes, you may be requires to identify the option that cannot be inferred. In such types of questions same approach is applied.
- **4. Tone/ Attitude Questions:** While writing on some topic, every author will have some ideas/ character/ attitude towards it.
 - How to solve these types of questions? In order to answer these ideas/ attitude questions you need to identify the ideas/ character/ attitude he has towards the subject he is dealing with. This 'attitude' can be inferred by a careful reading. Also, his attitude towards the subject will impart a tone to his writing and will explicitly be shown by his choice of words.
- **5. Vocabulary Based Questions:** These questions ask you to choose the MOST SIMILAR/ MOST OPPOSITE option among the given options.
 - How to solve these types of questions?

 There is no hierarchical process which you can follow to answer these types of questions. However, you can refer to the wordlist given in the vocabulary section to improve your vocabulary. Also, try to infer the meaning of the word on the basis of the tone of the sentence.
 - The genesis of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy, whereby presently more than one-half of GDP originates from the services sector. Despite the growing presence of the services sector in the Indian economy, it remained out of the tax **net** prior to 1994-95, leading to a steady deterioration in tax-GDP ratio. The service tax

READING

was introduced in 1994-95 on a select category of services at a low rate of five per cent. While the service tax rate and the coverage of services being taxed have increased ever since, the combined tax-GDP ratio of the Centre and States, nevertheless, deteriorated from 16.4 per centin 1985-86 to 14.1 per cent in 1999-2000. It may be noted that between 1990-91 and 1998-99, the share of industrial sector in GDP dropped by 6.4 percentage points whereas almost 64 per cent of the tax revenue was generated by indirect taxes for which industrial sector continues to be the principal tax base. On the other hand, during the same period, the share of services sector in GDP has increased by 10 percentage points and this sector has still remained poorly taxed.

The rationale for service tax, therefore, lies not only in arresting the falling tax-GDP ratio but also in ipso facto improving allocative efficiency in the economy as well as promoting equity. Against this back-drop, the service tax needs to be designed taking into account the fact that (i) the share of services in GDP is expanding; (ii) failure to tax services distorts consumer choices and encourages spending on services at the expense of goods; (iii) untaxed service traders are unable to claim value added tax (VAT) on service inputs, which encourages businesses to developin-house services, creating further distortions; and (iv) most services that are likely to become taxable are positively correlated with expenditure of high income households and, therefore, service tax improves equity.

In the Indian context taxation of services assumes importance in the wake of the need for improving the revenue system, ensuring a measure of neutrality in taxation between goods and services and eventually helping to evolve an efficient system of domestic trade taxes, both at the Central and the State levels. The coverage of services under tax net has been **progressively** widened over the years. With effect of the Finance Act, 2004, 71 services are presently contributing to the service tax collections. The services tax is applicable to all parts of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and is leviable on the gross amount charged by the service provider from the client. The rate of service tax was increased from 5 per cent since September 10, 2004. With the increase in tax rate and base of service tax, the collections from the service tax have shown a steady rise from Rs. 410 crores in 1994-95 tc Rs. 8,300 crores in 2003-04; however, they accounted for only 4.4 per cent of the total tax receipts of the Centre (0.3 per cent of GDP) in 2003-04.

Service tax is **envisaged** as the tax of the future. The inclusion of all value added services in the tax net would yield a larger amount of revenue and make the existing tax structure more **elastic**. Once the service sector is adequately covered under tax net, the buoyant services sector will enable the reversal of declining trend in tax buoyancy. Besides raising the revenue buoyancy, appropriate taxation of services sector would also provide equity, efficiency and consistency in the tax administration as well as neutrality for various economic activities. Integration of servicessector to the tax net would be the prelude to the introduction of a full-fledged VAT system.

- **1.** The origin of service tax is attributed t
 - (a) Increase in Gross Domestic Products (GDP)
 - (b) Existence of service sector
 - (c) Tax of the future
 - (d) Metamorphosis of our country's economy
 - (e) Enormous growth potential of industrial sector

Solution (d); The first line of the passage 'The genesis(origin) of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy' enables us to infer that the origin of service tax is attributed to the transformation of the Indian economy. Hence (d) is the correct option.

Main Idea Question

- 2. When the author mentions that the service taxes constitute 0.3 per cent of GDP, he implies that-
 - (a) It is a substantially high amount
 - (b) The service taxes show a very progressive trend
 - (c) It is a very small amount
 - (d) There is no scope for further increase
 - (e) None of these

Solution (c); In the second last paragraph it is given that 'they accounted for only 4.4 per cent of the total tax receipts of the Centre (0.3 per cent of GDP)'. Here, the usage of the word 'only' suggests that 'It is a very small amount'. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

Inference Question

- 3. Levying service tax is most likely to achieve which of the following?
 - 1. Check on reducing Tax-GDP ratio.
 - 2. Enhancement in allocative efficiency.
 - 3. Promoting equity.
 - (a) (a) and (b) only

(d) All the three

- (b) (b) and (c) only
- (c) (a) and (c) only
- (e) None of these

Solution (d); From the figures given in the first paragraph and the statement 'The rationale for service tax, therefore, lies not only in arresting the falling tax-GDP ratio but also in ipso facto improving allocative efficiency in the economy as well as promoting equity' we can conclude that (a),(b) and (c) are true. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

Tone/ Attitude Question

- 4. The author of the passage seems to be having-
 - (a) An antagonistic attitude about levving service tax
 - (b) A favourable attitude towards levying service tax
 - (c) A sympathetic and lenient view regarding untaxed service traders
 - (d) A distorted view about equity
 - (e) A soft corner for the tax payers brought under service tax net

Solution (b); In the entire passage, the author discusses the positive impact of service tax, so we can infer that he has a 'A favourable attitude towards levving service tax'. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

Vocabulary Based Questions

- 5. Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to 'NET'.
 - (a) Actual amount

- (b) Amount after tax
- (c) Governance

(d) Coverage

(e) Mesh

Solution (d); 'Coverage' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to 'NET'.

- 6. Choose the word/ group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to PROGRESSIVELY.
 - (a) Gradually

(b) Abruptly

(c) Occasionally

(d) Narrowly

(e) Ineffectively

Solution (b); 'PROGRESSIVELY' means 'gradually'. Hence 'Abruptly' is the word which is mostnearly the opposite in meaning to it.

TYPE I- CONVENTIONAL

CONCEPT CONVENTIONAL LONG READING COMPREHENSION

Without proper comprehension skills, the aspirants may lack the ability to understand what they read. The point of reading is to understand important lessons, stories and arguments. By understanding what we read, we pick up the important information; understand the text and open our mind towards new frontiers. In most of the competitive exams, Reading Comprehension has a high weightage on the total marks. The right approach for such questions can help candidates to secure maximum marks.

- To achieve maximum accuracy while attempting reading comprehension-based questions, one must read quality articles for at least 30 minutes a day. The passages in the exams can be based on variable topics (politics, environment, science, technology, history, etc.).
- When it comes to conventional RC, it is important that the candidate comprehends the passage and analyses its meaning simultaneously. A good passage analysis enables you to answer questions in a flash. This shall aid you to identify the essential cues. It is important for

- a student to identify the ideas conveyed in the passage and take a mental note of them.
- It is important that you learn to make quick mental notes while reading the passage. Look for inflection of ideas. Whenever the writer changes his opinion or introduces other viewpoints, it becomes a probable source for questions.
- Generally, there are 1-2 Questions based on vocabulary in every RC. Try to solve them first as they consume less time. To tackle questions related to vocabulary you can get idea about the meaning of the word by reading the line in which the word lies and also the line preceding or succeeding it.
- Option elimination is an art which can be developed with intensive practice. In Verbal Ability, we usually look out for the right answer option. What the candidate should actually be doing is eliminating the incorrect answer choices. One should try to reason why other options are incorrect.
- Usually the questions related to such type of RCs are based on overall content. The questions can be related to the central idea of the passage, tone, viewpoint of the author, inference drawn, analysis of a phrase, etc.

Directions (1-7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Early in its second term, on July 1, the Narendra Modi government constituted a High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers for Transformation of Indian Agriculture. Maharashtra Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis was appointed the committee's convenor. The Committee is supposed to submit its report within two months. Its terms of reference (ToR) pertain largely to matters related to agri-markets. This includes reforming the Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services Act of 2018 and the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) as well as suggesting measures to reinvigorate the e-Nam scheme.

The ToR does talk of quality seeds and farm machinery but the emphasis seems to be on getting the markets right. We welcome this approach. In fact, we have, in the past, argued for the necessity of setting up an Agri-Markets Reforms Council on the lines of GST Council. However, transforming agriculture in the medium to long run requires fundamental reforms in land institutions as well. This is what is missing in the new committee's ToR. It may be worth recalling that in its first term, the Narendra Modi government had set up an expert committee on land reforms, chaired by T Haque, which recommended a Model Land Lease Act (2016). The High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers should give urgency to the implementation of this recommendation.

Two fundamental reasons make it imperative that urgency is accorded to the liberalisation of land lease markets. One, the size of the average holding has been declining in India for long

This raises questions about the economic viability of such tracts, especially since they do not provide a respectable income to farmers. Two, restrictive tenancy laws have generated oral (informal) tenancy that is said to be much higher than formal tenancy in magnitude. This is adversely impacting land-use efficiency.

As per official records (NSSO, 2012-13), only about 10 per cent of agricultural land is under tenancy, down from 20 per cent in 1953-54. However, experts believe that official estimates hugely under-report actual tenancy. It is generally believed, based on several micro-level surveys that about a third of the agricultural land in India is under tenancy. It is oral tenants who are most insecure. They do not have legal sanction and are not recognised as farmers. This deprives them from availing institutional credit, crop insurance, government-sponsored social benefit schemes

and relief support. The fear of eviction from the land also disincentivises them from making long-term investments in land improvement. This results in low capital formation and hurts farm productivity. Even the landowners fear losing their proprietory rights, if they lease out for longer periods. As a result, many of them prefer to keep their lands fallow. Rough estimates suggest that about 17 million hectares of cultivable land in the country is lying fallow.

In this context, it may be worth noting that China has lately revised its land lease laws, where farmers can lease out their land, even to corporate entities for cultivation for up to 30 years. Such a move can help attract long-term investments in high-value crops — those grown in orchards.

One reason landowners fear leasing out their lands for long is the absence of tamper-proof land records with the revenue departments. So, one of the lowest hanging fruits is to digitise and geo-tag land records and link them with Aadhaar and the bank accounts of farmers. This will create a centralised, transparent and easily assessable land records system. It can then help any class of farmers operating a piece of land to access bank credit and crop insurance. Some efforts are underway in this area, but the results are far from satisfactory. Only three states (not union terrritories) Odisha, Sikkim and Tripura — have completed 100 per cent computerisation of land records. Many others have computerised 80 to 95 per cent of their land records. Liberalising land lease markets, with computerisation of land records and geo-tagging of farms, though challenging, can give a high pay-off with enhanced capital formation. Crop insurance could also be linked to this platform.

- 1. According to the author, what are the major issues that need to be addressed by The High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers?
 - (i) Decrease in average holding of land
 - (ii) Improper irrigation facilities
 - (iii) Rise in informal tenancy over formal tenancy
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (iii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (e) All of the above.
- **2.** Oral tenants of the country are in troubled state as
 - (a) they lack eligibility card for authorised tenants.
 - (b) they lack assured access to agricultural credit
 - (c) they have no legal sanction and are not recognised as farmers
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.

- **3.** As per the passage which of the following is/are the reason(s) for not leasing owners' land?
 - (a) Fear of losing their land
 - (b) High cost to benefit ratio
 - (c) absence of proper land records with concerned authorities
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **4.** What could be the possible steps government take to help the landless farmer of the country?
 - (i) Providing them access to formal credit
 - (ii) Providing insurance to the crop
 - (iii) Providing them with technological support
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (e)Both (i) and (ii)
- **5.** Which of the following point(s) has/have been left out in the Terms of Reference of the High Powered Committee?
 - (a) Fundamental reforms in land institutions.
 - (b) Source of the credit for supporting the marginal farmers
 - (c) Women's participation in the transformation
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **6.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in context of the passage?
 - (a) There has been increase in the Land under tenancy in the last couple of decades
 - (b) Three states have completed the digitalisation of Land Records
 - (c) The delay in implementation of the Land reform bill is due to lack of political will.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **7.** Which of the following represent the closest meaning to the phrase 'lowest hanging fruits' as used in the passage?
 - (a) Well established rule in a field
 - (b) First outcome of any action
 - (c) First step in a sequence
 - (d) Most easily achieved task
 - (e) None of these.

Directions (8-17): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

By launching a trade war against China, the United States government that had pressured many a country to liberalise trade and globalise seems to have turned against its own agenda. In a series of aggressive moves, the U.S. —

the one-time votary of freer trade — has put in place and widened the coverage of a protectionist shield aimed at stimulating domestic production and reducing the country's trade deficit. While these moves initiated by the Donald Trump administration were on occasion targeted at multiple countries and involved rewriting the North American Free Trade Agreement with Canada and Mexico, the focus of the trade and technology war has been China.

China-specific tariff aggression began with a 25% tariff on imports worth \$50 billion, out of the total of \$540 billion imported by the U.S. from China in July 2018. Soon, an additional \$200 billion worth of imports from China were subjected to tariffs of 10%, and those levies were also raised to 25% in May this year. Most recently on August 1, the balance of around \$300 billion worth of imports from China were subjected to a phased 10% levy, with a clear threat that these levies too can be raised to 25%. China's responses to U.S. actions, which came at every step of the trade war, have in turn led to the \$120 billion of goods it imports from the U.S. being subject to a 25% duty. The U.S. has also imposed sanctions on and shut off business relations with individual Chinese firms, such as Huawei, on grounds varying from national security to alleged theft of intellectual property from U.S. firms. This prevents the firms targeted from either selling in U.S. markets and that of its allies or buying goods, services and technology from U.S. firms or those of its allies.

Parallel to all this, based on the allegation that the Chinese authorities have deliberately allowed the yuan to depreciate vis-à-vis the dollar to support its exporters, the U.S. Treasury has designated China as a currency manipulator. What additional action that would lead to is yet unclear. What is clear, however, is that given the importance of China as a global manufacturing hub, these measures have disrupted global value chains and production networks that are the hallmark of globalisation. Deglobalisation may yet be a distant prospect, but the fact that the world's leading superpower is willing to **disrupt** globalisation provides both an example and the justification to other governments that find the need to move in that direction.

The U.S. justifies its actions against China by citing that country's significance as a source of inadequately reciprocated imports into the U.S. Imports from China account for more than a fifth of aggregate U.S. imports. With exports to China being nowhere as large, the U.S. runs an annual trade deficit with that country of around \$420 billion, which 'imbalance' is attributed to Chinese policy.

There are, however, two important facts that this argument sidesteps. First, the gains to the U.S. from its economic relationship with China are inadequately captured by the trade figures. A major gain for U.S.

companies, even if not for the U.S. per se, is the local sales by subsidiaries of American multinationals located in China. Official statistics from the U.S. indicate that U.S. multinational affiliates based in China notched up local sales of \$222 billion in 2015, which do not figure in trade calculations. Second, these subsidiaries are responsible for a chunk of China's exports to the U.S. According to one estimate, more than half of Chinese exports to the U.S. originate in foreign invested enterprises which are either U.S. multinational arms or firms with parents in other advanced economies. That is, the U.S. trade deficit with China is the result of the off-shoring associated with globalisation, rather than to Chinese policy ______ its own firms.

Not surprisingly, it troubles the neoliberal policy establishment that the fallout of this kind of trade aggression can set back globalisation across the world. The International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organisation and a host of international institutions have warned of the dangers of the new protectionism. Implicit in their reasoning is that the tariff aggression is an error being made by a maverick or misguided administration. But that does not take into account the fact that Mr. Trump had been railing against trade agreements that hurt the U.S. even in the course of his election campaign and withdrew from the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement days after he took office. It also ignores the fact that a section hurt by the Trump tariffs — U.S. farmers for whom China was a \$6 billion market in 2018 with it absorbing 60% of U.S. soyabean exports — still support him. A survey by the Purdue Center for Commercial Agriculture found that 78% of farmers held that the Trump tariffs will in time benefit them and a Pulse survey by Farm Journal found that Mr. Trump had a 79% approval rating among farmers.

- **8.** What irony has been presented in the first paragraph of the given passage?
 - (a) China was the sole proprietor of the sanctions of the US
 - (b) The Nations who was in favour of free trade was rooting for protectionists policies.
 - (c) US which is blaming other countries for trade deficit, itself is the reason for this condition
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **9.** Which of the following argument(s) support (s)US' stand on levying heavy taxes on Chinese imports?
 - (a) Increase in 'right wing populism' in the country
 - (b) Farmers along with industrial workers have felt they had been left behind all these years
 - (c) Uneven trade between the two countries with China enjoying greater benefit
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these.

- **10.** Which of the following statement(s) support the fact that US' condemnation of the Chinese policies lack valid reasoning?
 - (a) US based companies and its subsidiaries are the one with a large share of export from China
 - (b) Increase in the trade is related directly to large transactions in financial sector.
 - (c) Sale of the US' multinational affiliates is not included in the trade calculation
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **11.** Which of the following best describe the approach used by Chinese in responding to the US' atrocities?
 - (i) Reciprocate (ii) Retaliate (iii) Pacifist
 - (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (e) None of these.
- **12.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true in context of the given passage?
 - (a) Various international agencies have warned against protectionism.
 - (b) Free trade leads the countries in a trajectory of low growth and high unemployment
 - (c) Fallout of the current trade war is confined to the two countries only
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **13.** Which of the following best represent the tone used by the author in the third paragraph of the given passage?
 - (a) Antagonistic (b) Concerned (c) Cunning
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) None of these.
- **14.** Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word "**DISRUPT**" as used in the passage?
 - (a) Enroute
- (b) Submission (c) Impede
- (d) Delving
- (e) None of these.
- **15.** Which of the following repercussion(s) of the Trade war has/have been discussed in the given passage?
 - (a) Other countries will also start imposing tax on China
 - (b) The idea of protectionist policy will spread throughout the globe
 - (c) US will lose its supremacy in the world
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these.
- **16.** Which of the following can be used to fill the blank given in the passage to make the given sentence grammatically and contextually correct?
 - (a) departing
- (b) favouring
- (c) abrogating

- (d) disowning
- (e) None of these.

- **17.** Which of the following represent the most similar meaning to the idiom 'railing against' as used in the passage?
 - (a) Support
- (b) Follow
- (c) Criticize

- (d) Accept
- (e) None of these.

TYPE II- PARAGRAPH BASED

CONCEPT

PARAGRAPH-BASED READING COMPREHENSION

A paragraph based reading comprehension contains number of paragraphs which gives details of ideas, illustrations and other references. The key statement that gives the hint of the central theme of the paragraph may be at the beginning, middle or end of paragraph. There is no place for the readers' opinions and assumptions while solving questions based on reading comprehension. The crux text if is just to understand the writer's point of view.

- on time management. It is advised to go through the questions first and then read the passage. This will help candidates locate the options given for the questions easily. Also, it will help you to identify the flow of the passage in shortest time span. Pick out the keywords and then go the passage and look for your answer.
- It is necessary to focus on opening and closing paragraphs of the passage. Questions such as the main idea question are based on the overall subject of the passage, and majority of the times the answer for this question type lies in the first and last paragraph of the passage. Usually the inference of the passage can be drawn from the last paragraph.
- Before answering the RC passage based questions, the candidate should understand the author's opinion and answer the questions accordingly. Scanning through each paragraph is necessary so that the direct questions like those based on facts may be answered quickly. Now as you know the points, you can directly go that part of the passage from which the other questions are asked.

Directions (18-22): Read the following passage divided into the number of paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Paragraph 1

India's ambitious plan to interlink rivers to achieve greater equity in the distribution of water in the country reached an important milestone on July 6, when water from the Godavari, its second-longest river, rushed to meet the fourth-longest, the Krishna. The two became the first of 30 rivers to be linked under the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) program. Touted as the world's largest irrigation

infrastructure project, the ILR program involves construction of around 15,000 km of new canals and 3,000 big and small dams and storage structures. Broadly, it has two parts: the Himalayan rivers component with 14 links and the peninsular component with 16 links, which will transport 33 and 141 trillion liters of water, respectively, per year. The Godavari-Krishna link is part of the latter.

Paragraph 2

The idea of interlinking rivers isn't new. Even in ancient times, rulers and engineers the world over sought to divert rivers to parched lands. In 1858, when India was under colonial rule, British engineer Sir Arthur Cotton proposed interlinking India's major rivers for inland navigation but his plan remained on the drawing board. Variations of this project have been put up in more recent decades. But successive governments did not pursue these plans due to financial and environmental concerns. It was only with the Bharatiya Janata Party coming to power in 2014 – it is a strong proponent of interlinking rivers – that the ILR program took off.

Paragraph 3

India has multiple water-related woes. Besides its enormous dependence on the erratic monsoons, its basinwise availability of water varies greatly due to uneven rainfall and population density. According to a Ministry of Water Resources report, in 2010 the average per capita availability of water in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system was 20,136 cubic meters per year compared to 263 cubic meters in the Sabarmati basin. While a third of the country grapples with drought, an eighth struggles with floods. Interlinking rivers is seen as the way to deal with these problems. According to the Ministry of Water Resources, the ILR program will not only extend irrigation to an additional 35 million hectares of land and boost hydropower capacity by around 34,000 megawatts of electricity power but also will improve management of floods and droughts.

Paragraph 4:

The ILR program involves transfer of water from "surplus" river basins to "deficit" ones. On the face of it, it appears to be just about diverting water. However, it isn't that simple. Water will have to be channeled across different terrains, topographies, and elevations. It involves very complex engineering. And it comes with a hefty price tag. It is estimated to cost \$168 billion. This being a project that will take decades to complete, serious cost overruns can be expected. Engineering a diversion of water carries enormous human, ecological, and environmental costs too. Millions of people are likely to be displaced by the ILR's canals and dams.

Paragraph 5

Environmentalists are drawing attention to the irreversible damage that reduced downstream flows would have on a river's ecology and biodiversity. A change in the ecology of the River Ken on account of the Ken-Betwa link project in central India is expected to doom the already critically endangered gharial. Also, this project would submerge around 10 percent of the Panna Tiger reserve, reversing the huge gains of India's tiger conservation project.

- **18.** According to paragraph 1, what is the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) program all about?
 - (a) The Godavari and the Krishna are the Himalayan rivers that became the part of the project Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) transporting trillion litres of water.
 - (b) Interlinking of Rivers program will bring investments as it will enable the government to transport many litres of the linked river's water to other nations.
 - (c) To meet the basic demands of farmers, Government is stepping towards a project called Interlinking of Rivers. The project will link two or more rivers and thereby use its water for primary purposes.
 - (d) Interlinking of rivers refers to linking of rivers and using its water for the purpose like construction of canals, big and small dams and storage structures.
 - (e) All of the above statements are true.
- **19.** The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) project has its roots in ancient times, how is it correct to say that?
 - (I) It is evident from Ancient times that people are taking benefit by interlinking the rivers and using their water for their needs like transportation by rivers and canals etc.
 - (II) The idea of interlinking the rivers and using its water for many purposes like irrigation, inland navigation was derived in ancient times.
 - (III) Previous government has failed to follow this program as it would affect the environment and this project would disturb the budget of the economy.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

- **20.** Which of the following sentences cannot be inferred from paragraph 3?
 - (a) The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) project will not only provide irrigation facilities but also boost hydropower capacity.
 - (b) Major portion of the country is dependent on monsoon.
 - (c) Interlinking of rivers can solve the problem of availability of water in the areas of uneven rainfall.
 - (d) In 2010 the average per capita availability of water in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system was 20,136 cubic meters per year.
 - (e) Interlinking of the project requires higher man power and financial stability so that it is able to function smoothly.
- **21.** Why the ILR project took such a long time to implement?
 - (I) Huge budget is required to make the ILR project work.
 - (II) The Interlinking of rivers is not that feasible project as many people residing near the rivers have to leave the place for the construction of dams and canals.
 - (III) The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) project requires a much complicated engineering that needs a big task force to divert the water of rivers.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct
- **22.** Which of the following statements can follow paragraph 4 to form a connection with paragraph 5?
 - (a) The ILR project requires a correct planning by engineers to implement it in a correct way.
 - (b) The damage which will be there after implementing the ILR project is irreversible as many people are to be displaced while river's ecology will also get affected.
 - (c) For interlinking the rivers, the water will have to be channeled across different terrains, topographies, and elevations, which is found difficult to construct.
 - (d) The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) program will supply the required water to parched lands.
 - (e) The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) project is now gaining the traction, as compared to ancient times, by the present government to meet various demands.

Directions (23-27): Read the following passage divided into a number of paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Paragraph 1

SURAT, the famed "cloth city" of India, accounts for as much as 80 per cent of the country's man-made fibre market and virtually 100 per cent of its production of synthetic sarees and dress material. The wholesale synthetic textile market in Surat is located on a 1.5-km stretch of its arterial ring road, lined with 185 multi-storey buildings on both sides. Each building has an average of six floors and about 5,000 to 7,000 shops. The scale of business is staggering. Through the year, this business hub teems with trucks laden with fabric, businessmen from across the country, local wholesale traders and labour who help with transport and packing. Paragraph 2: On July 1, though, when the Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced, Surat's bustling markets went silent. Earlier, all stages of the textile industry other than yarn had been free of the tax net, but these were now brought into the GST regime at one stroke. The enormity of the task ahead, as well as the consequent loss due to taxes, has stunned and shattered textile traders.

Paragraph 3

The centuries-old textile sector is an integral part of India's sociocultural fabric. Chiefly made up of small businesses, the textile trade in Surat is carried out through traditional methods such as long-term credit and consignments based on trust. The GST move appears to encourage vertical integration and is expected to shift the sector towards big industry, which seems to be the mission of the current government. The immediate reaction of the textile traders was to go on strike. For three weeks, the markets in Surat shut down, leading to massive losses to traders. Tarachand Kasat, president of the GST Sangharsh Samiti, told Frontline: "We lost close to Rs.1.25 crore a day. More than 65,000 textile traders participated in the strike. Every stage in the chain will be taxed and therefore affected."

Paragraph 4:

In spite of the sizeable mobilisation within the textile community, the strike had a bleak outcome. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley refused to remove the tax altogether, saying it would break the input tax credit chain. However, the GST Council, which met on August 5, did roll back taxes on jobwork, reducing the percentage from 18 to 5. While this is a slight improvement, traders are nevertheless deeply disappointed as they believe they have been let down by a government which they helped bring to power. "Hamari bhul, kamal ka phool (our fault was [voting for] the lotus)," says Kasat. He says this will have repercussions in the Gujarat Assembly elections and, later, in the Lok Sabha elections.

Paragraph 5

For now, the textile traders seem to have accepted it as a fait accompli. "The festival season is upon us. Our orders are a third of what usually goes out during this period owing to the strike and because everyone in the industry is busy sorting out their paperwork," says Gurumukh Kunjwani, president of the Millennium Market Traders Association. "It is not as though we are against paying taxes or even GST; after all, we do pay income tax. As a sector that has hitherto not been taxed, all we are asking for is some time to put systems in place," says Kunjwani. "Most of us are small businesses, and are not well versed in technology. We also have to hire professional accountants. These are added costs that will eat into our marginal profits. We estimate that about Rs.8 lakh will be added to our costs annually." Most traders Frontline spoke to clarified that their protest was not against GST per se but the fact that they needed time to implement accounting and other processes.

- **23.** How according to the passage, the bustling markets of Surat went silent after the introduction of GST?
 - (I) All stages of the textile industry except yarn which were free of tax net earlier had been brought under the GST regime.
 - (II) The traders went through a massive loss of 1.25 crore per day after the implementation of GST.
 - (III) The traders and businessmen were skeptical about rising costs to their production that would consume their marginal profits.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct
- **24.** What does the author mean by the phrase "fait accompli", used in context of the traders of Surat, as mentioned in paragraph 5?
 - (I) The traders and businessmen of Surat were left with no option than to accept the new change in the form of GST as they felt that the implementation was done without their consent.
 - (II) The traders of Surat found the new tax regime under GST too complicated to apprehend that affected their business and marginal profits badly.
 - (III) The traders of Surat felt that they were the most vulnerable faction to this sudden change in the system as they would hardly get any benefit of GST except input tax credit.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (III) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

- **25.** Which of the following statements is not true regarding the famed "cloth city" of India?
 - (a) The city accounts for almost 80 per cent of the country's man-made fibre market.
 - (b) The wholesale synthetic textile market in Surat is located on a 1.5-km stretch of its arterial ring road, lined with 185 multi-storey buildings on both sides.
 - (c) The business hub of the country is always thronged with trucks laden with fabric, businessmen from across the country, local wholesale traders and labour who help with transport and packing.
 - (d) Surat is home to seven lakh looms, 1.10 lakh embroidery machines and nine industrial estates with thousands of textile weaving, dyeing and printing mills.
 - (e) All are true.
- **26.** What according to the author is the aim of the government behind bringing the textile sector within the GST regime?
 - (I) This would entail a fair and better practice of taxation in the system especially by bringing the sectors which were tax free earlier.
 - (II) This is an attempt to bring various unorganized sectors into the tax net with an intention to curtail cash transactions and black money and show more accountability.
 - (III) This would encourage the vertical integration of traditional methods of textile trade such as long-term credit and consignments based on trust and shift the sector towards big industry.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (III) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct
- **27.** Which of the following problems related to GST did the author feel that traders were more concerned with?
 - (I) The traders needed more time to implement accounting and other processes in their existing system.
 - (II) The traders had had to hire professional accountants which could have reduced their marginal profits.
 - (III) Most of the traders were not that skilled with the technology.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

Directions (28-32): Read the following passage divided into a number of paragraphs carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Paragraph 1

The recent agitation by scientists, asking for more allocation of funds, underlines the need to focus on science and innovation as a priority area. One of the biggest constraints to advancing scientific research is the lack of sufficient funding and inadequate allocations by the government. At 0.83% of gross domestic product (GDP), India is among the countries with the lowest investment in scientific research. While India boasts of several innovations in the non-formal sector, breakthrough scientific research, especially in healthcare, has been markedly lacking. New medicines, devices, diagnostics, patient aids and monitoring tools are mostly imported, often coming to India several years after they are available to patients in the developed world.

Paragraph 2

An industry study of 2016 examined the extent to which public investment, intellectual property rights and drug pricing policies in 56 countries actively contribute to or detract from innovation in global life- sciences. Not surprisingly, India ranked among the lowest (in the bottom five) due to weak intellectual property protection, lack of data protection for biologics, low investment in R&D and price regulations, all of which contribute to reduced revenue and therefore reduced future investment in biopharmaceuticals. India also ranked No.19 in a 28-nation survey of biomedical investment attractiveness of countries, with an overall score of 59 out of 100. Five metrics were used to determine rankings: scientific capabilities and infrastructure; clinical research conditions and framework; regulatory system; market access and financing; and effective intellectual property protections. India scored low on almost all metrics except for partial step-ups on scientific capabilities and infrastructure, and clinical research conditions and framework.

Paragraph 3

India's growing economy, coupled with its changing "epidemiological profile" with cardiovascular problems and other chronic diseases, make it a strong candidate to become a future powerhouse of R&D and manufacturing in pharmaceuticals. In addition, clean water, rising incomes and better health infrastructure for the nation are contributing to an ageing population with a greater demand for different types of pharmaceutical drugs. Some of the leading domestic pharma manufacturers are emerging as innovators, both in-house as well as through external collaborations. Patients are also beginning to benefit from research advancement in the Indian industry. For instance, Biocon's insulin product that can be

consumed orally could provide relief from the burden of daily injections for millions of people with diabetes worldwide, including 67 million in India.

Paragraph 4

While these are early signs of success, the industry has a long way to travel. The R&D investment as a percentage of sales has been rising for several years and now stands at 6% for some Indian companies. This is still well short of the 20% typical of Western pharma companies. Moreover, innovation in chronic diseases and rare diseases has not yet taken off. The education system is to blame as well, imparting theoretical knowledge with no emphasis on product development and application of theory. This leads to the deterioration of the knack for problem-solving and innovation. Those who manage to keep their enthusiasm alive for research have to deal with the lack of facilities or face delayed funding issues. Educational and academic institutions should be encouraged to participate in research programmes with funding from both the government as well as the private sector.

Paragraph 5

An October 2016 PwC report, "Unlocking India's Potential For Leadership In Pharmaceutical Innovation", highlights four pillars for strengthening the innovation environment in the biopharmaceutical industry: human resources, finances, infrastructure, and legal and regulatory framework. The environment to support the development of these verticals could emerge through our various government-led initiatives such as Skill India, Make in India, Atal Innovation Mission, etc.

- **28.** India is lagging behind in pharmaceutical research and development. How can this statement be justified in the context of paragraph 1?
 - (a) Allocating little around 0.83% of GDP, science and innovation have not been taken into account by the Indian government as a priority field.
 - (b) The Indian government is granting fewer funds for scientific research programs, marking the biggest limitation in this area.
 - (c) India is far behind the other countries regarding innovation and development of new medicines, devices, diagnostics, patient aids and monitoring tools.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c) are correct.
 - (e) All are true.
- **29.** Which of the following sentences cannot be inferred from paragraph 2?
 - (a) India ranked among the lowest due to weak intellectual property protection, lack of data protection for biologics, low investment in R&D and price regulations.

- (b) A study analyzed the extent to which public investment, intellectual property rights, and drug pricing policies influence the innovation in global life-sciences.
- (c) The scientists got agitated by the lack of funds provided to them by the government indicating the poor condition of research and development sector in the country.
- (d) The metrics which were used to determine rankings were scientific capabilities and infrastructure, clinical research conditions and framework, regulatory system, market access and financing, and effective intellectual property protections.
- (e) None of these.
- **30.** What are the factors compelling India to make advancements in research and development?
 - (I) There is a growing competition among the pharmaceutical manufacturing companies to get emerged as innovators.
 - (II) The increasing number of various Chronic and Cardiovascular problems in India has initiated the advancement in the production of pharmaceutical drugs.
 - (III) There is a rise in the demand of pharmaceutical drugs among the people with the growth in incomes and better health infrastructure leading to innovations of different types of drugs in India.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct
- **31.** India still needs a lot more efforts in the field of pharmaceutical research and development. What efforts have been discussed in the passage?
 - (a) India needs to import the better facilities like machines and equipment for the research purposes.
 - (b) The education system should be improved by giving more emphasis on practical knowledge of the theory concerned. Moreover, research programs must be encouraged.
 - (c) The tendency to problem-solving skills and innovation must be boosted with funding from both the government as well as the private sector.
 - (d) Pharma companies should be raised with the required facilities so that they can innovate against the chronic diseases.
 - (e) All are correct

- **32.** Which of the following statements can follow paragraph 4 to form a connection with paragraph 5?
 - (I) The R&D investment as a percentage of sales stands at 6% for some Indian companies, which is still well short of the 20% typical of Western pharma companies.
 - (II) The factors influencing the research and innovation need a concerted focus and a long-term commitment from industry as well as the government.
 - (III) Despite the rise in the R&D investments from several years, innovation in chronic diseases and rare diseases has not yet started resulting in the poor ranking of India in pharmaceutical innovations.
 - (a) Only (I) is correct
 - (b) Only (II) is correct
 - (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 - (e) All are correct

TYPE III- MULTIPLE PASSAGE

CONCEPT MULTIPLE READING COMPREHENSION

Reading Comprehension can help to score high in English section, as it does not require any grammar rules or guesswork, all you need to do is to look for the answers. There are several competitive exams where multiple reading comprehensions are given with 3-5 questions based on each Reading Comprehension. Though these comprehensions are comparatively shorter than the conventional ones, they test candidates' ability to comprehend minute details.

- You must go through the questions carefully as multiple cases are possible here: identifying the statement the author agrees with, the statement the author does not agree with etc.
- These questions are usually based on the overall content of the passage and check your overall understanding of the passage. While reading the passage, it is recommended to simultaneously make mental notes of:

Main Idea or Central theme Tone and Attitude of the passage Title of the passage Inference of the passage

 Certain questions will essentially ask you to explain the meaning of a particular statement or conclude from it. You should read the line preceding the quoted text and the succeeding lines; these have important cues you need to identify for the correct answer. • The information contained in such RC passages must be read carefully as the questions based on it are not direct and have to be answered after properly understanding and analysing the passage along with deriving contextual meaning of various phrases used in the passage.

Directions (33-38): Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the information available in the passage.

On Independence Day, the Prime Minister belaboured his government's leitmotif of an 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'. In today's India, we can achieve that goal of self-reliance only if we enhance our citizens' capabilities. Given our demographic composition, we must begin by empowering our youth. The 2014 National Youth Policy (NYP) defined youth as persons between 15 and 29 years. This cohort accounted for 27.5% of the population then. According to the NYP report, the Central government spends about '2,710 per youth on education, skill development, employment, healthcare and food subsidies. The total amount is pegged at more than \$\mathbb{I} 90,000\$ crore. Assuming that States spend an equal amount, the total investment in our youth would be under 1% of the GDP, hardly commensurate with their population and potential.

The aspirational younger generation born after 1991 invariably hold the key to India's economic and political future. India has just a decade's time to seize the opportunity and realise this youth demographic dividend. Therefore, it is an appropriate time to launch an Indian Youth Guarantee (IYG) programme, akin to the European Union Youth Guarantee (EU-YG) but tuned to our country's context. EU-YG emerged in 2010 at a time when youth unemployment rates were soaring above 20%. An IYG initiative, with statutory backing, can function as a facilitatory framework for ensuring gainful and productive engagement of youth. At a time of fiscal stress, one way to allocate budgetary resources would be to create a Youth Component Plan, earmarking a specific percentage of funds under a separate head on the lines of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan. The Youth Component Plan would be formulated by States/Union Territories/Central Ministries channelise flow of outlays and benefits proportional to the percentage of youth population based on sub-regional requirements.

IYG should not be just another budgetary scheme. Its strategic goal should be to ensure that within a fixed time frame, young people graduating from college or losing a job either find a good quality job suited to their education and experience or acquire skills required to find a job through an apprenticeship. An important aspect of IYG should be to

rope in the district administration and local bodies for effective outcomes. Existing youth schemes and skilling infrastructure need to be dovetailed and streamlined while leveraging industry to enable an in situ empowerment of youth. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been very effective in providing rural livelihood security and social protection. Yet only about 4% of youth in the labour force have been impacted by it. While an urban youth employment programme will be a new intervention, we believe that rural youth employment should be instituted alongside MGNREGA. IYG needs to be implemented across the country to address youth unemployment particularly given the rapid structural changes in the economy.

How would such a guarantee identify the needs of the youth? The Youth Development Index (YDI) in India serves as an ______ (I) _____ youth development. It helps recognize priority areas, gaps and alternative approaches specific to each State. The index also packs a new dimension of social inclusion to assess the inclusiveness of societal progress due to prevalence of systemic inequalities. In short, YDI can be revisited and deployed to play a vital role in crafting a region-specific IYG. A focus on our youth is the first step towards self-reliance. It is time we summon the political will to guarantee our youth a viable future.

- **33.** Government is spending on youth for their overall empowerment, so according to the passage what is youth demographic dividend?
 - (a) youths' freedom from dependency on exotic things under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'
 - (b) increasing spending for empowerment of youth at least 1% of Indian GDP.
 - (c) youth which is highly educated and with higher skills only
 - (d) the youth which is not dependent anymore and is in working age group
 - (e) none of these
- **34.** What will be the impact of Indian Youth Guarantee programme (YGP) which is akin to EU-YG on Indian economy?
 - (a) It will ensure qualified young people to find a job suited to their credentials
 - (b) Youth Guarantee programme will increase employment rate which will decrease the marginal cost of capital
 - (c) Under Youth Guarantee programme, youth will be able to produce economically even with fewer employment opportunities
 - (d) All of these
 - (e) None of these

- **35.** How Government can allocate the budget with low fiscal budget commensurate with the population in different regions?
 - (a) by shifting funds from better performing area to that area which is worst performer in the term of youth empowerment
 - (b) it can be achieved by allocating funds in different territory proportionate to different demographic requirements.
 - (c) government can increase tax rate to increase its revenue to incur all expenses
 - (d) by borrowing from the international financial institutions for the purpose of pursuing youth empowerment
 - (e) None of these
- **36.** Which of the following statements is not true in context of the information given in the passage?
 - (i) there is still deficiency in the investment in development of our youth.
 - (ii) there are still loopholes in the implementation of government social protection schemes.
 - (iii) breaches in YDI need to be reviewed and again implementation for better regional specific IYG.
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) All are correct
 - (e) All are incorrect
- **37.** What are the necessary steps government should take to accomplish the leitmotif of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'?
 - (a) by increasing budget allocation of investment to increase capabilities of youth for self-reliance
 - (b) by providing more opportunities now in politics of country to capable youth aged between 15-29
 - (c) government should ensure the employment to all the workforce by providing them different opportunities of job as per their education and skills.
 - (d) only (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **38.** Which of the following phrases could fit in the blank (I), to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful?
 - (a) augmenting and skilled ways
 - (b) implementation of various programme for
 - (c) important measures taken by
 - (d) advisory and monitory tool for
 - (e) None of these

Directions (39-42): Read the following passage and answer the questions based on the information available in the passage.

The "five-point consensus" reached by the Foreign Ministers of India and China in Moscow on Thursday provides a glimmer of hope of a diplomatic solution, while thousands of troops from both countries remain deployed along the border. It is, however, only a glimmer. Each point, outlined in a joint statement, has been affirmed previously by the two neighbours, both in past boundary agreements and in talks held since June that have failed to de-escalate tensions. The LAC remains tense, facing its worst crisis since 1962. Both sides have agreed to take guidance from previous understandings, including on "not allowing differences to become disputes", a formulation of 2017 that has not lived up to its promise. They agreed the current situation suits neither side, troops should quickly disengage, maintain proper distance, and ease tensions. Both sides said they would abide by all existing agreements, continue dialogue, and expedite work on finding confidence building measures to maintain peace.

At the same time, stark differences remain, including on the key question of whether both sides will return to the status quo ante prior to China's transgressions. The issuing of the joint statement was somewhat unusually accompanied by separate press statements, which struck discordant notes on key issues. India stressed that peace on the boundary was essential for ties, and that recent incidents had impacted the broader relationship. The Chinese statement, on the other hand, sought to emphasise the importance of "moving the relationship in the right direction" and to put the border "in a proper context". China's statement also quoted India's Foreign Minister as saying India believed China's policy toward India had not changed and that it did not consider relations to be dependent on the settlement of the boundary question. This characterisation of India's stand was a sharp contrast from Delhi's recent public statements, which have emphasised border peace as a prerequisite to taking forward the broader relationship. Moreover, a day before the talks, China's official news agency issued a commentary placing the onus entirely on India to defuse tensions, accusing India of "reckless provocations", telling India "to learn from history", and reiterating that China "will not lose an inch of territory". It is welcome that India and China have finally found something to agree on. Thursday's consensus, however, is only the first step of a long road ahead. The continuing rounds of talks should be aimed sincerely at disengagement, and not at presenting a veneer of diplomatic engagement even while China strengthens its hold along the LAC. India will need to verify before it can trust each of China's steps from now on.

- **39.** Why there is tension between both the countries although Foreign Ministers of both countries are seeking for solution?
 - (a) troops from both the countries are not following the instructions by government
 - (b) both governments are unable to make it out even after diplomatic solutions
 - (c) India and China are violating the earlier understandings and not able to fulfill their assurances.
 - (d) Only (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **40.** Meanwhile there is joint statement of both countries then why India is dubious about China's steps ahead?
 - (a) because there is lots of contradiction between China's assertions from time to time
 - (b) because China is insecure about the occupancy by troops on LAC
 - (c) China does not adhere to the international policies of peacekeeping and encroaches at LAC
 - (d) border peace is not an important issue to be resolved for China
 - (e) All of these
- **41.** Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to **expedit**e, as highlighted in the passage given above?
 - (a) accelerate (b) hinder (c)protrude (d)alacrity (e) stifle
- **42.** Which of the following can be the most suitable theme of the passage given above?
 - (a) Double whammy of China
 - (b) Trade of two countries
 - (c) International Policies to establish peace treaty
 - (d) Economic policies China
 - (e) importance of peace making

Directions (43-47): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

The crisis brewing within the Indian economy has gained unanimous acceptance by now. Even the latest annual report of the RBI for the fiscal year 2018-19 (or FY19) confirmed that the Indian economy has indeed hit a rough patch. The GDP growth rate of the economy has slipped to 5 per cent in the first quarter of FY20, the lowest in over six years. This is an indication of tougher times ahead. Be it the recent collapse of the automobile sector or the rising number of non-performing assets (NPAs), sluggish consumer demand or failing manufacturing sector; all have a hand in this deceleration of growth rate.

The **spurt** in instances of job losses from automobile manufacturers to biscuit makers has led to the general acceptance of the downturn. This is the third instance of an economic slowdown for India in the past decade after the ones that began in June 2008 and March 2011. The technical term for the same is growth recession. But since India is a large developing economy, contraction is a rarity. The last instance of negative growth for India was in 1979. A growth recession is more commonplace where the economy continues to grow but at a slower pace than usual for a sustained period, what India has been facing nowadays.

The growth of the Indian economy had been predominated by consumption inclusive of both -- Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) as well as the Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE). Over the last five years, the total consumption expenditure by Indian households had accelerated with an average growth rate of 7.8 per cent compared to an average of 6.1 per cent in 2011-14. But the recent sharp fall in PFCE in the June quarter to 3.1 per cent compared to 7.2 per cent in the March quarter has significantly contributed to the recent slowdown.

That being said, any fall in consumption expenditure, as and when it would happen, would escalate the crisis even more. If consumption spending falls, then output and employment levels also fall since consumption expenditure directly impacts the other two. As a consequence, the economy would stagnate, and prices deflate. Lower prices, if unable to recover the costs, would halt the operations of any firm and would initiate the layoff process. This, in turn, reduces earnings further. Hence this vicious cycle keeps on repeating itself until the economy slips into a deeper state of shock.

In addition, another major component of India's GDP is investment, induced by both -- private and government sectors. It has been a key driver of growth since the liberalisation of 1991. Though gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), the main constituent of investment in the economy, increased, yet its contribution to growth fell by 6.2 percentage points in 2014-19 than in 2011-14. The slackening of investment lowers the level of infrastructure development, causes hesitation in creating small businesses, stops entrepreneurs from investing in research and development, and thus stagnates technological development. Capital Investments are long-term gains that generate profitability for many years by improving operational efficiency and boosting innovation. It goes without saying that for holistic growth of the economy and to gain competitive edge over others, the economy must innovate.

- **43.** As per the given passage 'Growth Recession' is defined as
 - (a) sudden degradation of GDP growth
 - (b) slower than usual pace of economic growth
 - (c) three consecutive quarters of contraction in GDP
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these.
- **44.** Which of the following statement is true in context of the given passage?
 - (a) compared to last 5 years, current slowdown is not the worst.
 - (b) rise in FDI inflows brought respite for the government
 - (c) Both (a) and (d)
 - (d) Lowering the prices will boost the consumption and can rectify the current situation.
 - (e) None of these.
- **45.** Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word '**SPURT'** as used in the passage?
 - (a) squirt (d) cascade
- (b) dwindle
- (e) None of these.
- **46.** As per the passage which of the following factors has contributed to recent slowdown in the Indian economy?
 - (i) plummeting consumption expenditure
 - (ii) decline in the savings
 - (iii) stagnation in economy
 - (iv) unwitting government policies
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (iv)
 - (c) Both (ii) and (iv)
 - (d) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (e) Both (iii) and (iv)
- **47.** Which of the following best describe the tone of the author in the given passage?
 - (a) Empathetic
- (b) Candid
- (c) Evasive

(c) spout

(d) Imploring

(e) None of these.

TYPE IV- COMPREHENSIVE PASSAGE

CONCEPT COMPREHENSIVE READING COMPREHENSION

With regard to comprehensive Reading Comprehension, the fundamental idea is to assess aspirants' knowledge regarding their ability to understand the meaning of a word from discourse context, follow organization of passage, identify antecedents and references in it, draw inferences from a passage about its contents, and identify the main theme of a passage. Unlike conventional format, questions will be based on fillers, error detection, connectors, rearrangement, etc. to establish a complete and meaningful piece of the text. There are certain keypoints which the aspirants must remember before they attempt any such question:

- Understand the arguments and facts that are given by the author in the passage to have a complete idea of respective paragraph as well as in the complete passage.
- Candidates will need to eliminate the words, phrases or sentences from the passage that are not useful and focus on keywords because which will aid them to solve the passage in lesser time.
- The questions that follow the passage have an array of quality and range. The questions test the ability to comprehend and analyse all the aspects mentioned in the passage.
- Extensive reading of quality essays beforehand would help aspirants in dealing with such questions easily. A good knowledge of vocabulary is always helpful in attempting comprehensive reading comprehension.

Directions (48-52): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

A rather interesting debate has followed the awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to Esther Duflo, Abhijit Banerjee and Michael Kerner. Critics have argued that the method followed by the three avoids big questions about income inequality and redistribution. The question from the perspective of political theory is, perhaps, bigger what is the moral status of the global poor in poverty reduction schemes? Do the poor have names, faces, aspirations, dreams, projects and sensibilities? Or are they destined to be anonymous and faceless? About thirty years ago, prominent philosophers based in universities sparked off what came to be known as the 'global justice debate'. The argument caught imaginations across the world. Seldom had people seen such missionary _(A) ignited in young minds studying in philosophy departments. Everyone wanted to do something about global poverty and the global poor.

Ironically, the global justice debate was extremely exclusionary — it divided the world into the 'distant needy' in the global south; and the affluent people living in the West who owed the global poor for various reasons, ranging from compassion, guilt, charity and philanthropy to injustice wreaked by global institutions, like the World Trade Organization, dominated by Western powers.

Nowhere did we find a mention of colonialism as a factor that was responsible for poverty. Unlike the 1970s dependency debate, scholars of the 'third world' were excluded by definitional fiat from a debate pitched as 'universal' and 'global'. The West owed 'our poor', but we had no obligation to the poor of the first world. In these philosophically complex theories, the global poor continued to be 'anonymous'; they were inert, mere recipients of concern and, sometimes, charity doled out by the West. Poverty was cause for some anxiety, the moral status of the global poor was not of interest.

Recollect the 2005 campaign organised by global civil society: 'Make Poverty History'. The campaign harnessed celebrities like Bob Geldof, Bono, and Brad Pitt to add glamour to the agenda. The media was deployed to tell a tale of how 'we' could change 'their' lives through symbolic gestures, such as wearing white bands, signifying solidarity. Sceptics remarked that the campaign showcased less of poverty and more of those who wanted to make a difference. The poor remained on the margins. 'Third world' activists were outraged; the campaign had staged the pornography of poverty.

In other circles, these campaigns caught on because they did not offend anyone. There was no demand for economic redistribution, creative use of political power or progressive taxation. They conformed to 'sufficientarian' philosophy: give the poor enough to eat. How does it matter whether they are given an opportunity to be equal to the rest or not?

But poverty cannot be **(B)** from society; it is a product of and a signifier of a deeply unjust and unequal society. P is poor because she does not have the resources to go to school, read, indulge in hobbies, watch a movie, go out with her friends and plan a career like other girls. P, note, is not only poor, she is unequal to others because she is unable to do the things they do. The poor are not only deprived of access to material benefits, they are socially marginalised, reduced to vote banks by political parties, humiliated and subjected to intense disrespect. To be poor is to be robbed (A)/ of the opportunity (B)/ to participate in social, economic (C)/ and culture transactions from a plane of equality (D)/No error. Poverty is not only about poverty; it is also about inequality. Researchers and policymakers have to take this aspect of poverty head on. Can we do something about poverty without taking on an oppressive society? If we cannot do so, poverty will continue to be produced and reproduced by an exploitative society, as an integral part of this society.

- **48.** Select appropriate filler for the blank (B) given in the third paragraph of the passage.
 - (a) Cognizable
- (b) Concurred (c) Abstracted
- (d) Exhausted
- (e) None of these.
- **49.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true regarding 'Make Poverty History' campaign?
 - (a) It appreciated the grit of inhabitants
 - (b) It caused major shift in the rhetoric and strategy of global institutions
 - (c) Instead of providing support to poor it served as a platform for rich to bolster
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these.

- **50.** Select the appropriate filler for the blank(A) given in the passage.
 - (a) Zeal
- (b) Dictum
- (c) Monotonous

- (d) Passionate
- (e) None of these.
- **51.** Which of the following negates the validity of the debate discussed in the given passage?
 - (a) Mixed reaction from different regions of the world
 - (b) Biased approach while finding the reasons for poverty
 - (c) Both (b) and (d)
 - (d) Excluding the native activists from the debate
 - (e) None of these.
- **52.** There is a sentence italicized in the given passage which may contain some grammatical or idiomatic error. The error will be in one part of the sentence and alphabet corresponding that part will be your answer.
 - (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) A

- (d) B
- (e) No error

Directions (53-57): Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

Vodafone's chief executive officer Nick Read observed that their investment in India is in jeopardy. Operating in India through a joint venture, Vodafone Idea, the British firm has written down the value of its stake here to zero. It is a symptom of the challenges India's telecom sector faces, where a combination of mounting debt and losses has undermined the future of one of just three remaining private companies. The health of the telecom sector will be an important factor in deciding whether the Indian economy can adjust to a digital 21st century.

The financial sector too is stuck, with shadow banks, or NBFCs, struggling over the last year. This has come about even as banks make slow progress in recovering from their bad loan problem. Real estate and automobile sectors are grappling with deep-rooted problems. The combined impact has shown up in the form of weakening demand, be it in consumer durables or domestic air passenger traffic. A look at the granular data of September's industrial output contraction by 4.3% shows that 17 of 23 manufacturing industries recorded negative growth.

Over the last couple of months, institutions such as RBI and IMF have lowered their GDP growth forecast for 2019-20 by around a percentage point to about 6%. More recently, some research outfits have forecast that the GDP growth in July-September quarter will be just a shade above 4%, suggesting another downward revision in the full year's forecast. A part of the slowdown can be attributed to a "synchronised slowdown" across the world. But India's problems are largely home grown in nature as we missed reaping the benefits of a synchronised rise two years ago.

Some of the solutions for decelerating growth are well known: imparting flexibility to markets for land and

labour. While this is absolutely essential, it may not be adequate given the nature and scale of the problems. The credit market is _______ to repeated problems. Other key industries such as telecom go through crises at intermittent intervals suggesting fundamental flaws in regulatory and tax structures. Clearly, manufacturing has lost competitiveness thereby, raising the risks of more bouts of protectionism. The government must now bring a level of energy and clarity to its economic agenda which is no less than the attention paid to its political agenda. Else even its politics is going to suffer in the days ahead.

- **53.** Which of the following questions can be answered after reading the given passage?
 - (a) What are the factors on which future of Indian economy depends?
 - (b) What is the reason for the unceasing fall on the demand?
 - (c) Both (a) and (d)
 - (d) What steps could be taken by the government to deal with the current issues?
 - (e) None of these.
- **54.** Select the appropriate filler for the blank given in the passage.
 - (a) Susceptibility (b) Prone (c) Ambiguous
 - (d) Interim (e) None of these.
- **55.** Which of the following statement is FALSE in context of the given passage?
 - (a) Crisis in the various sectors is not incessant.
 - (b) There is biasness towards economic issues as compared to political issues in the government.
 - (c) Telecom sector in not the sole heir of the current economic condition
 - (d) In the last year growth forecast have been downgraded several times by rating agencies
 - (e) All of the above
- **56.** Select the appropriate title for the given passage.
 - (a) Symptoms of economic malaise
 - (b) Telecom sector in India
 - (c) Drawbacks of interconnected economy
 - (d) Government and its strategies
 - (e) None of these.
- **57.** What does author meant to say when he used the term 'synchronised slowdown' in the passage?
 - (a) Economic models of different countries are more undifferentiated than they seem.
 - (b) Both (a) and (d)
 - (c) Challenges faced by various sectors are not restricted to one country only
 - (d) Different countries around the world work in a synchronized way with each other
 - (e) None of these.

Previous Year Questions

Directions (1-8): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them, while answering some of the questions. (RC was based on education and technology-ibps po pre shift 1 2020)

Although many people like to rely on traditional methods of teaching, the possibilities that open when technology is brought into the classroom are endless. For one, access to education has been significantly broadened as a result, including a wide range of learning styles and degree options. Even if you are not a student or an education professional, it is crucial to note the importance of technology in education.

To really utilize these tools, teachers should ask themselves why students want technology in the classroom, not just why they need it. It can definitely help education professionals in the monitoring of individual development and innovative lesson planning; but the students who learn through technology can create a set of skills that will help them throughout their own future careers.

Technology simplifies access to educational resources. Since students already rely on technology in their everyday lives, why not integrate it into the classroom? Children today **frequently** use their smartphones and tablets outside of school hours, and should be trusted with the responsibility during school as well. Many believe that it actually helps students stay engaged during class by using a familiar tool for academic learning.

By incorporating modern technology like artificial intelligence, for instance, teachers can develop more creative and innovative lesson plans to hold the attention of their classes. Not to mention, as new methods of teaching develop, so does the need for specialized professionals both within and outside of the education field.

Many believe that technology can enhance individual learning, removing educational boundaries that teachers may face. It enables online education, distance learning, and access to up-to-date information. Because each student interprets this information differently, technology can enable more research into subjects that are more difficult to learn. They can learn at their own pace.

Thus, Educational Technology is a systematic approach to the processes and resources of teaching, educational technology, or EdTech, utilizes technology to improve the performance of students. It identifies the needs of individuals, adapting technology to classroom instruction and in the tracking of student development. It requires teachers to accurately reveal the needs of students in order to determine the relevant technology to apply to the curriculum and to track the results to determine the effectiveness of the measures. Educational technology is a fairly new field in the education sector, and not all teachers are ready to start implementing such technologically-driven plans.

However, the cost of education has significantly reduced, with options like online degrees and by **eliminating** the need to buy physical textbooks. By accessing scholarly articles from your university's database, for example, you can easily choose to continue your studies from another country or without leaving your home. Students don't even need to enroll in a full degree program to learn from the best universities in the world. Typically, free for students, most academic journals will offer full digital versions of books originally produced in print. Even if you are not currently studying or involved in the education community, various articles, videos, etc., can be downloaded right to your phone, making the learning process both easily accessible as well as mobile.

Because of technology, education is becoming more flexible and accessible. We have seen a growing popularity of online degrees and mobile learning, physical boundaries have been removed, and many executives have embraced technology to supplement the further education of their employees.

- **1.** Why do students need technology in the classroom?
 - (I) It helps students prepare for their future careers
 - (II) Technology helps the students to simultaneously perform many activities.
 - (III) Technological goods help students stay engaged during class.
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Only (iii)
 - (e) None of these
- 2. How does technology aid specialized professionals?
 - (a) Specialized professionals can tap opportunities within and outside education field
 - (b) teachers can develop more creative and innovative lesson plans
 - (c) They can conveniently follow the conventional methods
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) All (a) (b) and (c)

- **3.** How does technology benefit students in their learning?
 - (a) they gain access to up-to-date information
 - (b) Students can learn at their own pace
 - (c) They can further research the subjects that are difficult to learn.
 - (d) They can access the lessons from any part of the world.
 - (e) All of these
- **4.** What could be the barrier while implementing educational technology?
 - (a) Teachers could be more hesitant while adapting technologically driven plan
 - (b) Most of the students cannot afford technological goods
 - (c) Parents are dubious while selecting technological plans
 - (d) Technology has several ill effects on the mental and physical health of the students
 - (e) None of these
- **5.** How does technology help to reduce the cost of learning?
 - (I) Removal of physical textbooks
 - (II) Removal of transportation charges
 - (II) Most of the academic journals are free for students
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Only (iii)
 - (e) All of these
- **6.** According to the author what could be the inference of the sentence italicized in the given passage?
 - (a) EdTech is merely to increase the reach to the students.
 - (b) Specialized professionals can mark their presence outside the education field
 - (c) Technology aids students to achieve their goals
 - (d) Technology should be an integral part of learning process
 - (e) Both (a) and (b)
- **7.** Among the given options, choose the word which can replace the highlighted word in the given passage.

FREOUENTLY

- (a) repeating
- (b) regularly
- (c) habit

- (d) casually
- (e) occasionally
- **8.** Among the given options, choose the word with the most similar meaning of the given word.

ELIMINATING

- (a) accomplish
- (b) adaptive
- (c) removal
- (d) regulating (e) introducing

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-8): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage. Some of the words are highlighted which would help you to answer some of the questions given.

A good night's sleep is utmost essential for overall good health. It is the time when the body rests, rejuvenates and recovers. An adult requires 7 to 8 hours of peaceful and quality sleep per day. Sleep deprivation can be defined as inability to complete the **sufficient** sleep-time required by the person.

Research has shown that even one night of sleep deprivation is equivalent to being intoxicated. Intentional sleep deprivation is mostly seen in young people and teenagers who prefer entertainment over sleep. Many workaholics also consider sleeping as a waste of precious time which is not true. Many a time because of work commitments such as working in night shifts or long hours may also interfere with quality sleep that an individual requires. Medical issues such as chronic illnesses, depression and sleep disorders such as obstructive sleep apnea can also be the reason for sleep deprivation.

You probably already have some understanding of the benefits of rest—and the costs of not getting it. Sleep allows us to consolidate and store memories, process emotional experiences, **replenish** glucose (the molecule that fuels the brain), and clear out beta-amyloid (the waste product that builds up in Alzheimer's patients and disrupts cognitive activity).

The most common sign and symptom of the fact that one is sleep deprived is fatigue, lethargy and feeling sleepy throughout the day. Other symptoms include mood disorders; sleep deprivation may lead to increasing irritability, desire to stay alone, rapid mood swings and more. Lack of sleep will also cause psychomotor instability meaning the person will find it difficult to focus and stand still at a place. Sleep deprivation will also cause issues with sight and hearing. An affected person may experience burning sensation in eyes, tingling and redness of eyes, light flashes and even hallucinations. He or she may also find it difficult to gauge distance at which a sound is originating. Other signs and symptoms of sleep deprivation include tingling sensations on the body, disorganization of thought and much more.

Negative effects of sleep deprivation are many. It affects both physical and mental health of a person negatively. The most common effect of sleep deprivation is drowsiness, tiredness, mood swings, irritability and reduced alertness. Although scientific knowledge of the physiological effects of sleep deprivation is relatively recent but researchers now believe that sleep deprivation can lead to disorders

such as depression. Both short term sleep deprivation and chronic long term sleep deprivation can be very dangerous for the health as it has a direct impact on functioning of both heart and brain of an individual. Sleep loss also blunted activity in brain regions that normally **induce** social engagement. During sleep, regeneration of neurons happens in the cerebral cortex. Thus in a sleep deprived individual the brain fails to function optimally.

The simplest and easiest way to treat sleep deprivation is sleep more. Be it acute or chronic condition, a quality good night's sleep will help an individual _____(A)_____ effectively. Fighting stress, eating a healthy and a balanced diet, avoiding alcohol are some other dos for a good night's sleep. Certain medications can also interfere with one's sleep thus consult your medical professional about the same. Exercising or indulging in an activity such as jogging, walk or swimming can also help one sleep better. Avoid usage of electronic gadgets before bedtime as they can interfere with one' sleep. Spending time in natural sunlight, Yoga, meditation and breathing exercises can also help one sleep better at night. Treating underlying medical cause if any will also help one sleep better and avoid sleep deprivation.

- **1.** According to the passage, which among the following statements is true?
 - (a) Sleep allows us to enhance our ability of acquiring knowledge and process emotional experiences.
 - (b) An adult can function properly only with a quality sleep of 5-6 hours a day.
 - (c) Sleep deprivation can be cured only with a help of a medical professional.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) All are true
- **2.** What is/are the cause(s) of incompetency in a sleep deprived individual's brain?
 - (i) Clearing out of beta-amyloid that disrupts cognitive activity.
 - (ii) Sleep deprivation leads to drowsiness, tiredness and reduced alertness.
 - (iii) Reduction in the regrowth or repair of nervous tissues, cells or cell products in the cerebral cortex.
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (iii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (e) All (i) (ii) and (iii)
- **3.** Choose the most suitable phrasal verb to fill the given blank (A) to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

(c) come forward

(a) drop back(b) break out(d) bounce back(e) fall out

- **4.** Which among the followings is true according to the context of the passage?
 - (a) Fighting stress, eating a healthy and a balanced diet, avoiding alcohol cures depression
 - (b) Sleep deprivation means a state caused by inadequate quantity or quality of sleep.
 - (c) Sleep deprivation has negative effects on all the five senses of human body.
 - (d) Treating prolong and underlying medical cause can cause sleep deprivation.
 - (e) All are true
- **5.** How can one safeguard oneself from sleep deprivation?
 - (i) Getting regular exercise during the day.
 - (ii) Refraining from using electronic devices right before bed
 - (iii) Limiting the consumption of alcohol
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (iii)
 - (c) Both (i) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (e) All (i) (ii) and (iii)

Directions (6-7): Choose the most suitable word that depicts the meaning of the highlighted word.

6. SUFFICIENT

- (a) Many
- (b) Adequate
- (c) Restricted
- (d) Limited (e) Wanting

7. INDUCE

- (a) Hasten
- (b) Inspire
- (c) Encourage
- (d) Advocate(e) Evaluate
- **8.** Which of the following word depicts the **opposite** meaning of the given word **REPLENISH**?
 - (a) Restore
- (b) Exhaust
- (c) Recharge

- (d) Accelerate
- (e) Modify

SBI PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-6): Read the following passage and answer the given questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer the questions.

Technology is growing by leaps and bounds. Innovation and disruption have become everyday phenomena. A technology **driven** organization is a company whose business model, innovation strategy, and growth are technology-centric. Advancements in technology not only help industries to function at a faster pace, but they also help to minimize human effort and increase the efficiency of production. At the same time, technology is also becoming an increasing factor for increasing unemployment.

Technology is __(I)__ to a variety of avenues of new scientific discoveries and developments. Some of these developments are artificial intelligence, 3D printing, selfdriven vehicles, and robotics. As a result, technology has started creating employment for skilled professionals. Also, considering automation in agriculture and manufacturing. This has opened opportunities for people who can drive machines and even for companies which work on automation technology. Along with the growth of jobs in the automation sector, dependent industries start growing. For example, with increasing automation in manufacturing, research and development in supply chain and logistics grows. Hence, technology has been a boon considering the number of jobs it continues to create. Given the fact that these developments in technology are endless, employment opportunities too will see an ever-increasing graph, more so in talent-rich countries such as India and China. However, the immediate result of technological advancements is observed as losses in employment. This is because, with the growth in technology, more and more manual tasks are replaced by machines. This makes more and more jobs redundant as machines guarantee efficiency as well as are a cost-effective alternative to human employees. This forces people to continuously update themselves and hence leads to survival of the fittest. This can be hard on an unskilled workforce which has no access to skill development training or to education.

Although some of the studies are close when it comes to predictions up to 2020-2021, jumping ahead a decade the numbers become incomprehensibly bigger. To think that only 1.8 million jobs will go within the next two years, and ten years later that figure increases by half a million or more, is difficult to accept. But, change is coming, and as the technology becomes more prevalent and embedded within different sectors of the economy, it could be far reaching and rapid.

The 2017 McKinsey study also assesses degrees of automation and revealed a now well documented statistic. 60% of occupations have at least 30% of constituent work activities that can be automated. It further states that although half of all jobs have the technical potential to become automated based on currently available technologies, due to social, economic and technical factors, the rate of adoption will be varied and slow. However, over 200 million global workers will need to switch occupational categories by 2030 and most likely re-train because of role changes.

The intervention of technology in any domain has become absolutely inevitable. The wonders of technology are such that it has not just boosted productivity and efficiency, but also the level of safety which would have been unachievable by humans alone. Faster communication, rapid transactions, global reach are all by-products of growth in technology. However, most policymakers are

neither keyed in nor in pace, and we could be **frittering** away these growth opportunities as a result. We can, therefore, conclude by saying that although technology in terms of automation has reduced jobs for unskilled people, it has outgrown the growth in employment in other areas. This can be dealt with a shift of people from unskilled to specially-skilled employees. This change will further enhance the growth of people, their employability, their pay scales, basic income and purchasing power of people, leading the world to development alone.

- **1.** Which of the following sentence (s) is/are true according to the context of the passage?
 - (i) Technology and automation have compressed the opportunities for dependent industries.
 - (ii) Technical advancement is forcing people to continuously update their knowledge to sustain in the job market
 - (iii) Even though some jobs will become redundant, technological advancement has the potential to create many more employment opportunities.
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (e) All of these
- **2.** Which of the following statement provides an appropriate premise of the given passage?
 - (a) Technological innovations result in the improved lifestyles, and hence consumerism increases and thereby results in more employment opportunities.
 - (b) Harnessing technological change for the good also requires vigilance to prevent new technology being used to emancipate workforce.
 - (c) Highly-paid workers are more commonly affected, but the effects are more severe for less well-paid workers.
 - (d) Machines have gained an upper hand in its war with humans.
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are false with regards to the context of the passage?
 - (i) 60% of occupations have at least 30% of constituent work activities that can be automated
 - (ii) The rate of technology adoption of most of the jobs will be varied and slow
 - (iii) Half a million global workers will need to switch to occupational categories by 2030.
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Both (i) and (ii)
 - (c) Only (iii)
 - (d) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (e) All of these

- **4.** Which of the following is synonym of the word **DRIVEN** highlighted in the passage?
 - (a) operated
- (b) mobilized
- (c) Voluntary

- (d) researched
- (e) developing
- **5.** Which of the following is synonym of the word **FRITTERING** highlighted in the passage?
 - (a) organize
- (b) squander
- (c) influence

- (d) accomplish
- (e) accumulate
- **6.** Choose the most suitable word/phrase to fill the given blank **(I).**
 - (a) enhancing
- (b) giving birth
- (c) motivating
- (d) growing risks (e) gathering

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-7) Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions. Certain parts have been highlighted to help answer the questions.

Every year, around one million people die of mosquitoborne diseases according to the World Health Organization (WHO). This is why mosquitoes are considered one of the **deadliest** living creatures on the planet — not because they are lethal themselves, but because many of the viruses and parasites they transmit are.

In the absence of an effective vaccine for dengue fever, Zika fever, chikungunya and other mosquito-borne diseases, researchers have developed genetic strategies to reduce mosquito populations. One such strategy involves the release into the wild of genetically modified (GM) mosquitoes that express a lethal gene — a strategy believed to have little impact on the overall DNA of wild populations of mosquitoes.

The transfer of new genes from GM organisms to wild or domesticated non-GM populations is a key criticism of GM crops like soybean and corn. There are concerns that the introduction of GM genes into non-target species could have negative consequences for both human and environmental health.

Oxitec, a company that spun out of research at Oxford University in the early 2000s, developed and trademarked GM Friendly™ mosquitoes (also known as strain OX513A of Aedes aegypti). These male GM mosquitoes have what the company describes as a "self-limiting" gene, which means that when these so-called friendly mosquitoes' mate, their offspring inherit the self-limiting gene which is supposed to prevent them surviving into adulthood.

In theory, when these mosquitoes are released in high numbers, a dramatic reduction in the mosquito population should follow. According to research published by Oxitec researchers in 2015, field trials involving recurring releases of Friendly™ mosquitoes demonstrated a reduction of nearly 95 per cent of target populations in Brazil. In these field trials, experiments were not performed to assess whether GM mosquitoes might persist in the wild.

A recent study from the Powell lab at Yale University has since confirmed that some of the offspring of the GM mosquitoes didn't succumb to the self-limiting lethal gene and **survived** to adulthood. They were able to breed with native mosquitoes and thereby introduce some of their genes into the wild population.

Meanwhile, the impact of mosquitoes carrying these new genes remains largely unknown. One significant worry is that a new breed of mosquito might emerge that is more difficult to control. These new genes could also potentially alter evolutionary pressures on viruses carried by mosquitoes, like dengue fever, in unpredictable ways. This includes potentially increasing their virulence or changing their host-insect interactions. These are hypothetical risks that have been raised by scientists, and reflect the need for further study.

- **1.** Why are mosquitoes considered as one of the deadliest living creatures on earth?
 - (a) Capability to transmit life threatening diseases.
 - (b) Mosquito bites cause fatal reactions in human beings
 - (c) Mosquitoes cannot be killed easily
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of the above
- **2.** What is one of the methods being developed to control population of mosquitoes?
 - (a) Spraying of pesticides using established procedures.
 - (b) Introduction of a lethal gene into wild populations of mosquitoes using genetically modified ones.
 - (c) Not letting any stagnant water build-up near homes
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of the above
- **3.** What can be the potential side effect(s) of genetically modified mosquito offspring?
 - (a) Evolution of a breed of mosquitoes which are more difficult to control
 - (b) Increase in the severity of diseases being currently transmitted by mosquitoes.
 - (c) Change in host-insect interactions.
 - (d) Loss of natural populations of mosquitoes
 - (e) (a), (b) and (c)

- **4.** Which of the statements can be considered as true with respect to the passage given?
 - (a) Field trials on Genetically modified mosquitoes showed reduction of 96% target populations.
 - (b) Oxitec trademarked the GM Friendly mosquitoes in 2015.
 - (c) The female GM mosquito has a self-limiting gene
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of the above
- **5.** What is the desired effect of releasing GM mosquitoes containing the 'Self-limiting Gene'?
 - (a) A substantial reduction in the population of mosquitoes.
 - (b) Birth of mosquitoes without a biting mechanism
 - (c) Decrease in the number of diseases caused due to mosquitoes
 - (d) Increase in the number of male mosquitoes.
 - (e) Both (b) and (c)
- **6.** Which of the following word is similar to **deadliest** as mentioned in the passage given?
 - (a) fatal
- (b) demeaning
- (c) fulfil

- (d) harmless
- (e) None of the above
- **7.** Which of the statements can be considered as true with respect to the passage given??
 - (a) GM mosquitoes are able to introduce some of their genes into the wild population.
 - (b) Mosquitoes having GM genes have been thoroughly researched upon.
 - (c) Oxitec released its friendly mosquitoes in Brazil
 - (d) (a) and (c)
 - (e) All of the above

IBPS PO MAINS 2020

Directions (1-4): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The last few months have been great for the economy. New cases have fallen, and economic activity is racing back to pre-pandemic levels. After a c.24% contraction in the quarter ending June 2020, we expect GDP to grow by a positive 1.8% in the quarter ending December 2020.

This is quite a sharp turnaround in a short period. A careful look suggests that a key driver of the rebound has been pent-up goods demand. As the lockdown ended, the production of consumer non-durables shot up, followed_______. A large mountain of household financial savings funded this rebound.

Alas, we also find that goods demand is back at prepandemic levels and may not be the key driver of a continued rebound. Thankfully, pent-up services demand can play that role. Still 25% below normal, services can get

a shot in the arm as herd immunity rises, in part led by vaccine roll-out. GDP growth is likely to be strong for the next few quarters, rising from -6.3% y-o-y in FY21 to 11.2% y-o-y in FY22.

But then, what next? By definition, pent-up demand is a one-time driver of growth. Once services demand is back at pre-pandemic levels, say by end 2021, what will drive growth? It is possible that the scars the pandemic leaves behind will begin to show up around that same time, presenting a double whammy for growth. And this is where the centre stepped in with the budget. It tried to introduce a new narrative for medium-term growth, namely capital expenditure. In particular, it introduced the following:

The capex budget was raised by 0.8% of GDP over two years (FY21 and FY22). In fact, only after adjusting for the higher capex multipliers is the FY22 fiscal impulse positive. The government did not impose any new taxes/cesses, nor did it make changes in capital gains tax. Our previous work has shown that policy stability tends to crowd-in private sector capex.

The government outline plans to create two new institutions, a bad bank and a DFI, although much will depend on the design and implementation over time.

On Feb 5, RBI outlined its role in this new narrative–not being the main driver of growth as it was in 2020, but playing a supportive role and helping it through its larger-than-expected market borrowing.

RBI will have to tread the fine line between normalising liquidity (especially with inflation likely to be north of the 4% target over the next year) and maintaining orderly conditions in the bond and FX markets. Liquidity switching could help. For instance, it could use the space freed up by the reversal in CRR cut for bond purchases. Or, in the face of a rising trade deficit and falling BoP surplus, it could focus more on bond purchases than dollar purchases.RBI is expected to start raising the reverse repo rate in 2H2021, the repo rate may remain unchanged at 4% over the foreseeable future, doing its bit for keeping interest rates as low as possible.

- 1. According to the passage, what can be said about the economy after the pandemic?
 - (a) New cases have risen, and economic activity is highly influenced by it
 - (b) Still 85% below normal, services can get a shot in the arm as herd immunity rises, in part led by vaccine roll-out
 - (c) Economic activity is racing back to pre-pandemic levels.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of the above

- 2. The line emboldened in the given passage may or may not have an error. If there is an error, find the part that contains the error or choose no error as your answer. The government outline plans (A) / to create two new institutions, a bad bank and a DFI (B) / although much will depend on the design (C) /and implementation over time. (D)
 - (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) D
- (e) No error
- 3. Choose the option that can complete the given sentence.
 - (a) soon by consumer durables
 - (b) later on customer's desires
 - (c) on consumer durables
 - (d) soon by customer's desires.
 - (e) None of the above
- 4. Which of the following sentences is incorrect according to the passage?
 - (a) The capex budget was raised by 0.8% of GDP over two years.
 - (b) Thankfully, pent-up services demand can play that role. Still 35% below normal, services can get a shot in the arm as herd immunity rises, in part led by vaccine roll-out.
 - (c) After a c.24% contraction in the quarter ending June 2020, we expect GDP to grow by a positive 1.8% in the quarter ending October 2020.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of the Above

Directions (5-7): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Maharashtra is facing a water crisis of unprecedented proportions. After years of drought, the river currents have ebbed, water in dams and reservoirs have depleted and over-exploitation of groundwater has raised concerns regarding the long-term availability of water.

Meanwhile, media reports claim IT firms in Chennai are asking employees to work from home. The reason is that they don't have enough water to sustain their operations. It hasn't rained for almost 200 days in the city and it may not get adequate rain to get over the water crisis for the next 3 months.

In North India, the people of arid Thar Desert of Rajasthan are spending Rs. 2500 for getting 2500 litres of water which they share with their cattle. With Punjab facing the threat of desertification and the state struggling to break away from the wheat-paddy cycle, farmers in the state have been adopting a decade-old scheme to utilise underground pipeline system for irrigation.

In light of this crisis, Central government on its part has created a Jal Shakti Ministry under a full-fledged cabinet minister to resolve the water crisis but a lot more needs to be done. There is a huge dependence on monsoon rains to replenish most of India's important water sources such as underground aquifers, lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. But monsoon is vulnerable to factors such as climate change, El-Nino, etc.

Certain regions have surplus amounts of water for their need while others face perennial droughts for most of the year. For instance, Drought is a recurrent phenomenon in Andhra Pradesh where no district is entirely free of droughts. Rajasthan is one of the most drought-prone areas of India.

Population growth, industrialization, rapid urbanisation, rising needs of irrigation and increase in domestic water usage have accelerated the demand for water. Since urbanization increases in India at a rapid pace = water demand will increase rapidly as city dwellers consume more water than rural people.

Currently, about 285 million or 33% of India's total population resides in urban areas. By 2050 this figure will reach 50%. Rapid urbanisation is adding to the water scarcity issue in the country.

Presence of buildings, tar, and cement roads = even if a city like Mumbai gets good rains, the rainwater is not retained in the area as the water is not allowed to percolate underground.

Therefore, water required for cities is largely drawn from neighbouring villages and far-off rivers and lakes = threatening the availability in those areas.

Large cities also generate large quantities of urban sewage which pollutes the freshwater sources and ocean waters. However, only about 20% of urban wastewater is currently treated globally. In India, the figure is even lower.

A Niti Aayog report predicted that water demand will be twice the present supply by 2030 and India could lose up to 6% of its GDP during that time. Water shortages are hurting India's capacity to generate electricity because 40% of thermal power plants are located in areas where water scarcity is high.Indian agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon (not dependable) + Ineffective agricultural practices in irrigated areas = Water stress in agriculture = Poor Cultivation = Farmer suicides.Not only farmers are affected by the water crisis, urban dwellers in cities and towns across India are also facing a never seen before drinking water scarcity. In India, there are conflicts between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over sharing of Cauvery waters, between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh over sharing of Narmada waters, between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana over sharing of Krishna waters, etc.

- **5.** According to the passage, which of the following sentences indicate the impact of water crisis?
 - (a) It is affecting the electricity generation capacity of India as the thermal power plants need water to generate electricity.
 - (b) About 20% of urban wastewater is currently treated globally which shows a lower figure,
 - (c) Rising needs of irrigation and increase in domestic water usage have accelerated water crisis in India.
 - (d) It has affected the coal mines in India and production of coal has reduced drastically.
 - (e) None of the above
- **6.** Choose the word which is most opposite to the term '**vulnerable**' highlighted in the passage?
 - (a) Susceptible
 - (b) Accessible
 - (c) Protected
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) Both (b) and (c)
- 7. Choose the word which is most similar to the term 'dwellers' highlighted in the passage?
 - (a) Emigrants
- (b) Tenants
- (c) Exiles

- (d) Refugees
- (e) Evacuees

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Directions (1-5): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The government's statement about bringing in a law on cryptocurrencies is welcome, as it could put an end to the existing **ambiguity** over the legality of these currencies in India. The vagueness exists notwithstanding the fact that the government has, from time to time, suggested that it does not consider them to be legal tender. It has not, however, been able to channel this understandable disapproval — arising out of the fact that such currencies are highly volatile, used for illicit Internet transactions, and wholly outside the ambit of the state — into any sort of regulation.

In 2018, the RBI did send a circular to banks directing them not to provide services for those trading in cryptocurrencies. But this was eventually set aside by the Supreme Court, which found the circular to be "disproportionate," given that the central bank had consistently maintained that virtual currencies were not banned in India. Also, the RBI could not show that entities that it regulated were adversely impacted by exchanges dealing in virtual currencies. The Minister of State for Finance, Anurag Thakur, who on Tuesday confirmed in the

Rajya Sabha that a Bill was in the offing, highlighted the complexity in regulation. He said, "Regulatory bodies like RBI and Sebi etc also don't have a legal framework to directly regulate cryptocurrencies as they are neither currencies nor assets or securities or commodities issued by an identifiable user."

This legal ambivalence has not, however, been able to prevent cryptocurrencies from having a growing clientele in India. Their attraction may only grow now, given that the most well-known of them as also the most valuable, Bitcoin, has hit new peaks in price and is gaining influential Tesla founder followers such as Elon Cryptocurrency exchanges, which have sprung up, are reportedly lobbying with the government to make sure these currencies are regulated rather than banned outright. Smart regulation is preferable, as a ban on something that is based on a technology of distributed ledger cannot be implemented for all practical purposes. Despite this and the fact that most countries it studied had opted for regulation, this committee still went ahead to an outright ban. Of course, it encouragingly also batted for an official digital currency as well as for the promotion of the underlying blockchain technology. The government must resist the idea of a ban and push for smart regulation.

- **1.** How cryptocurrency is fundamentally different from fiat currency?
 - (a) bitcoin is illegal in India only while fiat money is legal worldwide
 - (b) the cryptocurrency's verification process is similar to the fiat currency's verification
 - (c) bitcoin has various measures for valuation while fiat money has fixed measures
 - (d) Fiat currency issuance is a highly centralized while bitcoin has no such support mechanism
 - (e)None of these
- **2.** How cryptocurrency trading overrule the RBI circular banning services to traders?
 - (a) because RBI's compliances are not enough to curb illegal trading in a bank account
 - (b) as there is a lack of evidence provided by the Central bank supporting ban
 - (c) people are still engaged in trading for huge profit even though its illegality
 - (d) The Supreme court agrees with RBI by allowing people to access account for trading
 - (e) None of these

- **3.** Although there is equivocation, why the cryptocurrency is ubiquitous than conventional currency?
 - (a) traditional currency is unregulated and vice versa for cryptocurrency
 - (b) its facile availability in Indian markets and straightforward use
 - (c) shoot up in its prices has made it so impressive for investors
 - (d)the reason is that the exchange rate of conventional currency is higher
 - (e)None of these
- **4.** Which of the following statement is correct as per the information given in the passage?
 - (A) the financial market is also get impacted by the cryptocurrency
 - (B) forming legal framework for cryptocurrency's regulation is an intrinsic procedure
 - (C) Bitcoin's value has been historically quite fluctuating
 - (a) Both (B) and (C)
 - (b) Both (A) and (B)
 - (c) Both (C) and (A)
 - (d) Only (A)
 - (e) All are correct
- **5.** Why author said "The government must resist the idea of a ban and push for smart regulation"?
 - (a) as it is now part of the Indian financial system which is now widely used by people
 - (b) its success has launch has inspired the creation of alternative cryptocurrencies
 - (c) because it is laborious to prohibit cryptocurrency based on technological infrastructure
 - (d) formation of strict restrict laws is length procedure which needs lots of time
 - (e) None of these

Directions (6-12): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The Indian economy has beaten two straight quarters of recession, expanding 0.4% in the three months to December 2020, a promising turnaround, but there's a twist: the V-shaped recovery could be "optical" and there's a "missing middle". As there's been a fast pick-up in growth, resulting, visibly, in a V-shaped recovery, it is never going to be close to the pre-Covid trend line. This trend line is sort of a trajectory that gross domestic product (GDP), the most widely used measure of income, should have taken, had there been no pandemic.

To be sure, recovery has been skewed. Growth has skipped small low-end manufacturing firms in the "missing middle", the largest source of jobs and manufacturing while soaring oil prices and a fresh wave of Covid cases in some states are dangers to **watch out** for, economists said. There is an optical rebound in growth because growth is below the trend line. Growth (for next fiscal) is high but in real terms, the size of the economy next fiscal will be a mere 2% bigger than what it was in fiscal 2020. Despite the growth, the economy will suffer a permanent output loss of 11%.

The turnaround has to be more broad-based to bring back at least 14 million jobs estimated by the Centre for Monitoring of the Indian Economy to have been lost. The pandemic hit the services sector harder than manufacturing. Within services, the sharpest decline was in trade, hotels, transport, and communication services, which account for roughly 16% of employment. The biggest _____ continues to be low demand. People, especially poorer households, aren't spending much on a variety of goods and services, such as consumer durables, food items, clothing, health, transport, and education. Private final consumption expenditure narrowed its slippage in the December 2020 quarter but continued to shrink 2.4% after having tanked by 26.3% and 11.3% in the preceding two quarters, according to official data.

Limping small businesses, which make up more than a quarter of India's GDP and over 40% of manufacturing output, are key to a broad-based recovery. The pandemic caused revenues of smaller firms to plunge sharper than larger firms, the main reason for job losses. The dynamics of domestic demand and trade continue to be unfavourable for small businesses. Recovery has skipped labour-intensive sectors of mass employment due to lower bargaining power and cash crunches. Exports are recovering for large industries but remain weak for smaller manufacturing units, a significant employer of the semi-skilled workforce. Labour-intensive sectors such as garments, like leather goods and gems and jewelry account for 18% of India's exports.

Lending by risk-averse banks has been the weakest for micro and small enterprises, while large firms have managed to leverage financing options well. The seesaws in business resumption mean the economy is yet to be sure-footed. The Nomura India Business Resumption Index fell to 95.2 for the week ending March 7 versus 98.1 in the prior week, indicating the gap from the prepandemic normal has slipped to 4.8 percentage points from only 0.7 percentage points a fortnight earlier.

- **6.** According to the author, why the recovery of the Indian economy could be "optical" only?
 - (a) the recovery rate presented by the organizations are far above the real recovery rate
 - (b) there is still lack of confidence among consumer and hence lack of demand
 - (c) because there will be only a little bit of increase in the size of the economy
 - (d) as the package announced by the government during a pandemic is not efficient
 - (e)None of these
- **7.** What does author mean by "missing middle" in the given passage?
 - (a) the inefficiency of the government's policy in tackling the slumping economy during pandemic
 - (b) domination by a large number of tiny enterprises that typically employ workers in the hundreds
 - (c) failure in getting the target of the economist of getting sharp V-Shape recovery
 - (d) lack
 - (e) None of these
- **8.** What will be the impact of inefficient missing middle on the export of the country?
 - (a) less than one-fourth export will be impacted as they have this much contribution in export
 - (b) there will be a huge impact because the most number of laborers employed in small scale firms
 - (c) there will be an insignificant impact because small firms have small contribution in export
 - (d) manufacturing units will face demand crises and unemployment at a large scale further
 - (e) None of these
- **9.** Which of the following statement is correct as per the information given in passage?
 - (a) large scale industries will take more time for recovery than small firms
 - (b) there is no impact of pandemic on manufacturing sector
 - (c) the manufacturing sector has roughly 16 % of employment
 - (d) there is a decrease in the pace of recovery of businesses
 - (e) None of these
- **10.** Which of the following statement is correct in the context of 'small firms' as per the passage?
 - (A) there is still endangerment of a pandemic for the small firms
 - (B) credit availability by financial institutions is lesser for the small businesses
 - (C) small firms are still anguished by the weak demand side

- (a) Only (B) and (C)
- (b) All (A), (B) and (C)
- (c) Only (A) and (B)
- (d) Only (C) and (A)
- (e) Only (A)
- **11.** What is meant by the highlighted phrase "WATCH OUT" given in the passage?
 - (a) high risk of decreasing demand and profit
 - (b) to be careful because of possible danger
 - (c) to be ignored as it is not much important
 - (d) slightly improvement in the economic situations
 - (e) None of these
- **12.** Which of the following word will fit in the blank to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct?
 - (a) tactics
- (b) retreat
- (c) abandon

- (d) startle
- (e) drag

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Directions (1-6): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Deforestation is the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest. This can include clearing the land for agriculture or grazing, or using the timber for fuel, construction or manufacturing. Forests cover more than 30% of the Earth's land surface. These forested areas can provide food, medicine and fuel for more than a billion people. Worldwide, forests provide 13.4 million people with jobs in the forest sector, and another 41 million people have jobs related to forests. Forests are a resource, but they are also large, undeveloped swaths_of land that can be converted for purposes such as agriculture and grazing. In North America, about half the forests in the eastern part of the continent were cut down for timber and farming between the 1600s and late 1800s, according to National Geographic.

The World Bank estimates that about 3.9 million square miles (10 million square km) of forest have been lost since the beginning of the 20th century. In the past 25 years, forests shrank by 502,000 square miles (1.3 million square km). Often, deforestation occurs when forested area is cut and cleared to make way for agriculture or grazing. The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) reports that just four commodities are responsible for tropical deforestation: beef, soy, palm oil and wood products.

Natural fires in tropical forests tend to be rare but intense. Human-lit fires are commonly used to clear land for agricultural use. First, valuable timber is harvested, then the remaining vegetation is burned to make way for crops like soy or cattle grazing. Many forests are cleared to make

way for palm oil plantations. Palm oil is the most commonly produced vegetable oil and is found in half of all supermarket products. It's cheap, versatile and can be added to both food and personal products like lipsticks and shampoo. Its popularity has spurred people to clear tropical forests to grow more palm trees. Growing the trees that produce the oil requires the leveling of native forest and the destruction of local peatlands — which doubles the harmful effect on the ecosystem. According to a report published by Zion Market Research, the global palm oil market was valued at \$65.73 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach \$92.84 billion in 2021.

Forests can be found from the tropics to high-latitude areas. They are home to 80% of terrestrial biodiversity, containing a wide array of trees, plants, animals and microbes, according to the World Bank, an international financial institution. Some places are especially diverse the tropical forests of New Guinea, for example, contain more than 6% of the world's species of plants and animals. Forests provide more than a home for a diverse collection of living things; like Uganda, people rely on trees for firewood, timber and charcoal. According to a 2018 FAO report, three-quarters of the Earth's freshwater comes from forested watersheds, and the loss of trees can affect water quality. The UN's 2018 State of the World's Forests report found that over half the global population relies on forested watersheds for their drinking water as well as water used for agriculture and industry.

Deforestation in tropical regions can also affect the way water vapor is produced over the canopy, which causes reduced rainfall. A 2019 study published in the journal Ecohydrology showed that parts of the Amazon rainforest that were converted to agricultural land had higher soil and air temperatures, which can exacerbate drought conditions. In comparison, forested land had rates of evapotranspiration that were about three times higher, adding more water vapor to the air. Trees also absorb carbon dioxide, mitigating greenhouse gas emissions produced by human activity. As climate change continues, trees play an important role in carbon sequestration, or the capture and storage of excess carbon dioxide. Tropical trees alone are estimated to provide about 23% of the climate mitigation that's needed to offset climate change, according to the World Resources Institute, a nonprofit global research institute.

- **1.** As per the information given in the passage, what is/are the main reason(s) for deforestation?
 - (i) to meet the market demand for wooden products and natural oils
 - (ii) Due to palm oil plantations

- (iii) deforestation is the only source for growing up edible crops
- (a) both (i) and (iii)
- (b) both (i) and (ii)
- (c) only (i) and (ii)
- (d) only (ii)
- (e) None of these
- **2.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct as per the information given in the passage?
 - (a) the market for palm oil has been narrowed as its derivation needs deforestation
 - (b) continuous production of palm oil in bulk will cause the disruption of the ecosystem
 - (c) people prefer to use edible palm oil only in most countries
 - (d) palm is cheaper and needs to be derived at a larger quantity
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** With reference to the 2nd paragraph, what can be said about tropical deforestation?
 - (i) Most tropical deforestation has happened only after 20th century
 - (ii) More than 1 million square km has been deforested for agriculture only
 - (iii) Popularity or versatility of palm oil has contributed to the deforestation
 - (a) only (iii)
 - (b) only (ii)
 - (c) only (iii) and (i)
 - (d) only (iii) and (ii)
 - (e) all (i),(ii) and (iii)
- **4.** Why converted agricultural land has soil and air with the high temperature?
 - (a) agricultural harvest is not able to absorb more carbon dioxide and increases the air temperature
 - (b) agricultural land absorb more Greenhouse gases and made it warmer than usual
 - (c) human activity and usage of chemical on agricultural land worsen its quality
 - (d) low rates of evapotranspiration.
 - (e) None of these
- **5.** Which of the following statement is not true regarding the information given in the passage?
 - (a) Only tropical trees are liable for the more than 50 percent mitigation of greenhouse gases.
 - (b) Growing the trees that produce the oil requires can double the harmful effect on the ecosystem
 - (c) tropical forest is habitant of more than 80 percent of earthbound species
 - (d) more than 50 percent of freshwater of earth come from forested watershed
 - (e) All of the above

- **6.** Which of the following given phrases will be fill in the blank given in the passage?
 - (a) poorly planned infrastructure is emerging as a big threat too
 - (b) soaking up carbon dioxide that would otherwise be free in the atmosphere
 - (c) they are also an important resource for many around the world
 - (d) But forests around the world are under threat, jeopardizing these benefits.
 - (e) mostly due to forest conversion for cattle ranching

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-6): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

The April floods in KwaZulu Natal caused the unnecessary loss of over 70 lives. It was a tragic moment for the province, and the country, as we mourned lost family members, friends, neighbors and fellow citizens. Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth were fervid reminders that our ecosystem is becoming more and more erratic and sensitive; that climate change, driven by human activity, is wreaking havoc and pain; that one life lost to the unfolding climate emergency is one life too many. As a result of the floods, the KwaZulu Natal coastline exposed the full extent of the plastic scourge. We saw our beaches, river mouths, and the Durban harbors decorated with a kaleidoscope of single-use plastic products. Splashed across our social media, we were confronted, head to ugle head, with the horrors we are inflicting on our environment. The floods merely reminded us of the scale of plastic pollution downstream. Finally, people began to ask questions: where did all of this plastic come from?

The simple answer is this: the plastic is carried by flood waters from wherever we, as users, decide to discard it. However, also highlighted is the complexity of the problem; we need to address not only our behavior, but the lack of will, systems and strategies for solving the plastic problem. What we have seen is a pattern of mass production of mainly single-use plastics, a lack of recycling practices and businesses and government allowing the plastic monster to run amok. Cost-effectiveness is motivated by profit, whilst forcing consumers to accept plastics as an **emblem** of modern life. It has pushed all of us to accept a path that leads to the destruction of the living world. It is a reason that we easily allow to justify using single-use plastics as we go about our way of life – at the peril of our beautiful planet.

Consumers carry untold power to hold corporations in the throwaway industry accountable for their continued production and sale of single-use products, but that power remains a privileged one. Where skyrocketing electricity tariffs (and, in some instances, food prices) intersect with poverty, adding an extra R50 to a grocery bill for a reusable bag is a luxury of thought that many people cannot afford. Shifting the responsibility for plastic pollution to the consumer is fallacious, poor judgment. While consumers can (and should) enact their own till-point campaigns by refusing plastic bags (where they are able), this will never be enough. The responsibility lies where it always has: with mega corporations who produce, plunder, and profit. Research tells us that a plastic bag has an average working life of 15 minutes. Meanwhile, the planet is held ransom for several hundreds to thousands of years for the convenience of a few minutes. It is this convenience that companies like Nestlé and Unilever have capitalised on. and which they will cause consumers to be reprimanded for: their apparent "bad behaviour" of being coerced into a pervasive, inescapable consumer culture of single-use.

It is worth reminding ourselves that, just because plastic is recyclable, it does not guarantee that it will be recycled. In fact, only 9% of the plastic ever produced gets recycled, and that does not imply infinite recyclability, either. Only certain types of plastic can be recycled and, often, after one reuse, they cannot be recycled again. Given that 91% of all plastic waste never reaches a recycling plant, it should not surprise us when the floods come and the plastics surface. We must decide what kind of footprints we want to leave in our wake. Thus far, we have left a trail of littered infamies behind us. We have choked our waterways with plastic around the world. Marine creatures live in oceans of plastic, which is set to soon exceed marine life in numbers. Plastic is in our water and in our food and even in our own bodies as micro-plastic. Scientists are only just beginning to research and understand the implications of this.

- **1.** How plastic waste is impacting the ocean which poses danger to the ecosystem and human lives?
 - (a) plastic near the ocean is taken by the ocean currents accumulates in large vortexes and become pollution dumps filled with plastic
 - (b) disposing of plastic waste in landfills, leaking toxins and contaminating the nearby soil and water
 - (c) Industrial waste is common form of wastes that is directly discharged into the oceans, resulting in ocean pollution
 - (d) All of these
 - (e) None of these

- **2.** What could be the reason for mass plastic pollution in the environment?
 - (a) The cost of producing plastic is less while the applications of the material are endless
 - (b) Rapid population growth increase the demand of cheap plastics.
 - (c) Lack of awareness among the people regarding the harmful effects of plastic on environment
 - (d) all of these
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** What are the main hurdles in imposing a total ban on the use of plastic?
 - (a) Major plastic producers continue to fail to meet their minimum targets for plastic use for profit.
 - (b) Researchers have failed to find an alternative of plastic
 - (c) people are not willing to switch from plastic as an alternate is costlier and they have to bear all
 - (d) only (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **4.** According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an impact of usage of non-recyclable plastic?
 - (a) The toxic chemicals in plastic interact with water and leach into the ground and pollute groundwater reservoirs
 - (b) plastic can find its way to people's tables through small animals
 - (c) more possibilities of flood by chocking the waterways
 - (d) These pollutants have been linked to an increased distribution of algae
 - (e) All are correct
- **5.** Which of the following is the similar word of 'emblem' given in passage?
 - (a) rebuttal
- (b) symbol
- (c) afflict

- (d) hazardous
- (e) none of these
- **6.** How big corporates contribute in plastic pollution worldwide for their own benefits?
 - (a) corporate polluters doesn't adopt sustainable solutions and systems to stop the crisis
 - (b) they do follow rules and regulations which refrain them from using plastic
 - (c) they make consumers wholly responsible to pay for using a reusable bag
 - (d) they ransom people for not using plastic bags and charge them indirectly
 - (e) only (a) and (c)

Directions (7-12): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

When someone says they are feeling under the weather, how often are they immediately told to "get some rest"? At signs of sickness, a first instinct is often to encourage more sleep. Yet, when healthy, keeping consistent sleep routines is frequently a struggle for many people, especially when strapped for time, stressed at work, or managing family and social commitments. While many believe that diet and hygiene are key to boosting immune health, sleep plays an integral role in this function as well. According to Doctors at Philips Sleep and Respiratory Care, "sleep and the immune system are bidirectionally linked and both have important roles in the body's defense against diseases. Optimal immune function requires adequate sleep, and inadequate sleep impairs the immune response."

During sleep, the immune system releases certain cytokines which is a type of protein increase with infection or inflammation, or during periods of stress, to combat illness. If the body is deprived of sleep, it may actually decrease production of these protective cytokines and infection-fighting antibodies. On those days, the body takes control to combat sickness and people may experience sleep disturbance or overall poor sleep quality, and may feel stronger urges to nap or sleep in. The body uses a lot of energy to fight viruses and eliminate pathogens by kicking the immune system into high gear. That means there is often less energy for other activities. Getting more sleep when sick is **paramount** to healing the body and conserving energy to fight against diseases.

Conversely, sleep is an essential component of building up the body's immunity and making sure it is operating at full capacity when healthy. In fact, studies have shown that sleep disturbance and inadequate sleep can leave one's immune system more susceptible to infectious illnesses like the common cold. Time and time again, sleep (or lack thereof) has been shown to impact our mental and physical health, relationships, and more. According to Philips 2020 Global Sleep Survey, most people agreed sleep is an important contributor to their physical well-being (87%) and mental well-being (86%), but only half (49%) reported being satisfied with their sleep. During these uncertain times, while the world is battling an infectious disease, it is essential to optimize sleep to ensure the immune system remains strong, and to support mental well-being. Doctors suggest maintaining a regular bedtime and waking time, schedule a protected time for sleep, including an anchor period (i.e., same 4-6 hours regardless of schedule). Napping to reduce daytime fatigue but not regularly doing to replace a restful night sleep. They also suggest Cutting down on alcoholic beverages, energy drinks and foods containing caffeine, such as dark chocolate, at night. We

should limit the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, candies and desserts which can worsen sleep quality and should keep the sleep environment comfortable, dark, quiet, and cool.

Lack of sleep can have a negative impact on a person's health, especially for people that already suffer from a weakened immune system or suffer from a chronic sleep disorder. Focusing holistically on taking steps to live a healthier lifestyle through all facets of wellness - diet, exercise, etc. – is the first step to a more resilient immune system and more consistent, healthy sleep habits. Despite evidence that shows people around the world recognize the important role sleep plays in their overall health, Philips sleep survey shows that an overwhelming percent of the population is still interested in receiving new information or strategies to help them achieve better sleep. Specialists and Researchers have developed Philips SmartSleep Analyzer online assessment tool which offers a clinically proven way to identify sleep challenges and recommend clinically validated solutions from Philips to help people take the right steps toward bettering their sleep and overall health.

- **7.** How good sleep helps in increasing immune system of body?
 - (a) digestive system works properly special when body is relaxing and absorb more protein
 - (b) lack of sleep leads to reduce energy level and affects daily physical work
 - (c) good sleep helps to reduce stress level and enhance mental activities
 - (d) Good sleep releases protein which destroys cells infected by viruses and other pathogens.
 - (e) None of these
- **8.** Why people urge to more sleep during infection with bacteria or recovery from disease?
 - (a) bacteria and virus makes our body weaker and frail and unable us to do daily routine
 - (b) medicine intake makes you dizzy so we feel more sleepy
 - (c) Sleeping more than usual is helping your body build up its immune system and fight off your illness
 - (d) extra sleep is a way to force us to slow down and allow the mind to do its job of healing.
 - (e) None Of these
- **9.** According to the passage, which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - (a) Stimulants, such as <u>caffeine</u>, aren't enough to override your body's profound need for sleep.
 - (b) insomnia can only lead to irritation and depression $% \left(x\right) =\left(x\right)$

- (c) during sleep infection-fighting antibodies produced to combat foreign invaders such as bacteria and viruses.
- (d) All of these are correct
- (e) None of these is incorrect
- **10.** Which of the following words is similar to '**Paramount**', as highlighted in the above passage?
 - (a) flag (b) malign (c) prudent
 - (d) supreme (e) restraint
- **11.** Why people with sleep disorder, more likely to have adverse effect of insomnia?
 - (a) insomnia throw off the immune system and make body fragile thus more prone to infections
 - (b) the defense system of people with sleep disorder is already strong enough to fight against bacteria
 - (c) because brain controls every system of body thus it needs proper rest to work properly
 - (d) intake of food must be low because undigested food cause more serious health issues.
 - (e) None of these
- **12.** Why there is still a need for the discovery of solutions to insomnia?
 - (a) researchers are working on every possibility to promote good sleep and immunity
 - (b) people are eager to know more about the impacts of lack of sleep
 - (c) many people are still facing sleeping issues and are eager to strategies for better sleep
 - (d) During pandemic people are supposed to have a good immune system and need good sleep for that
 - (e) None of these

IBPS CLERK PRE 2019

Directions (1-8): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them.

Animals of all sorts live together in various ecosystems. Within these natural communities, the animals eat specific diets that connect them together in a food chain. The three diets of animals include creatures that eat only plants, those that eat only meat, and animals that eat both plants and meat. Animals that eat plants exclusively are herbivores, and animals that eat only meat are carnivores. When animals eat both plants and meat, they are called omnivores. The **balance** of an ecosystem depends on the presence of every type of animal. If one type of animal becomes too numerous or scarce, the entire balance of the ecosystem will change.

Carnivores will feed on herbivores, omnivores, and other carnivores in an ecosystem. A natural community depends on the presence of carnivores to control the populations of other animals. Large carnivores include wolves and mountain lions. A large carnivore might hunt down large herbivores such as elk and deer. Medium-sized carnivores include hawks and snakes, and these animals typically feed on rodents, birds, eggs, frogs, and insects. Examples of small carnivores include some smaller birds and toads. These carnivores may eat insects and worms. Carnivorous animals have strong jaws and sharp teeth to enable them to tear and rip prey. These animals often have long, sharp claws that they also use to tear prey. Carnivores depend on sufficient prey in the food chain to give them the food they need. If the herbivore population or the population of other carnivores declines in an ecosystem, carnivores may not survive.

With a diet comprised of only plants, herbivores can be surprisingly large animals. Examples of large herbivores include cows, elk, and buffalo. These animals eat grass, tree bark, aquatic vegetation, and shrubby growth. Herbivores can also be medium-sized animals such as sheep and goats, which eat shrubby vegetation and grasses. Small herbivores include rabbits, chipmunks, squirrels, and mice. These animals eat grass, shrubs, seeds, and nuts. An ecosystem must provide ___ _____(1) plants to sustain herbivores, and many of them spend the majority of their lives eating to stay alive. If plant availability declines, herbivores may not have enough to eat. This could cause a decline in herbivore numbers, which would also impact carnivores. Herbivores usually have special biological systems to digest a variety of different plants. Their teeth also have special designs that enable them to rip off the plants and then grind them up with flat molars.

Omnivores have an advantage in an ecosystem because their diet is the most diverse. These animals can vary their diet depending on the food that is most plentiful, sometimes eating plants and other times eating meat. Herbivores have different digestive systems than omnivores, so omnivores usually cannot eat all of the plants that an herbivore can. Generally, omnivores eat fruits and vegetables freely, but they can't eat grasses and some grains due to digestive limitations. Omnivores will also hunt both carnivores and herbivores for meat, including small mammals, reptiles, and insects. Large omnivores include bears and humans. Examples of medium-sized omnivores include raccoons and pigs. Small omnivores include some fish and insects such as flies. Omnivore teeth often resemble carnivore teeth because of the need for tearing meat. Omnivores also have flat molars for grinding up food.

- **1.** Why the balance of the ecosystem depends on each kind of animal?
 - (a) Scarcity or abundant of a single kind can cause disturbance in the ecosystem balance.

- (b) Carnivores and Omnivorous should be less in number than herbivorous.
- (c) Specific diets of each kind of animals bring food chain in sync.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)
- (e) None of these
- 2. How natural community depends upon Carnivores?
 - (a) They feed on grass eating, plant and meat eating animals.
 - (b) They feed on other carnivores.
 - (c) They control populations of other animals.
 - (d) All (a), (b), and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** What is the threat to survival of carnivores?
 - (a) Insufficient number of preys in the food chain.
 - (b) Decline in population of herbivores and other carnivores
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Only (b)
 - (e) None of these
- **4.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about herbivores?
 - (a) Their diet include only vegetation
 - (b) Their survival depends upon abundant plants
 - (c) A major part of herbivores' life is spent on eating
 - (d) They have a digestive system suitable to digest diverse kind of plants
 - (e) All of the above
- **5.** Why Omnivores are said to have an advantage?
 - (a) Diverse diet
 - (b) Both (a) and (c)
 - (c) Diet depends upon food which is available in plentiful amount.
 - (d) Only (a)
 - (e) Only (c)
- **6.** Which is the following can fill the blank **(1)** as given in the passage, to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct?
 - (a) Largely
- (b) Abundant
- (c) Diversity

- (d) Quite
- (e) None of these.
- **7.** Which of the following words is most **similar** in meaning as BALANCE, highlighted in the given passage?
 - (a) Affecting
- (b) Poignant
- (c) Equilibrium
- (d) Considerate (e) None of these.
- **8.** Which of the following words is most **opposite** in meaning with SUFFICIENT, highlighted in the given passage?
 - (a) Inadequate
- (b) Ample
- (c) Plenty

- (d) Enough
- (e) None of these.

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2019

Directions (1-6): Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

AI has several positive applications but the capability of AI systems to learn from experience and to perform autonomously for humans makes AI the most disruptive and self-transformative technology of the 21st century. If AI is not regulated properly, it is bound to have unmanageable implications. Imagine, for instance, thE electricity supply suddenly stops while a robot is performing a surgery, and access to a doctor is lost? And what if a drone hits a human being? These questions have already confronted courts in the U.S. and Germany. All countries, including India, need to be legally prepared to face such kind of disruptive technology.

Predicting and analysing legal issues and their solutions, however, is not that simple. For instance, criminal law is going to face drastic challenges. What if an AI-based driverless car gets into an accident that causes harm to humans or damages property? Who should the courts hold liable for the same? In the U.S., there is a lot of discussion about regulation of AI. Germany is working on blemish present in it, like certain ethical rules for autonomous vehicles stipulating that human life should always have priority over property or animal life. China, Japan and Korea are following Germany in developing a law on selfdriven cars. In India, NITI Aayog released a policy paper, 'National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence', in June 2018, which considered the importance of AI in different sectors. The Budget 2019 also proposed to launch a national programme on AI. While all these developments are taking place on the technological front, no comprehensive legislation to regulate this growing industry has been formulated in the country till date.

Apart from these aspects, strategists have also offered sober explorations of the future relationship between AI and nuclear weapons. Some of the most widely received musings on the issue, including a recent call for an AIenabled "dead hand" to update America's aging nuclear command, control, and communications infrastructure, tend to obscure more than they _____ due to an insufficient understanding of the technologies involved. An appreciation for technical detail, however, is necessary to arrive at realistic assessments of any new technology, and particularly consequential where nuclear weapons are concerned. Some have warned that advances in AI could erode the fundamental logic of nuclear deterrence by enabling counter-force attacks against heretofore concealed and mobile nuclear forces. Such secure secondstrike forces are considered the backbone of effective nuclear deterrence by assuring retaliation. Were they to become vulnerable to pre-emption, nuclear weapons would lose their deterrent value.

The exponential growth of sensors and data sources across all warfighting domains has analysts today facing an overabundance of information. Some strategists warn that the same AI-infused capabilities that allow for more prompt and precise strikes against time-critical conventional targets could also undermine deterrence stability and increase the risk of nuclear use. Specifically, AI-driven improvements to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance would threaten the survivability of heretofore secure second-strike nuclear forces by providing technologically advanced nations with the ability to find, identify, track, and destroy their adversaries' mobile and concealed launch platforms. Transportererector launchers and ballistic missile submarines, traditionally used by nuclear powers to enhance the survivability of their deterrent forces, would be at greater risk. A country that acquired such an exquisite counterforce capability could not only hope to limit damage in case of a spiraling nuclear crisis but also negate its adversaries' nuclear deterrence "in one swift blow." Such an ability would undermine the nuclear deterrence calculus whereby the costs of imminent nuclear retaliation far outweigh any conceivable gains from aggression.

- 1. In accordance with the passage which of the following statement(s) negates the advancement of the AI technology?
 - (a) AI would diminish the whole idea of having a nuclear deterrence in the first place
 - (b) Absence of international monitoring authority for AI would lead to unbridled use
 - (c) Non-existence of jurisdictional responsibility of use of AI
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **2.** Which of the following argument(s) can be rectified after reading the given passage?
 - (a) Machine intelligence is much different from human intelligence
 - (b) AI-improved counter-force capability would be considered as good enough to order a strike
 - (c) Use of AI in National security will make the conventional warfare strategies obsolete.
 - (d) AI is considered to be inanimate that holds the producer of the product liable for harm
 - (e) None of these.
- **3.** Which of the following is similar to 'MUSINGS' as used in the passage?
 - (a) contemplation(b) decimate (c) nurture
 - (d) tickle (e) None of these.

- **4.** 'No comprehensive legislation to regulate this growing industry has been formulated in the country till date' Why?
 - (a) dearth of technical whereabouts of the AI based mechanism in the concerned authorities
 - (b) dual use of AI i.e. both military and non-military.
 - (c) owing to political benefits of mass surveillance
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these.
- **5.** Select appropriate filler for the blank given in the passage.
 - (a) discard (b) flout (c) embellish
 - (d) illuminate (e) None of these.
- **6.** Which of the following suggestions regarding improvement of the AI have been suggested in the passage?
 - (a) Agreeing with the legal as well psychological aspects in different situations
 - (b) Ability to prioritize in life threatening situations
 - (c) prone to various manipulation that can alter decision making ability
 - (d) safeguard from hacking various malicious groups and organisation
 - (e) None of these.

Directions (7-11): Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

The sweetest victory is the one that's most difficult. The one that requires you to reach down deep inside, to fight with everything you've got, to be willing to leave everything out there on the battlefield—without knowing, until that do-or-die moment, if your heroic effort will be enough. Society doesn't reward defeat, and you won't find many failures documented in history books. The exceptions are those failures that become steppingstones to later success. Such is the case with Thomas Edison, whose most memorable invention was the light bulb, which purportedly took him 1,000 tries before he developed a successful prototype. "How did it feel to fail 1,000 times?" a reporter asked. "I didn't fail 1,000 times," Edison responded. "The light bulb was an invention with 1,000 steps."

Unlike Edison, many of us avoid the prospect of failure. In fact, we're so focused on not failing that we don't aim for success, settling instead for a life of ______. When we do make missteps, we **gloss** over them, selectively editing out the miscalculations or mistakes in our life's résumé. "Failure is not an option," NASA flight controller Jerry C. Bostick reportedly stated during the mission to bring the damaged Apollo 13 back to Earth, and that phrase has been etched into the collective memory ever since. To many in

our success-driven society, failure isn't just considered a non-option—it's deemed a deficiency, says Kathryn Schulz, author of Being Wrong: Adventures in the Margin of Error. "Of all the things we are wrong about, this idea of error might well top the list," Schulz says. "It is our meta-mistake: We are wrong about what it means to be wrong. Far from being a sign of intellectual inferiority, the capacity to err is crucial to human cognition."

When we take a closer look at the great thinkers throughout history, a willingness to take on failure isn't a new or extraordinary thought at all. From the likes of Augustine, Darwin and Freud to the business mavericks and sports legends of today, failure is as powerful a tool as any in reaching great success. "Failure and defeat are life's greatest teachers [but] sadly, most people, and particularly conservative corporate cultures, don't want to go there," says Ralph Heath, managing partner of Synergy Leadership Group and author of Celebrating Failure: The Power of Taking Risks, Making Mistakes and Thinking Big. However, in today's post-recession economy, some employers are no longer shying away from failure—they're embracing it. According to a recent article in BusinessWeek, many companies are deliberately seeking out those with track records reflecting both failure and success, believing that those who have been in the trenches, survived battle and come out on the other side have irreplaceable experience and perseverance.

When the rewards of success are great, embracing possible failure is key to taking on a variety of challenges, whether you're reinventing yourself by starting a new business or allowing yourself to trust another person to build a deeper relationship. "To achieve any worthy goal, you must take risks," says writer and speaker John C. Maxwell. "One of the biggest secrets to success is operating inside your strength zone but outside of your comfort zone," Heath says. Although you might fail incredibly, you might succeed incredibly—and that's why incredible risk and courage are requisite. Either way, you'll learn more than ever about your strengths, talents and resolve, and you'll strengthen your will for the next challenge. If this sounds like dangerous territory, it can be. But there are ways to ease into this fearless mindset.

- **7.** As per the passage, what is common in all of the struggles which are later documented in the books?
 - (i) Efforts made throughout the struggles
 - (ii) Never give up attitude
 - (iii) Success at the end of their journey
 - (a) Only (i)
 - (b) Only (iii)
 - (c) Both (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) Both (iii) and (i)
 - (e) All of these.

- **8.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are not true in context of the given passage?
 - (a) High rewarding challenges require similar adaptability to varied failure possibility.
 - (b) As per Heath, risk taking ability is must to achieve any worthy goal
 - (c) Both (a) and (d)
 - (d) Human generally learn from the mistakes they make and the experience from those mistakes
 - (e) None of these.
- **9.** Which of the following best describe the attitude of Thomas Edison as can be inferred from the second paragraph of the given passage?
 - (a) distressed
- (b) sedulous
- (c) tense
- (d) indifferent (e)
 - (e) None of these.
- **10.** Which of the following statement(s) can be inferred from the given passage?
 - (a) History is filled with the stories of eminent person and their failures.
 - (b) Positive attitude is the key to tackle a problematic situation
 - (c) Recession have made the people to take failure positively
 - (d) Mangers have to stick their necks out a mile every day to get the job done
 - (e) None of these.
- **11.** Select appropriate filler for the blank given in the passage.
 - (a) supremacy
- (b) abundant (c) mediocrity
- (d) distinction
- (e) None of these.
- **12.** Which of the following is opposite in meaning to 'GLOSS' as used in the passage?
 - (a) unveil
- (b) façade
- (c) shimmer

- (d) conceal
- (e) None of these.

IBPS PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-6): Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

A golden age for Western schools in China may be coming to an end **in the face of a** new government clampdown. China has been a happy hunting ground for Western schools in recent years, as a burgeoning middle class looks to equip their children with the qualifications to get into a Western university, as well as the skills to join a global workforce. The last five years has seen a 64% increase in the number of students enrolled in international schools in China, which now account for 372,000 children in 857 schools.

But from next year, schools will have to select their students via a lottery, rather than being able to pick and choose from among the applicants. The crackdown has been prompted by fears that foreign-owned schools are poaching the brightest children, according to Richard Gaskell, director of international education analysts ISC Research. The move follows changes introduced last years requiring international schools to teach the Chinese curriculum alongside other national programs.

There is a backlash against the rapid increase in international schools in China, where it's perceived that they have been simply creaming off the best students. International schools should put expansion plans on hold until the full effect of the changes becomes apparent next spring, he told the Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference of leading fee-paying schools in the U.K.

The international schools market has exploded in China in recent years, after the authorities **relaxed** regulations Chinese children attending foreign-owned schools. Until then, international schools almost entirely served the children of foreign nationals, but opening them up to Chinese children revealed a massive and previously untapped demand.

For the growing Chinese middle class, the schools provided a more reliable route that Chinese national schools for getting into highly-regarded universities in the West, particularly those in the U.S. and U.K. These students, in turn, represent a lucrative source of income, for both the schools themselves and for Western universities. The annual fee for a leading international school is around 280,000 yuan, or \$39,000.

China is the largest source of international students at U.K. universities, ______ for more than one in five at undergraduate and postgraduate level. Some of the most prestigious private schools have sought to capitalise on their brand by opening branches in China in recent years. A record 14 British international schools have opened or are due to open in China this year, including outposts of the King's School, Canterbury, and Shrewsbury School, which counts Charles Darwin among its alumni.

But despite the increased scrutiny, there are still opportunities for international schools to open in China, given the "massive demand" among Chinese families. There is a deep desire amongst the wealthy, middle class and young Chinese parents for a Western style of education. Parents want an international education but also want their children to retain their culture and identity, he added, as well as excellent exam results and "places at the top universities."

- 1. Which of the following statements is not true as per the information given in the passage above?
 - Many international universities are cancelling their plans to build universities in China owing to increasing restriction by Chinese government.
 - (II) Although there is huge demand for UK universities in China, the number of UK universities is coming down.
 - (III) Parents want their children to be more inclined towards the Western education for stronger workforce instead of retaining their culture and identity.
 - (a) Only A (b) Both A & C (c) All A. B. C
 - (d) Both B & C (e) Only C
- 2. Which of the following words means the SAME as **RELAXED**, as highlighted in the passage?
 - (a) associated (b) reached
- (c) dressed
 - (d) eased (e) stressed
- 3. Which of the following words can fit in "______", as given in the passage?
 - (a) intertwining (b) briefing
 - (c) accounting (e) bettering
 - (d) spending
- **4.** Which of the following phrases can replace the phrase "in the face of", as given in the passage?
 - (a) because of (b) against of (c) in lieu of
 - (d) emerging (e) in terms of
- 5. What are the probable reasons for adoption of new rules by the Chinese government regarding coming of Western Schools in China?
 - (a) International students in China have suddenly increased manifold
 - (b) Chinese government endorsees to attract the International schools to invest in schooling infrastructure in China
 - (c) Most of the international schools only pick the intelligent students
 - (d) Most of the international organizations do not invest in Chinese schooling system
 - (e) None of the given options is true
- **6.** Which of the following is/ are the reasons for parents in China to prefer international schools for their children?
 - The syllabus in Chinese schools in complex and therefore should be avoided.
 - (II) There is lack of local teachers within Chinese schools
 - (III) International schools open up more opportunities for the students to admissions to foreign universities and better jobs.
 - (a) Only (III)
 - (b) Both (II) & (III)
 - (c) Only (II)
 - (d) All (I), (II), (III)
 - (e) None of these

IBPS PO MAINS 2019

Directions (1-3): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

The inflation devil is back and at the wrong time. The 7.35% rise in consumer price inflation in December is a shocker even to those who were prepared for an elevated level of inflation in the backdrop of the rise in prices of food commodities in general, and the astronomical rise in the price of onions, in particular. The disturbing December print has set off fears over whether India is entering a period of slow growth accompanied by high inflation, in other words, stagflation. Such fears have to be weighed against a few facts. First, the headline inflation number is driven mainly by food inflation at 14.12% — it was 10.01% in November and -2.65% in December 2018. While onion was the prime villain pushing up price inflation in vegetables to a huge 60.50% compared to December 2018, prices of other food items such as meat and fish (up 9.57%), milk (up 4.22%), eggs (up 8.79%) and some pulses were also on the upswing. These are a largely seasonal rise in prices and are driven mainly by supply-side factors and the prices will reverse once the supply shortfall is addressed. Second, core inflation, which is the one that should be of concern, has only inched up marginally from 3.5% in November to 3.7% in December. That said, it would be worrisome indeed if core inflation were to shoot up or if food inflation does not cool down in the next couple of months.

The sharp jump in the CPI has *queered the pitch* for the Reserve Bank of India's monetary policy review in February. The central bank stood pat on rates in the December policy precisely due to fears of inflation and had even revised upwards its inflation projection for the second half of the fiscal to 4.7-5.1%. The December print is way above the monetary policy committee's (MPC) mandated limit of 6% (4% plus 2%) which means that a rate cut is pretty much off the table for now. Yet, with growth sagging, there is pressure on the central bank to cut rates at least one more time to stimulate growth. It would be interesting to watch the deliberations of the MPC in February. While the market may be prepared to accept a standstill policy for now, any change in the RBI's stance from accommodative to neutral may not go down well. A lot would also depend on the fiscal arithmetic that would emerge from the budget to be presented on February 1. Meanwhile, the government should engage all levers to address the supply-side issues that are behind the rise in food inflation. A calming down of food prices will help the bank do what the government and markets want — lower rates.

- **1.** Which of the following can be inferred in context of the phrase "*queered the pitch*", as highlighted in the above passage?
 - (a) With the inflation figures are rising, it has become difficult to address the challenges now faced in setting policy rates to sustain the growth of the Indian economy.
 - (b) The MPC is expected to announce the consecutive rate cut to boost economic activity amid benign inflation.
 - (c) both (a) and (d)
 - (d) Owing to the steady rise of CPI inflation, RBI will have to face the challenge in its upcoming meeting, to decide to whether to cut the policy rates or keep them unchanged.
 - (e) None of these
- **2.** Which of the following situations can be related with STAGFLATION, as mentioned in above passage?
 - (a) General decline in the prices of goods and services in an economy, which in turn increase the purchasing power of money.
 - (b) Rising food prices caused by increased demand for agricultural commodities.
 - (c) An economy experiencing falling productivity along with workers becoming more inefficient; leading to increased costs and reduced output.
 - (d) None of these
 - (e) All of the given situations are correct
- **3.** Which of the following is not true in context of the information given in the above passage?
 - (a) The increase in core inflation has not been as high as increase in CPI inflation
 - (b) During the December monetary policy review, RBI had largely left the rates fluctuating.
 - (c) Addressing the issues that led to inflation in food commodities can marginally reduce the intensity of burden created by the current situation.
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
 - (e) All are correct

Directions (4-7): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

For years, the government of Bhutan has enshrined gross national happiness as its guiding light. Though national leaders had long eschewed traditional economic metrics like gross domestic product in favor of a more subjective understanding of development, in 2008, the country's constitution formally established that ensuring "a good quality of life for the people of Bhutan" would be its primary aim. GNH would be the measure of the country's progress, quantified by a complicated index based on "areas of psychological well being, cultural diversity and

resilience, education, health, time use, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience and economic living standards"—an array of factors that might all together quantify well-being and happiness. Sperling said, economists and policy makers too often set their sights on certain goals—high **GDP** and unemployment—that can disregard how Americans actually feel. To re-center economics in people's lived experiences, Sperling proposed the adoption of a different goal: dignity. Economic dignity would mean being able "to care for your family and enjoy the most meaningful moments of family life, without economic deprivation taking away those most meaningful moments," Sperling said.

By Sperling's criteria, he said, America is failing on all three fronts. Even as the unemployment rate in the United States is hovering near a 50-year low, the country has no universal paid-family-leave requirement to ensure that new parents have time to spend with their infant children or to heal after birth. No law grants employees bereavement leave with which to mourn loved ones and begin to piece their lives back together in their absence. The federal minimum wage falls beneath the poverty line for families of two or more. Officially, about 13 million Americans—and likely more unofficially—have to work multiple jobs to make ends meet. The U.S. also fails to provide adequate support for people who have lost their jobs, Sperling said, and adequate resources with which to find new ones. Students are taking on crippling debt to go to college. In 2017, 12.3 percent of Americans were living in poverty.

Together, Sperling observed, that adds up to millions of Americans living without what he defines as economic dignity: unable to provide a basic quality of life for themselves and the people they love, enduring unfulfilling or downright exploitative work conditions out of a desperate need for money. And with the nation's economic mobility in sharp decline over the past few decades, many workers and their families could remain mired in that state for generations. But Americans can fight for greater economic dignity, Sperling said, arguing that many already are: By unionizing; pushing for a higher minimum wage; lobbying for better leave, child-care, and health-care policies; and demanding action against workplace sexual misconduct, they're working to claim more of what he put forward as the base necessities for all working people. Policies to promote dignity could take a number of different forms, he said. "But that's the right way to look at it," Sperling said: as an array of options. "Don't make the means the end," he emphasized. "Happiness is the end goal. So try asking why people are unhappy"—and work from there.

- **4.** What is author's view regarding minimum wage policy as a measure of economic stability of country?
 - (a) None of the given statements is correct
 - (b) American citizens have achieved a higher economic stability
 - (c) GNP, as used in Bhutan has been an inefficient and inaccurate way to assess economic stability
 - (d) With minimum wages policy, Americans enjoy higher access of civil rights
 - (e) The benefits achieved under GNP regimes are higher than those where governments have introduced minimum wage policy
- **5.** What can be the possible inference drawn from the statement "*Happiness is the end goal*", as highlighted in the above passage?
 - (a) ensuring universal basic income will promote happiness within countries, which is the primary goal of every country
 - (b) dignity should not be framed as a metric to fulfill happiness`
 - (c) author has considered happiness as the highest priority and countries must find means to achieve it for overall development
 - (d) the GDP a country must be given due attention to achieve the overall happiness of the citizens
 - (e) none is correct
- **6.** What have been the measures suggested by Sperling to achieve economic dignity?
 - (a) giving due attention to health and child care facilities within a country
 - (b) assurance of provision of basic necessities
 - (c) higher amount of minimum wages must be ascertained
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
 - (e) all of the above
- **7.** The author is in line with
 - (a) Economists believe that GDP and higher per capita income is necessary for economic growth
 - (b) Gross National Happiness and quality of life are necessary aims for any economy
 - (c) Although GNH is premised on the idea of overall psychological well-being, the significance of governance is undermined
 - (d) The developed nations have been successfully providing support for the unemployed but are still lagging in GNH
 - (e) All are correct

Directions (8-11): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

Conversations about the role of flexible working have shifted. It's no longer enough for companies to offer

employees the option to either work from home or the office. Employees want to work from anywhere. Companies that want to attract and retain top talent, and ensure teams are highly productive, need to adapt their culture and technology to accommodate this shift in attitudes. And this is where the IT department can solidify its role as a valued contributor to the success of a company, by implementing technologies that enable secure and remote collaboration.

According to a recently commissioned Polycom survey, 24,000 respondents across 12 countries indicate that nearly two-thirds of today's global workforce take advantage of the anywhere working model. This is a significant shift since May of 2012 when only 14% of employees benefited from remote working.

The survey results also provide insights into some of the concerns among companies in moving forward with the anywhere working model. Two significant concerns are a lack of trust and the perception that employees are not working as hard when they are not in the office. Also, among the 45-60-year-old age group, 59% worry that working anywhere will cause them to work longer hours. The fear of being always connected to work and overworking is a significant deterrent for this age group.

A good first step for companies to overcome the trust and perception concern is to ensure workers are measured by output and not by the hours they have worked, commonly referred to as 'presenteeism.'

Countries like Brazil ______ here with 80% of employees adopting the anywhere working model, and 64% respondents use video to communicate several times a day. When respondents were asked how their companies could improve trust and perceptions with the anywhere working model, the most popular recommendations were to: Equip workers with technology that is easy to use and which connects them to their colleagues; Ensure the same policies are applied to everyone in the business, regardless of seniority or their situation; and Provide guidelines on how to manage working from anywhere.

91% of those surveyed agreed that technology is a key factor in improving relationships and fostering better teamwork. This suggests that investing in the right technologies, in particular video **collaboration**, to get the most out of individuals and teams can help solve the lack of trust and perception concerns. And this is where the IT department can become a difference maker as they can enact technologies, such as video conferencing, to ensure colleagues can seamlessly collaborate wherever they are.

- **8.** Which of the following can be considered true in context of the information available in the given passage?
 - (a) most of the employers feel that the employees do not provide optimum output when working away from their office locations
 - (b) emphasis has been laid on the growing preference for remote working
 - (c) provision of user friendly technological ways of communication helps employers build better relations with employees preferring anywhere working model
 - (d) the It department of any country has a large role to play when it comes to efficient functioning of changing models of working preference
 - (e) all are correct
- **9.** Which of the following statement can be inferred by author's view of not giving too much importance to "presenteeism"?
 - (a) Highly paid jobs can be highly pressurised too, demanding unhealthy amounts of overtime.
 - (b) Business should be using output numbers to set an average instead of calculating the time spent working by each employee
 - (c) When it comes to work, we should value the returns instead of time apportioned by employees towards their workplace.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) none of these
- **10.** Which of the following phrases could fit in the given blank, to make the statement contextually and grammatically meaningful?
 - (a) are all and sundry
 - (b) have a cup of Joe
 - (c) go back to the drawing board
 - (d) lead the pack
 - (e) all are correct
- **11.** Which of the following is opposite to **COLLABORATION**, as highlighted in the given passage?
 - (a) unraveled (b) cognizant (c) confrontation
 - (d) denunciation (e) none of these

SBI CLERK PRE 2019

Directions (1-8): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage. Some of the words are highlighted which would help you to answer some of the questions given.

For years, world-wide organisations have become increasingly excited about the prospect of a cloud-based future. As the dream becomes an ever closer reality for many kinds of business and, Forrester predicted that enterprise spending on cloud services is set to surge. IDC

also predicted that global spending on public cloud services and infrastructure would reach \$210bn in 2019, an increase of 24% from 2018. But one obstacle stands create friction and introduce risk: the process of migration.

As all indications point to a **massive** shift in data deployments to the cloud, it is more important than ever that the transition from on-premises to Cloud is as risk free as possible. In today's climate any loss or disruption to data can have a huge business impact. It's a complex process, is frequently underestimated and many organisations have found there's lots that can go wrong that can impact the business.

Organisations across the globe have found the cloud to be an ideal place to run modern data applications due to big data's elastic resource requirements. Furthermore, with the lack of data talent an ever-looming issue for most companies today they have been determined to **adopt** a cloud-first strategy to **ensure** business operations are accessible for a range of employees.

The cloud offers great promise for developers especially, as it can increase the speed at which they develop software features and increase the resilience of applications once they are deployed - along with enhanced security through the use of multiple server locations. With all this considered, it is no surprise that 42% of UK businesses leverage some kind of cloud service, according to Eurostat.

However, all the perceived benefits of leveraging the cloud are redundant if organisations come up against barriers to accessing cloud services. Cloud-based data pipelines still suffer from complexity challenges at the moment, along with the lack of visibility into cost and resource usage at the application and user level. The answer to this is automation fueled by robust Machine learning training models and artificial intelligence. These concepts and the tools that enable them can determine the prerequisites of cloud infrastructure, application dependencies, the appropriate target cloud instance profiles, and provide troubleshooting in real-time.

To summarise, the promise of the cloud has created a sense of excitement amongst enterprises, however, they have proceeded to go full steam ahead into adopting a cloud service, without sufficient data to ensure performance service level agreements (SLAs).

- 1. How can we tackle the risks associated with the process of migration?
 - (a) By ensuring that organisations only migrate the apps to the cloud that will thrive in the cloud.
 - (b) The surge in the investment in the cloud technology.
 - (c) The use of predictive power of Artificial Intelligence.
 - (d) The transition from on-premises to Cloud
 - (e) None of these

- **2.** Why the promise of the cloud has created a sense of excitement amongst enterprises?
 - (a) As it ensures that business operations are accessible for a range of employees.
 - (b) As the enterprise spending on cloud services is surging.
 - (c) Reduction in the cost of operation it may entail.
 - (d) The secure platform it provides to the data it stores.
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** How the process of migration stands as an obstacle to the cloud technology?
 - (a) The expensive cost of providing safety to the data.
 - (b) The lack of sound technology in Artificial Intelligence.
 - (c) Complexities of the data migrated to the cloud
 - (d) It exposes the companies to the risk of losing important information.
 - (e) None of these
- **4.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct in context of the passage?
 - (1) The cloud technology can help in increasing the speed at which the software features are developed.
 - (2) There is no risk associated with the cloud technology.
 - (3) Cloud technology is not a very complex process.
 - (a) Only (2)
 - (b) Both (1) and (2)
 - (c) Only (3)
 - (d) Only (1)
 - (d) All are correct
- **5.** What is the meaning of the phrase "full steam ahead"?
 - (a) Interrupting an activity
 - (b) Acting cautiously
 - (c) Great increase
 - (d) Progressing quickly.
 - (e) Prudent progression
- **6.** Which of the following words is most similar to the word "ADOPT" as given in the passage?
 - (a) mold
- (b) deduce
- (c) Embrace

- (d) Creative
- (e) Fluster
- **7.** Which of the following words is most similar to the word "ENSURE" as given in the passage?
 - (a) Confirm
- (b) Paced
- (c) Redundant

- (d) Weaken
- (e) Reject
- **8.** Which of the following words is most OPPOSITE to the word
 - "MASSIVE" as given in the passage?
 - (a) Prominent

(d) Filthy

(b) Insignificant (c) Enlarged(e) Vouch

SBI CLERK MAINS 2019

Directions (1-5): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

Enjoyed by humans since prehistoric times, music has been variously described as the food of love, a shorthand for emotion, and the universal language of humankind. For some, those seemingly rare individuals who do not express an enthusiasm for music are viewed with deep suspicion, like those who don't eat chocolate, who are unmoved by Shakespearean drama, or who fail to express delight over an Ashes victory. Yet recently the assumption that the enjoyment of music is a near-universal human trait has been questioned, with evidence that some people simply don't derive pleasure from music, and that this does not reflect or result from a general lack of pleasure in life's activities. It is evident that these systems evolved to process stimuli of biological significance: the ability to discriminate tones in human speech provides information about the gender, size and emotional state of the speaker, and _____(1) in some languages. Music is assumed to be a fortuitous by-product of this evolutionary development, and is more fully processed in the brain's right hemisphere, which is more associated with the representation of emotions than the left hemisphere.

It has been theorised that aesthetic responses to music may derive from the similarity of musical tones to tonal characteristics of human speech associated with different emotional states. If so, it would be hypothesised that the pleasure one finds in music would be related to skills in and enjoyment of social intercourse. Conversely, a lack of musical appreciation would predict deficiencies in social engagement: in Shakespeare's words, for the man that hath no music in himself, "the motions of his spirit are dull as night and his affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted". The inability to enjoy music has been investigated by a team of Spanish researchers, who started with the assumption that the condition may result from deficits in music perception - termed amusia - or a more general inability to derive pleasure from everyday activities formally labelled anhedonia.

In Current Biology the research team reported on their investigation of the hypothesis that those who do not enjoy music may exhibit broader abnormalities of the systems of the brain involved in reward, motivation and arousal. They examined three groups of participants with high, average and low pleasure ratings in response to music. They undertook a monetary incentive delay task, which required them to respond quickly to targets in order to earn or avoid losing real money. The results confirmed that some otherwise healthy and happy people with normal music perception report that they do not enjoy music and show

no autonomic responses to its presentation. This occurs in the presence of a normal behavioural and physiological response to monetary rewards, which demonstrates that a lack of enjoyment of music is not associated with general dysfunction in the brain's reward network. This demonstration of the existence of a domain-specific anhedonia – in this case, specific musical anhedonia – suggests that there are individual differences in access to the brain's reward system.

- **1.** How has the author biologically connected music with emotions?
 - (a) general improper functioning of brain to lead to imbalance of emotions thus resulting in music anhedonia
 - (b) both of them are processes within the right hemisphere of the brain
 - (c) reduction in the activity of certain hemisphere of the brain affects emotions thus reducing joy arising from music
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
 - (e) all are correct
- **2.** Which of the following statement is not correct in context of the study conducted in relation to music anhedonia?
 - (a) there were certain complete normal and healthful participants who didn't enjoy music
 - (b) they deduced that even within a usual brain functioning and response mechanism, it was possible not to enjoy music
 - (c) researchers had used monetary incentive within the study they conducted
 - (d) lack of ability to enjoy could be clearly related to malfunctioned responses towards rewards
 - (e) not feeling the pleasure of music might be related with larger malfunctioning within the brain
- **3.** Which of the following statement can be inferred from the passage given above?
 - (i) Specific musical anhedonics show reduced functional connectivity between cortical regions associated with auditory processing.
 - (ii) While most people enjoy music and find it rewarding, there is substantial individual variability in the experience and degree of music-induced reward.
 - (iii) While music may be the universal language, it doesn't speak to everyone.
 - (a) only (iii)
 - (b) only (i) and (ii)
 - (c) only (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) none of these

- **4.** What would be the presumption drawn in case there exists a connection between response to music and characteristics of human speech?
 - (a) lack of brain connectivity with fluency of speech might result to anhedonia
 - (b) music would fail to acquire reward value if a person isn't able to identify emotions through speech
 - (c) a person enjoying social dealings would find pleasure in music
 - (d) subjects could be insensible to music if they lack the ability to speak
 - (e) none of these
- **5.** Which of the following phrases could fit in the blank (1), to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful?
 - (a) sensitivity based on their responses
 - (b) measuring their level of sensitivity
 - (c) origins of specific musical anhedonia
 - (d) differentiates meaning of utterances
 - (e) none of these

Directions (6-10): Read the following passage and answer the following questions. Some words are highlighted to help you answer some of the questions.

The last decade has seen many changes and considerable progress in the Indian car industry. The country became the fourth largest market for passenger cars. Domestic sales grew at 8 percent annually, reaching 3.4 million cars in 2018-19. Considering the country's potential and needs, this was not satisfactory. In the previous decade, growth was at 15 percent. Car penetration is only 28 per thousand, far lower than most Southeast Asian countries. The entry of global players into the Indian market and cars being of international standards led to exports increasing to 680,000 vehicles in 2018-19. Safety and emission standards during 2019-20 are similar to Europe, with all vehicles converting to Bharat VI by the end of March 2020. This has meant an increase in the cost of vehicles and

The Indian consumer was used to seeing car models remaining unchanged for long periods. Intense competition in the market saw all manufacturers launching or upgrading existing models in fairly short intervals. The industry became more like that of a developed country. Competition also led to better technology benefiting the consumer. The average fuel efficiency of cars increased from about 16 km per litre to 19.2 km per litre. This resulted not only in reducing fuel consumption but also lowered CO2 emissions.

The sale of automatic transmission cars, which was negligible at the start of the decade, increased to 12 percent, largely because of the introduction of the lower cost manual automatic transmission, which gave the benefit of not increasing fuel consumption. Car sales extended beyond bigger cities to rural areas and small towns, a positive sign for the future of this industry. Maruti Suzuki sales in 'rural areas' increased from about 5 percent to 40 percent.

An important **driver** of sales growth was the increasing availability of finance for car purchases. The number of consumers who bought cars with borrowed funds increased from 66 to 80 percent. Non-banking financial institutions became important participants in enabling this growth. A major cause of the slowdown of sales in 2019-20 was the difficulty in the availability of finance due to problems in the financial sector. The decade saw the introduction and acceptance of shared platform operators like Uber and Ola. The emerging young car buyer often preferred not to buy a car so that he could enjoy many other experiences that were now available.

Diesel car sales had risen earlier in the decade, but are now in decline. Meeting Bharat VI norms has added considerably to cost. In addition, the Supreme Court ordered that diesel cars older than 10 years would not be allowed in the NCR. In other cases, where a percentage tax was prescribed, the rate was increased. As car prices increased, the amount of road tax went up. Slowing of growth is related to many customers not being able to afford the higher costs of acquisition.

- **6.** What were the impetus for the decline of the sales growth in car industry at the end of the decade?
 - (a) Financial sector of the country was struggling.
 - (b) Launch of shared platform operators such as OLA and Uber.
 - (c) Increase in the cost due to the implementation of BHARAT VI.
 - (d) Restriction of Diesel cars older than 10 years in the NCR region
 - (e) All of these
- **7.** According to the author, what were the reasons that can quote the similarities between the car industry of India and a developed nation?
 - (I) Commencement of shared platform operators like Uber and Ola.
 - (II) Existing models were ameliorated and introduced in short interludes.
 - (III) alleviation in fuel consumption led to the depletion of CO2 particulate matter.
 - (a) Only (I)
 - (b) Both (I) and (III)
 - (c) Only (II)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III)
 - (e) None of these.

- **8.** Which of the following phrase can be used to fill the blank (A)?
 - (a) acceleration in the sales growth
 - (b) leading to switching to alternatives
 - (c) partly explains the slowing of growth
 - (d) amplifying the CO2 emissions
 - (e) None of these.
- **9.** Which of the following statements is FALSE with reference to the passage?
 - (I) Bharat VI is an emission standard that brings changes in the Indian automobile industry in terms of pollutant emissions.
 - (II) Imports have increased due to the admittance of foreign companies in Indian economy
 - (III) Domestic sales in automobile industry declined at the end of the decade.
 - (a) Both (I) and (III)
 - (b) only (II)
 - (c) Only (III)
 - (d) Only (I)
 - (e) None of these.
- **10.** According to the passage, choose the most suitable word that reflects the synonym of the highlighted word.

DRIVER

- (a) straphanger (b) catalyst (c) prototype
- (d) chauffer (e) None of these.

SBI PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-7): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Renewable energy is the future, and future is finally here. Global investment in renewable energy shot up last year. far outstripping investment in fossil fuels, according to a UN report. As the price of clean energy technology plummets, it has become an increasingly attractive prospect for world governments. China was by far the world's largest investor in renewable energy in 2017, accounting for nearly half of the new infrastructure commissioned. This was mainly a result of its massive support for solar power, which globally attracted nearly a fifth more investment than in the previous year. Other countries including Australia, Sweden and Mexico more than doubled the amount of money they pumped into clean energy projects. "Yet again, this was a record year for new renewable power capacity being financed," Francoise d'Estais from UN Environment's energy and climate branch told The Independent. "We had a record 157 gigawatts commissioned last year, far outstripping the fossil fuel generating capacity, which we estimated as 70 gigawatts."

In just over a decade, concerted investment has increased the proportion of world electricity generated by wind, solar and other renewable sources from around 5 per cent to 12 per cent. "The electricity sector remains the brightest spot for renewables with the exponential growth of solar photovoltaics and wind in recent years, and building on the significant contribution of hydropower generation." But, electricity accounts for only a fifth of global energy consumption, and the role of renewables in the transportation and heating sectors remains (A) to the energy transition. The global replacement of traditional fuels with renewables led to around 1.8 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide emissions being avoided last year - the equivalent of removing the entire US transport system. According to the Wind and Solar Atlas, there are opportunities and potential for Wind and Solar plants in the East and West Nile areas that will produce around 31.150 MW from wind and 52.300 MW from solar. Egypt is also considering financing options to conduct feasibility studies for building the world largest solar power plant for both electricity generation and water desalination.

The UK has been performing well in clean energy generation, with recent figures showing wind and solar sources had overtaken nuclear as suppliers of electricity. However, despite these positive trends, 2017 saw a big drop of 65 per cent in British renewables investment. Experts have criticised the withdrawal of UK support for onshore wind, as previous analysis has demonstrated it already has the capacity to outcompete fossil fuels as a power source.

As renewable energy prices continue to fall, however, Professor Moslener said government subsidies are likely to become less and less important.

- **1.** Which of the following facts are correct as per the given passage?
 - (I) The decrease in the cost of renewable energy resulted in its wide use.
 - (II) China massively supported solar power and became largest investor in renewable energy.
 - (III) Egypt is conducting feasibility studies for building largest solar power plant.
 - (a)Only (I)
 - (b) Only (II)
 - (c) Only (III)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III) (e)All (I),(II)and(III)
- 2. What did the author mean by the line "The electricity sector remains the brightest spot for renewables with the exponential growth of solar photovoltaics and wind in recent years, and building on the significant contribution of hydropower generation."?

- (I) The growth of renewable energy in electricity sector is not that impressive.
- (II) Electric sector has performed the best for renewables.
- (III) Hydropower generation has a significant contribution in the electricity sector.
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II) (c) None
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) All (I)(II)and(III)
- **3.** Which of the following is/are the positive effect(s) of renewable energy?
 - (I) Overall increase in the global temperature.
 - (II) Carbon dioxide emissions were reduced to a considerable amount. (III)Nile being converted into a biodiversity hotspot.
 - (a) Only (I)
 - (b) Only (II)
 - (c) Only (III)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III)
 - (e) All (I)(II)and(III)
- **4.** Why government subsidies are likely to become less important?
 - (a) As China is increasing the investment in this sector.
 - (b) As the price of clean energy technology continues to plummet.
 - (c) As Fossil fuels is the better alternative
 - (d) As there are opportunities and potential for Wind and Solar plants in the East and West Nile areas
 - (e) None of these
- **5.** Which of the following words will come in place of (A) as given in the passage?
 - (a) Elevate
- (b) Existence
- (c) Erratic

- (d) Diabolic
- (e) Critical
- **6.** Which of the following word is most similar in meaning to "accounting for" as given in the passage?
 - (a) contradict
- (b) contribute
- (c) Devious

- (d) Retrieve
- (e) Categorical
- **7.** Which of the following word is most similar in meaning to "plummets" as given in the passage?
 - (a) Intensify
- (b) Escalate
- (c) Callous

- (d) Slump
- (e) reminiscent

SBI PO MAINS 2019

Directions (1-3): Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage.

- (I) The decrease in the cost of renewable energy resulted in its wide use.
- (II) China massively supported solar power and became largest investor in renewable energy.

- (III) Egypt is conducting feasibility studies for building largest solar power plant.
- (I) The decrease in the cost of renewable energy resulted in its wide use.
- (II) China massively supported solar power and became largest investor in renewable energy.
- (III) Egypt is conducting feasibility studies for building largest solar power plant.

Iran's decision to reduce its commitments under the 2015 Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, which sought to curtail its nuclear capabilities, is more of a warning than a move to break the nuclear deal. Iran has been under economic and political pressure since President Donald Trump pulled the U.S. out of the deal a year ago. The U.S. has since amped up its anti-Iran rhetoric and reimposed sanctions. While President Hassan Rouhani clinched the agreement in 2015 despite opposition from hardliners, his promise was that it would help lift sanctions, providing relief to Iran's economy. But the economic benefits did not last even three years, weakening Mr. Rouhani's position in Iran's complex power dynamics. With the U.S. having ended the sanctionswaiver it had given to certain countries, including India, on purchasing Iranian oil, from the first week of May, the Iranian economy has come under more pressure. It is in this context that Mr. Rouhani announced the suspension of some of the restrictions in the deal.

- (I) The decrease in the cost of renewable energy resulted in its wide use.
- (II) China massively supported solar power and became largest investor in renewable energy.
- (III) Egypt is conducting feasibility studies for building largest solar power plant.

Iran will immediately stop shipping out excess enriched uranium and heavy water. Mr. Rouhani has given 60 days to other signatories to find solutions to shield Iran's banking and oil sectors from U.S. sanctions. In theory, excess enriched uranium and heavy water allows Iran to expand its nuclear programme, but it hasn't announced any such plan. The big threat is that it will resume higher levels of enrichment to build weapons unless its grievances are addressed in 60 days. Iran's response may appear to be calibrated. It hasn't quit the deal as the U.S. did. And its concerns are genuine as it is being punished even as it is compliant with the terms of the agreement. But Iran's move to put the remaining signatories on notice could be the start of the formal unravelling of the deal. European countries have been working on a mechanism, which is still in the initial stages, that allows Europe to trade with Iran through a barter system avoiding the dollar and circumventing sanctions. But it hasn't covered oil trade, the mainstay of Iran's economy. If Europe doesn't do enough in 60 days and Iran sticks to its threat, the deal will collapse, giving more reason to the U.S. to escalate hostilities. It has, among other things, deployed an aircraft carrier and a bomber squad to the Gulf. A practical alternative would be

for Iran to end this brinkmanship and ______(A)_____. Europe, on its part, should stand firmly up to the U.S.'s unilateral threats and pressure, and come up with ways to help Iran. A collapse of the deal would not only exacerbate the Iran nuclear crisis but also set a bad precedent in international diplomacy.

- **1.** As per the passage, why did the President of Iran signed the agreement?
 - (a) The president had to sign the deal because of the pressure from the States and the country's population.
 - (b) The president had confidence that by signing the deal the sanctions over the country would be removed, thus improving the economy of the country.
 - (c) Signing of the deal would help the nation to export the oil and the nuclear weapons easily.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **2.** As per the passage, what is the alternative that European nations are trying to work on to deal with Iran?
 - (a) The currency used for trading is being changed to European Peso from the US dollar.
 - (b) Europe is trying to build a mechanism in which the trade would be done using the Barter system rather than the use of dollar.
 - (c) Europe is building a corridor to Iran to trade directly with Iran and circumventing sanctions.
 - (d) Europe has agreed to provide the additional budget required by Iran to build the nuclear weapons.
 - (e) None of these
- **3.** Which of the following phrase would be used in (A) to form a contextually and grammatically correct sentence?
 - (a) some mechanical skill could carry out.
 - (b) That would cut off access to about a fifth of the world's oil and a quarter of its natural gas
 - (c) threaten to pull the UK and the international community into the escalating friction between Washington and Tehran
 - (d) deepen cooperation with other signatories instead of breaking the deal
 - (e) None of these

Directions (4-7): Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage.

In an earlier column on what India needs to do to become a proper space power, I argued that we must ramp up both our capacity to use space and our capacity to deny our adversaries the reliable use of space. Other spacefaring nations are investing good money in both these, with the bulk of the investment going into enhancing their capacity to use space. What is striking about their approach compared to ours is the involvement of the private sector in the commercial use of space.

Indeed, it is ironic that India—whose space-faring tradition is decidedly in the service of human development—is lagging in harnessing the power of private innovation in the space domain. This not only limits the exploitation of space for economic development, but has serious national security implications.

The most basic way to secure our space capabilities is to distribute them across many different satellites and spacecraft, so that business continuity is unaffected even if an adversary manages to disable one or more of our satellites. The more critical the function, the more the diversity required. The US is highly vulnerable in space because it depends on thousands of its satellites. But it is also best equipped to deal with a potential attack on its space assets because it can find alternatives to switch to. Furthermore, with private US firms set to put thousands of satellites into orbit in the next few years, its security in space will improve. Similarly, China is significantly increasing the number of its active space assets through massive public investment as well as opening its skies to private entrepreneurs.

In this new space economy, India is playing with one hand tied firmly behind its back. While the Indian

Space Research Organization (ISRO) is continuing on a successful path, there is no one at the private-sector end of the business. So, we must deregulate the space sector and create an environment for private industry to serve India's commercial and strategic needs, and perhaps become a global space technology hub.

- **4.** As per the passage, how can India fight against the vulnerabilities in the space?
 - (a) India can take help from NASA and build strong spacecraft and satellites.
 - (b) India can decentralise its space capabilities among various satellites and spacecraft in order to maintain the business continuity.
 - (c) The government needs to provide ISRO with more budget and more resources so that the space missions can be completed effectively and efficiently.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these

- **5.** As per the passage, which of the following sentence depicts the meaning of the phrase 'playing with one hand tied behind ones back' as used in the passage?
 - (a) In this new space economy, India has the monopoly and there is no competition.
 - (b) In this new space economy, India is playing with only one hand.
 - (c) In this new space economy, India is playing very easily and not paying attention.
 - (d) In this new space economy, India is not using all the resources that it has.
 - (e) None of these
- **6.** As per the passage, which of the following sentence is TRUE?
 - (a) The government is raising ISRO's budget and encouraging it to take up missions that push the technological frontiers.
 - (b) Private space companies in nominally-Communist China have attracted more than half a billion dollars in investment since 2016.
 - (c) India needs to increase its capacity to use space and should try to deny its nemesis the reliable use of space.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) All are true
- 7. What can be inferred from the given passage?
 - (a) ISRO has burned more midnight oil than public money in its quest for a greater understanding of the shiny orb that has waxed and waned in our night sky from time immemorial.
 - (b) ISRO's success shows that the public sector is not the arid wasteland of squandered resources many market fundamentalists like to portray it as.
 - (c) The country must deregulate the space sector to encourage private enterprise if we are to compete in the new space economy.
 - (d) India's avowed aim to pursue space research for the expansion of human knowledge got a mega lift as its second lunar mission got underway.
 - (e) None of these

Directions (8-11): Read the given passage and answer the following questions based on the passage.

On Wednesday, the government said it would amend the 2016 insolvency law, a signature reform of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's first term. Investors will cheer.

The legislation was getting mired in frustrating legal delays and bizarre judgments, threatening to scare off global investors from a \$200-billion-plus bad-debt cleanup. The last straw was the recent order by the insolvency tribunal judges in the \$6 billion sale of Essar Steel India Ltd. to ArcelorMittal. The judges ruled that secured creditors would have no seniority over unsecured creditors and suppliers.

As I have noted, the order would have reduced an assured 92% recovery rate for financial lenders to just 61%. While it has already been appealed by State Bank of India and other lenders in India's Supreme Court, it's helpful that the government has decided to get off the sidelines. If the top court had upheld the tribunal's verdict – on the grounds that the law wasn't clear about how sale proceeds would be divided – banks would have had to kiss goodbye to substantial recoveries, step up bad-loan provisions and push more salvageable debtors into liquidation, leading to unnecessary job losses. New Delhi had no option but to step in before the July 22 court hearing.

The tweak it proposes "to fill critical gaps in the corporate insolvency resolution process" will explicitly hand power over distribution of proceeds to creditors' committees. That should return some common sense to a process that would have required financial creditors to share the money from any new buyer of a bankrupt business equally with miscellaneous suppliers and other unsecured lenders.

As for urgency, delay tactics by large business families loath to lose their prized assets have pushed bad-debt resolutions such as Essar to more than 600 days the intent was to wrap up cases in 270 days. Now the Modi government wants the clock to keep ticking even during appeals. Cases have to be admitted speedily and concluded in 330 days flat.

- **8.** As per the passage, what would have been the effects of the decision of the tribunal judges over the banks?
 - (a) The usable assets and resources would be swiftly redeployed to the banks and the lenders.
 - (b) The recoveries of the loan provided by the banks would be far-fetched idea leading to the liquidation of debtors.
 - (c) The banks would need to seek the permission from the government before lending the loans to the corporates and the businesses.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
 - (e) None of these
- **9.** As per the passage, how was the money distributed among the creditors after the insolvency of the corporation?
 - (a) Unnecessary intervention of the banks would lead to the division of money among the shareholders and the board of directors.
 - (b) The money would be deployed to the highest bidder and remaining would be kept by the banks.
 - (c) The money would be shared equally among the sundry suppliers and the unsecured lenders.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - (e) None of these

- **10.** As per the passage, which of the following sentence depicts the meaning of the phrase 'getting mired in' as used in the passage?
 - (I) The legislation was getting bogged down in frustrating legal delays and bizarre judgments.
 - (II) The legislation was getting tangled in frustrating legal delays and bizarre judgments.
 - (III) The legislation was getting adjusted in the frustrating legal delays and bizarre judgments
 - (a) Only (III)
 - (b) Only (II)
 - (c) Both (I) and (II)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III)
 - (e) All of the above
- 11. What can be inferred from the given passage?
 - (a) The government's proposed changes to the 2016 insolvency law are bold, practical and badly needed
 - (b) Foreign investors in India's still-nascent market for impaired debt were stunned by the tribunal's order.
 - (c) The Union cabinet's approval of amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to enhance its efficacy could bring relief to banks.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
 - (e) None of these

Directions (12-14): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

As India gears up to become a 3-trillion-dollar economy in the current year and a 5-trillion economy by the year 2024, all major powers of the world compete to announce the development of relations with India to be one of their main priorities. In the meantime, time-tested friends and allies, Russia and India, are making a fresh and substantiated effort of bringing the scale of their economic cooperation up to the level adequate to their enhanced political partnership. Removal of bottlenecks and obstacles to bilateral trade and investments being the current priority for both sides. One of the main constraints in trade between Russia and India is the lack of smooth independent banking infrastructure connecting the two countries. Russian-Indian trade turnover now stands at approximately 10 bln USD, with the governments of both countries confident that it has the potential to triple to 30 bln USD by the year 2025. Mutual investments can reach a level of 15 bln USD. Provided financial systems of both countries are ready for the challenge.

Russia is India's leading partner in defence supplies: over 60% of all India's purchases are coming from Russia. With large recent deals, such as the procurement of S-400

missile defence systems (estimated cost over 6 bln USD), this share is likely to grow. Although India aims to diversify its' defence supplies and localize development and production, Indian officials have iterated consistently that India's relations with Russia in the sphere of defence will remain a priority despite the unprecedented pressure coming from the West. Russia sees these policies on behalf of its' Western partners as a manifestation of an unfair competition aimed at ousting Russia from international markets - be it defence equipment, energy or expertise. Defence-related deals between Russia and India have demonstrated the vulnerability of the existing banking mechanisms of the two countries to third party actions. With US dollar payments put on hold in 2018, India and Russia had to urgently look for alternative solutions. Options on the table included coming back to trading in rupees and roubles, in euros, Singaporean dollars, etc. Importantly, this situation attracted the attention of bankers and decision-makers on both sides to the issue of payments. Memories of lucrative trade between India and the Soviet Union conducted in national currencies run deep and this mechanism cannot be excluded from the list of alternatives entirely. However, it is obvious that the world has changed, it is immensely more interdependent and connected today than in the times of the Soviet Union and this type of trading mechanisms a limitation to globalised business actors on both sides.

- **12.** As per the information given in the passage above, what has been the primary impediment in India-Russia trade?
 - (a) Indian government may be susceptible to fall prey to any external restrictions.

- (b) Engagement of the countries which are equally interested in extending their trade and business networks
- (c) List of companies and persons under restrictions can be extended at any moment.
- (d) Paucity of independent banking infrastructure connecting India and Russia.
- (e) None of these
- **13.** What has been the issue that has attracted attention of banking officials in India and Russia?
 - (a) Use of an efficient platform and trusted financial interaction for a large number of actors globally.
 - (b) Finding alternative to payments as US Dollar payments have been put on hold.
 - (c) Russian banks are ever denied access to global system of financial messages.
 - (d) Increased transparency and centralization of the international banking system.
 - (e) Set the international trends in financial solutions.
- **14.** What has been India's stance as stated in the passage given with regard to trade with Russia?
 - (a) Development of an alternative trade partner is important and it is underway.
 - (b) India and Russia have a unique opportunity to shape the future of global trade.
 - (c) Cooperation in innovative technology and digital transformation.
 - (d) The defence relations with Russia will not be affected despite pressure from west.
 - (e) None of these

Solutions

Conventional RC

- 1. (c): The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the third paragraph of the given passage. "One, the size of the average holding has been declining in India for long

 This raises questions about the economic viability of such tracts, especially since they do not provide a respectable income to farmers. Two, restrictive tenancy laws have generated oral (informal) tenancy that is said to be much higher than formal tenancy in magnitude." Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **2. (c):** The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the fourth paragraph in which it is stated that, 'It is oral tenants who are most insecure. They do not have legal sanction and are not recognised as farmers'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- 3. (d): The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the fourth and sixth paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'Even the landowners fear losing their proprietary rights, if they lease out for longer periods' and 'One reason landowners fear leasing out their lands for long is the absence of tamper-proof land records with the revenue departments.' Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 4. (e): The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the sixth paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'This will create a centralised, transparent and easily assessable land records system. It can then help any class of farmers operating a piece of land to access bank credit and crop insurance'. However, there is no mention of the technological support to the farmers, in the given passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e)

- 5. (a): The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the second paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'transforming agriculture in the medium to long run requires fundamental reforms in land institutions as well. This is what is missing in the new committee's ToR'. Also, there is no mention of the remaining two options in the given passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- **6. (b):** From the given statement, only statement (b) is correct. The evidence in support of the given argument can be found from the sixth paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'Only three states (not union territories) Odisha, Sikkim and Tripura have completed 100 per cent computerisation of land records'. Remaining statements are either incorrect or have no mention in the passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
- **7. (d):** 'Lowest hanging fruits' refers to the tasks, actions or goals that may be most easily achieved. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 8. **(b):** The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the first paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'In a series of aggressive moves, the U.S. the one-time votary of freer trade has put in place and widened the coverage of a protectionist shield aimed at stimulating domestic production and reducing the country's trade deficit' Although, option (c) is also representing the irony but it is not mentioned in the first paragraph. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b).
- 9. (c): The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the first four lines of the fourth paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'The U.S. justifies its actions against China by citing that country's significance as a source of ina......deficit with that country of around \$420 billion, which 'imbalance' is attributed to Chinese policy'. Also, there is no mention of the remaining points in the given passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **10. (d):** From the given options, both (a) and (c) support the presented fact. The argument in support of the given fact can be inferred from the last four line of the fourth paragraph in which it is mentioned that, 'A major gain for U.S. companies, even if not for the U.S. per se, is the local sales by subsidiaries of American multinationals these subsidiaries

are responsible for a chunk of China's exports to the U.S. According to one estimate, more than half of Chinese exports to the U.S. originate in foreign invested enterprises'. From the given lines, both (a) and (c) can be inferred clearly. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d).

11. (c): Reciprocate means respond to (a gesture or action) by making a corresponding one.

Retaliate means make an attack in return for a

Retaliate means make an attack in return for a similar attack.

Pacifist means a person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable.

From the given options, both (i) and (ii) denote the approach used by Chinese authorities against the US' tariffs, evidence in support of the given argument can be found from the second paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'China's responses to U.S. actions, which came at every step of the trade war, have in turn led to the \$120 billion of goods it imports from the U.S. being subject to a 25% duty'. The given statement clearly justifies our answer choice. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)

- 12. (a): The current answer to the given question can be inferred from the fifth paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'The International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organisation and a host of international institutions have warned of the dangers of the new protectionism.. From the given statement, we can clearly infer option (a), also there is no mention of the option (b) in the given passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a).
- **13. (b):** The correct answer for the given question is option (b) because in the given paragraph author is showing his concern about the future outcome of such scenario when world's leading superpower is willing to disrupt globalisation. Hence, the tone of third paragraph is 'Concerned'.
- 14. (c): Enroute means on the way to or from somewhere:
 Impede means to make it more difficult for something to happen or more difficult for someone to do something
 Delving means to search, especially as if by digging, in order to find a thing or information
 Hence, the correct answer choice is option (c).
- **15. (b):** The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the last three lines of the third paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'Deglobalisation may yet be a distant prospect, but the fact that the world's leading

superpower is willing to disrupt globalisation provides both an example and the justification to other governments that find the need to move in that direction'. So, from the given statement, option (b) can be inferred clearly. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

16. (b): Departing means leave, especially in order to start a journey.Abrogating means repeal or do away with Disowning means refuse to acknowledge or maintain any connection with.

From the given options, all will fit the blank to make the given sentence grammatically correct but only option (b) will fit the given blank to make the sentence contextually as well as grammatically correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

17. (c): Railing against means to protest, criticize, or vent angrily about someone or something.Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)

PARAGRAPH BASED

- 18. (d): If we read Paragraph 1 carefully, we infer that only sentence (d) goes in harmony with the paragraph. Sentence (a) is wrong as the Godavari and Krishna, though being part of ILR project, is not Himalayan rivers rather they are peninsular rivers. Sentence (b) is wrong as it talks about investments by transporting the water to other nations, which is not related to paragraph. Sentence (c) is wrong as it talks about meeting the primary purpose of the farmer, which is not specific. Hence only sentence (d) is correct as it talks about what ILR project consists of.
- 19. (d): Referring to paragraph 2, we can conclude that only sentences (II) and (III) are correct. "The Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) project has its roots in ancient times", It is correct to say this as it is mentioned in the paragraph that many rulers and engineers from ancient times had sought to divert the water to dried lands. Sentence (III) is correct as it tells that previous government did not pursue these plans due to financial and environmental issues. Sentence (I) is not correct as the idea of using the water of interlinked rivers was not implemented. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **20. (e):** All the above sentences can be inferred from paragraph 3 except sentence (e). Sentence (e) is not mentioned in the paragraph hence it cannot be inferred from paragraph 3.

- **21. (e):** All of the above factors are true as they are responsible for the delay in the implementation of ILR project. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.
- **22. (b):** While going through both the paragraphs, we find that here the demerits of the Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) program are discussed. The harm that living entities will get by constructing this project is discussed in this paragraph. Hence sentence (b) is the correct option that can follow paragraph 4 to form a connection with paragraph 5.
- 23. (d): The passage is more about the problems and differences in opinions of traders and businessmen of Surat regarding the implementation of GST. The bustling markets of Surat went silent after the introduction of GST as all stages of the textile industry which were free of tax net earlier had been brought under the GST regime at one go. It can be inferred from the second paragraph of the passage, "Earlier, all stages of the textile industry other than yarn had been free of the tax net, but these were now brought into the GST regime at one stroke." Thus statement (I) is correct.

The statement (II) is incorrect as according to the passage, the traders went through a massive loss of 1.25 crore per day due to continuous strike from them for three weeks against the implementation of GST. It can be inferred from the third paragraph.

The statement (III) is correct as it can be inferred from the last paragraph of the passage, "Most of us are small businesses, and are not well versed in technology. We also have to hire professional accountants. These are added costs that will eat into our marginal profits..."

Hence (d) is the correct option in context of the passage.

24. (a): The literal meaning of the phrase "fait accompli" means a thing that has already happened or been decided before those affected hear about it, leaving them with no option but to accept it. In this context, the author has tried to express the grievances and concerns of traders and businessmen of Surat who were badly affected after the implementation of GST. Read the first sentence of the last paragraph carefully, the author has clearly indicated that the textile traders are left with no alternative but to accept the new tax regime in the system. They had already incurred the loss due to shut down and any further acts of such extent would have an adverse impact on their business. So they have

- accepted GST though it was imposed without their consent. Other two statements are out of the context. Hence only statement (I) is correct in context of the passage.
- 25. (d): All the statements except (d) can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage. However, statement (d) seems to be another fact which may or may not be true as there is no clear evidence of this fact in the passage. None of the paragraphs has got any connection with the given statement. Thus it can be left out on the basis of its truancy from the passage. Hence
 - (d) is the correct option in context of the passage.
- **26. (b):** It is to be noted that both the statements (I) and (II) are generalized versions of government's motives behind bringing GST into the system. However, the question is about the aim behind bringing the textile sector within the GST regime which the author has pointed out in the third paragraph of the passage, "Chiefly made up of small businesses, the textile trade in Surat is carried out through traditional methods such as long-term credit and consignments based on trust. The GST move appears to encourage vertical integration and is expected to shift the sector towards big industry, which seems to be the mission of the current government." Hence, in context of the passage only statement (III) brings out the correct motive behind the decision of the government.
- 27. (e): All three statements are the problems related to the implementation of GST that the author felt that the traders of Surat were concerned with. This can be verified after going through last few sentences of the last paragraph, "Most of us are small businesses, and are not well versed in technology. We also have to hire professional accountants. These are added costs that will eat into our marginal profits...... but the fact that they needed time to implement accounting and other processes." Hence (e) is the correct option in context of the passage.
- **28. (e):** Paragraph 1 has provided all the reasons given as options regarding why India is lagging behind in pharmaceutical research. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.
- **29. (c)**: Sentence (c) cannot be inferred from paragraph 2 as it is not mentioned in the paragraph.

- **30. (d):** Both the sentences (II) and (III) correctly explain the factors that result in making advancements in research and development. About the paragraph 3, it can be stated that the growing Chronic and Cardiovascular problems and rising demand lead to innovations in pharmaceutical research and development in the country. Sentence (I) is not the correct explanation.

 Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **31. (e):** All of the above statements are correct with respect to the paragraph 4. The given statements are the efforts which need to be set on priority by the government to develop Pharma research and innovation. Hence option
 - (e) is the right choice.
- **32. (b):** Sentence (II) forms a connection with paragraph 5 if it follows paragraph 4. In both the paragraphs, the pillars have been given to improve the condition of research and innovation in the country.

MULTIPLE RC

- 33. (d): To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions "The aspirational younger generation born after 1991 invariably hold the key to India's economic and political future. India has just a decade's time to seize the opportunity and realise this youth demographic dividend." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (d) is in line with the given question. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **34. (a):** To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions," IYG should not be just another budgetary scheme. Its strategic goal should be to ensure that within a fixed time frame, young people graduating from college or losing a job either find a good quality job suited to their education and experience or acquire skills required to find a job through an apprenticeship." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (a) is in line with the given question. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **35. (b):** To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions," At a time of fiscal stress, one way to allocate budgetary resources would be to create a Youth Component Plan, earmarking a specific percentage of funds under a separate head on the lines of the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the

Tribal Sub-Plan. The Youth Component Plan would be formulated by States/Union Territories/Central Ministries to channelise flow of outlays and benefits proportional to the percentage of youth population based on sub-regional requirements." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (b) is in line with the given question. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

36. (d): Among the given statements, all the information given in statement is correct in terms of statistics. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. The answer can be validated from various parts of the passage:

Option (i) [paragraph 1]: "Assuming that States spend an equal amount, the total investment in our youth would be under 1% of the GDP, hardly commensurate with their population and potential."

Option (ii) [paragraph 3]: "The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has been very effective in providing rural livelihood security and social protection. Yet only about 4% of youth in the labour force have been impacted by it"

Option (iii) [paragraph 4]:" In short, YDI can be revisited and deployed to play a vital role in crafting a region-specific IYG"

37. (d): Option (a) [paragraph 1]:" Assuming that States spend an equal amount, the total investment in our youth would be under 1% of the GDP, hardly commensurate with their population and potential."

Option (c) [paragraph 3]:" Its strategic goal should be to ensure that within a fixed time frame, young people graduating from college or losing a job either find a good quality job suited to their education and experience or acquire skills required to find a job through an apprenticeship. An important aspect of IYG should be to rope in the district administration and local bodies for effective outcomes."

- **38.** (d) 'advisory and monitory tool for' fits the blank grammatically and contextually.
- **39. (c):** To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph, which mentions "Both sides have agreed to take guidance from previous understandings, including on "not allowing differences to become disputes", a formulation of

2017 that has not lived up to its promise." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (c) is in line with the given question. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

- **40. (a):** To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions," The issuing of the joint statement was somewhat unusually accompanied by separate press statements, which struck discordant notes on key issues" Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (a) is in line with the given question. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **41. (b):** Among the given words, the most suitable word which is opposite to 'expedite' is 'hinder'. Expedite means speed up and hinder means to make slow. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

accelerate means- to accelerate the process or progress of

protrude means- to cause to project alacrity means- cheerful readiness

Stifle- to withhold from circulation or expression

- 42. (a): Among the given options, the most suitable choice would be "Double whammy of China". The hint can also be driven from the second passage which mentions, "The issuing of the joint statement was somewhat unusually accompanied by separate press statements, which struck discordant notes on key issues" and "Moreover, a day before the talks, China's official news agency issued a commentary placing the onus entirely on India to defuse tensions, accusing India of "reckless provocations", telling India "to learn from history", and reiterating that China "will not lose an inch of territory". Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 43. (b): Evidence in support of the given argument can be found from the second paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that, 'A growth recession is more commonplace where the economy continues to grow but at a slower pace than usual for a sustained period, what India has been facing nowadays..' From the given statement it can be clearly seen that option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **44. (e):** From the given options, (a) is definitely false as can be seen from the statement 'The GDP growth rate of the economy has slipped to 5 per cent in the

first quarter of FY20, the lowest in over six years' as mentioned in the first paragraph of the passage. Also, there is no mention of statement (b) in the given passage. Statement (d) is also incorrect as can be seen from the statement 'Lower prices, if unable to recover the costs, would halt the operations of any firm and would initiate the layoff process. This, in turn, reduces earnings further. Hence this vicious cycle keeps on repeating itself until the economy slips into a deeper state of shock.' Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e)

45. (b): Spurt means a sudden marked burst or increase of activity or speed.
Dwindle means diminish gradually in size, amount, or strength.
From the given options, only (b) is opposite in meaning to the given word remaining are its synonyms. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

- **46. (a):** Plummeting means decrease rapidly in value or amount.
- So, from the given options, only (i) is mentioned in the passage. Also, (iii) is the outcome of the economic slowdown not its factor. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- 47. (b): Empathetic means understanding; kind; sensitive Candid means truthful, straightforward; honest; unreserved
 Evasive means ambiguous; cryptic; unclear Imploring means pleading; begging
 Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

COMPREHENSIVE RC

- **48. (c):** From the given options, only 'Abstracted' which means extract or remove, fits the given blank to make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **49. (c):** Evidence in support of the given argument can be found in the statement, 'Sceptics remarked that the campaign showcased less of poverty and more of those who wanted to make a difference.' Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **50. (a):** Zeal means great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective Dictum means a formal pronouncement from an authoritative source.

Monotonous means dull, tedious, and repetitious; lacking in variety and interest.

Passionate means having, showing, or caused by strong feelings or beliefs.

Going through the given meaning it can be clearly seen that the appropriate filler for the given blank would be 'zeal' which makes the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)

- found in the second paragraph of the given passage in which it is stated that 'Nowhere did we find a mention of colonialism as a factor that was responsible for poverty. Unlike the 1970s dependency debate, scholars of the 'third world' were excluded by definitional fiat from a debate pitched as 'universal' and 'global'. The West owed 'our poor', but we had no obligation to the poor of the first world' From the given statement it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **52. (a):** In the given sentence, error lies in part (D). In its usage of 'culture' is incorrect because when two or more words are connected with 'and' they should be in same part of speech, i.e. either all should be adjective or Noun, etc. As can be seen that 'social' and 'economic' are adjective, so 'culture' should also be in its adjective form that it 'cultural'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- **53. (c):** From the given questions, question in only option (a) and (d) can be answered from the given passage and answer of the same can be found in first and fourth paragraph respectively. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **54. (b):** Susceptibility means the state or fact of being likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.

 Prone means likely or liable to suffer from, do, or

Prone means likely or liable to suffer from, do, or experience something unpleasant or regrettable. Ambiguous means open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning Interim means meanwhile or in or for the intervening period; provisional.

Going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the appropriate filler for the given word would be option (b).

- 55. (e): All of the given statements in the given question are FALSE and evidence in support of the given argument can be found in the third and fourth paragraph of the given passage in which it is mentioned that 'Other key industries such as telecom go through crises at intermittent intervals suggesting fundamental flaws in regulatory and tax structures', 'The government must now bring a level of energy and clarity to its economic agenda which is no less than the attention paid to its political agenda' and 'GDP growth in July-September quarter will be just a shade above 4%, suggesting another downward revision in the full
- year's forecast.' Hence, the correct answer choice
 would be option (e)
- **56. (a):** From the given options, 'Symptoms of economic malaise' is the most appropriate title of the given passage as the whole passage is talking about the abysmal state of different sectors in the country. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- **57. (c):** From the given options, most appropriate answer would be option (c) because the current situation of economic slowdown is not faced by India alone but it's a global phenomenon now. Remaining options are nowhere close to the theme of the paragraph.

PREVIOUS YEAR_(SOLUTIONS)

IBPS PO PRE 2020

- 1. (c): Refer to the lines "students who learn through technology can create a set of skills that will help them throughout their own future careers" and "Many believe that it actually helps students stay engaged during class by using a familiar tool for academic learning." Hence, option (c) is correct.
- 2. (d): Refer to the lines "By incorporating modern technology like artificial intelligence, for instance, teachers can develop more creative and innovative lesson plans to hold the attention of their classes. Not to mention, as new methods of teaching develop, so does the need for specialized professionals both within and outside of the education field." Hence, option (d) is correct.
- 3. (e): Refer to the sentence "Many believe that technology can enhance individual learning, removing educational boundaries that teachers may face. It enables online education, distance learning, and access to up-to-date information. Because each student interprets this information differently, technology can enable more research into subjects that are more difficult to learn. They can learn at their own pace." Hence option (e) is correct.
- **4. (a):** Refer to the sentence "Educational technology is a fairly new field in the education sector, and not all teachers are ready to start implementing such technologically-driven plans."
- **5. (e):** Refer to the lines "However, the cost of education has significantly reduced, with options like online degrees and by *eliminating the need to buy*

- physical textbooks. By accessing scholarly articles from your university's database, for example, you can easily choose to continue your studies from another country or without leaving your home." "Typically, free for students, most academic journals will offer full digital versions of books originally produced in print". Hence, option (e) is correct.
- 6. (d): The given sentence indicates that technology can not only helps students but also the education professionals. It helps in the overall growth and development of the students and education professionals. Thus, after carefully reading the passage, it can be inferred that technology should form an integral part of education system.
- **7. (b):** 'Frequently' means regularly or habitually; often. Thus, regularly can replace the given word in the passage.
- **8. (c):** Eliminating means completely remove or get rid of (something). Hence, removal is the synonym of the given word.

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

- 1. (a): Only statement (a) is correct.

 For statement (a) Refer to the 2nd paragraph, ".

 Sleep allows us to consolidate and store memories, process emotional experiences, replenish glucose (the molecule that fuels the brain), and clear out beta-amyloid (the waste product that builds up in Alzheimer's patients and disrupts cognitive activity)."
 - For statement (b) refer to the 1st paragraph, "An adult requires 7 to 8 hours of peaceful and quality sleep per day."

For statement (c) refer to the last paragraph, "The simplest and easiest way to treat sleep deprivation is sleep more."

- **2. (b):** Refer to the last sentence of the 3rd paragraph "During sleep, regeneration of neurons happens in the cerebral cortex. Thus, in a sleep deprived individual the brain fails to function optimally." Hence, option (b) is correct.
- 3. (d): Bounce back means to return quickly to a normal condition after a difficult situation.

 Drop back means fall back or get left behind.

 Break out means escape.

 Come forward means volunteer oneself for a task or post or to give evidence about a crime.

 Fall out means have an argument.
- **4. (b):** Among the given statements only statement (b) is correct.

 For statement (b) refer to the 1st paragraph "Sleep deprivation can be defined as inability to complete the sufficient sleep-time required by the person."

 All the other statements are factually incorrect.
- 5. (e): Refer to the last paragraph, "Fighting stress, eating a healthy and a balanced diet, avoiding alcohol are some other dos for a good night's sleep. Certain medications can also interfere with one's sleep thus consult your medical professional about the same. Exercising or indulging in an activity such as jogging, walk or swimming can also help one sleep better. Avoid usage of electronic gadgets before bedtime as they can interfere with one' sleep. Spending time in natural sunlight, Yoga, meditation and breathing exercises can also help one sleep better at night."
- **6. (b):** Sufficient means enough; adequate.
- 7. **(c):** Induce means bring about or give rise to.

 Encourage means stimulate the development of (an activity, state, or belief).
- **8. (b):** Replenish means restore (a stock or supply) to a former level or condition.

SBI PO PRE 2020

1. (d): For sentence (i), refer to 6th sentence of the second paragraph "For example, with increasing automation in manufacturing, research and development in supply chain and logistics grows." Hence statement (i) is incorrect.
For sentence (ii), refer to the last 4th sentence of the 2nd paragraph "This makes more and more jobs redundant as machines guarantee efficiency

as well as are a cost-effective alternative to human employees. This forces people to continuously update themselves and hence leads to survival of the fittest."

For sentence (iii), refer to the 8th sentence of the 2nd paragraph "Given the fact that these developments in technology are endless, employment opportunities too will see an everincreasing graph, more so in talent-rich countries such as India and China. However, the immediate result of technological advancements is observed as losses in employment."

Reading thoroughly the 2nd paragraph, we can conclude that only statements (ii) and (iii) are correct.

- **2. (b):** The most suitable answer is option (b). To validate this, refer to the 5th sentence of the last paragraph "We can, therefore, conclude by saying that although technology in terms of automation has reduced jobs for unskilled people, it has outgrown the growth in employment in other areas."
- 3. (c): Among the given statements, statement (iii) is incorrect.
 Refer to the last sentence of the 3rd paragraph "However, over 200 million global workers will need to switch occupational categories by 2030 and most likely re-train because of role changes."
- (a): Driven means moved, operated, or controlled by something.
 Operated means control the functioning of (a machine, process, or system).
- **5. (b):** Frittering means to waste money, time, or an opportunity
 Squander means waste (something, especially money or time) in a reckless and foolish manner.
- **6. (b):** "giving birth" means to bring something into existence.

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

 (a): Reading the first paragraph of the passage it can be deduced that the correct answer is option(a). The relevant sentences of the mentioned sentences have been quoted below:

"This is why mosquitoes are considered one of the deadliest living creatures on the planet — not because they are lethal themselves, but because many of the viruses and parasites they transmit are."

- 2. (b): Reading the second paragraph of the passage it can be deduced that the correct answer is option(b). The sentences of the passage which substantiate this are given below: "One such strategy involves the release into the wild of genetically modified (GM) mosquitoes that express a lethal gene a strategy believed to have little impact on the overall DNA of wild populations of mosquitoes."
- **3. (e)**: Reading the last paragraph of the passage it can be deduced that the correct answer is option(e). The relevant sentences of the mentioned sentences have been quoted below: "One significant worry is that a new breed of mosquito might emerge that is more difficult to control. These new genes could also potentially alter evolutionary pressures on viruses carried by mosquitoes, like dengue fever, in unpredictable ways. This includes potentially increasing their virulence changing or their host-insect interactions."
- **4. (e):** Reading the passage carefully we can see that none of the sentences given above are factually correct hence the correct answer will be option (e).
- it can be deduced that the correct answer is option(a). The relevant sentences of the mentioned sentences have been quoted below:

 "These male GM mosquitoes have what the company describes as a "self-limiting" gene, which means that when these so-called friendly mosquitoes' mate, their offspring inherit the self-limiting gene which is supposed to prevent them surviving into adulthood In theory, when these mosquitoes are released in high numbers, a dramatic reduction in the mosquito population should follow."
- 6. (a): Among the given words, 'fatal' is the synonym of 'deadliest'. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice. Fatal: causing death.
 Demeaning: causing someone to lose their dignity and the respect of others.
- 7. (d): Reading the above passage it can be seen that the correct statements are (a) and (c). The sentences have been quoted below for your reference-"According to research published by Oxitec researchers in 2015, field trials involving recurring releases of Friendly™ mosquitoes

- demonstrated a reduction of nearly 95 per cent of target populations in Brazil. A recent study from the Powell lab at Yale University has since confirmed that some of the offspring of the GM mosquitoes didn't succumb to the self-limiting lethal gene and survived to adulthood. They were able to breed with native mosquitoes and thereby introduce some of their genes into the wild population."
- (c): The first paragraph of the passage indicates that option (c) is the correct answer choice as the sentence mentioned in the passage is: The last few months have been great for the economy. New cases have fallen, and economic activity is racing back to pre-pandemic levels.
- **2. (a):** Replace 'outline' with 'outlined' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
- **3. (a):** Soon by consumer durables suits the blank best and completes the sentence.
- 4. (d): The second and first paragraph of the passage respectively indicates that the sentences (b) and (c) are incorrect. The correct sentences according to the passage are-
 - (b) Thankfully, pent-up services demand can play that role. Still **25%** below normal, services can get a shot in the arm as herd immunity rises, in part led by vaccine roll-out
 - (c) After a c.24% contraction in the quarter ending June 2020, we expect GDP to grow by a positive 1.8% in the quarter ending **December** 2020.
- 5. (a): The last paragraph of the passage indicates that the sentence mentioned in option (a) is the correct answer choice and the relevant sentence is: "A Niti Aayog report predicted that water demand will be twice the present supply by 2030 and India could lose up to 6% of its GDP during that time.Water shortages are hurting India's capacity to generate electricity because 40% of thermal power plants are located in areas where water scarcity is high."
- 6. **(c):** The word 'vulnerable' means 'weak and easy to hurt physically or emotionally'. All Words except 'protected' are similar to the word 'vulnerable'. Thus 'protected' is the term opposite to it.
- 7. **(b):** Dwellers means 'People who live permanently in a place'. All Words except 'Tenants' are opposite to the word Dwellers. Thus 'Tenants' is the term similar to it.

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020

- 1. (d): Option (d) is the correct answer with the reference to the second paragraph which mentions," "Regulatory bodies like RBI and Sebi etc. also don't have a legal framework to directly regulate cryptocurrencies as they are neither currencies nor assets or securities or commodities issued by an identifiable user."

 Fiat money-Fiat money is a government-issued currency
- **2. (b):** Option (b) is the correct answer with the reference to the second paragraph which mentions," Also, the RBI could not show that entities that it regulated were adversely impacted by exchanges dealing in virtual currencies."
- 3. **(c):** Refer to the third paragraph which mentions," Their attraction may only grow now, given that the most well-known of them as also the most valuable, Bitcoin, has hit new peaks in price and is gaining influential followers such as Tesla founder Elon Musk."
- 4. (a): Option (a) is correct choice here i.e. statement (B) and (C) are correct choice.

 Refer second paragraph for statement (B) which mentions," The Minister of State for Finance, Anurag Thakur, who on Tuesday confirmed in the Rajya Sabha that a Bill was in the offing, highlighted the complexity in regulation."
 - Refer first paragraph for statement (C) which mentions," It has not, however, been able to channel this understandable disapproval arising out of the fact that such currencies are highly volatile, used for illicit Internet transactions, and wholly outside the ambit of the state into any sort of regulation. "
- **5. (c):** With reference to the last paragraph which mentions," Smart regulation is preferable, as a ban on something that is based on a technology of distributed ledger cannot be implemented for all practical purposes." it can be said that option (c) is the correct choice.
- **6. (c):** Refer 2nd paragraph of passage which mentions the "There is an optical rebound in growth because growth is below the trend line. Growth (for next fiscal) is high but in real terms, the size of the economy next fiscal will be a mere 2% bigger than what it was in fiscal 2020" therefore the correct answer will be option (c).

- 7. **(b):** Option (b) is correct choice here with reference to the second paragraph which mentions," Growth has skipped small low-end manufacturing firms in the "middle", the largest source of jobs while soaring oil prices and a fresh wave of Covid cases in some states are dangers to watch out for" hence the correct choice will be option (b).
- 8. (a): With reference to the second paragraph we can conclude that small businesses are "missing middle" which employ workers in thousands and which is labour- intensive firms and with reference to the fourth paragraph which mentions". Exports are recovering for large industries but remain weak for smaller manufacturing units, a significant employer of the semi-skilled workforce. Labour-intensive sectors such as garments, like leather goods and gems and jewelry account for 18% of India's exports" hence we can conclude option (a).
- 9. (d): Only Option (d) is correct as per the information given in passage. With respect to the few lines of last paragraph which mention," The seesaws in business resumption mean the economy is yet to be sure-footed. The Nomura India Business Resumption Index fell to 95.2 for the week ending March 7 versus 98.1 in the prior week, indicating the gap from the pre-pandemic normal has slipped to 4.8 percentage points from only 0.7 percentage points a fortnight earlier" while all other options are incorrect.
- 10. (b): All statements given above are correct.

 For Statement (A) refer paragraph second which mentions," To be sure, recovery has been skewed. Growth has skipped small low-end manufacturing firms in the "missing middle", the largest source of jobs and manufacturing while soaring oil prices and a fresh wave of Covid cases in some states are dangers to watch out for, economists said."

 For Statement (B) refer last paragraph which mentions," Lending by risk-averse banks has been
 - financing options well"

 For Statement (C) refer to fourth paragraph which mentions," The pandemic caused revenues of smaller firms to plunge sharper than larger firms, the main reason for job losses. The dynamics of domestic demand and trade continue to be unfavourable for small businesses."

the weakest for micro and small enterprises,

while large firms have managed to leverage

11. (b): The meaning of "WATCH OUT" is "to be careful because of possible danger" so correct choice is option (b).

12. (e): The most suitable word for the blank will be "drag" which means "to pull somebody/something along with difficulty" tactics mean the particular method you use to achieve something retreat means to move backward; to go to a safe or private place

abandon means to leave somebody/something that you are responsible for, usually permanently Startle means shock

SBI PO MAINS 2020

1. **(b):** With respect to the paragraph 1, it can be implied that sentence (i) is correct. As mentioned in the few lines of the first paragraph. "This can include clearing the land for agriculture or grazing, or using the timber for fuel, construction or manufacturing".

With respect to the paragraph 2, it can be implied that sentence (ii) is correct. As mentioned in the few lines of the 2nd paragraph. "The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) reports that just four commodities are responsible for tropical deforestation: beef, soy, palm oil and wood products."

Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

- 2. (b): With reference to the last paragraph, we can conclude that sentence (b) is correct. Throughout the passage it is mentioned how the plantation of palm oils is one of the major reasons for deforestation or clearance of tropical forest. The last paragraph states that "As climate change continues, trees play an important role in carbon sequestration, or the capture and storage of excess carbon dioxide. Tropical trees alone are estimated to provide about 23% of the climate mitigation that's needed to offset climate change", which suggests continuous production of palm oil in bulk will cause the disruption of the ecosystem.
- 3. **(d):** Sentence (I) is not mentioned in the paragraph 2. With reference to the 2nd paragraph which mentions "In the past 25 years, forests shrank by 502,000 square miles (1.3 million square km). Often, deforestation occurs when forested area is cut and cleared to make way for agriculture or grazing." Here by the use of 'often' we can say that agriculture is a primary cause but still the figure is not exact and therefore we can't say with surety that more than 1 million 1 million square km has been deforested for agriculture only" We can conclude that statement (ii) is incorrect. As

mentioned in the few lines of the 2nd paragraph. "The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) reports that just four commodities are responsible for tropical deforestation: beef, soy, palm oil and wood products." Hence option (b) is the correct choice. Hence correct option is (a)

- **4.** (d): With reference to the last paragraph, we can conclude that sentence (d) is correct. The paragraph states that "A 2019 study published in the journal Ecohydrology showed that parts of the Amazon rainforest that were converted to agricultural land had higher soil and air temperatures, which can exacerbate drought conditions. In comparison, forested land had rates of evapotranspiration that were about three times higher, adding more water vapor to the air. Trees absorb carbon dioxide. mitigating greenhouse gas emissions produced by human activity". Hence correct option is (d).
- **5. (a):** With reference to the whole passage, we can conclude that sentence (a) is incorrect regarding to the passage.

Statement (b) can be infer from paragraph third paragraph which mentions, "Growing the trees that produce the oil requires the leveling of native forest and the destruction of local peatlands — which doubles the harmful effect on the ecosystem. According to a report published by Zion Market Research, the global palm oil market was valued at \$65.73 billion in 2015 and is expected to reach \$92.84 billion in 2021."

Statement (c) can be infer from paragraph fourth paragraph which mentions," They are home to 80% of terrestrial biodiversity, containing a wide array of trees, plants, animals and microbes, according to the World Bank, an international financial institution"

Statement (d) can be infer from paragraph fourth paragraph which mentions, "According to a 2018 FAO report, three-quarters of the Earth's freshwater comes from forested watersheds, and the loss of trees can affect water quality."

hence option (a) is correct option.

6. **(c):** "they are also an important resource for many around the world" fits the blank to make sentence grammatically and contextually correct and meaningful. Hence option (c) is the correct answer choice.

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- 1. (a): To validate the answer, refer to the first and second paragraph of the passage given above, which mentions, "The floods merely reminded us of the scale of plastic pollution downstream. Finally, people began to ask questions: where did all of this plastic come from? The simple answer is this: the plastic is carried by flood waters from wherever we, as users, decide to discard it." Here, the quoted text has been mentioned in the statements (a). Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 2. (a): to validate the answer, refer to the third paragraph of the passage given above, which mentions, "What we have seen is a pattern of mass production of mainly single-use plastics, a lack of recycling practices and businesses and government allowing the plastic monster to run amok. Cost-effectiveness is motivated by profit, whilst forcing consumers to accept plastics as an emblem of modern life." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (a). Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 3. **(c):** to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, which mentions, "Where skyrocketing electricity tariffs (and, in some instances, food prices) intersect with poverty, adding an extra R50 to a grocery bill for a reusable bag is a luxury of thought that many people cannot afford. Shifting the responsibility for plastic pollution to the consumer is fallacious, poor judgment." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (c). Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **4. (d):** to validate the answer,

option (a) and (b) can be inferred from last paragraph, which mentions, "Plastic is in our water and in our food and even in our own bodies as micro-plastic"

option (c) can be inferred from last paragraph, which mentions," We have choked our waterways with plastic around the world. Marine creatures live in oceans of plastic, which is set to soon exceed marine life in numbers."

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 5. **(b):** Only the word 'symbol' in the given words is similar to 'emblem'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

 rebuttal means disproving afflict means cause pain or trouble to; affect adversely.

 hazardous means risky; dangerous
- 6. **(e):** to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, which mentions,". The responsibility lies where it always has: with mega corporations who produce, plunder, and profit. Research tells us that a plastic bag has an average working life of 15 minutes" and "Where skyrocketing electricity tariffs (and, in some instances, food prices) intersect with poverty, adding an extra R50 to a grocery bill for a reusable bag is a luxury of thought that many people cannot afford. Shifting the responsibility for plastic pollution to the consumer is fallacious, poor judgment." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (e). Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 7. **(d)**: to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, which mentions,". During sleep, the immune system releases certain cytokines which is a type of protein increase with infection or inflammation, or during periods of stress, to combat illness. If the body is deprived of sleep, it may actually decrease production of these protective cytokines and infection-fighting antibodies." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (d). Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 8. (c): to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, which mentions,". On those days, the body takes control to combat sickness and people may experience sleep disturbance or overall poor sleep quality, and may feel stronger urges to nap or sleep in. The body uses a lot of energy to fight viruses and eliminate pathogens by kicking the immune system into high gear. That means there is often less energy for other activities. Getting more sleep when sick is paramount to healing the body and conserving energy to fight against diseases. ." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (c). Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

9. **(b):** to validate the answer, Option (a) can be inferred from third paragraph, which mentions,". They also suggest Cutting down on alcoholic beverages, energy drinks and foods containing caffeine, such as dark chocolate, at night. We should limit the consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, candies and desserts which can worsen sleep quality and should keep the sleep environment comfortable, dark, quiet, and cool" Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (a)

Option (c) can be inferred from second paragraph, which mentions, "On those days, the body takes control to combat sickness and people may experience sleep disturbance or overall poor sleep quality, and may feel stronger urges to nap or sleep in. The body uses a lot of energy to fight viruses and eliminate pathogens by kicking the immune system into high gear. That means there is often less energy for other activities. Getting more sleep when sick is paramount to healing the body and conserving energy to fight against diseases." Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (c).

Only option (b) is incorrect because of usage of word 'only'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 10. (d): Only the word 'supreme' in the given words are similar to 'Paramount' which means 'more important than anything else; supreme'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice malign means evil in nature or effect.

 prudent means acting with or showing care and thought for the future.

 restrain means prevent (someone or something) from doing something
- 11. (a): to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the fourth paragraph, which mentions,". Lack of sleep can have a negative impact on a person's health, especially for people that already suffer from a weakened immune system or suffer from a chronic sleep disorder" and refer to first paragraph, which mentions "sleep and the immune system are bidirectionally linked and both have important roles in the body's defense against diseases. Optimal immune function requires adequate sleep, and inadequate sleep impairs the immune response" Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (a). Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

12. (c): to validate the answer, refer to the last few lines of the second paragraph, which mentions, "

Despite evidence that shows people around the world recognize the important role sleep plays in their overall health, Philips sleep survey shows that an overwhelming percent of the population is still interested in receiving new information or strategies to help them achieve better sleep.".

Here, we can infer the quoted text from the statement given in option (c). Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

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1. (..): Refer to the first paragraph. The hint can be drawn from the lines, 'The balance of an ecosystem depends on the presence of every type of animal. If one type of animal becomes too numerous or scarce, the entire balance of the ecosystem will change.'

In this way, **option (a)** is justified with the given lines. Hence, it is the correct answer choice.

- 2. (d): Refer to the second paragraph. The hint can be drawn from the lines, 'Carnivores will feed on herbivores, omnivores, and other carnivores in an ecosystem. A natural community depends on the presence of carnivores to control the populations of other animals.'
 - Option (a), (b), and (c) are justified with the above lines. Hence option (d)[All (a), (b), and (c)] is the right answer choice.
- 3. (c): Refer to the last part of second paragraph. The hint can be drawn from the lines, 'Carnivores depend on sufficient prey in the food chain to give them the food they need. If the herbivore population or the population of other carnivores declines in an ecosystem, carnivores may not survive.'

From these lines, both **option (a) and (b)** are justifies. Hence, **option (c)[Both (a) and (b)]** is the right answer choice.

4. (e): Refer to the third paragraph. The hint can be drawn from the lines;

Option (a): With a diet comprised of only plants, herbivores can be surprisingly large animals.

Option (b): An ecosystem must provide abundant plants to sustain herbivores

Option (c): many of them spend the majority of their lives eating to stay alive

Option (d): Herbivores usually have special biological systems to digest a variety of different plants.

Hence, **option (e)**, [All of the above] is the right answer choice.

- **5. (b):** Refer to the fourth paragraph. The hint can be drawn from the lines:
 - **Option (a):** Omnivores have an advantage in an ecosystem because their diet is the most diverse.

Option (c): These animals can vary their diet depending on the food that is most plentiful, sometimes eating plants and other times eating meat.

Hence, **option (b), [Both (a) and (c)]** is the right answer choice.

- **6. (b): Abundant** can fill in the blank **(1)** to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.
- **7. (c): Equilibrium** is most similar in meaning with the given word. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
- **8. (a): Inadequate** is most opposite in meaning with the given word. Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

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- 1. (d): Evidence in support of the given answer can be found from the following statements 'What if an AI-based driverless car gets into an accident that causes harm to humans or damages property? Who should the courts hold liable for the same?' and 'Some have warned that advances in AI could erode the fundamental logic of nuclear deterrence by enabling counter-force attacks against heretofore concealed and mobile nuclear forces.' From the given statements, both option (a) and (c) can be inferred clearly. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 2. (c): Evidence in support of the given argument can be found in the following statement 'AI-driven improvements to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance would threaten the survivability of heretofore secure second-strike nuclear forces by providing technologically advanced nations with the ability to find, identify, track, and destroy their adversaries' mobile and concealed launch platforms.' Also, only option (c) can be inferred from the given passage and hence, the appropriate answer choice.
- 3. (a): Musing means giving a careful thought for a long period of time

 Contemplation means think deeply and at length.

 Decimate means kill, destroy, or remove a large proportion of.

Nurture means care for and protect So, going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (a)

- **4. (e):** Going through the passage no appropriate reason for absence of regulation can be stated. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e).
- **5. (d):** Discard means a thing rejected as no longer useful or desirable.

Flout means openly disregard

Embellish means make (a statement or story) more interesting by adding extra details that are often untrue

Illuminate means help to clarify or explain
Going through the given sentence and the
meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen
that the correct answer choice would be option
(d)

- **6. (b):** From the given options, only (b) is mentioned in the passage. Evidence in support of the given argument can be found from the following statement 'Germany is working on blemish present in it, like certain ethical rules for autonomous vehicles stipulating that human life should always have priority over property or animal life.' From the given statement option (b) can be inferred clearly and hence the correct answer choice would be option (b).
- **7. (b):** Evidence in support of the given answer can be found in the last line of the first paragraph in which it is stated *'Society doesn't reward defeat, and you won't find many failures documented in history books.'* From the given statement it can be clearly seen that the world will only appreciate your efforts if you achieve success at the end or the efforts lead to success. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
- **8. (b):** From the given statements, only option (b) is incorrect. Given argument can be justified from the following sentence from the passage "To achieve any worthy goal, you must take risks," says writer and speaker John C. Maxwell. Remaining options are true as per the passage. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
- **9. (b):** Distressed means suffering from extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.

Sedulous means showing dedication and diligence.

Tense means unable to relax because of nervousness

Indifferent means having no particular interest or sympathy

So, going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the appropriate answer choice would be option (b)

- 10. (c): Evidence in support of the given argument can be found from the following statement 'However, in today's post-recession economy, some employers are no longer shying away from failure—they're embracing it.' Also, there are inadequate facts present to justify the remaining options. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **11. (c):** Taking hint from the contrasting structure of the sentence it can be clearly seen that the correct filler for the given blank should be 'mediocrity'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **12. (d):** Gloss means try to conceal or disguise (something unfavourable) by treating it briefly or representing it misleadingly.

Unveil means show or announce publicly for the first time

Façade means a deceptive outward appearance. Shimmer means shine with a soft, slightly wavering light.

Conceal means prevent (something) from being known

Going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the appropriate answer would be option (d)

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- 1. (c): As per the information available in the passage, all the given statements are incorrect. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 2. (d): As given in the passage, here, 'relaxed' implies make or become less tense or anxious and 'eased' is most similar to 'relaxed'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **3. (c):** Among the given words, only 'accounting' can fit in grammatically and contextually in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **4. (a):** Here, from the highlighted phrase, we can understand that it states the reason which can be successfully substituted with 'because of'. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 5. **(c)**: Among the given options, only option (c) appears to be the reason for the given question, which can be validated from the third paragraph, which states, "There is a backlash against the rapid increase in international schools in China, where it's perceived that they have been simply creaming off the best students." Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

6. (a): Among the given options, to validate the statement (III), refer to the 4th paragraph, "For the growing Chinese middle class, the schools provided a more reliable route that Chinese national schools for getting into highly-regarded universities in the West, particularly those in the U.S. and U.K. These students, in turn, represent a lucrative source of income, for both the schools themselves and for Western universities." Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

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- 1. (c): If someone or something queers your pitch, they make it very difficult for you to achieve what you are trying to do. To gather the hint of the situation, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions, "Yet, with growth sagging, there is pressure on the central bank to cut rates at least one more time to stimulate growth. It would be interesting to watch the deliberations of the MPC in February."

 Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in options (a) and (d) are correct in context of the given phrase. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **2. (c):** To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph of the passage given above, which mentions, "The disturbing December print has set off fears over whether India is entering a period of slow growth accompanied by high inflation, in other words, stagflation." Referring to the quoted text, we can clearly infer that the situation mentioned in the option (c) is an example of stagflation. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 3. **(b):** To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions, "The central bank stood pat on rates in the December policy precisely due to fears of inflation and had even revised upwards its inflation projection for the second half of the fiscal to 4.7-5.1%." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (b) is incorrect. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

 Stood Pat- To oppose or resist change
- **4. (a):** As per the information given in the passage above, none of the mentioned statements are correct. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **5. (c):** From the various parts of the passage given above, we can infer that the statement given in option (c) is suitable in context of the given question. Hence, option (c) is the most appropriate answer choice.

- 6. **(e):** To validate the answer, refer to the last paragraph of the passage given above, which mentions, "But Americans can fight for greater economic dignity, Sperling said, arguing that many already are: By unionizing; pushing for a higher minimum wage; lobbying for better leave, child-care, and healthcare policies; and demanding action against workplace sexual misconduct, they're working to claim more of what he put forward as the base necessities for all working people." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that all the given statements are correct in context of the given question. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 7. **(b):** As per the information given in the passage, we can infer that the statement given in option (b) is in line with the author's viewpoint. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **8. (e):** As per the information available in the above passage, all the given statements are correct. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 9. (c): In the second passage, presenteeism has been defined as the 'number of hours one spends at workplace'. From the statement ", we can infer that author has given value to output instead of staying for longer duration at work. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice among the given statements.
- **10. (d):** Among the given options 'lead the pack', which means ", is the most suitable phrase which could make the statement grammatically correct as well as contextually meaningful. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

 A cup of Joe is an American nickname for a cup of

A cup of Joe is an American nickname for a cup of coffee.

All and sundry: Everything without distinction

11. (c): Among the given words, '**confrontation**' which means 'a hostile or argumentative situation or meeting between opposing parties' is opposite of '**collaboration**'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

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 (c): Refer the last few lines of the 5th paragraph of the passage, "The answer to this is automation fueled by robust Machine learning training models and artificial intelligence...... provide troubleshooting in real-time."

- **2. (a):** Refer the 3rd paragraph of the passage, "Furthermore, with the lack of data talent an ensure business operations are accessible for a range of employees."
- **3. (d):** Refer to the 2nd line of the 2nd paragraph of the passage, "In today's climate any loss or disruption to data can have a huge business impact."
- **4. (d):** Statement (1) is correct. Refer the 4th paragraph of the passage, "The cloud offers great promise for developers the use of multiple server locations"
- **5. (c):** If something such as a plan or a project goes full steam ahead, it progresses quickly.
- **6. (c):** Embrace means accept (a belief, theory, or change) willingly and enthusiastically hence it is similar in meaning to adopt.
- 7. **(a):** Ensure means make certain that (something) will occur or be the case hence confirm is the word which is most similar in meaning.
- **8. (b):** Massive means exceptionally large hence insignificant is the word which is most opposite in meaning.

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- 1. **(b):** To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph, which mentions, "Music is assumed to be a fortuitous by-product of this evolutionary development, and is more fully processed in the brain's right hemisphere, which is more associated with the representation of emotions than the left hemisphere." Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (b) is appropriate in context of the given question. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **2. (d):** The answer can be validate from various statements given in paragraph four. Among the given statements, only the statement (d) cannot be inferred from the passage. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 3. (c): The entire passage is centered around inability of certain people to enjoy music inspite of having normal brain functioning. Here, the most suitable statement to justify the central idea of the passage would be "While music may be the universal language, it doesn't speak to everyone". Also, the statement (ii) is correct in context of the passage. Hence, option (c) is the appropriate answer to the given question.

- 4. (c): To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which mentions, "It has been theorised that aesthetic responses to music may derive from the similarity of musical tones to tonal characteristics of human speech associated with different emotional states. If so, it would be hypothesised that the pleasure one finds in music would be related to skills in and enjoyment of social intercourse. Conversely, a lack of musical appreciation would predict deficiencies in social engagement". Referring to the quoted text, we can infer that the statement given in option (c) is correct in context of the given question.
- **5. (d):** Among the given phrases, the most appropriate phrase to fit in the given blank will be "". Apart from this, no other phrase could make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 6. (e): The answer for the given question can be traced fourth and fifth paragraph "A major cause of the slowdown of sales in 2019-20 was the difficulty in the availability of finance due to problems in the financial sector. The decade saw the introduction and acceptance of shared platform operators like Uber and Ola...Diesel car sales had risen earlier in the decade, but are now in decline. Meeting Bharat VI norms has added considerably to cost. In addition, the Supreme Court ordered that diesel cars older than 10 years would not be allowed in the NCR". Hence, option (e) is the correct answer choice.
- 7. (d): The answer can be verified from the 2nd paragraph. Refer to the lines "Intense competition in the market saw all manufacturers launching or upgrading existing models in fairly short intervals. The industry became more like that of a developed country. Competition also led to better technology benefiting the consumer. The average fuel efficiency of cars increased from about 16 km per litre to 19.2 km per litre. This resulted not only in reducing fuel consumption but also lowered CO2 emissions." Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
- 8. (c): The most appropriate phrase to complete the given blank is "partly explains the slowing of growth". The previous sentence of the blank mentions about the implementation of Bharat VI which is a measure for safety and emission standards. Further the sentence states that due Bharat VI there has been an increase in the cost of

- vehicles; thus, this should ultimately result in the decline of the sales growth. Hence, option (c) will be most viable choice to complete the given sentence.
- 9. **(b):** Statement (II) is incorrect as in the given passage it is stated that "The entry of global players into the Indian market and cars being of international standards led to exports increasing to 680,000 vehicles in 2018-19.' Statements (I) and (III) are true in the context. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- **10. (b):** The most suitable word that expresses the meaning of the highlighted word is "catalyst". Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice. Driver means a factor which causes a particular phenomenon to happen or develop.

Straphanger means any user of such public transportation.

Catalyst means a person or thing that precipitates an event.

prototype means a first or preliminary version of a device or vehicle from which other forms are developed.

Chauffer means a person employed to drive a private automobile or limousine for the owner.

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- **1. (e)**: All of the given facts are correct as per the given passage. Facts can be derived from the lines, "As the price of clean energy technology plummets, it has become an increasingly attractive prospect for world governments. China was by far the world's largest investor in renewable energy in 2017, accounting for nearly half of the new infrastructure commissioned. This was mainly a result of its massive support for solar power, which globally attracted nearly a fifth more investment than in the previous year." And "Egypt is also considering financing options to conduct feasibility studies for building the world largest solar power plant for both electricity generation and water desalination." Thus option (e) is the best answer choice.
- 2. (d): Statements (II)and(III) can be easily inferred from the given line "The electricity sector remains the brightest spot for renewables with the exponential growth of solar photovoltaics and wind in recent years, and building on the significant contribution of hydropower generation." Thus (d) is the correct answer.

- 3. **(b):** As per the given passage only (II) is correct. This can be inferred from the line, "The global replacement of traditional fuels with renewables led to around 1.8 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide emissions being avoided last year the equivalent of removing the entire US transport system." Thus option (b) is correct answer choice.
- **4. (b):** Refer to the last line of the passage.
- **5. (e):** Critical here means having a decisive or crucial importance in the success, failure, or existence of something.
- **6. (b):** Account for is a phrasal verb which means supply or make up (a specified amount or proportion)
- **7. (d):** Plummets means fall or drop straight down at high speed hence slump is the word which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

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- 1. **(b):** The lines in the paragraph 1st "While President Hassan Rouhani clinched the agreement in 2015 despite opposition from hardliners, his promise was that it would help lift sanctions, providing relief to Iran's economy." make option (b) as the correct answer. Other options are either not mentioned in the passage or not correct as per the context of the passage. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- 2. **(b):** As per the lines given in the passage "European countries have been working on a mechanism, which is still in the initial stages, that allows Europe to trade with Iran through a barter system avoiding the dollar and circumventing sanctions." the option (b) is correct answer choice.
- 3. **(d):** As per the line of which (A) is part options (a) and (b) do not form a grammatically correct sentence. Option (c) also does not fit as per the theme of the sentence. But using option (d) makes a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
- 4. **(b):** The lines in the paragraph 3rd "the most basic way to secure our space capabilities is to distribute them across many different satellites and spacecraft, so that business continuity is unaffected even if an adversary manages to disable one or more of our satellites" makes option (b) as the correct answer. Other options are either not mentioned in the passage or not correct as per the context of the passage. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.

- **5. (d):** From the paragraph 4th, one can infer the meaning of the phrase. That is for space technology, ISRO is the only option that India is using now. But India should go for privatising the Space Technology too. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
- 6. **(c):** As per the starting of the passage and the lines given on the beginning of the passage "must ramp up both our capacity to use space and our capacity to deny our adversaries the reliable use of space" the option (c) is correct answer choice.
- **7. (c)**: Only option (c) can be inferred from the given passage. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer choice.
- 8. **(b):** The lines in the paragraph 3rd "If the top court had upheld the tribunal's verdict on the grounds that the law wasn't clear about how sale proceeds would be divided banks would have had to kiss goodbye to substantial recoveries, step up badloan provisions and push more salvageable debtors into liquidation, leading to unnecessary job losses." make option (b) as the correct answer. Other options are either not mentioned in the passage or not correct as per the context of the passage. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- **9. (c):** As per the paragraph given in the end of the passage "would have required financial creditors to share the money from any new buyer of a bankrupt business equally with miscellaneous suppliers and other unsecured lenders." the option (c) is correct answer choice.
- 10. (c): The meaning of the word 'mired' is 'to be involved in a difficult situation, especially for a long period of time'. Thus the meaning of the phrase is "to get stuck or entangled in something." So, the meaning of the phrase can be inferred from the (I) and (II) statements. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer choice.
- **11. (d)**: Both options (a) and (c) can be inferred from the given passage. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
- **12. (d):** To validate the answer, refer to the first paragraph of the passage, which states, "One of the main constraints in trade between Russia and India is the lack of smooth independent banking infrastructure connecting the two countries." Here, the statement given in option (d) clearly justifies the quoted text. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

13. (b): To validate the answer, refer to the second paragraph, which states, "With US dollar payments put on hold in 2018, India and Russia had to urgently look for alternative solutions. Options on the table included coming back to trading in rupees and roubles, in euros, Singaporean dollars, etc. Importantly, this situation attracted the attention of bankers and decision-makers on both sides to the issue of payments." Here, the statement given in option (b) clearly justifies the quoted text. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

14. (d): Refer to the second paragraph of the passage given above, which mentions, "Although India aims to diversify its' defence supplies and localize development and production, Indian officials have iterated consistently that India's relations with Russia in the sphere of defence will remain a priority despite the unprecedented pressure coming from the West." The statement given in option (d) clearly justifies the uoted text. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.





Chapter 02

Cloze Test

A cloze test is an exercise in which there is a passage with certain blanks, each of which is numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four or five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank correctly. So, cloze test is there to test the grammar skills, vocabulary and English command of a candidate.

How to crack the Nut:

1. Some important points:

- (a) first of all go through the complete passage and get a rough idea about the content and spirit of the passage. The correct understanding of the content will make you think in the right direction and thus help you make the right decision and thus help you make the right choice among the given words.
- (b) logically analize each sentence and try to understand the grammatical construction of it becausesome word-choices are based on grammar.

2. Eliminate the less Probable option:

- (a) Eliminate the less probable option and get the correct one.
- (b) In case if you have multiple correct options then first mark options of this kind and try fitting them in blank one by one, then use the one which fits perfectly with the given sentence.
- (c) It may happen sometimes that you are unable to decide between two words. In such case use that one from options which is used frequently with the words around the blank.

Ex -

- 1. Did you find him_____ for matrimonial purpose?
 - (a) Compatiable
 - (b) Perfect
 - (c) Good

In this case almost all the words seem synonyms but word 'compatiable' and matrimonial are interlinked. Hence

(a) is answer.

- **2.** Can we have a_chat?
 - (a) Swift
 - (b) Quick
 - (c) Prompt

Here all three options are synonyms of each other so it may be difficult to decide which one is the correct answer. Here, the word 'quick' and chat are used more frequently as a combination rather than 'swift chat' or 'prompt chat'.

So (b) is the answer.

3. Think like the Author:

Each passage is written in a certain tone, humor, serious, narrative and so on. Identify the tone and pick the words accordingly. If the tone is funny/humorous, try and use words which evoke fun and vice-versa.

Ex - Jonah_____down the stairs, bumping along like a quarter in a tumbling dyer.

- (a) tumbled
- (b) fell
- (c) dropped

Clearly, you can use either 'tumbled' or 'fell' in this blank but the rest of the sentence is written in humorous vein. So we try to maintain the tone of the sentence. This is best accomplished by the use of word 'tumbled'.

4. Decide the correct part of speech: Read the sentence carefully and see which part of speech is required to be filled.

To decide the right part of speech, you need to keep the following things in the mind.

- (a) Noun/ Pronoun: A noun will be required if —
- (i) The blank is at the position of subject or object.

Ex - Every <u>leader</u> should perform <u>his</u> duty.

Noun Pronoun

- (ii) If the blank is after an adjective
- **Ex** A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- (iii) Blank is after preposition.

Ex - He sat beside me.

- (b) Adjective: An adjective will be required if
 - (i) the blank requires a qualifier for a preceding or following noun or pronoun.
 - (ii) the blank is just before a noun.
 - Ex Do you have any problem?
- (c) Adverb: An adverb is required if
 - (i) The blank is after a verb
 - Ex He works hard
 - (ii) A blank is before the subject at the beginning of a sentence.
 - **Ex** Only I know the truth.
- (d) Conjunction: A conjunction is required if

The blank required a word to combine two words or sentences

Ex - You must run fast else you will miss the train.

- (e) Article: An article is required if
 - (i) The blank is before a noun.
 - **Ex** He is an heir to the throne.
 - (ii) The blank is before a comparative or superlative degree.
 - Ex He is the better of the two wrestlers.

He is the best student of our class.

- (f) Preposition: A preposition is required if
 - (i) The blank required a word to relate two words.
 - **Ex** The bill was passed amid pandemonium.

The cat jumped upon the rat.

- (g) **Verb**: A verb is required if
 - (i) The blank is after a subject.
 - Ex They played very well.
 - (ii) The blank after a helping verb.
 - Ex. We have to make the system work.
 - (iii) The blank required a linking verb
 - (iv) The blank required a word that describes the action of a noun or pronoun.
 - **Ex** Swimming is a good exercise.
- (h) **Phrasal Verb:** A phrasal verb is required to fit the sentence in correct.

Ex – The meeting was put off due to agitation held by union leaders of the company.

Corruption is eating into our country.

Commonly used phrases: You have to give preference to those words which commonly precede or follow the word around the blank.
 Considering the following examples.
 Ex - Tens of thousands of demonastrators in Malasiya defied police orders on Saturday. amassingin the capital in a _____of anger at the government prime minister Najib Razak.

(i) Show (ii) Display (iii) Expression (iv) Plainness
You cannot use 'expression' here as it needs article 'an' before itself. Plainness is inappropriate here, show of anger is not correct but display of anger is commonly used. Hence (ii) is the answer.

6. Enhance your vocabulary and comprehension of language : – Read as much as you can to improve your language. When you read more, you tend to have a better idea of which

word goes with the other words. **Solve plenty of cloze tests to attain perfection:** By solving a large number of cloze tests, you will not only enhance the solving and the s

7. Solve plenty of cloze tests to attain perfection: By solving a large number of cloze tests, you will not only enhance your vocabulary but also learn how and where words should be used. This will surely help in building up your language skils.

Now Let's consider an example:

Whenever I (i) at the moon, my heart (2) with pleasure. I wish I have (3) to fly up to the moon. I knowif I could (4) to become an (5). I would be able to go to the moon.

1.	(a) looked	(b) saw	(c) viewed	(d) gaze
2.	(a) fills	(b) filled	(c) field	(d) feels
3.	(a) hands	(b) wings	(c) legs	(d)
4.	(a) grow up	(b) mow	(c) blow	(d) show
5.	(a) astrology	(b) astronomy	(c) astronaut	(d) aristocrat

Answer.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

Explanation:

- **1.** By reading sentence, two options would be eliminated. Now you have two words 'looked' and 'gazed'. But gaze means looking continuously for a time so the answer here is (a)
- 2. (a); Here we are talking in present so option (a) fits the blank correct.
- 3. (c); You can fly only if you have wings
- 4. (a); Author is talking about his ambitions. So only option (a) fits the blank
- **5. (c)**; Astronaut is one who goes into space other options are irrelevant.

Exercise

TYPE-I CONVENTIONAL CONVENTIONAL CLOZE TEST

A cloze test (also cloze deletion test) is an exercise or assessment consisting of a portion of language with certain words removed (cloze text), where the candidate is asked to replace the missing language item. It requires the ability to understand context and vocabulary in order to identify the correct language or part of speech that belongs to the passages. This exercise is commonly administered for the assessment language learning and instruction. To score good marks in English section of any competitive exam, it is necessary for the aspirants to tackle the questions related to cloze test with maximum accuracy. Usually, each cloze test varies from anywhere between five and ten questions. Certain key points could assist you solve questions based on such pattern:

- 1. Each piece of content will have its context and tone in which it is written. Ones the tone and context is identified it becomes easier to score high in questions related to cloze test. A passage can have infinite themes, like finance, environment, etc. By getting the idea of the theme, candidates can relate to the words that can fit in the context of the passage.
- **2.** Some of the basic tones of a cloze test include critical, descriptive and analytical. The characteristic of an analytical tone is the presence of reasons or logic/justifications to support something. Being critical implies evaluating the aspects of a text and analysing the factors and facets of the article.
- **3.** All the sentences of the passage will be linked and won't be independent. Therefore, reading the entire passage becomes necessary.

- **4.** Identify the type of word that needs to be filled in the given blank. Options can be an array of words ranging from nouns, adverbs, verbs, adjectives to articles and prepositions.
- 5. Connectors play an important role when it comes to completing a passage in a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct manner. Supporting connectors (like, similar, likewise, etc.) or contradicting connectors (although, but, however, etc.) indicate whether the context of the two statements is similar or opposite.
- **6.** After analyzing the passage carefully, aspirants can choose to eliminate options. The options which do not fall in line with the context of the passage can be removed. This is especially helpful when the options are too close to fill in the blank.
- **7.** Reading can be one of the best ways to tackle any question which assesses the language skill of the candidates. The more you read, the better understanding you will develop of the various texts and vocabulary.

Directions (1-6): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.

While Brexit captures the headlines in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, the silent march of automation continues. Most economists view this trend favorably: technology, they say, may destroy jobs in the short run, but it creates new and better jobs in the longer term. The destruction of jobs is clear and direct: a firm _____(1) ____ a conveyor belt, supermarket checkout, or delivery system, keeps onetenth of the workforce as supervisors, and fires the rest. But what happens after that is far less ____(2)___. The standard economic argument is that workers affected by automation will initially lose their jobs, but the population as a whole will subsequently be ____(3)___. For example, the Nobel laureate economist Christopher Pissarides and Jacques Bughin of the McKinsey Global Institute argue that higher productivity resulting from automation "implies faster economic growth, more consumer spending, increased labor demand, and thus greater job creation."

But this theory of compensation is far too abstract. For starters, we need to _____(4)___ between "labor-saving" and "labor-augmenting" innovation. Product innovation, such as the introduction of the automobile or mobile phone, is labor-augmenting. By contrast, process innovation, or the introduction of an improved production method, is labor-saving, because it _____(5)____ firms to produce the same quantity of an existing good or service

with fewer workers. True, new jobs created by product innovation may be offset by a "substitution effect," as the success of a new product causes the labor employed in producing an old one to become _____(6)____. But the biggest challenge comes from process innovation, because this only ever displaces jobs, and does not create new ones.

- 1. (a) Persecute (b) Automates (c) Incites (d) Feigns (e) Abandon
- (a) Veteran(b) Confining(c) Halted(d) Obvious(e) Embarked
- **3.** (a) Neglected (b) Extended (c) Compensated (d) Accomplished (e) Explored
- **4.** (a) Dominated (b) Abandoned (c) Terminated (d) Distinguish (e) Imposed
- **5.** (a) Wept (b) Stimulated (c) Fatigued (d) Enables (e) Sparkle
- **6.** (a) Agile (b) Exaggerated (c) Mutilated (d) Inept (e) Redundant

Directions (7-12): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. The word given in the option must fit in the blank to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.

After a long tug of war, the government has eventually had its way with the Reserve Bank of India, managing to get it to part with a portion of its accumulated reserves. The RBI board, on Monday, ______(7)_____to transfer a massive 21,76,051 crore to the government, including a sum of 252,637 crore from its contingency reserve built over the last several years. The outflow from the RBI's reserves was limited to this amount only because the Bimal Jalan Committee, _____(8)_____ to recommend the economic capital framework for the RBI, decided to keep a major part of the reserves locked up and out of the reach of the government while opening up the remainder with strict stipulations. The Committee has _____(9)_ and rightly so, that the Currency and Gold Revaluation Reserve Account (26.91 lakh crore as of June 30, 2018), at least half of which was _____(10)____ by the government, represents unrealised gains and hence is not distributable to the government. In the case of the Contingency Reserve (built out of retained earnings), which was 22.32 lakh crore as of the same date, the committee said that it should _(11)_____within a band of 6.5-5.5% of total assets. It left it to the RBI board to decide the precise percentage it was comfortable within this band and transfer the excess to the government. As it happened, the board, in its Monday meeting, decided to peg this ratio at

5.5% thus enabling it to transfer a sum of 252,637 crore to the government immediately. The committee should also be _____(12)_____ for clearly specifying that the revaluation reserve cannot be used to bridge shortfalls in other reserves.

7. (a) divided (b)decided (c)stipulated (d)marked (e)appreciated

8. (a)happened (b)managed (c)hanged (d)appointed (e)helped

9. (a) recommend(b) recommended(c)postulated(d)arranged(e)begged

10. (a) looked (b) eyed (c) forged (d)created (e)None of these

11. (a)revalued (b)revaluation (c)pegged (d)devaluation (e)maintained

12. (a)complimented (b)complemented(c)appreciate (d)management (e)none of these

TYPE-II WORD REPLACEMENT WORD REPLACEMENT CLOZE TEST

A cloze test based on word replacement is a part of the vocabulary test where the candidate is required to replace the highlighted words within the sentences or passage. Instead of conventional format, words need to be replaced to establish a complete and meaningful piece of text. Words can be highlighted anywhere between the sentence and passage to test the vocabulary abilities of the individual. The passage given for cloze test has a defined structure and chronological order that is helpful in maintaining a unified tone throughout the passage. Take a look at some tips that can assist you while dealing with such questions:

- 1. A thorough reading: Each passage has its own consistency and objective. Therefore, it becomes necessary to go through the entire passage. Read each sentence carefully, do not rush and try to build a basic idea about the passage. Once you have a general idea, you will be able to identify the best option suitable for each highlighted word.
- **2. Identify the keywords**: Once the theme of the text is comprehensible, make sure to identify the words which provide stress on certain statements. Pay close attention to the specific words in the sentences, before and after the highlighted words.
- 3. Select the word type: Make sure you understand the type of word that should be placed in the sentence (noun/ pronoun/ verb/ etc.). If the highlighted word does not fall under the similar category, identify such words from the options. This will also help in options elimination.

- **4. Recheck after choosing options**: Ones you decide the correct option, just give the entire sentence a final reading and make sure that the word falls in line with the statement in not only contextually meaningful but also grammatically correct manner.
- 5. Build your vocabulary: Continuous reading and improving your vocabulary can help candidates deal with such questions with ease. Vocabulary growth is directly related to efficiency and speed when faced with questions based on cloze test. Expanding your knowledge of words provides unlimited access to new information and improves all areas of communication.

Directions (13-20): In the following passage there are highlighted words, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. In four options, one word is suggested in each option. Find out the appropriate word which can replace the highlighted word to make a correct and meaningful sentence. If the highlighted word fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No correction required) as the correct choice.

The sharp exchange last week emphasize (13) the perilous state of relations and the long road ahead towards debilitating (14) normalcy, which, India has made clear, is **predicated (15)** on peace on the border. In an interview to this newspaper on December 2, the External Affairs Minister cautioned that full disengagement may not be an immediate prospect, drawing a parallel to the Sumdorong Chu crisis of 1986 that took nine years to resolve. The slowmoving talks on the LAC both sides are yet to schedule the next round instrumenting (16) the eighth meeting between Corps Commanders on November 6 raise questions about China's willingness to both restore fully the status quo and berate (17) by past agreements, which India must insist upon. The government, for its part, should be far more forthcoming than it has been so far on the situation on the LAC. Peace on the border is what every other aspect of the relationship with China has rested on over the past three decades, from trade to languished (18) links in new fields such as investment and education. Transparency, without which the public will not be fully aware about the border situation and the state of the slender (19) relationship with China, should take **precedence (20)** over optics and political expediency.

13. (a) reminisce	(b) Highlight	(c) Underlined
(d) obliterate	(e) None of these	
14. (a) Reminding	(b) reinstituting	(c) sharpening
(d) abolishing	(e) None of these	
15. (a) Castigated	(b) Pulverise	(c) Foment

(e) None of these

(d) Fickle

16. (a) Contemplated	(b) Invigorates	(c) Following
(d) Abridging	(e) None of these	
17. (a) Obey	(b) Abide	(c) Oblige
(d) Hinder	(e) None of these	
18. (a) Ascertain	(b) Withering	(c) Enlarge
(d) Growing	(e) None of these	
19. (a) insignificant	(b) Broader	(c) constrained
(d) hollow	(e) None of these	

20. (a) hind-sight (b) Subservience (c) Supreme (d) eminent (e) None of these

Directions (21-26): In the following passage, each sentence consists of a highlighted word that can be incorrect. Find out which word should be replaced with other bold words to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Choose the most appropriate alternative reflecting the word (s) that can fill the given blank.

The end of the Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) regime on January 1, under which one telecom operator paid a charge to another on whose network a subscriber's voice call was completed, creates a new era in which these companies can focus on imbalance (21) their networks and service. The measure was delayed by a year by regulator TRAI due to concerns that not all operators were ready, and the shift to more efficient 4G networks and upgrading (22) subscriber handsets was slower than anticipated. Now that the need to monitor call auction (23) data and make IUC payments no longer exists, and a spectrum significant (24) is also scheduled this year, the focus should shift to giving the users a better deal — as reliable call quality and competitive tariffs. For the subscriber, other than those who had to pay higher access tariffs on one wireless network due to the IUC system, the latest measure may not carry a **termination (25)** impact, since providers sold unlimited call packs even earlier. One operator, Jio, had a higher proportion of outgoing calls to other wireless operators since its launch a few years ago, thus having to pay significant net interconnection charges, which was six paise per minute since 2017. That compatible (26) has reduced, and TRAI has now introduced an arrangement called bill and keep, which does away with the IUC.

	(b) termination(e) auction	(c) upgrading
* *	(b) termination (e) auction	(c) significant

(a)imbalance	(e) auction	
23. (a)compatible	(b) termination	(c) upgrading
(d)imbalance	(e) auction	

24. (a)compatible (d) termination	(b) imbalance (e) auction	(c) upgrading
25. (a) upgrading (d)imbalance	(b) termination(e) significant	(c) compatible
26. (a) auction (d)imbalance	(b) termination (e) compatible	(c) significant

TYPE III- PAIR WORDS

In cloze tests with two words given in each option, candidates will have to pick the pair of words where both of them, when individually used will fit in the respective blank. Such questions are usually made to evaluate the depth of vocabulary you have. The difficulty of the words included in the tests may range from moderate to extreme, depending on the sphere the test is designed for.

- As such tests are mainly based on knowledge of the words and interpretation of their meanings, the more words you know, the better will be your chances of solving these questions with accuracy. Reading books and other literary sources, both fiction and nonfiction, is one of the best ways to increase your vocabulary. These reading materials usually have uncommon words that might be hard to find in other generic sources. Reading them will help you get to know new words. Knowing the meaning of the word may help you become familiar with its usage.
- Besides acquiring the knowledge of new words and their meanings, you may also learn the synonyms and antonyms for those words. Synonyms are words that have a similar meaning to a word while antonyms have a meaning opposite to that word. Understanding the relationship between a word and its synonyms and antonyms may make the task of remembering new words easier.

Directions (27-33): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five pair of options are given. Find out the appropriate pair of words which fits the blank appropriately without changing the meaning.

With a clear focus on expansion of Metro Rail and bus services through Central funding, Budget 2021 has recognised a core component of urbanisation. Comfortable, safe and affordable ______ (27) has well-recognised multiplier effects for the economy and more generally for public health, although COVID-19 has had the perverse effect of driving people away to the safety of personal car and two-wheeler bubbles. There is little doubt that when the pandemic is under control, more people will return to clean and green mass mobility. The challenge of

urbanisation goes beyond standalone interventions such as Metro and bus system grants. State governments, which (28) effective control over urban development rather than city administrations, have failed to operationalise the umbrella authorities to (29) transport. Common mobility cards that would help citizens use bus, train and feeder networks seamlessly were largely in pilot project mode even before the pandemic. There is valid criticism that the existing paradigm is one of "exclusionary urbanisation", which makes Metro and bus services expensive for the majority, particularly for those forced to live in the suburbs due to housing costs, and sometimes making the per kilometre cost of using a two-wheeler more (30). Moreover, Census 2011 showed that the number of Census Towns, which are urban for census purposes but not named urban local bodies, grew (31) over a decade. They lack access to funding, infrastructure and capacity to meet the needs of large populations even now. Enhanced ambition, therefore, requires the Centre to work with State governments to (32) key areas with its transport vision, such as
affordable inner-city housing, including rental projects,
access to civic services and health care, and enhanced
sustainability, greenery and walkability. All these are
covered by Central budgetary schemes for cities. Only
integration can bring about (33) urbanisation.
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
27. (a) travelling, locating
(b)commuting, shuttle
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage 30. (a) costly, expensive
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage 30. (a) costly, expensive (b) available, allow
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage 30. (a) costly, expensive (b) available, allow (c) correct, rightly
(b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 28. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil 29. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage 30. (a) costly, expensive (b) available, allow

31. (a) seriously, soberly

(d) naturally, versatile

(e) beautifully, naturally

(c) calmly, cool

(b) tremendously, immensely

- 32. (a) harsh, rasping (b) mitigate, lessen
 - (c) fast, rush
 - (d) integrate, incorporate
 - (e) recall, think of
- 33. (a) inclusive, comprehensive
 - (b) modern, antique
 - (c) relieving, alleviate
 - (d) comprehensive, cursory
 - (e) blatant, obvious

TYPE IV- PHRASE CLOZE TEST

Based on the similar concept as that of paragraph completion, in such questions, a passage will be given with several blanks. Each blank must be filled in with an appropriate phrase. The questions are simply based on matching one appropriate line from the options with the idea and sentiments of the author. The idea conveyed in the correct answer choice should be the same as that of the passage. For example, if the passage discusses the benefits of Nuclear Energy, choices discussing Solar Power are unlikely to be correct.

- When a choice is out of scope, it discusses issues or subjects that are different from those in the passage. Thus any choice that is not in sync with the scope of the passage will be incorrect and should be eliminated. Usually the tone of the passage and the phrase to be filled in the blank will be similar. If the passage is laudatory, it is not possible for the correct answer choice to be critical.
- If the conclusion of the passage is incomplete, make sure that on completion, it should bring the paragraph to a smooth end and should not be abrupt. The last line must not have a new element, which isn't related to the given passage.

Directions (34-35): Read the following passage and answer the following questions based on the given passage.

record in transnational terror attacks. Others like Masood Azhar continue to evade any kind of ______(35) despite UN sanctions. For India and its battle to have Pakistan's establishment held accountable on this issue, the FATF grey listing (from 2012-2015 and 2018-now) is a necessary lever to keep that process going.

- **34.** Which of the phrases could fit in the blank (27), to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful?
 - (a) further to imply the condemned
 - (b) only to find that UNSC charged them
 - (c) only to find that they are released on bail
 - (d) moreover, a threat persists
 - (e) None of these
- **35.** Which of the following words could fit in the blank (28) to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful? Also, the same word must fit in the statements given below.
 - (A) The organizers are facing _____ for noise nuisance
 - (B) Failure to provide insurance rendered him liable to
 - (a) Compliance (b) Diligence (c) Prosecution
 - (d) Liaison (e) None of these

Directions (36-40): In the following passage, some phrases have been left out, each of which is indicated by a number. Find the suitable phrase from the options given against each number and fill up the blanks with appropriate phrases to make the paragraph meaningfully complete.

The hurried exit of foreign investors from Indian equity and debt markets seems to be reversing what has been a__(36)__. On 7 May, the BSE Sensex closed at 26,599. Though high relative to where the Sensex stood even at the beginning of January 2014 (for example), this multi-day fall of the Sensex troubled investors used to easy profits for many reasons. First, ____(37), that even the relatively high May 7th figure reflected a more than 10 per cent decline from a peak of close to 30,000 realised just three months ago. That would have caught even traders with relatively short trading horizons by surprise. Secondly, there is little disagreement that the bull run, _____(38)____ 16,000 in May 2012 was, driven by the appetite of foreign institutional investors for emerging market paper induced by access to cheap liquidity. So the market analysts who were predicting that the climb of the Sensex will never end because it was driven by India-specific factors, especially the reformist agenda of the new government, were clearly in denial.

Such views have been encouraged by the fact that, in the recent period, even when fears of a change in the

investment environment arose, ____(39)____.Thus, in the summer of 2013 when the likely taper of the Fed's bond purchase policy was first announced, the 'tantrum' that followed in the form of FII exit and a market downturn did not last long. Once it was clear that the taper would neither lead to higher interest rates immediately nor squeeze liquidity too much, foreign investors returned and Indian markets resumed their climb. However, those who concluded ____(40)____ and resilient were refusing to recognise that both the short term downturn and the subsequent recovery was the result dominantly of the direction of foreign institutional investor movement.

- **36.** (a) prolonged downturn is inherent
 - (b) market slump and rupee depreciation can aggravate the downturn.
 - (c) long bull run in India's stock markets over the last three years or more
 - (d) remarkable rise of close to 50 per cent
 - (e) period when growth was by all accounts slowing
- **37.** (a) the one that would be prolonged and severe
 - (b) the climb in the Sensex has been so rapid in recent times
 - (c) the investor exuberance that delivered this second boom occurred
 - (d) the second boom stretched from the beginning of 2014 till about the beginning of 2015
 - (e) the result of two separate booms spliced together
- **38.** (a) current slump in the Sensex has also seen the rupee depreciate
 - (b) which investors may chose to move investments out of India is real
 - (c) which the Sensex rose from around 16,000 in May 2012
 - (d) which began three years back when the Sensex was hovering just above
 - (e) breach the Rs. 64-to the dollar 'psychological benchmark'
- **39.** (a) the boom will be robust and resilient
 - (b) the boom it triggered must end
 - (c) downturn induced by the taper tantrum
 - (d) the impact on the market was muted
 - (e) result of two separate booms spliced together
- **40.** (a) from a place of entitlement
 - (b) from many in the legal fraternity
 - (c) from these market trends that the boom was robust
 - (d) from the jury which were not disclosed to counsel
 - (e) from the basic issues of people

TYPE V-COMPREHENSIVE

In this type of question, a passage is provided consisting of combination of different type of questions. This may include filler, error correction, word swap, word replacement etc. The idea behind these questions to assess the student's verbal as well as comprehensive ability.

Directions (41-48): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

December 12 marked the five-year anniversary of the Paris Agreement. The international community, including the European Union (EU) and India, gathered at the Climate Ambition Summit 2020 to celebrate and recognise our resolve in working towards a safer, more _____ (41) world with net-zero emissions. A world we can be proud to leave to our grandchildren. During the past five years, the determination of the global community has certainly been tested and, in the past few months, we have all been hit by a virus with a potentially long-lasting impact on our society and economies.

In the midst of this pandemic, is it realistic to call for stronger global action to fight climate change? We believe that the case is more valid now than ever. Faced with overwhelming scientific evidence, a more pertinent question might be: Can we afford to let things worsen? The science is_____ (42) for future prosperity, we must invest in greening the global economy. We cannot afford not to do so. Post-COVID-19 recovery needs to be a green recovery. Back in December 2019, the European Commission launched the European Green Deal — a new growth model and roadmap to achieve climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. (43) Our- "Next Generation EU" recovery package (A) and our next long-term budget address (b) more than half a trillion (C) euros to earmark (D) climate change.

(44) To reach climate neutrality by 2050, on December 11, EU leaders unanimous agreed on the 2030 target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels. This will further accelerate ___(45)____ of low carbon technologies. The cost of solar photovoltaics has already declined by 82% between 2010 and 2019. Achieving the 55% target will even help us to save €100 billion in the next decade and up to €3 trillion by 2050. No government can _____ (46) climate change alone. *We will* pursue all avenues to foster cooperation with partners from all around the world. _____(47)____. The rapid development of solar and wind energy in India in the last few years is a good example of the action needed worldwide. The EU and India are committed to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement. India has taken a number of very significant flagship initiatives in this respect, such as the International Solar Alliance and _____ (48).

41. Which of the following words should fill the blank given in (13) to make it contextually correct and meaningful?
(a) reprieve (b) malign (c) abhorrence (d) resilient (e) none of these
 42. Which of the following word given in the options should come at the place marked as (14) in the above passage to make it grammatically correct and meaningful? Also, the word should fill in the two sentences given below to make them contextually correct and meaningful. (I) While the health benefits of oatmeal may be, the taste might not appeal to everyone. (II) evidence from all over the world showing the damage done by extreme inequality. (a) bungle (b)uncouth (c)ecstasy
(d) irrefutable (e) courtly
43. The sentence given in (15) has four words given in bold. Amongst the given bold words, which of the followings must replace each other to make the sentence contextually correct and meaningful? (a) A-D (b) C-B (c) A-C (d) B-D (e) C-D
44. In the passage given, a sentence (D) is given in Italics. There may or may not be an <u>error</u> in one part of the sentence. Choose the part which has an error in it as your answer.
(a) To reach climate neutrality by 2050, (b) on December 11, EU leaders unanimous agreed (c) on the 2030 target of reducing greenhouse gas (d) emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels. (e) No error
 45. Which of the following phrases should fill the blank (17) to make it contextually and grammatically meaningful and correct respectively? (a) the increase in the costs (b) the fast decrease in the costs (c) target of green house gases (d) the level of greenhouse gas (e) none of these
46. Which of the following phrase could fit in the blank (18) , to make the statement grammatically correct and

contextually meaningful?

(b) blow up

(e) none of these

Which of the following statements can come in

between the two sentences in place of (19) and

47. Two sentences are given in italics on both sides of **(19)**.

maintain the continuity of the paragraph?

(c)break in

(a) take on

(d)chip in

- (a) standoff of troops of all the countries will lead to world war
- (b) but there is lack of trade among the countries which lacks export import policies
- (c) it will cost trillion dollars for India to match up with all the countries
- (d) India is a key player in climate change global endeavor.
- (e) climate change is problem of only few countries except India.
- **48.** Which of the following phrases should fill the blank given in **(20)** to make it contextually correct and meaningful?
 - (a) foster small individual actions to attain a big collective impact.
 - (b) will have to bear the burden of climate change and pay off the debt of the recovery.
 - (c) delivery of the \$100 billion of climate financing to countries most in need.
 - (d) global momentum emerging towards keeping the promise
 - (e) the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

Directions (49-53): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

The humble onion almost halted the onward march of the Reserve Bank of India in its _____(A)____ to bring down financial costs in the economy. Almost, because the RBI, despite finding its hands tied by rising inflation thanks to onion prices, found other means to drive down interest rates in the market, and in the system, in its monetary policy announcement. (B) At the press conference (1) after the announcement, Governor Shaktikanta Das declared, only half in jest, that the proceedings (2) of the Monetary Policy Committee, which discounted (3) to hold rates, had already been decided (4) by the market. "But don't discount the RBI," he warned, pointing out that the central bank had at its disposal various instruments. (C) True to the statement, the RBI unleashed several measures that had an electric effect on the markets, driving down bond yields by 10-20 basis points in a matter of a minutes. The exemption to banks from providing for cash reserve ratio on fresh retail loans disbursed after January 31 to purchase automobiles and residential houses, and to MSMEs, will help banks shave off a part of their costs. The hope is that they will pass on at least a part of that saving to borrowers as lower rates. Second, the introduction of one- and three-year term repos at policy rate of 5.15% for a total of '1 lakh crore is also aimed at prodding rates downward as banks now pay 6%-6.5% on deposits. Third, the RBI has fine-tuned its liquidity management process in a manner designed to help banks manage their interest costs better.

Whether banks really do what the RBI has signalled to them transmit lower rates to borrowers depends on

various factors,(D) The RBI's statement that
it would maintain an accommodative stance "as long as
necessary to revive growth" clearly signals its subjugation
to growth. By explicitly saying that there is "policy space
available for future action", the RBI has signalled that there
could be at least one more cut in the months ahead in this
rate-easing cycle.

- **49.** Which of the following words given in the options should come at the place marked as (A) in the above passage to make it grammatically correct and meaningful? Also, the word should fill in the two sentences given below to make them contextually correct and meaningful.
 - A. A Delhi-based NGO has made a modest ______to lighten up the stressed minds of Assamese people by bringing home the festival online via Instagram.
 - B. Vedanta Sesa Goa Iron Ore, has contributed Rs. 1 crore to Goa state COVID-19 Relief Fund as part of its ______to join ranks with the Government of Goa to combat the outbreak.
 - (a) apprehension (b) scavenging (c) reprimand
 - (d) endeavour (e) None of these.
- **50.** The sentence given in (B) has four words given in bold. Amongst the given bold words which of the followings must interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct and meaningful?
 - (a) 1-2
- (b) 2-3
- (c) 3-4

- (d) 1-4
- (e) None of these.
- **51.** In the above passage, a sentence (C) is given in Italics. There may or may not be an error in one part of the sentence. Choose the part which has an error in it as your answer. If there is no error, then choose option (e) as your answer.
 - (a) true to the statement, the RBI unleashed
 - (b) several measures that had an electric effect
 - (c) on the markets, driving down bond yields by
 - (d) 10-20 basis points in a matter of a minutes
 - (e) None of these.
- **52.** Choose the most suitable phrase for blank (D) to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
 - (a) not the least of which is demand for credit
 - (b) that raises questions of excessive forbearance
 - (c) change the sentiment in the economy
 - (d) to boost growth in this policy
 - (e) None of these.
- **53.** A word is given in bold in (E). Choose the word which should replace the word given in bold to make the sentence correct and meaningful. If no change is required, choose option (e) as your answer.
 - (a) delegation (b) allegiance (c) endeavour
 - (d) arbitrament (e) None of these.

Previous Year Questions

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): 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 blank.

According to some researchers, musical instruments came about ____(1)___, depending on the available materials, and, in some cases, by the stimulus of the clamor of battle. The definition of a musical instrument is quite simple: it is an instrument that was created or ____(2)___ to make musical sounds. It is important to remember that the history of musical instruments dates back to the beginning of human culture. This tells us that man has always been drawn to music. The earliest musical instruments were used for rituals. For example, the trumpet-like ones were used to signal success in a hunt, or drum-like instruments were used in religious ceremonies.

Over time, cultures have developed the composition and performance of musical pieces for entertainment. Musical instruments have also __(3)_ with the ever-changing applications. It appears that no one knows exactly where music came from. We are not talking here about who Elvis' singing predecessors were, not even about when the first musical instrument was invented. Researchers who have been interested in the physics of instruments believe that musical devices have always ____(4)__ pretty much on the materials that were available to each civilization. In other words, people worked with what they had. In time, traditional poetry was __(5)__ alongside human noisemakers and got rhythms to them. Again, there is no exact data to back this up, so no one knows exactly when the first song was born. However, adding stories to melodies became a tradition that was carried on to our days and it does not seem like it will ever go out of fashion.

1.	(a) deliberate (d) randomly	(b) systematic (e) anxiously	(c) cautiously
2.	(a) concise (d) distributed	(b) adapted (e) immense	(c) prohibited
3.	(a) subdued (d) Surge	(b) evolved(e) diminished	(c) Refine
4.	(a) relatively (d) aligned	(b) suspected (e) sustained	(c) depended
5.	(a) displayed (d) arranged	(b) recited (e) Remembered	(c) elaborate

IBPS PO PRE 2020

blank spaces. Corresponding to each blank, five options are given, out of which only one is appropriate. Choose the option that fits most suitably in the given blank making sentence grammatically and contextually correct.			
Gaseous refinery			
	(a) products (d) form		(c) ideas
2.	(a) enhanced (d) presented	(b) consumed (e) displayed	(c) manufactured
3.	(a) terrible (d) significant	(b) versatile (e) majorly	(c) importance
4.	(a) unsuitable (d) appropriate	(b) acceptable (e) improperly	(c) satisfying
5.	(a) exhausted (d) consumed	(b) worn out (e) depleted	(c) recovered
6.	(a) regulations (d) control	(b) policies(e) incitement	(c) authorities
IBPS PO MAINS 2020			
Direction (1-7) Read the passage and choose the correct word/ set of words to fill the blank			
	Hope and fear are marching in lockstep. The arrival of the vaccines represents the (1) (gloom, murk,		

dawn) of hope. Yet, fears about mutations of the virus and how politics, which defines public policy, will mutate loom large across India's political economy. Political rhetoric propels public expectations and the declaration by Finance

Minister Nirmala Sitharaman recently of "a budget which is a budget like never before" will be tested against a billion aspirations. The challenge of (2) (revival, amelioration, droop) and recovery is located in a parade of riveting contrasts. India, it is useful to remember, migrated from slowdown to lockdown. The contrast between the message beamed by stock indices and indices of the real economy are striking to say the least. In the period post the high of 2016-17, growth has (3) (limped, slid, stumped)consistently and stock valuations have risen just as consistently. GDP growth slid from 8-plus per cent to hover at around 4 per cent to a contraction in the wake of the pandemic, while the benchmark Sensex has shot up from around 29,000 points to over 47,000 points. How has the fall in growth impacted government (4) (expenditure, asset, revenues)? In theory, drop in output would result in drop in revenues. That though is not necessarily true in the Indian context. This week, the government informed India that the Goods and Services Tax collections "for December 2020 recorded all time high since implementation of GST". Even as the economy is in what is called a technical recession, which translates into two quarters of negative growth, GST collections which averaged at around Rs	 5. (a) aggrandized
90,000 crore since August 2017, touched the new high of Rs 1.15,174 crore for the month of December. GST revenues grew even as the economy (5) (shrank,dwindled,aggrandized) 7.5 per cent in the July-Sept 2020 period.	Last week, the Union Government issued a set of rules under the Information Technology Act, noting that it was (1) rules issued under Section 79 of that statute in 2011. Those earlier rules had specified the due (2) obligations that Internet intermediaries had to follow in
It is not just the Dalal Street vs Main Street picture or the GDP vs GST revenues imagery which are curious. Conventional economics (6) (postulates, ionates, charges) a correlation between inflation and interest rates. Consumer Price Inflation, which was under 3 per cent in 2017, has seen a secular rise now touching 7.5 per cent. The RBI's policy rates though have slid from over 6.5 per cent to 5.15 per cent in 2019 to 4 per cent in 2020. This column has previously highlighted the (7) (phenomenon, movement, criteria) affecting	order to qualify for the limited immunity for legal liability regarding user content, which Parliament had strengthened in 2008 when it amended that law. The notification of these new rules, however, do not merely represent the executive branch superseding previous (3) rules under a law with newer regulation. They represent a dramatic, dangerous move by the Union Government towards cementing increased censorship of Internet content and (1) compliance with government demands regarding user data collection and
savers. Interest rates for depositors with money in a savings account halved to 3 per cent — a 365-day deposit now fetches what the savings account used to. 1. (a) gloom (b) gloom, murk (c) dawn (d) gloom, murk, dawn (e) murk	policing of online services in India. This has happened in the absence of open and public discussion of the ful
2. (a) revival (b) amelioration (c) droop	1. (a) flaw (b)controversy (c) fundamentally (d) superseding (e)intermediaries
(d) revival, amelioration (e) droop, amelioration	2. (a) rejoice (b) diligence (c) bullwhip (d)gazette (e)laborious
3. (a) limped (b) slid, limped (c) stumped (d) slid (e) slid, stumped	3. (a) conjure (b) superficial (c) subordinate (d) renounce (e) overwhelming
4. (a) expenditure, asset (b) expenditure	4. (a) compliances (b) overboard (c) revoke (d) cajole (e) mandating
(c) expenditure, revenues (d) asset (e) revenues	5. (a) reconcile (b) hitherto (c) abrogate (d) swathe (e)visible

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately.

Bumblebees, among the most important pollinators, are in (1) Fuzzy and buzzy, they excel at spreading pollen and fertilizing many types of wild flora, as well as crucial agricultural crops like tomatoes, blueberries, and squash. But their numbers are (2) . New research using a massive dataset found that the insects are far less common than they used to be; in North America, you are nearly 50 percent less likely to see a bumblebee in any given area than you were prior to 1974. Moreover, several once-common species have (3) _ from many areas they were once found, becoming locally extinct in those places. For example, the rusty patched bumblebee, which used to flourish in Ontario, is no longer found in all of Canada—in the U.S., it's endangered. In a new paper published this week in the journal Science, researchers used a complex modeling process to (4) _____ that their (5) ____ is driven in large part by climate change. Specifically, the scientists found that in areas that have become hotter in the last generation, or have experienced more extreme temperature swings, bumblebees are less abundant. In Europe, they are 17 percent less plentiful than they were in the early 20th century. The scientists examined the abundance of 66 species across the two continents.

- (a) extinct (b) trouble (c) dropped (d) growth (e) difficult
 (a) increasing (b) dripped (c) removing (d) dropping (e) generating
 (a) multiplied (b) concerning (c) disappeared (d) certain (e) vanish
- 4. (a) proposed (b) recommending(c) implying (d) expresses (e) suggest
- **5.** (a) decline (b) deteriorate (c) rejection (d) lessen (e) reduced

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-6): In the following passage, each sentence consists of a highlighted word that can be incorrect. Find out which word should be replaced with other bold words to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Choose the most appropriate alternative reflecting the word (s) that can fill the given blank.

The end of the Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) regime on January 1, under which one telecom operator paid a charge to another on whose network a subscriber's voice call was completed, creates a new era in which these companies can focus on imbalance (1) their networks and service. The measure was delayed by a year by regulator TRAI due to concerns that not all operators were ready, and the shift to more efficient 4G networks and upgrading (2) subscriber handsets was slower than anticipated. Now that the need to monitor call auction (3) data and make IUC payments no longer exists, and a spectrum significant (4) is also scheduled this year, the focus should shift to giving the users a better deal — as reliable call quality and competitive tariffs. For the subscriber, other than those who had to pay higher access tariffs on one wireless network due to the IUC system, the latest measure may not carry a termination (5) impact, since providers sold unlimited call packs even earlier. One operator, Jio, had a higher proportion of outgoing calls to other wireless operators since its launch a few years ago, thus having to pay significant net interconnection charges, which was six paise per minute since 2017. That compatible (6) has reduced, and TRAI has now introduced an arrangement called bill and keep, which does away with the IUC.

1. (a)compatible (b) termination (c) upgrading (d)imbalance (e) auction 2. (a)compatible (b) termination (c) significant (d)imbalance (e) auction 3. (a)compatible (b) termination (c) upgrading (d)imbalance (e) auction 4. (a)compatible (b) imbalance (c) upgrading (d) termination (e) auction **5.** (a) upgrading (b) termination (c) compatible (d)imbalance (e) significant **6.** (a) auction (b) termination (c) significant (d)imbalance (e) compatible

SBI PO MAINS 2020

Directions (1-7): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five pair of options are given. Find out the appropriate pair of words which fits the blank appropriately without changing the meaning.

With a clear focus on expansion of Metro Rail and bus services through Central funding, Budget 2021 has recognised a core component of urbanisation. Comfortable, safe and affordable ______ (1) has well-recognised multiplier effects for the economy and more generally for public health, although COVID-19 has had the

perverse effect of driving people away to the safety of personal car and two-wheeler bubbles. There is little doubt	(b) tremendously, immensely
that when the pandemic is under control, more people will return to clean and green mass mobility. The challenge of	(c) calmly, cool (d) naturally, versatile
urbanisation goes beyond standalone interventions such as Metro and bus system grants. State governments, which (2) effective control over urban development	(e) beautifully, naturally 6. (a) harsh, rasping (b) mitigate larger
rather than city administrations, have failed to operationalise the umbrella authorities to (3) transport. Common mobility cards that would help citizens	(b) mitigate, lessen (c) fast, rush (d) integrate, incorporate
use bus, train and feeder networks seamlessly were largely in pilot project mode even before the pandemic. There is	(e) recall, think of 7. (a) inclusive, comprehensive
valid criticism that the existing paradigm is one of "exclusionary urbanisation", which makes Metro and bus	(b) modern, antique (c) relieving, alleviate
services expensive for the majority, particularly for those forced to live in the suburbs due to housing costs, and	(d) comprehensive, cursory (e) blatant, obvious
sometimes making the per kilometre cost of using a two- wheeler more (4). Moreover, Census 2011	IBPS CLERK PRE 2019
showed that the number of Census Towns, which are urban for census purposes but not named urban local bodies, grew(5) over a decade. They lack access to funding, infrastructure and capacity to meet the needs of large populations even now. Enhanced ambition, therefore, requires the Centre to work with State governments to	Directions (1-6): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits the blank appropriately to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence.
(6) key areas with its transport vision, such as affordable inner-city housing, including rental projects, access to civic services and health care, and enhanced sustainability, greenery and walkability. All these are	Two decades have passed since the mid-day meal became a part of the daily routine in government schools nationwide. In this long passage of time, procedures have(1) but accidents continue to occur. Funds from the
covered by Central budgetary schemes for cities. Only integration can bring about(7) urbanisation.	Centre flow smoothly though procurement of food items faces hurdles of different kinds. The latest (2) in mid-meal stories concerns milk. Government norms entitle
 (a) travelling, locating (b)commuting, shuttle (c) residency, hospitality (d) mobilize, roaming (e) cursing, appreciating 	every child to receive 150 ml of milk as part of the mid-day meal. However, a video revealed recently how one litre of milk was mixed in a bucketful of water so that it would(3) for the more than 80 children present that day in a school in rural Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). This was
2. (a) curtailing, retrench (b)retain, hold on (c) support, hold up (d) incline, disposed (e)conceal, unveil	somewhat similar to the one reported from U.P. a couple of months ago. In the earlier incident, a video showed plain chapatis being served with salt. The two videos made it to the national media; they also proved useful for the officers who (4) the mid-day meal scheme since they also depend on unauthorised videographers to learn about the
3. (a) drive, go on (b) stop, hurdle (c)charm, repel (d) regulate, check on (e) communicate, breakage	reality in schools. Each such revelation leads to the same (5) official statement: punish the guilty, locate the video-maker and deal with him/her. In the latest mid-meal story narrated above, authorities in U.P. have reportedly done the (6) needful, i.e. they have fired the apparent culprit who is a para-teacher.
4. (a) costly, expensive(b) available, allow(c) correct, rightly	1. (a) Balances (b) Stabilized (c) Persistent (d) Stabilizing (e) None of these.
(d)vast, enormous (e) attractive, alluring	2. (a) Stained (b) Retaliate (c) Accusations (d) Blunder (e) None of these.

(e) attractive, alluring

- **3.** (a) Suffice (b) Assent (c) Patriotism (d) Benefit (e) None of these.
- **4.** (a) React (b) Negate (c) Supervise (d) Unify (e) None of these.
- **5.** (a) Amalgamate (b) Reflexive (c) Applicable (d) Unlikely (e) None of these.
- **6.** (a) Permit (b) Annihilate (c) Customary (d) Stride (e) None of these.

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2019

Directions (1-8): In the following passage there are highlighted words, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five options are given. In four options, one word is suggested in each option. Find out the appropriate word which can replace the highlighted word. If the highlighted word fits the passage, choose option 'e' (No correction required) as the correct choice.

The Supreme Court allowed the government's **abrogation** (1) to take over the management of the **thriving** (2) real estate major Unitech Ltd. and appointed a new board of directors to steer the completion of pending projects and provide homes for over 12,000 investors in dire straits. A Bench of Justices D.Y. Chandrachud and M.R. Shah appointed former IAS officer Yudvir Singh Malik as the chairman and managing director of the new board while refusing to give a/an **vacant** (3) on the board to Unitech Group founder Ramesh Chandra at this stage.

"The idea of a professional board is to allow them to take control of the company and complete the pending projects in the interest of homebuyers," the court said. The board includes A.K. Mittal, ex-CMD of National Buildings Construction Corporation; Renu Sud Karnad, chairman of HDFC Credila Finance Service Pvt Ltd.; Jitu Virwani, CMD of Embassy Group; and Niranjan Hiranandani, managing director of Mumbai-based Hiranandani Group.

The court **subjugated (4)** the institution of any fresh cases against Unitech for two months. Old orders and enforcement of them also stand suspended for the period. Unitech promoters Sanjay Chandra and his brother Ajay Chandra are currently **granted (5)** in Tihar jail for allegedly **laying (6)** off homebuyers' money. The court said the probe into irregularities in the company would continue and said the work of a panel led by former Delhi High Court judge, Justice S.N. Dhingra, appointed to sell the company's assets and use the money in completion of pending projects, would continue to work till the new board comes up with a **resolution (7)** framework.

The court indicated that it would appoint a retired Supreme Court judge to monitor the preparation of resolution framework. The top court directed the present management of the company, forensic auditors, asset reconstruction companies, banks and financial institutions and state governments to **intend (8)** cooperation to the new board.

- (a) inception(b) character(c) adoption(d) proposal(e) No correction required
- **2.** (a) juvenile (b) embattled (c) sprouting (d) endangered (e) No correction required
 - (a) rite (b) abash (c) berth
- **3.** (a) rite (b) abash (c) berth (d) ramification (e) No correction required
- **4.** (a) barred (b) adjourned (c) incurred (d) discord (e) No correction required
- 5. (a) entitled (b) coveted (c) lodged (d) melee (e) No correction required
- **6.** (a) taken (b) called (c) pay (d) siphoning (e) No correction required
- 7. (a) journal (b) intrinsic (c) luscious (d) novice (e) No correction required
- 8. (a) disseminate (b) extend (c) squander
- (d) plummet (e) No correction required

IBPS PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-6): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

For decades, there has been evidence that classroom techniques designed to get students to _______(1) in the learning process produces better educational outcomes at virtually all levels.

And a new Harvard study suggests it may be important to let students know it.

The <u>study</u> shows that, though students felt as if they learned more through ______(2) lectures, they actually learned more when taking part in classrooms that employed so-called active-learning strategies.

Lead author <u>Louis Deslauriers</u>, the director of science teaching and learning and senior physics preceptor, knew that students would learn more from active learning. But many students and faculty remained hesitant to switch to it.

"Often, students seemed genuinely to prefer smooth-as-**SBI CLERK PRE 2019** silk traditional lectures," Deslauriers said. "We wanted to **Directions (1-6):** In the following passage there are take them at their word. Perhaps they actually felt like they blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers learned more from lectures than they did from _____ are printed below the passage and against each, five (3) learning." options are given. Find out the appropriate word which fits The question of whether students' perceptions of their the blank appropriately to make a grammatically and learning _____ (4) with how well they're actually contextually correct sentence. learning is particularly important, Deslauriers said, Two decades have passed since the mid-day meal became because while students eventually see the value of active a part of the daily routine in government schools learning, initially it can feel _____(5). nationwide. In this long passage of time, procedures have "Deep learning is hard work. The effort involved in active _____(1) but accidents continue to occur. Funds from the learning can be misinterpreted as a sign of poor learning," Centre flow smoothly though procurement of food items he said. "On the other hand, a superstar lecturer can faces hurdles of different kinds. The latest _____ (2) in explain things in such a way as to make students feel like mid-meal stories concerns milk. Government norms entitle they are learning more than they actually are." every child to receive 150 ml of milk as part of the mid-day To understand that dichotomy, Deslauriers and his comeal. However, a video revealed recently how one litre of authors designed an experiment that would expose milk was mixed in a bucketful of water so that it would students in an introductory physics class to both (3) for the more than 80 children present that day traditional lectures and active learning. in a school in rural Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). This was When the results were tallied, the authors found that somewhat similar to the one reported from U.P. a couple of students felt as if they learned more from the lectures, but months ago. In the earlier incident, a video showed plain in fact scored higher on tests following the active learning chapatis being served with salt. The two videos made it to sessions. the national media; they also proved useful for the officers who _____ (4) the mid-day meal scheme since they also Ultimately, Deslauriers said, the study shows that it's depend on unauthorised videographers to learn about the important to ensure that neither instructors nor students are _____ (6) into thinking that lectures are the best reality in schools. Each such revelation leads to the same _____(5) official statement: punish the guilty, locate the learning option. "Students might give fabulous evaluations to an amazing lecturer based on this feeling of learning, video-maker and deal with him/her. In the latest mid-meal even though their actual learning isn't optimal," he said. story narrated above, authorities in U.P. have reportedly "This could help to explain why study after study shows done the _____ (6) needful, i.e. they have fired the that student evaluations seem to be completely apparent culprit who is a para-teacher. uncorrelated with actual learning." **1.** (a) Balances (b) Stabilized (c) Persistent **1.** (a) deadly (b) incurable (c) participate (d) Stabilizing (e) None of these. (d) take (e) look 2. (a) Stained (b) Retaliate (c) Accusations **2.** (a) unusual (b) traditional (c) duration (d) Blunder (e) None of these. (d) intolerable (e) Myriad **3.** (a) Suffice (b) Assent (c) Patriotism **3.** (a) active (b) result (c) recent (d) Benefit (e) None of these. (d) Counter (e) cluster **4.** (a) React (b) Negate (c) Supervise 4. (a) matches (b) aims (c) tells (d) Unify (e) None of these. (d) fails (e) harmony **5.** (a) Amalgamate (b) Reflexive (c) Applicable **5.** (a) kindle (b) registered (c) turning (d) Unlikely (e) None of these. (d) frustrating (e) courage 6. (a) Permit (b) Annihilate (c) Customary **6.** (a) tied (b) consent (c) fooled (d) Stride (d) needs (e) emptied (e) None of these.

SBI CLERK MAINS 2019

Directions (1-5): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage.

2010 was an exciting year for ecommerce. Among other innovations. smartphones and tablets _(A)__ and, in no time, these devices became the de facto choice for people to make online purchases, inspiring a flurry of technological developments. This set the tone for a decade in which online retail exploded. (B) This was the phase during which we (1) estimated BigBasket, in 2011, at a time the (2) launched worth of the (3) ecommerce market in India was (4) pegged at \$6.3 billion. By 2017, it grew to \$38.5 billion and, by 2026, it is projected to touch \$200 billion. **(C)** *As we step into the new* decade, here's my take on some definitive trends that will shape the Indian retail sector in the next few years, and pave the way for this growth.

- 1. Which of the following words given in the options should come at the place marked as (A) in the above passage to make it grammatically correct and meaningful? Also, the word should fill in the two sentences given below to make them contextually correct and meaningful.
 - (I) As the tumour grows, cells towards its centre, being deprived of vital nutrients, cease _____ and become quiescent.
 - (II) This obsession with food choice often leads people to cut out the wrong ones, _____ the continuation of new diets.
 - (a) affiliating
- (b) proliferating (c) enriching
- (d) alleviating
- (e) None of these
- 2. The sentence given in (B) has four words given in bold. Amongst the given bold words which of the followings must interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct and meaningful?
 - (a) 1-2
- (b) 2-3
- (c) 2-4

- (d) 3-4
- (e) None of these.

- **3.** In the above passage, a sentence (C) is given in Italics. There may or may not be an error in one part of the sentence. Choose the part which has an error in it as your answer. If there is no error, then choose option (e) as your answer.
 - (a) As we step into the new decade,
 - (b) here's my take on some definitive trends that will shape
 - (c) shape the Indian retail sector in the next few years,
 - (d) and pave the way for this growth.
 - (e) No error
- **4.** Choose the most suitable phrase for blank (D) to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
 - (a) ecommerce market is being driven by electronics
 - (b) India's retail universe and the motto will be embracing
 - (c) Technology has already enabled consumers
 - (d) just 10 percent of the 500 million active internet users
 - (e) None of these
- **5.** A word is given in bold in (E). Choose the word which should replace the word given in bold to make the sentence correct and meaningful. If no change is required, choose option (e) as your answer.
 - (a) virtual
- (b) ablaze
- (c) abrasive

- (d) veritable
- (e) No change required

SBI PO PRE 2019

Direction (1-6): Given below is a paragraph consisting of blanks against each number.

Identify the correct option among the five alternative pairs that perfectly fits into the given blank against the respective number to make the paragraph contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

On October 29, 1929, Black Tuesday hit Wall Street as investors ___ (1) some 16 million shares on the

New York Stock Exchange in a single day. Billions of dollars were lost, (2) out thousands of investors. In the aftermath of Black Tuesday, America and the rest of the industrialized world _(3) downward into the Great Depression (1929-39), the deepest and longest-lasting economic_____ (4) in the history of the Western industrialized world up to that time. During the 1920s, the U.S. stock market underwent rapid expansion, reaching its peak in August 1929, after a period of wild speculation. By then, production had already declined and unemployment had risen, leaving stocks in great excess of their real value. Among the other causes of the eventual market collapse were low wages, the______ (5) of debt, a struggling agricultural sector and an excess of large bank loans that

could not be liquidated. Stock prices began to decline in September and early October 1929, and on October 18 the fall began. Panic set in, and on October 24, Black Thursday, a record 12,894,650 shares were traded. Investment companies and leading bankers attempted to _____(6) the market by buying up great blocks of stock, producing a moderate rally on Friday.

- 1. (a)Traded
- (b) Invaded
- (c) Segregated

- (d) Daunted
- (e) Halted
- **2.** (a) Affording (b) Wiping
- (c) Wanting

- (d) Vacating (e) Artificial
- **3.** (a) Reprimanded (b) Embedded
- (a) Reprimanded (b) (d) Mounted (e)
- (b) Embedded(c) Spiraled(e) Disregarded
- **4.** (a) provided
- (b) Infiltration (c)
- (c) Dismantle
- (d) Downturn (e) Diversification
- **5.** (a) Commotion
- (b) impair
- (c) significant
- (d) Proliferation (e) renovate
- **6.** (a) Infirmity
- (b) Credibility (c) Stabilize
- (d) Burdened (e) Rationalize

Solutions

CONVENTIONAL

- **1. (b):** Among the given set of words, 'Automates' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Automates- convert (a process or facility) to be operated by largely automatic equipment.
 - Persecute- subject (someone) to hostility and illtreatment, especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs.
 - Incited- encourage or stir up (violent or unlawful behaviour).
 - Feigned- simulated or pretended/ insincere.
 - Abandon- cease to support or look after (someone)/ desert.
- **2. (d):** Among the given set of words, "fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Veteran- a person who has had long experience in a particular field.
 - Confining- keep or restrict someone or something within certain limits of (space, scope, or time).
 - Halted- bring or come to an abrupt stop.
 - Embarked- begin (a course of action).
- **3. (e):** Among the given set of words, 'Compensated' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option € is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Compensated- give (someone) something, typically money, in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred; recompense.
 - Neglected-fail to care for properly.
 - Extended- made larger; enlarged.
 - Accomplished- highly trained or skilled in a particular activity.
 - Explored- inquire into or discuss (a subject) in detail.

- **4. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'Distinguish' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Distinguish- recognize or treat (someone or something) as different.
 - Dominated be the most important or conspicuous person or thing in.
 - Abandoned-having been deserted or left.
 - Terminated- bring to an end.
 - Imposed- force (an unwelcome decision or ruling) on someone.
- **5. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'Enables' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Enables- make (something) possible.
 - Wept- shed tears.
 - Stimulated- raise levels of physiological or nervous activity in (the body or any biological system).
 - Fatigued- cause (someone) to feel exhausted Sparkled- be vivacious and witty.
- **6. (e):** Among the given set of words, 'Redundant' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option € is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Redundant- not or no longer needed or useful; superfluous.
 - Agile- able to think and understand quickly.
 - Exaggerated- seeming larger, more important, better, or worse than it really is.
 - Mutilated- to damage something severely, especially by violently removing a part.
 - Inept- having or showing no skill/ clumsy.
- 7. **(b):** Here, it is being talked about transferring fund from RBI to government. According to the meaning of the sentence the word that can make this sentence meaningful is 'decided'. The RBI decided to transfer a massive sum to government.

- **8. (d):** Committees are appointed to give recommendation. The word that can fill this filler appropriately is 'appointed'.
- **9. (b):** 'recommended' is the most appropriate word. It is the only word among the options that can make the sentence meaningful and contextually correct.(a) is grammatically incorrect whereas rest of the options are contextually incorrect.
- **10. (b):** "Eyed" means to look at somebody/something carefully, especially because you want something or you are suspicious of something. Here, the government "eyed" the contingency reserve of RBI.
- **11. (e):** Here, it is said that the contingency reserve should be maintained within a band of 5.5%-6.5% of total assets. Hence, as per the required meaning 'maintained' is the most appropriate choice.
- **12. (a):** It is said that the committee should be appreciated for clearly specifying that the revaluation reserve cannot be used to bridge shortfalls in other reserves. As per the required meaning 'complimented' is the best choice. € is incorrect because it makes the sentence grammatically incorrect.

WORD REPLACEMENT

13. (c): Emphasize means to show that something is very important or worth giving attention to. The use of emphasize is incorrect grammatically (use emphasizes or emphasized). Underlined which means to show something clearly or to emphasize something is the correct choice here.

Obliterate: to remove all signs of something, either by destroying it or by covering it so that it cannot be seen

Reminisce: to talk about pleasant things that happened in the past

14. (b): Debilitating means making someone or something physically weak. In the context of the passage the use of 'debilitating' is incorrect.

Reinstituting which means to institute, organize, or establish (something) again is the correct word here.

Abolishing means to end a law or system officially

15. (e): Predicated means- to assert or affirm (a property, characteristic, or condition) of the subject of a proposition. Hence, the given word is used correctly

Pulverise means- to reduce to pieces.

Foment-means- to incite someone against someone/something

Fickle- means- not sure (adjective)

Castigated- to criticize, strongly oppose or punish somebody/something severely

16. (c): Following here means after. It is the correct choice as it implies the next round is yet to be scheduled after the already concluded eight meeting.

Instrumenting: to equip with instruments especially for measuring and recording data **Abridge**: to make something (usually a book) shorter by removing parts of it

Contemplated: to think carefully about something or the possibility of doing something **Invigorates**: to make someone feel fresher, healthier, and more energetic:

- 17. (b): "abide by" is a phrasal verb which means- to obey.

 Because no other word will be grammatically correct when placed in front of "by", hence, option (b) is the correct choice.

 Berate: to scold or condemn vehemently
- 18. (d): Growing is the word which should be used

because the line implies that peace at the border will determine the growing trade links between two countries.

Ascertain: to find something out

Withering: done to make somebody feel silly or embarrassed

Languished: to be forced to stay somewhere or suffer something unpleasant for a long time

19. (b): Broader means including a wide range of things; general. The use of 'broader' is correct as it is used with 'relationship' thus signifying wider relationship with China.

Constrained: to smaller in amount or size than you would like limit somebody/something; to force somebody/something to do something

20. (e): Precedence means the right that somebody/something has to come before somebody/something else because he/she/it is more important.

Subservience: willing to do what other people want

Eminent: (used about a person) famous and important

21. (c): Among the given set of words, 'upgrading' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

upgrading means raise (something) to a higher

standard.

compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

auction means a public sale in which goods or

22. (a): Among the given set of words, 'compatible' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something

property are sold to the highest bidder.

imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

23. (b): Among the given set of words, 'termination' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

upgrading means raise (something) to a higher

upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard,

compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict

termination means the action of ending something

imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

24. (e): Among the given set of words, 'auction' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard,

compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something

imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things. auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

25. (e): Among the given set of words, 'significant' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard,

compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict

termination means the action of ending something

imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention

26. (d): Among the given set of words, 'imbalance' fit in perfectly in the given blank. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option **(d)** is the most suitable answer choice.

auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict

termination means the action of ending something

imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention

TYPE III- PAIR WORDS

27. (b): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "commuting, shuttle".

Hence option (b) is correct choice here.

Commuting: to travel a long distance from home to work every day

Shuttle: a plane, bus or train that travels regularly between two places

28. (b): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "retain, hold on". Hence option (b) is correct choice here.

Retain: to keep or continue to have something; not to lose

Hold on: to hold something or someone firmly with your hands or arms

- 29. (d): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "regulate, check on". Hence option (d) is correct choice here. Regulate: to control something by using laws or rules
- 30. (e): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "attractive, alluring". Hence option (e) is correct choice here.

 Attractive: that pleases or interests you; that you like

Alluring: attractive and exciting in a way that is not easy to understand or explain

31. (b): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "tremendously, immensely". Hence option (b) is correct choice here.

Tremendously: to a very great amount or level, or extremely well

Immensely: extremely; very much

32. (d): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "integrate, incorporate". Hence option (d) is correct choice here.

Integrate: to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole

Incorporate: to make something a part of something else; to have something as a part

33. (a): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "inclusive, comprehensive". Hence option (a) is correct choice here.

comprehensive and inclusive are synonym of each other which means "including everything or nearly everything that is connected with a

particular subject"

TYPE IV- PHRASE CLOZE TEST

- **34. (c):** "only to find that they are released on bail" is the most appropriate phrase both contextually and grammatically. UNSC is not mentioned in subsequent lines. Other options are grammatically incorrect.
- 35. (c): The word to be used here will be Prosecution which means- accusation.

 Compliance means agreement

Diligence means hard work done consistently Liaison means cooperation

- 36. (c); Here, we can omit options (b) and (e) as they form grammatically incorrect statements. Also, option (a) cannot fit in the given blank as the former part of the sentence "hurried exit" states that the earlier scenario had been positive. Therefore, option (c). "long bull run in India's stock markets over the last three years or more" perfectly fits in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **37. (b);** Here, options (c) and (d) being grammatically incorrect can be omitted. Also, phrase given in option (e) does not make a coherently meaningful statement. Here, only option (b), "the climb in the Sensex has been so rapid in recent times" forms a meaningful statement. As option (c) perfectly fits in the given blank, it is the most suitable answer choice.
- **38. (d);** Here, apart from the phrase given in option (d), no other option makes a contextually meaningful statement. As "which began three years back when the Sensex was hovering just above" perfectly fits in the given blank, option
 - (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **39. (d);** Here, we can clearly omit options (a)as it is grammatically incorrect. Also, option (c) makes an incomplete statement. Therefore, only the phrase given in option (d), "the impact on the market was muted", fits perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
 - 40. (c); Here, the passage discusses the market trends and therefore, the inference can be made on the basis of these trends only. Therefore, the statement given in option (c), "from these market trends that the boom was robust" fits perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

TYPE V-COMPREHENSIVE

- **41. (d):** Among the given words, only 'resilient' which means 'recover quickly from difficult conditions.' can be used to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. reprieve- cancel malign- evil abhorrence- a feeling of hatred
- 42. (d): Among the given words, the most appropriate word to fill in the given blanks would be 'irrefutable', which means 'impossible to deny or disprove'. No other word could be used to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statements. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. bungle- mishandle uncouth- lacking of good manner ecstasy- an overwhelming feeling courtly- very polite or refined
- **43. (d):** Among the given highlighted words, 'address' and 'earmark' have been incorrectly placed and need to be interchanged. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **44. (b):** Among the given parts of the statement, the error lies in part given in option (b) where there is an error of adverb. Here, 'agreed' is a verb which will be qualified by an adverb 'unanimously'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- **45. (b):** Among the given options, only the phrase given in option (b), "the fast decrease in the costs" can fit in the given blank to make the statement contextually meaningful and contextually correct because of next sentence "The cost of solar photovoltaics has already declined by 82% between 2010 and 2019'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice
- **46. (a):** Among the given phrasal verbs, the most suitable one to fill in the given blank will be 'take on'. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

 Take on, challenge

Take on- challenge blow up- explode break in- force entry in somewhere chip in- contribute

47. (d): Among the given statements, option (d) fits in perfectly between the two given statement. Here, the passage mentions how to tackle Green house gas with international cooperation. Also, the second italicized statement uses 'rapid development of solar and wind energy in India in the last few years is a good example of the action needed worldwide'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

48. (e): Among the given phrases, only the phrase "the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure" can be used in the statement to make it grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice

49. (d): Apprehension means anxiety or fear that

something bad or unpleasant will happen.

- Scavenging means search for and collect (anything usable) from discarded waste.

 Reprimand means a formal expression of disapproval.

 Endeavour means an attempt to achieve a goal.

 Going through the meaning of the given options and reading the given sentences, it can be clearly seen that only 'endeavour' can be used to fill the given blanks. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
- **50. (c):** From the given words, 'discounted' is incorrectly as used because 'discounted to hold rates' doesn't add any valid meaning to the sentence. But, interchanging it with 'decided' will make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. So, the correct answer choice is option (c).
- **51. (d):** In the given sentence error lies in last part of the sentence. In this, usage of article 'a' is incorrect because indefinite article is not used before plural nouns. Also, 'in a matter of minutes' is an expression used to refer very short duration of time. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
- **52. (a):** From the given options, option (b) will make the given sentence grammatically incorrect because of the usage of 'raises'. Also, option (c) and (d) fail to fit the given blank. So, only option (a), which is talking about one specific factor out of many factors as discussed in the preceding part of the sentence. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).
- **53. (b):** Subjugation means the action of bringing someone or something under domination or control

Delegation means a body of delegates or representatives

Allegiance means loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause

Arbitrament means the settling of a dispute by an arbitrator

Going through the meaning of the given words, it can be clearly seen that 'subjugation' is incorrectly used and the appropriate replacement would be 'allegiance'. So, the correct answer choice is option (b).

PYQ Solutions

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

1. (d): Option (d) is the correct choice.

"Randomly": in a way that happens, is done, or is chosen by chance rather than according to a plan. All the other words are either grammatically or contextually incorrect.

Cautiously: in a careful and well-considered way that avoids risk

Anxiously: in a way that shows you are worried or nervous

2. (b): "Adapted" is the correct choice.

Adapted: to change something so that you can use it in a different situation

Concise: giving a lot of information in a few words; brief

Immense: very big or great

Prohibited: to say that something is not allowed

by law; to forbid

3. (b): Option (b) is the correct choice.

Subdued: quieter and with less energy than usual Evolved: to develop or to make something develop gradually, from a simple to a more advanced form

Refine: to improve something by changing little details

Surge: a sudden strong movement in a particular direction by a large number of people or things

- 4. (c): Option (c) is the correct choice.
 Meaning of some other words:
 Sustained: to make something continue for a long period of time without becoming less
 Aligned: to arrange things in a straight line or so that they are parallel to something else
- **5. (b):** Option (b) is the correct choice.

 Recited-- to say aloud a piece of writing, especially a poem or a list, from memory Elaborate-- very complicated; done or made very carefully

IBPS PO PRE 2020

- **1. (a):** The most suitable word to fill the blank is "products". The phrase alongside the blank clearly mentions the products that can be classified under gaseous refinery. Hence, option (a) is the most appropriate choice.
- **2. (b):** The most suitable word to fill the given blank is "consumed". Since the given sentence explains the

- process of refinery desulfurization facilities, it can be understood that hydrogen is used to carry out several procedures in the refinery. Hence, option (b) is correct.
- **3. (d):** The most suitable for the given blank is "significant". All the other options are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless.
- **4. (a):** Since a drawback of refinery gas is mentioned in the given sentence, we can easily identify the word which is apt for the blank. Among the given words only "unsuitable" adheres to the grammar and context of the given passage. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer choice.
- **5. (c):** The phrase alongside the blank has mentioned that ethane is used as a petrochemical feedstock, which implies that it is recovered in the refinery fuel system. Hence, option (c) i.e. "recovered" becomes the most viable answer choice.
- **6. (d):** According to the context of the passage, the most suitable word for the given blank is "control. Hence, option (d) is the correct choice.

IBPS PO MAINS 2020

- **1. (c):** Dawn means 'the beginning'. Gloom and murk are opposite to dawn. Hence the word 'dawn' suits the blank best.
- **2. (d):** Revival and amelioration means the same as 'the act of becoming or making something strong or popular again'. But the word droop means 'to bend or hang downwards'. Hence the words Revival and Amelioration suit the blank best.
- 3. (d): Slid means 'to move or make something move quietly without being noticed'. 'Limped' means 'to walk with difficulty because you have hurt your leg or foot' and Stumped means 'to cause somebody to be unable to answer a question or find a solution for a problem'. Hence the word slid suits the blank best.
- **4. (e):** Revenues means 'money regularly received by a government'. Expenditure means 'the act of spending money' and Asset means ' a person or thing that is useful to somebody/something'. Hence the word 'Revenues' suits the blank best.
- 5. (c): The terms 'shrink and dwindle' mean the same as 'to become smaller or make something smaller' while the term 'aggrandize' means 'to increase the power'. Hence the words shrank and dwindled suit the blank best.

- **6. (d):** Postulates means 'to suggest or accept that something is true so that it can be used as the basis for a theory, etc.' While the terms ionates and charges are opposite to the term 'postulates'. Hence the term 'Postulates' suits the blank best.
- 7. **(c):** Phenomenon means 'a fact or an event in nature or society' while 'movement and criteria' are irrelevant terms here. Hence the word 'Phenomenon' suits the blank best.

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1. (d): The above passage talks about the issuance of a new set of rules and the interest is largely about trying to force technologists to fall in line hence the correct answer here is option (d) which is 'superseding' which means 'take the place of '. All other options are contextually and grammatically incorrect.
flaw (noun) - a mark, blemish controversy (noun)- prolonged public disagreement or heated discussion. fundamentally (adverb)- in central or primary respects.

intermediaries (noun) - a mediator.

- 2. **(b):** The above passage talks about the issuance of a new set of rules and the interest is largely about trying to force technologists to fall in line hence the correct answer here is option (b) which is 'diligence' which means 'careful and persistent work or effort'. All other options are contextually and grammatically incorrect rejoice (verb)- feel or show great joy or delight. bullwhip (noun)- strike or thrash with a bullwhip. gazette (noun)- a journal or newspaper.
- 3. (c): The above passage talks about the issuance of a new set of rules and the interest is largely about trying to force technologists to fall in line hence the correct answer here is option (c) which is 'subordinate' which means 'lower in rank or position. '. All other options are contextually and grammatically incorrect conjure (verb)- cause (a spirit or ghost) to appear by means of a magic ritual.

time and effort.

Superficial (adjective)- existing or occurring at or on the surface.

laborious (adjective)- requiring considerable

- renounce (verb)- existing or occurring at or on the surface.
- overwhelming (adjective)- very great in amount.

- 4. **(e):** The above passage talks about the issuance of a new set of rules and the interest is largely about trying to force technologists to fall in line hence the correct answer here is option (e) which is 'mandating' which means 'give (someone) authority to act in a certain way'. All other options are contextually and grammatically incorrect compliances (noun) the action or fact of complying with a wish or command.

 overboard (adverb)- from a ship into the water. revoke (verb) officially cancel cajole (verb)- persuade (someone) to do something by sustained coaxing or flattery.
- 5. (d): The above passage talks about the issuance of a new set of rules and the interest is largely about trying to force technologists to fall in line hence the correct answer here is option (d) which is 'swathe' which means 'a broad strip or area of something'. All other options are contextually and grammatically incorrect.

 reconcile (verb)- make or show to be compatible. hitherto (adverb) -until now or until the point in time under discussion.

 abrogate (verb)- repeal or do away with

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- **1. (b):** The given paragraph is describing the alarming situation of Bumblebees where their numbers are continuously declining. Thus, the most suitable word for the given blank is "trouble". Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- 2. **(d):** The given paragraph is describing the alarming situation of Bumblebees where their numbers are continuously declining. Thus, the most suitable word for the given blank is "dropping". All the other words are contextually incorrect. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
- 3. **(c):** The given paragraph is describing the alarming situation of Bumblebees where their numbers are continuously declining. Thus, the most suitable word for the given blank is "disappeared". All the other words are either grammatically or contextually incorrect. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer choice.

Disappeared means cease to exist or be in use. Vanish means disappear suddenly and completely.

Certain means able to be firmly relied on to happen or be the case.

4. (e): The most suitable word for the given blank is "suggest". All the other words are either grammatically or contextually incorrect. Hence, option (e) is the correct answer choice.

5. (a): The given paragraph is describing the alarming situation of Bumblebees where their numbers are continuously declining. Thus, the most suitable word for the given blank is "decline". All the other words are either grammatically or contextually incorrect. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer choice.

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- 1. (c): Among the given set of words, 'upgrading' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and meaningful manner. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard. compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things. auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.
- **2. (a):** Among the given set of words, 'compatible' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice. Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things. auction means a public sale in which goods or
- 3. **(b):** Among the given set of words, 'termination' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

 upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard, compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something

property are sold to the highest bidder.

- imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things. auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.
- 4. (e): Among the given set of words, 'auction' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

 upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard, compatible me (of two things) able to exist or
 - compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something imbalance means lack of proportion or relation
 - between corresponding things. auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.
- 5. (e): Among the given set of words, 'significant' fit in perfectly in the given blank in the similar sequence. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

 upgrading means raise (something) to a higher standard, compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict
 - something imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.

termination means the action of ending

- Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention
- 6. (d): Among the given set of words, 'imbalance' fit in perfectly in the given blank. No other word fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

 auction means a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.

 compatible me (of two things) able to exist or occur together without problems or conflict termination means the action of ending something
 - imbalance means lack of proportion or relation between corresponding things.
 - Significant means sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention

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1. **(b):** The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "commuting, shuttle".

Hence option (b) is correct choice here.

Commuting: to travel a long distance from home to work every day

Shuttle: a plane, bus or train that travels regularly between two places

2. **(b):** The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "retain, hold on". Hence option (b) is correct choice here. **Retain:** to keep or continue to have something; not to lose

Hold on: to hold something or someone firmly with your hands or arms

- 3. (d): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "regulate, check on". Hence option (d) is correct choice here. Regulate: to control something by using laws or rules
- 4. (e): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic.

 The most suitable pair of word will be "attractive, alluring". Hence option (e) is correct choice here.

 Attractive: that pleases or interests you; that you like

Alluring: attractive and exciting in a way that is not easy to understand or explain

5. (b): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "tremendously, immensely". Hence option (b) is correct choice here.

Tremendously: to a very great amount or level, or extremely well

Immensely: extremely; very much

6. (d): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "integrate, incorporate". Hence option (d) is correct choice here.

Integrate: to form, coordinate, or blend into a functioning or unified whole

Incorporate: to make something a part of something else; to have something as a part

- 7. (a): The above paragraph mentions the budget and funding for the expansion of mode of transport to commute people after the COVID-19 pandemic. The most suitable pair of word will be "inclusive, comprehensive". Hence option (a) is correct choice here.

 comprehensive and inclusive are synonym of each other which means "including everything or nearly everything that is connected with a particular subject"

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- **1. (b)**: **Stabilized** can fit the blank (79) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.
- **2. (d): Blunder** can fit the blank (80) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (d) is the right answer choice.
- **3. (a): Suffice** can fit the blank (81) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.
- **4. (c): Supervise** can fit the blank (82) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.
- **5. (b): Reflexive** can fit the blank (83) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.
- **6. (c): Customary** can fit the blank (84) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

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- (d): Inception means the establishment or starting point of an institution or activity.
 Adoption means the action or fact of choosing to take up, follow, or use something.
 Proposal means a plan or suggestion, especially a formal or written one
 Going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- (b): Juvenile means childish; immature.
 Embattled means involved in or prepared for war
 Sprouting means appear or develop suddenly and
 in large numbers.
 Endangered means seriously at risk of extinction.

Going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (b)

- (c): Rite means a social custom, practice, or conventional act.
 Abash means make (someone) feel embarrassed Berth means a position in an organization or event.
 Ramification means complex or unwelcome consequence of an action or event.
 Going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the appropriate answer choice would be option (c)
- from doing something
 Adjourned means put off or postpone
 Incurred means to experience something bad as a result of actions you have taken:
 Discord means the state of not agreeing or sharing opinions
 So, going through the meaning of the given options, it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- (c): Entitled means give (something) a particular title. Coveted means greatly desired or envied.
 Lodged means make or become firmly fixed or embedded in a place.
 Melee means a confused fight or scuffle.
 So, going through the meaning of the given options it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- 6. (d): Taken off means depart from the ground
 Called off means to cancel or abandon
 Pay off means yield good results; succeed.
 Siphoning means draw off or transfer over a period of time, especially illegally or unfairly
 So, going through the meaning of the given words it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice for the given question wold be option (d)
- 7. **(e):** Word used in the given question is both grammatically as well as contextually correct. So the correct answer choice would be option (e)

 Journal means a record of things that you have done

 Intrinsic means being an extremely important and basic characteristic of a person or thing Luscious means pleasing to see, hear, or feel

 Novice means a person who is not experienced in a job or situation.

8. **(b):** Disseminate means spread widely Squander means allow to pass or be lost Plummet means a steep and rapid fall or drop. Going through the meaning of the given options, it can be clearly seen that the correct answer choice would be option (b)

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- **1. (c):** The correct word is "Participate" as it fits the context completely. Other options are contextually incorrect.
- **2. (b):** The "traditional" fits into the sentence, all other options are not in line with the passage. Myriad means "countless or extremely great number of people or things" which is contextually incorrect.
- **3. (a):** The "active" fits the sentence completely while result is a noun which is grammatically incorrect. "Recent" and "Counter" are grammatically and contextually incorrect.
- 4. (a): The word "matches" fits the sentence contextually and grammatically. The other words include "Harmony" which means "compatibility in opinion and action" is incorrect contextually.
- **5. (d):** Here in this sentence we require an adverb to qualify Verb "feel". Among the given options only "Frustrating" is an adverb also it contextually fits in the sentence.
- **6. (c):** Here the Word "fooled" fits in the sentence. Other options are not in line with the sentence. The other word includes "emptied" which is contextually incorrect.

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- **1. (b): Stabilized** can fit the blank (79) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.
- **2. (d)**: **Blunder** can fit the blank (80) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (d) is the right answer choice.
- **3. (a): Suffice** can fit the blank (81) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.
- **4. (c): Supervise** can fit the blank (82) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.
- **5. (b): Reflexive** can fit the blank (83) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.

6. (c): **Customary** can fit the blank (84) to make it grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

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- 1. **(b):** The most suitable word to fill the blank (A) as well as the blanks of the given sentences is "proliferating" which means increase rapidly in number; multiply. All the other words are irrelevant. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer choice.
- **2. (a):** To make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct, interchange the words positions at (1) and (2) i.e., estimated and launched. All the other words are correct. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer choice.
- **3. (e):** All the parts of the italicized sentence are correct. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 4. (d): The given sentence consist a conjunction "while" which is used to indicate a contrast in the sentence. The latter part of the sentence "while the remaining prefer to use the internet only for product research, communication, entertainment and other purposes" indicates that the initial part of the sentence must mention a dichotomy. Thus, among the given options, option (d) becomes the most viable answer choice.
- 5. (a): The most suitable word to replace the highlighted incorrect word is "virtual". "virtual" means almost or nearly as described, but not completely or according to strict definition. All the other words are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless.

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- 2. **(b):** Option (b) is the correct answer choice. The line "Billions of dollars were lost, out thousands of investors." (wiping- remove or eliminate (something) completely) suggest that option (b) should be the right answer choice. As the line conveys that after such a huge trading of Billions of dollars investors got eliminated from their job they then had nothing with them. Hence option (b) should be the correct answer choice.
- 3. (c): Option (c) is the correct answer choice. As the paragraph is talking about 1929 Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression. The line ". In the aftermath of Black Tuesday, America and the rest of the industrialized world downward into the Great Depression" itself suggest that the consequences or after-effects of a significant unpleasant event like stock market crash resulted into the continuous downfall and depression of America and rest of the industrialized world. Spiraled- decrease or deteriorate continuously. Reprimanded- address a reprimand to. Hence option (c) is the correct answer choice.
- 4. **(d):** Option (d) is the correct answer choice. As the paragraph is talking about 1929 Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression. The line "the deepest and longest-lasting economic in the history of the Western industrialized world up to that time." Is talking about the great depression that was caused due to the stock market crash the line conveys that it was the greatest depression or downturn in the history of Western industrialized word that it has faced ever.

 Dismantle- take (a machine or structure) to pieces Downturn a decline in economic business.

pieces Downturn- a decline in economic, business, or other activity

Hence the meaning of the given word suggests

Hence the meaning of the given word suggests that option (d) should be the right answer choice.

(d): Option (d) is the correct answer choice. option (b), (c) and (e) are out of context. As the paragraph is talking about 1929 Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression. The line "Among the other causes of the eventual market collapse were low wages, the of debt, a struggling agricultural sector and an excess of large bank loans that could not be liquidated" conveys that out of the many, one of the reason of the collapse were low wages, rapid increase in the number of debt, the unliquidated large bank loans.

Commotion- a state of confused and noisy disturbance

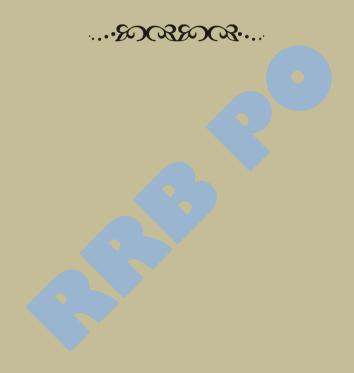
Proliferation- rapid increase in the number or amount of something Hence the right answer choice is option (d).

6. (c): Option (c) is the correct answer choice. As the paragraph is talking about 1929 Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression. The line "Investment companies and leading bankers

attempted to the market by buying up great blocks of stock, producing a moderate rally on Friday" talks about the efforts made by the leading bankers and investment companies to stabilize the market after such a huge depression in the stock market.

Rationalize- attempt to explain or justify (behaviour or an attitude) with logical reasons, even if these are not appropriate.

Hence option (c) is the correct answer choice.





Fillers

Fill in the Blanks

How to solve fill in the blank. Questions -

These are the following steps to be followed.

- **Step 1:** Read the statements carefully and first try to fill the missing word without looking at theoptions.
- **Step 2**: Do check the tense i.e. present tense, past tense or future tense in the sentence provided. Second check for the tense of answer provided in option.
- **Step 3**: Choose the word from the options.

That best replace the word that you had thought of initially.

Note: you must ensure that the word inserted in the blank enables you to read the sentencesmoothly and correctly

Step 4: Check whether the sentence actually makes sense or not.



1.	To be able to solve such question Ex. The villagersthe do	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	(a) announced (b) pr			(d) consoled		
2.	Shops were closed by villagers on the death of their leader which shows their feeling of sadness. Ex. Man is, however he is more in need of mental companionship than of physical					
	companionship.					
	(a) biological	(b) physical	(c)egoistic	(d) Gregarious		
	(e) democraticCompanionship in	dicate togetherness so	only option (d) Gregarious fits	s here.		
3.	Do check noun, pronoun, adverb	Do check noun, pronoun, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction etc.				
	Ex. We met	the party.				
	(a) in	(b) at	(c) on	(d) to		
	Ans.: (b) 'at'					
	Ex. We all are very indignantthe injustice done to him.					
	(a) For	(b) of	(c) to	(d) at		
	Ans.: (d) 'at					
4.	Double Blanks					
	Ex. You	have thanked him for his		help.		
	(a) must Negligible					
	(c) should Timely (d) better Immense					
	(e) often Great					
	Ans. (c); The option 'must', 'would', 'should', 'better', 'often' all are model verbs and (a) & (c) could be possibilities					

but keeping in mind the second blank we select the option accordingly. Now understand the context of question. Negligible cannot be a possibility so we will eliminate it.

Now option (E) cannot be considered for its first option similarly D & B can not be considered. So the left out option is C.

5.	Phrasal Verb			
	Ex. Once he has signed the agreer	nent, he won't be able	e to	_,
	(a) back out	(b) back at	(c) back in	(d) back up
	Sol. (a); Back out – to retreat			
j.	Conjunction			
	Ex. He will not work	_he is compelled		
	(a) till	(b) if	(c) after	(d) unless
	Ans. (d); unless			
7.	Idioms			
	Ex. Take this medicine and you w	_		
	(a) from	(b) of	(c) over	(d) at
	Ans. (b); of (get rid of – to disper			
		•	edge and understanding of comn	•
	English language may b	oe tested. Hence be su	re to have such good skill of suc	h phrases.
3.	Try to determine the tone of the meaning.	e missing word - whe	ther the required word is positiv	ve or negativein the
	Ex	_to popular belief tha	t red meat makes human aggres	sive, scientist have found
	thatit actually has a calming effect	•		
	(a) sticking	(b) Similarly		
	(c) opposite	(d) Contrary		
	Ans. (); On examining the senter	nce carefully it would	be found that the blank needs	s a word thatmakes the
	first statements opposite	to second.		
	Hence only (c) & (d) sati	sfies this condition. Bu	ut contrary fits more correct tha	n opposite, so ans is(d)
).	In case you are confused between one place each of the likely option			
	meaning to the sentence should b		voru in the sentence. The option	winch credits maximum
	Ex.: Our rich culture inspires us to		in our heritage	
	(a) prided		_m our nerrage	
	(c) pride	(d) proud		
	Ans.: (c): pride	(a) produ		
0.				
	Ex.: After initial set back, all	programmes were s	uccessful due to the initiative of	thenew dynamic team.
	(a) consequent	(b) subsequently		(d) subsequent
	Ans.: (d): Subsequent		1 2	
1				
	Ex. The car broke down and we_	_get a taxi.		
	(a) were to	(b) are to		
	(c) had to	(d) have to		
	Ans.: (c): 'had to'			

Exercise

I. Single Fillers

Single Filler type Questions:

Fillers usually contain a sentence or paragraph featuring a blank space. This blank space represents a word or phrase that has intentionally been left out, and the candidate needs to input the correct answer to fill in the blank. These types of questions are asked in the exams to check the command of the candidates over vocabulary of the language. Given points should be kept in mind to ace the questions related to fillers in the competitive exams.

- Go through the sentence carefully to look for the hints for the appropriate filler.
- Before reading the options try to guess the word that can fill in the given blank.
- Go through the options and try to find the synonym of the word you probably think can make the statement complete and corrects.
- Check if the synonym of the word fits the given blank contextually.
- Rules of grammar can also help in elimination of some options.
- Context of the sentence should also be kept in mind while choosing appropriate filler.

In questions related to single fillers, you will be provided with a single sentence with one blank. Usually the statement and the given options are simple when compared to other types of fillers. These types of questions are generally asked in preliminary stage of the examination. So, one can assume the level of question will vary anywhere between easy to moderate. The concept can be better understood with the help of an example.

I.	The boat till	ced and	within	minutes	and
	only those w	earing life jackets co	ould save	themsel	ves.
	(a) flatten	(b) bounced	(c) o	verturne	d

(d) demolish (e) None of these

Explanation: If we go through the sentence, without looking at the options, we can clearly see that the given sentence is talking about 'tilting of the boat' and in the latter part of sentence it is said that only people wearing life jackets could save themselves. We can infer that boat must have overturned. Now, going through the options carefully, we can see that 'overturned' is among the given options. The hints can even be taken from the statement like following the rule of parallelism and checking the tense of the statement. With the help of this information, we can easily eliminate 'flatten' and 'demolish'. In this way you can come down to right answer.

whi	ich is indicating th which option car	at something has	been omitted. Find p the blank in the
1.	Digital services h with the triumvii unified payments	nave made great _ rate of mobile pho interface (UPI). (b) Prospective	into India ones, Aadhaar and
2.	beyond our comp Shrimp.	orehension, for ex (b) Mode	_ ability that is far ample, the Mantis
3.	148,000 (a) Rekindle	powerful super co trillion operation (b) Wrecked (e) None of these.	(c) Affable
4.	use the land for ca (a) Ranchers	re caused by attle grazing and fa (b) Dement (e) None of these.	(c) Frenzy
5.	visit to Turkey sch the fundamental p	neduled for later the principle of policyn (b) Draw up	_
stat bee the to	tement has been g n given in the opti most appropriate	given with a blank ions following the word that could f	cion given below, a c. Five words have statement. Choose it in the statement and grammatically
6.	marginally slow	nic conditions as t	t in July, e, reflecting the he pandemic rages
7.		ne p	ls climbed 22% in roduct to post an (c) Solitary

(e) Solidarity

(d) Stiffen

 8. In our with managing the COVID-19 pandemic, we should not lose sight of special issues that may pose problems for women in the reproductive age group. (a) Persecution (b) Preoccupation (c) Prohibition (d) Premonition (e) None of these. 	 17. The crisis in eastern Ladakh has raised many issues on the range and trajectory of India-China relations. (a) Omission (b) Onus (c) Ongoing (d) Onslaught (e) None of these 18. In our with managing the COVID-19
 9. The ongoing crisis in eastern Ladakh has raised many issues on the range and of India-China relations. (a) Transitional (b) Tranquility (c) Transient (d) Trajectory (e) None of these. 	pandemic, we should not lose sight of special issues that may pose problems for women in the reproductive age group. (a) Perpetuator (b) Persecution (c) Preceptor (d) Preoccupation (e) None of these
10. Some experts argue that the of the current problem lies in the first agreement signed between India and China in 1993. (a) Gerund (b) Germane (c) Genesis (d) Genetics (e) None of these.	 19. Factory output continued to contract in July, albeit marginally than in June. (a) Slower (b) Sever (c) Secluded (d) Sedition (e) None of these 20. It has been clearly that if mothers are
Directions (11-25):	infected close to the time of delivery, the virus can infect the placenta.
11. Drug abuse, unemployment and are among the many difficulties facing our communities.(a) Abilities (b) Grovel (c) Prejudice	(a) Derail (b) Dire (c) Disposed (d) Demonstrated(e) None of these
(d) Refractory (e) Dregs	II. Double Fillers
12. His illness was concealed from the American public in the period after the end of the First World War.(a) acceptance (b) appeared (c) analyzed (d) Commiserate (e) Fraught	Double Fillers In questions related to double fillers, candidates will be provided with either one sentence with two blanks or two sentences with one blank in each. The approach to be followed when faced with such questions will be similar to that of single fillers but the difference lies in the level of
13. I have gone through financial ruin, personal, the distress and dismay of my family. (a) official (b) evidence (c) criticism (d) area (e) disease	 difficulty. Besides other things, the candidate must know that questions related to fillers consume the least time and can play a crucial role in scoring well in English section. Candidates should keep a close watch at direct hints related to grammar. In case, article "an" precedes the
14. Eating too much of junk food can be a to your health.(a) Detriment (b) Abjure (c) persistent (d) evolving (e) Inflammatory	 blank, then it implies that the answer must begin with a vowel. Such grammatical clues can be of great help in eliminating the options. It is important that the candidates must not jump to the options directly. Unless you understand the statement,
15. Most strains of the bacteria are, but some can cause serious food poisoning. (a) Machination (b) strong (c)stubborn (d) harmless (e) powerful	 it is difficult to achieve accuracy with such questions. These questions can be mastered easily if the candidate has sufficient knowledge of vocabulary which can be easily built through thorough reading.
Directions (16-20): In each of the question given below, a	Habit of regular reading could assist the candidates in questions related to vocabulary.
statement has been given with a blank. Five words have been given in the options following the statement. Choose the most appropriate word that could fit in the statement to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.	The given concept can be better understood through examples: I. (i) I'm simply stating that I'm not leaving my destiny to the of a man
16. More than a year after the 17th Lok Sabha was constituted, the constitutionally post of Deputy Speaker is lying vacant. (a) Mason (b) Mansion (c) Manipulate (d) Mandated (e) None of these	(ii) Naturally white-blonde, she'd dyed it pink on a last weekend. (a) Impulse (b) Wishes (c) Foible (d) Whim (e) Eccentric

II. The Union Health Ministry said 20,971 individuals have been positive as of now, while the death stood at 652. (a) Suggested, Fall (b) Confirmed, Toll (c) Reinstated, Count (d) Incited, Reckoning (e) None of these	26. Financial inclusion of themasses is a critical step that requires political will,support and constant pressure by the RBI. (a) countryside, inadequate (b) rural, dearth (c) unbanked, bureaucratic (d) banked, pieus
Directions (21-33): In the following questions a paragraph is given with two blanks. The paragraph is then provided with five options which consist of the words that can fill the given blanks. Choose that option as your answer which can fill the given blanks in the exact order as given in the option. If none of the given options fills the given blanks then choose option (e), 'None of these' as your answer. 21. The hope seems to be that these measures combined with a looser monetary policy adopted by the RBI will boost spending and growth. (a) rules, allocate	(d) banked, pious (e) None of these 27. Globalhave shown that in order to achievedevelopment and growth, the expansion of financial services to all sections of society is of utmost importance. (a) agencies, exposed (b) trends, inclusive (c) indicators, beginner (d) sales, confidant (e) None of these
(b) stance, revive (c) expansion, attribute (d) turbulence, yearn (e) None of these	28. It is nowthat the frontier politics of British India had failed to produce a single_and well-defined northern boundary separating the Indian subcontinent from Xinjiang and Tibet. (a) epidemics, evolving
 22. As income levels and consequently, savings in rural areas increase, it isto help earners manage their funds andincoming and outgoing payments. (a) affirming, satisfy (b) appreciable, envy (c) essential, facilitate (d) dull, fanaticize (e) None of these 	 (b) incapacitated, signified (c) dispute, advisory (d) accepted, integrated (e) none of these 29. The rationale for the British at the time was to _ _a buffer around an autonomous "Outer Tibet" that would eventually fall under its sway.
23. For the first two decades after the of the Soviet Union, Ukraine was one of the most poorly governed of the states. (a) rebate, abundant (b) collapse, successor (c) deduction, untidy (d) brotherhood, urging	(a) criticising, downplaying (b) entangled, formulating (c) underlying, carve (d) perpetrated, erroneous (e) none of these 30. Between 1954 and 1956, Jawaharlal Nehruin several long exchanges with Premier
 (e) None of these 24. Digital data and technology must be fully into national health systems, and should becomeas as hospital beds. (a) amalgamated, equipped (b) forced, coloured (c) anxious, important (d) integrated, essential (e) None of these 	ZhouEnlai in Delhi and Beijing but the border issue was mostlyfrom their conversations. (a) anticipated, concession (b) scrambled, regards (c) engaged, excluded (d) recommendations, recast (e) none of these 31. India's decision of March 1959 to
25. The world is just beginning tothe potential of digitallydata to improve health. (a) weaken, beaten (b) recognize, enhanced (c) fortunate, challenged (d) ripen, experienced (e) None of these	provideto the Dalai Lama dramatically transformed India-China relations. (a) negotiable, comparative (b) fateful, asylum (c) presidential, periodisation (d) provisional, forced (e) none of these

32. The primary responsibility of an elected government isgovernance and to its voters. (a) preventive, accomplishment (b) incumbent, consciousness (c) efficient, accountability (d) integrity, regretted (e) none of these	 38. (A) Any serious Mr. Johnson faces to achieve a hard Brexit are entirely domestic. (B) They must overcome a number of _ before the restaurant can be opened. (a) affords (b) obstacles (c) resolutions (d) mergers (e) influences 39. (A) The company has decided to with the parent
33. MGR and other Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu did not have to rush to New Delhi to make the decision toa midday meal programme and additional sales taxes to fund it. (a) offset, diplomat (b) analysed, initiated (c) implement, impose (d) despot, probe (e) none of these	firm. (B) They decided to the two schools. (a) amalgamate (b) persuade (c) commemorate (d) recognize (e) None of these 40. (A) When he spoke I was expected towith some remark of my own. (B) They wanted tothe kindness that had been shown to them. (a) concentrate (b) review (c) reciprocate (d) recognise (e) None of these
Direction (34-40): Given below are two statements in each question. Each statement has one blank which will be filled in with the same word. Select the word that fits in appropriately in both the blanks to make both the sentences grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. 34. (A) The trip was_by the manager of the community centre. (B) In many societies, young people are formallyinto their adult roles. (a) hastened (b) bounded (c) initiated (d) bounced (e) skipped 35. (A) Our company's database software needs aupdate.	III. Three Fillers Triple Filler Type Questions: An effective filler question should have only one correct answer. Otherwise, you run the risk of being confused and the process gets time consuming. Primary goal being application of the knowledge acquired by the candidate, these questions are not opinion based. In triple filler questions candidates are provided three blanks in a sentence or three sentences with one blank in each. These questions will require you to read a complete paragraph to be able to answer correctly. However, there will always be a hint, either in the beginning or at the end of the paragraph/statement that should open it up for you.
(B) The professor posted alist of sources approved for our use. (a) opportunistic (b) domestic (c) comprehensive (d) disorderly (e) vulnerable	The words in the options are usually given in the similar order as they will be filled in the respective blanks. There might be more than one set of words, where first or second word may fill in the given statements in the similar sequence. Therefore, it is necessary that candidates go through the complete statement and ensure the accuracy of all three words before marking the answer choice.
 (A) I that my keys are in my car, but I haven't checked so I don't know. (B) He was never attached to any party; the tone of his mind was to whoever was in power. (a) absolve (b) indict (c) accuse (d) suspect (e) expel 	An example has been stated to help candidates know the pattern of the questions asked: I. Technological advances in sequencing methods have made the possibility 60 years ago a/an today. Already by 2001 the human genome project and its private competitor, Celera
 37. (A) The management did not seem to consider office safety to be a (B) A young person who has finished the course will be givenover one who has not. (a) woe (b) signal (c) recession (d) priority (e) depression 	Genomics, showed that an genome could be sequenced. (a) gazing, solidity, all (b) looked, truth, unmark (c) detect, fact, unfinished (d) glimpsed, reality, entire (e) examined, actuality, abridged

Dir	rections (41-60): In each of the following sentences		(a) reticence, winning, dislocation
he	re are blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five		(b) willingness, losing, disturbance
set	of words denoted by the numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and		(c) unwillingness, trouncing, calmness
(e).	Find out which set of words can be filled up in the		(d) eagerness, overthrown, disturbance
ola	nks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it		(e) reluctance, defeat, disruption
	mmatically correct.		•
_	The Supreme Court's seven-judge constitution bench	45.	Strong words are no substitute for action, however,
	gave thein this case whilethe		and the strategic partnership that India_withthe UAE
	validity of the Bihar ordinance which was re-		must be based on clarity and concrete measures. This
	promulgated seven times since 1989 by the state		should include a crackdown on the shadowy
	governmenttocertain benefits on Sanskrit		businesses owned by Dawood Ibrahim as well as
	teachers.		more steps to terror financing ofthe Taliban
	(a) award, inspecting, withdraw		and groups in Pakistan and Afghanistan; such
	(b) charge, observing, annul		money is often routed through
	(c) take, overlooking, abrogate		remittances from the UAE.
	(d) verdict, examining, confer		(a) anticipate, release, emigrant
	<u> </u>		(b) envisions, curb, expatriate
	(e) call, interrogating, rescind		(c) ignore, constraint, repatriate
1 2.	The Constituent Assembly debates leave no manner of		(d) envisage, latitude, deportee
	doubt that the said power ought not to be exercised		(e) conceive, constraint, indigenous
	merely toa failure to muster support in	4.0	A :1. 1
	the legislature. The satisfaction of the presidentat the	46.	Amidst the rising pile of non-performing assets in
	time of the promulgation of an ordinance is within		government-owned banks, willful defaulters were said
	theof judicial review. The governmentwill		to be responsible for around 77,000 crore of bad debts
	have tothe Court about whether the		by last July, but the Kingfisher baron has emerged as
	satisfaction for re-promulgation was based on some		the poster boy of the problem. Therefore the flurry of
	relevant material.		action on his bad loans, however belated, could help
	(a) dodge, cognizance, tantalize		counter perceptions of aapproach
	(b) comply, misconception, quench		towards the well-heeled. Breaking the banker-
	(c) circumvent, purview, satisfy		borrower nexus is just as critical forpublic
	(d) elude, understanding, pique		money as is acting against corrupt administrators, but
	(e) confront, understanding, satiate		a timely and transparent system is needed to
	(c) comicine, unacroamaning, caracter		that bankers don't turn waryof extending credit at the
1 3.	The practice becomes unacceptable when it		slightest hint of risk.
	degenerates into an "ordinance raj", where		(a) passive, safeguarding, ensure
	ordinances are brought before the legislature		(b) insurgent , armoring, enfeeble
	but are re-issued again and again,the spirit of		(c) acquiescent, attacking, assure
	the Constitution. The court's verdict has to be seen as		(d) unresistant, assaulting, assure
	placing a vital check on what has until now been a		(e) contrary, protecting, secure
	powerabused by the executive.	47.	. It takes singular skill and acertain ruthlessness,
	(a) infrequently, rebelling, profusely		however, to make capital of the smallest advantages,
	(b) seldom, violating, rampantly		and Federer and Serena, and to a marginally_
	(c) often, complying, sparsely		extent Nadal and Venus, did precisely that.
	(d) occasionally, consecrating, bridledly		Federer, who missed six months last year with an
	(e) sporadically, deferring, profusely		injury, knew he could not allow Nadal time and space.
1.1.	The temptation to use the power vested in the		With his opponent looking in excellent physical
TT.	President and the Governors under Articles 123 and		condition, Federer could notto bedrawn
	213 of the Constitution is generally a result of one of the		into long, bruising rallies; he had to dictate
			theof play.
	following three reasons:to face the legislature on		(a) minute, reject, pace
	particular issues, fear ofin the Upper		(b) auxiliary, sustain, chance
	House where the government may lack therequired		
	numbers, and the need to overcome an impasse in the		(c) larger, manage, pace
	legislature caused by repeated and willfulby a		(d) lower, refuse, cadence
	vociferous section of the Opposition.		(e) lesser, afford, tempo

Express with a goods train that left 25 people de for instance, was caused byof staff. The Kakodkarcommittee on railway safety found that of 441 derailments it_, only about 15% were result of, while the majoritywere caused factors completely under the control of the railwadministration. (a) compliance, examined, vandalism (b) failure, analysed, sabotage (c) fault, agglomerated, disruption (d) carelessness, inspected, loyalty (e) achievement, evaluated, destruction	be made in the law to bring down prices ofessential drugs and health equipments. Production of generic drugs would be Budget talks about opening new AIIMS also. However, these provisions are not sufficient. People lose their savings and whateverthey have for treatment of their near and dear ones. (a) Dispensable, stimulated, money (b) Imperative, dissuaded, possessions (c) Requisite, encouraged, assets (d) Superfluous, incited, capital (e) Essential, deterred, property
19. India's Railways serves thefunction providing travel access to millions, and, as Mahat Gandhi wrote in his article 'Third Class in Ind Railways', have theof making equitableand comfortable. It must also be safe. The Railway Ministry is a major safety initiative, Rashtriya Rail SanrakshaKosh, with a non-lapsa corpus of Rs.1,19,183 crore. (a) lethargic, obligatory, chasing (b) important, liability, shunning (c) vital, responsibility, pursuing (d) essential, irresonsibility, following (e) indispensable, duty, eschewing 10. While bilateral ties have beenfor decades,	the high excise duties on petroleum products that havethe Centre's tax kitty over the past couple of years. Those duties were raisedwhen prices were low toconsumers from an upward price shock, the government had argued. Cutting those duties will upsetcalculations, but leaving them untouched will imposeits own costs. (a) Raised, assault, profit (b) Aided, defend, expense (c) Advanced, annihilate, outlay (d) Hindered, guard, return (e) Roosted, protect, rayanua
defence and security partnership is clearly then driver for ties between the two governments; signing of the strategic partnership agreement v	the vas his ses, and consumers. But since education is nota
free trade and globalization in the West amidin economic nationalist leaders, demand trade liberalization persists in the Asia-Pacific.Thou there are no other multilateral arrangements to the complexity of nontariff provisions included in TPP, two arrangements are notable for at le including a comparably large collection of economi (a) declining, disappear, ambitious (b) fading, rise, apathetic (c) burgeoning, deteriorate, yearning (d) waning, surge, aspiring (e) flourishing, rush, desiring	willing to invest in campuses abroad, and, in practice, it is hard tothe standards of the home country in some other country. Other related problems are: returns from the investment made in and running of campuses, non-repatriation of profits as mentioned, the regulatory mechanism of the host

(d) Duplicate, annihilate, concerning (e) Avowal, setting up, associating 56. Mr. Trump could either fight back or make peace. Two days after Mr. Flynn's resignation, he has signaled both. He attacked the intelligence agencies on Twitter on Wednesday, while the White House that the promised détente with Russia was over. But Mr. Flynn has set in motion a process that is unlikely to be controlled by a seeminglyadministration like Mr. Trump's. With chaos engulfing his government, Mr. Trump will be forced to (a) Imply, efficient, submit (b) Denoted, ability, acquiesces (c) Abrogated, ineptitude, comply (d) Indicated, incompetent, conform (e) Refute, Inadequacy, agree 57. It has often chosen to play moral guardian rather than films by content and letting audiences make decisions. (a) smile, tangling, authentic (b) staring, distorting, genuine (c) glowering, labeling, informed (d) pleasing, confusing, enlightened (e) orthodox, producing, sophisticated	the Pathankot air base attack, many questions need to be about the state ofalong the Punjab-Pakistan border. (a) condemnation, replied, peril (b) praise, acknowledged, security (c) blame, replied, danger (d) censure, answered, insecurity (e) credit, rebutted, chaos 59. ts surprise result in Bihar where it_ itself to regiona players anda windfall holds outa (a) begrimed, doubted, stencil (b) dirty, be surprised, stencil (c) sublimated, gained, template (d) polluted, be amazed, prototype (e) rewired, produced, cynosure. 60. Consider innovations like the India Stack which Aadhaar authentication, e-KYC, esign, Digita Locker and UPI mobile payments to cashless, paperless and presence-lesstransactions. (a) part, improbable, impart (b) dissolve, impractical, pledge (c) detach, disconnect, yield (d) combines, interoperable, provide (e) consists, easy, issue
Previous Yea	ar Questions
Directions (1-3): In each of the following sentence, there is a blank given. Below the sentences, there are five options with a word fitting in each. Fill up the sentence with the word given in the space so as to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. 1. When you spend a amount of time into one area of your life, you will suffer the imbalance. (a) massive (b) motivated (c) embraced (d) feasible (e) None of these. 2. It is impossible to yourself and focus on something other than work if your workplace keeps calling every few hours. (a) unsafe (b) exciting (c) freely (d) recharge (e) None of these. 3. When creating a work-life balance that works for you, take time to your own needs. (a) assess (b) restless (c) contentious	Directions (1-5): Choose the most suitable pair of words in blank that is the of the given word and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. 1. BYGONE As I search for my new home, I am looking for a property that was built in the last five years (a) repeal, rescind (b) accurate, precise (c)prompt, prod (d) contemporary, recent (e) former, earlier 2. TIMID It is not easy to be, when there is nobody supporting you in your low time. (a) difficulty, issue (b) brave, bold (c)dull, fade (d) hopeless, anguish
(d) decline (e) None of these.	(d) hopeless, anguish (e) embroider, exaggerate

3.	CODIFY	4. (I) New business opportunities will with
	The child came in and everything at the	advances in technology.
	place. He was very slick.	(II) The economy has started to from
	(a) disarrange, disorganize	recession.
	(b)esteem, praise	(a) appear (b) emerge (c) disclose
	(c) dishonored, denunciation	(d) eliminate (e) influence
	(d) developed, mature	IBPS CLERK PRE 2020
	(e) growing, increasing	
4.	ABEYANCE	Directions (1-5) : Each question below has one blank,
	By the next day she was ready to her normal	which is indicating that something has been omitted. Find
	activities, but her friend insisted it was Saturday and	out which option can be used to fill up the blank to make it
	she should take some time to enjoy herself.	meaningfully complete.
	(a) wipe out, obliterate	1. The library has received a bequest from
	(b) cut, curtail	a local businessman.
	(c) continue, resume	(a) abandon (b) absence (c) heritage
	(d) irritate, infuriate	(d) downturn (e) generous
	(e) judge, adjudge	2. The Socialists introduced fairly
5.	JEOPARDY	reforms.
J.	The responsibility of student's is prior and	(a) radical (b) generate (c) govern
	cannot be ignored at any cost.	(d) illegal (e) impatient
	(a)deluge, overflow	3. Economists that house prices will remain
	(b)release, emit	static for a long period.
	(c)danger, risk	(a) omen (b) predict (c) estimates
	(d) entangle, entwine	(d) accepts (e) regulates
	(e) safety, security	
		4. The police surgeon was able to the probable time of death from the temperature of the
	SBI PO PRE 2020	body.
Di	rections (1-4): Each of the following questions has two	(a) adversely (b) detained (c) conditions
ser	ntences. Each sentence has a blank. From the options	(d) deduce (e) accurate
giv	ren below the sentence, pick the word which fits into	(-)
	and the second s	# 36 1 111 1 1
bot	th the blanks and mark the letter corresponding to it as	5. Motorists should be punished for
	th the blanks and mark the letter corresponding to it as ur answer.	dangerous driving.
yoı	ur answer.	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly
yoı	ur answer. (I) He currently the position of technical	dangerous driving.
yoı	ur answer. (I) He currently the position of technical manager.	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly
yoı	ur answer. (I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020
yoı	ur answer. (I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage.	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three
yoı	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given
уоі 1.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given
уоі 1.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides (I) All living organisms have to to changes	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given with one word. Find the word which must fit in all three
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уоі 1.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides (I) All living organisms have to to changes in environmental conditions. (II) The scriptwriter helped him to his novel for the screen. (a) adapt (b) adept (c) adopt	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given with one word. Find the word which must fit in all three sentences to make all the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. 1. (I) The opposition's persistent protest over rising fuel prices both Houses of Parliament
you 1. 2.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides (I) All living organisms have to to changes in environmental conditions. (II) The scriptwriter helped him to his novel for the screen. (a) adapt (b) adept (c) adopt (d) adequate (e) addresses	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given with one word. Find the word which must fit in all three sentences to make all the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. 1. (I) The opposition's persistent protest over rising fuel prices both Houses of Parliament (II) "We must send a message to the bar that we
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you 1. 2.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides (I) All living organisms have to to changes in environmental conditions. (II) The scriptwriter helped him to his novel for the screen. (a) adapt (b) adept (c) adopt (d) adequate (e) addresses (I) She the conclusion that there was no more she could do.	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given with one word. Find the word which must fit in all three sentences to make all the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. 1. (I) The opposition's persistent protest over rising fuel prices both Houses of Parliament (II) "We must send a message to the bar that we haven't matters for anything " said Chief Justice of India.
you 1. 2.	(I) He currently the position of technical manager. (II) I hope the repair until we get the car to a garage. (a) had (b) requires (c) holds (d) accepts (e) provides (I) All living organisms have to to changes in environmental conditions. (II) The scriptwriter helped him to his novel for the screen. (a) adapt (b) adept (c) adopt (d) adequate (e) addresses (I) She the conclusion that there was no more she could do. (II) The child down and picked up the	dangerous driving. (a) barely (b) severely (c) minorly (d) mildly (e) merely IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020 Directions (1-4): In the following question there are three statements in each question. Each sentence has one given blank. Below three statements five options have been given with one word. Find the word which must fit in all three sentences to make all the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. 1. (I) The opposition's persistent protest over rising fuel prices both Houses of Parliament (II) " We must send a message to the bar that we haven't matters for anything " said Chief
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 (I)Communication sector likely to network capacity to 6 circles via Chinese vendor. (II)Chief Minister is expected to his cabinet on March 12, party chief said on Thursday. (III)Climate change may not dryland. (a)encounter (b)predator (c) acquit (d)expand (e)None of these 	4. Your essay gets a bit halfway through when you too many ideas at once. (a) short, introduce (b) lengthy, delete (c) easy, pacify (d) violent, introduce (e) confused, introduce
3. (I) The authors of the study highlighted that land-use change drives theand spread of microorganisms (pathogens) (II) of coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in many parts of the world is creating the conditions for significant virus evolution (III) In the last few years, of organics farming is a major trend in the agricultural sector (a) influential (b) delist (c)advancement (d) emergence (e) None of these	5. Ramesh had to back the tears when Sameeksha said she was her home-city for her master's degree. (a) earn, entering (b) go, leaving (c) remove, building (d) fight, leaving (e) earn, building
4. (I) With steady headlines of acquisitions of LBM dealers and distributors, industry is a hot topic among our readers (II) Indian States Keep Spending Taps On While Eyeing Fiscal (III) Meanwhile in the aircraft leasing sector is indicative of the structural changes that this crisis will bring to the aviation industry. (a) Consolidation (b)dominance (c) shedding (d)advance (e) None of these	 Direction (1-4): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each five pairs of words have been denoted by numbers (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentences in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete. 1. A number of scientists in the country think that they are on the of a major (a) gateway, breakthrough (b) centre, achievement (c) periphery, success (d) threshold, overhaul
Directions (1-5): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c),(d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.	(e) frontier, experimentation 2. You must your house in order before you to offer advice to others. (a) arrange, proceed (b) set, venture (c) organize, preach
 He was able to Greek at the of eight. (a) climb, height (b) read, age (c) watch, time (d) see, distance (e) invite, table three eggs into a and mix them together. (a) store, box (b) cook, box (c) crack, bowl (d) throw, dustbin (e) cook, dustbin After looking at the shoes of Rohan who came back from playing in the mud, his father told him that his shoes need a good 	(d) adjust, think (e) maintain, dare 3. Further, to augment bond market liquidity, corporates need to be encouraged to exiting bonds under the same International Securities Identification Number, to duly shore up floating (a) frame, image (b) recirculates, steaks (c) expunge, companies (d) redistribute, stakes (e) reissue, stocks
his shoes need a good (a) dirty, brush (b) clean, brush (c) stale, shoelaces (d) unkempt, shoelaces (e) clean, shoelaces	4. The internal and concurrent audit system of banks is intended to red risks in real time, but has failed and must be up. (a) hood, kept (b) flag, shored (c) salute, prodde (d) dame, given (e) dress, developed

d

	SBI CLERK MAINS 2019	5. Pinnacle: Height
wo	rections (1-5): In each of the given questions, a pair of rds has been given which is then followed by three tements. Find the statements where both the words	 (A) He's about the same and weight but he's younger. (B) Edward reached the of the political when he was elected prime minister of his
_	mmatically and contextually <u>fit in the given statements</u> .	world when he was elected prime minister of his country
1.	Equip: Arm (A) A vassal needed economic resources to the cavalry he was bound to contribute to his lord to fight his frequent wars. (B) Readers may not even notice some of the more	(C) At last we could see Ambadji on a ahead of us (a) Both A & C (b) Both B & C (c) Both A & B (d) All A, B, C (e) Only B
	elements like word balloons that get cut off by the panel borders. (C) The stick was used to launch the missile with more force and accuracy than could be accomplished by simply hurling it with the alone (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Both A & B (d) Both B & C (e) All of the above	SBI PO PRE 2019 Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given with a blank. The sentence is then followed by five alternatives out of which one will fit the blank. Choose the alternative that will fit the blank most appropriately and make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. 1. Administration has taken positive steps to
2.	Ponder: Study	the education system.
	(A) Take a few minutes and the question before you jump to a conclusion. (B) Conjoint repression of civil and religious liberty.	(a) Increase (b) Devised (c) renovated (d) revamp (e) dispel
	 (B) Conjoint repression of civil and religious liberty had made thoughtful men matters of church polity. (C) The purpose of this is to document the structure of a warm front in northeast Europe. (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Both B & C (d) Both A & B (e) None of these 	2. Health and education sectors are one of the mostsectors in the global market. (a) benefit (b) necessity (c) profit (d) lucrative (e) Importance 3. She is an aware citizen who has always to contribute to the progress of the
3.	Anomaly: Departure (A) Since my son has a history of failing classes, his	country. (a) wished (b) admiring (c) prepare (d) motivating (e) stimulate
	good grades are a welcome (B) It was quite an/a when the temperature reached 101 degrees in December in Michigan.	4. In the beginning I lookedand could not find quite the car I dreamed of.
	(C) The attention of the council was drawn to an/a in the existing arrangements for	(a) after (b) around (c) above (d) out (e) down
	patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C	5. The RBI has played conservative ina rate cut of just 25 basis points.
4.	3	(a) introduce (b) proposed (c) improving (d) decrease (e) announcing
	(A) Facebook has lost a federal appeal in a lawsuit over facial data, setting the	IBPS CLERK PRE 2019
	company up to face a massive damages payment over its privacy practices. (B) A majority of workers with university degrees say they won't enrol in new training unless they get for prior training and experience.	Directions (1-5): Each question below has one blank, which is indicating that something has been omitted. Find out which option(s) can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence in the same sequence to make it meaningfully complete.
	(C) For their exceptional bravery the firefighters received from both local and national officials	1. Maharashtra has beeninto a new party system over the past few years, with the BJP trying hard to replace the Congress as the dominant party in

(b) Both A & B

(e) None of these

(c) Both B & C

the State.

(a) All A, B & C

(d) Only C

 (i) Investigated (ii) Transitioning (iii) Framing (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) None of these. 	1. We are witnessing unprecedented in India. Such are the hallmark of a free, democratic society, whose logic demands that the voice of the people be heard by those in power and decisions be reached after proper discussion and consultation. (a) fastenings (b) protests (c) growth (d) debate (e) None of these.
2. The theme song of Downton Abbey along with a panoramic shot of the imposing monarchic structure is enough to memories.(i) Evoke(ii) Recall(iii) Sent	2. There could be more bad news on the front which saw a five-year high of 7.35% in December. The report from SBI said core could rise further on the back of telecom price increase and a larger increase could push headline closer to 8%. (a) diplomatic (b) economic (c) democratic (d) inflation (e) None of these.
(a) Only (i)(b) Only (ii)(c) Both (ii) and (iii)(d) Both (i) and (ii)(e) None of these. 3. With tomato and onion prices continuing to soar, the	ticket counter at the Mangaluru International Airport, triggered alarm on Monday morning. The bag was later
Centre is considering a to increase cultivation of these staple vegetables in the north Indian region. (i) Proposal (ii) Role (iii) Novel	removed and the defused through controlled explosion in an open area one kilometre away. (a) ornament (b) confliction (c) explosive (d) cash (e) None of these.
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii)	IBPS PO PRE 2019
(d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) None of these.	Directions (1-2): In the following question a sentence is
4. The Railways will speed up trains to reduce running time and maximise of infrastructure across its network.	given following with three words. Choose among the following words which reflect its meaning in the sentence correctly.
(i) Collecting (ii) Effectiveness	1. The minister was by the authorities for
(iii) Utilisation	not paying the taxes. (A) Hounded
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) None of these.	(B) Moved (C) Pursued
5. There could be more interest rate by the RBI as some of the members of the monetary policy	(a) Only (A)
committee have observed that growth is yet to bottom out (i) Increment (ii) Cute	(a) Only (A) (b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B) (e) Only (A) and (C)
out	(b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B)
out (i) Increment (ii) Cuts	 (b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B) (e) Only (A) and (C) 2. Police said the case huge amounts of public money which have been diverted fraudulently and that interrogation is needed to track the funds.
out (i) Increment (ii) Cuts (iii) Growths (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii)	 (b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B) (e) Only (A) and (C) 2. Police said the case huge amounts of public money which have been diverted fraudulently and that interrogation is needed to track the funds. (A) hours (B) involves
out (i) Increment (ii) Cuts (iii) Growths (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (i) and (iii) (e) None of these.	 (b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B) (e) Only (A) and (C) 2. Police said the case huge amounts of public money which have been diverted fraudulently and that interrogation is needed to track the funds. (A) hours (B) involves (C) conduct
out (i) Increment (ii) Cuts (iii) Growths (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Both (ii) and (iii) (d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) None of these.	 (b) Only (B) (c) Only (C) (d) Only (A) and (B) (e) Only (A) and (C) 2. Police said the case huge amounts of public money which have been diverted fraudulently and that interrogation is needed to track the funds. (A) hours (B) involves

(e) All (A), (B) and (C)

inducing any grammatical or contextual error.

Solutions

I. Single Fillers

1. (c): Among the given set of words, 'Inroads' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Inroads- an instance of something being encroached on or reduced by something else.

Debacle- a sudden and ignominious failure/ a fiasco.

Prospect- the possibility or likelihood of some future event occurring.

Slumped- Undergo a sudden severe or prolonged fall in price, value, or amount.

Waver- move in a quivering way/ flicker.

2. (d): Among the given set of words, 'Perception' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Perception- the ability to see, hear, or become aware of something through the senses.

Dabble- take part in an activity in a casual or superficial way.

Mode- a way or manner in which something occurs or is experienced, expressed, or done. Realm- a kingdom.

Seizure- the action of capturing someone or something using force.

- **3. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'Juggle' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option **(d)** is the most suitable answer choice.
 - Juggle- cope with by adroitly balancing (several activities).

Affable- friendly, good-natured, or easy to talk to. Wrecked- destroy or severely damage (a structure, vehicle, or similar).

Rekindled- revive (something lost or lapsed).

4. (a): Among the given set of words, 'Ranchers' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

Ranchers- a person who owns or runs a ranch.

Dement- behaving irrationally due to anger, distress, or excitement.

Frenzy- a state of period of uncontrolled excitement

Conjecture- an opinion or conclusion formed on the basis of incomplete information.

5. (c): Among the given set of words, 'Put off' fits in perfectly in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Put off: to delay doing something, especially because you do not want to do it.

Fall through: To fail/doesn't happen

Draw up: To write (contract, agreement, document).

Clamp down on: To act strictly to prevent something.

Clam up: To refuse to speak.

6. (e): Among the given set of words, the most suitable word to fill in the given blank will be 'albeit'. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

Albeit-though.

7. (c): Among the given set of words, the most suitable word to fill in the given blank will be 'Solitary'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Solitary-single/only.

8. (b): Among the given set of words, the most suitable word to fill in the given blank will be 'Preoccupation'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Preoccupation- the state or condition of being preoccupied or engrossed with something.

9. (d): Among the given set of words, the most suitable word to fill in the given blank will be 'Trajectory'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Trajectory- the path followed by a projectile flying or an object moving under the action of given forces.

10. (c): Among the given set of words, the most suitable word to fill in the given blank will be 'Genesis'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Genesis- the origin or mode of formation of something.

11. (c): "Prejudice" can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence to make it meaningfully complete. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.

Prejudice: Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

Preconception, Bias

Grovel: show submission or fear

Refractory: stubbornly resistant to authority or control

Dregs: sediment that has settled at the bottom of a liquid

- 12. (e): "Fraught" can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence to make it meaningfully complete. Hence, option (e) is the right answer choice. Fraught: A situation or course of action) filled with or likely to result in (something undesirable).

 Commiserate: feel or express sympathy or compassion
- 13. (c): "Criticism" can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence to make it meaningfully complete. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice. Criticism: Abusively disparaging speech or writing.
- 14. (a): "Detriment" can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence to make it meaningfully complete.

 Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.

 Detriment: The state of being harmed or damaged.

 Harm, Damage, Injury, Impairment, Loss

 Abjure: formally reject or disavow a formerly held belief
- **15. (d):** "harmless" can be used to fill up the blank in the sentence to make it meaningfully complete. Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice. harmless: not able or likely to cause harm.
- **16. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'Mandated' is the most suitable word to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Mansion- a large, impressive house.

Manipulate- handle or control (a tool, mechanism, information, etc.) in a skilful manner. Mandated- give (someone) authority to act in a certain way.

Mason- a person skilled in cutting, dressing, and laying stone in buildings.

- 17. (c): Among the given set of words, 'Ongoing' is the most suitable word to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
 Ongoing- continuing; still in progress.
 Onslaught- a fierce or destructive attack.
 Onus- something that is one's duty or responsibility.
- **18. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'Preoccupation' is the most suitable word to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Preoccupation- the state or condition of being preoccupied or engrossed with something.

- 19. (a): Among the given set of words, 'Slower' is the most suitable word to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

 Sever- divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.

 Secluded- (of a place) not seen or visited by many people; sheltered and private.
- **20. (d):** Among the given set of words, 'demonstrated' is the most suitable word to fill in the given blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Demonstrated- clearly show the existence or truth of (something) by giving proof or evidence.

II. Double Fillers

1. **(b):** From the given statement, we can infer that it mentions the standpoint of RBI which is evident in its monetary policy aims to increase spending and growth. Here, 'spending' has been qualified by boosting, similarly in the second blank, we will need to qualify growth.

Among the given words, 'expansion' and 'turbulence' cannot indicate the central bank's standpoint. Further, in the second blank 'allocate growth' will be contextually incorrect. Therefore, between 'allocate' and 'revive' we will opt for 'revive' to fill in the second blank. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Stance: the attitude of a person or organization towards something; a standpoint.

Revive: give new strength or energy to.

Yearn: have an intense feeling of longing for something, typically something that one has lost orbeen separated from.

Turbulence: violent or unsteady movement of air or water, or of some other fluid.

2. (c); The above statement mentions that as the income level rise, which give a boost to savings, it is important that the earners must be encouraged to manage their funds and in turn give a boost to payments. Among the given words, 'essential' which indicates the importance of helping earners and in the second blank, 'facilitate' which indicates magnifying the payments is the most suitable answer choice.

Essential: absolutely necessary; extremely important **Facilitate:** make (an action or process) easy or easier. **Affirming:** state emphatically or publicly.

Appreciable: large or important enough to be noticed.

Fanaticize: cause to become fanatical.

- 3. **(b)**; The statement discusses that after the break up of Soviet Union, Ukraine was one of the poorly governed states that broke from SU. Here, among the given options, only 'collapse' fits in contextually in the given blank. In the second blank, we can fit in 'successor', as it will indicate that the state emerged after the break up of SU. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. Collapse: suddenly fall down or give way. Rebate: a deduction or discount on a sum of money due Abundant: existing or available in large quantities; plentiful. Urging: the action of urging someone to do something.
- **4. (d)**; Here, 'anxious' does not fit in grammatically and contextually and will therefore we will omit option (c). Also, among the remaining options, given for the second blank, only 'essential' fits in the second blank. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- (b); Among the given words for the first blank, only 'fortunate' does not fit in grammatically and contextually. The second blank will be filled in with the verb that could indicate digitally assisted/ improved data. Here, only 'enhanced' can fit in the second blank to give a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct statement. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Recognize: identify from knowledge of appearance or character

Enhanced: intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of.

6. (c); Here, we will eliminate option (d) because if the area is already 'banked' then it is already financiallyincluded. All other three words can fit in the given blank but in the second blank, we will need to mention the things that are essential to achieve financial inclusion. Here, 'inadequate support' will be contextually incorrect. Similarly 'dearth' will be eliminated because it will not fit in grammatically. The most appropriate word to fill in the second blank will be 'bureaucratic'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Unbanked: not having access to the services of a bank or similar financial organization.

Bureaucratic: relating to a system of government in which most of the important decisions aretaken by state officials rather than by elected representatives.

Dearth: a scarcity or lack of something. Countryside: the land and scenery of a rural area.

7. **(b)**; Here, in the first blank, all the four given words can fit in to make contextually and grammatically correct statement. But, in the second blank, we have to qualify 'development'. Here, except 'inclusive' no other words can fit in the given blank to make the statement contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Inclusive: including all the services or items normally expected or required.

Exposed: not covered or hidden; visible.

Confidant: a person with whom one shares a secret or private matter, trusting them not to repeatit to others.

8. (d); In the first blank, we cannot fit in 'epidemics', as it will make the statement contextually incorrect. Also, 'dispute' will not fit in grammatically. Therefore, we will eliminate options (a) and (c). Going further, 'signified' does not fit in contextually whereas, 'integrated' fits in contextually as well as grammatically. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. Epidemics: a widespread occurrence of an

Incapacitated: deprived of strength or power; debilitated.

infectious disease in a community at a particular

Signified: be an indication of.

Integrated: combine (one thing) with another to form a whole.

9. (c); For the first blank, all the four words can fit in grammatically. Going further, for the second blank, no other word except 'carve' can make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Downplaying: make (something) appear less important than it really is.

Entangled: cause to become twisted together with or caught in.

Underlying: be the cause or basis of (something).

Carve: produce (an object, inscription, or design) by cutting into a hard material.

Perpetrated: carry out or commit (a harmful, illegal, or immoral action)

10. (c); Among the given set of words, only 'engaged' and 'excluded fit in the blanks to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Excluded: remove from consideration.

Engaged: participate or become involved in. **Anticipated:** regard as probable; expect or predict.

Scrambled: make one's way quickly or awkwardly up a steep gradient or over rough ground byusing one's hands as well as one's feet. **Recast:** present or organize in a different form or style.

11. (b); Among the given set of words, only 'fateful' and 'asylum' fit in the blanks to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Fateful: having far-reaching and often disastrous consequences or implications.

Asylum: the protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee.

Negotiable: open to discussion or modification. **Comparative:** involving the systematic observation of the similarities or dissimilarities between two or more branches of science or subjects of study.

Presidential: relating to a president or presidency.

Provisional: arranged or existing for the present, possibly to be changed later

12. (c); Among the given set of words, only 'efficient' and 'accountability' fit in the blanks to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Preventive: designed to keep something undesirable such as illness or harm from occurring. Accomplishment: something that has been achieved successfully.

Incumbent: necessary for (someone) as a duty or responsibility.

Consciousness: the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings.Integrity: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

13. (c); Among the given words, 'analysed' makes the statement grammatically incorrect whereas, 'despot' does not fit in contextually. Therefore, we will eliminate the options (b) and (d). Going further, for the second blank, only 'impose' makes the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

14. (c); If you initiate something, you start it or cause it to happen. Also, if someone is initiated into something such as a religion, secret society, or social group, they become a member of it. In both the statements, 'initiated' fits in perfectly to make the statements contextually and grammatically correct. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

Hastened: be quick to do something.

Bounded: walk or run with leaping strides.

Bounced: move quickly up, back, or away from a surface after hitting it.

Skipped: move along lightly, stepping from one foot to the other with a hop or bounce.

15. (c); From the given statements, we can infer that the blanks will be filled in with the word that could indicate all-inclusive or complete. Here, 'vulnerable update' will make the statement contextually incorrect.

Comprehensive: including or dealing with all or nearly all elements or aspects of something **Opportunistic:** exploiting immediate opportunities, especially regardless of planning or principle**Domestic:** relating to the running of a home or to family relations.

Disorderly: lacking organization; untidy.

Vulnerable: exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

16. (d); In the first statement, 'accuse' will make the statement contextually incorrect. Similar is the case with 'absolve' and 'expel'. In both the given blanks, only 'suspect' which indicates 'doubt' will fit in both the blanks to make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

Suspect: have an idea or impression of the existence, presence, or truth of (something) withoutcertain proof.

Accuse: charge (someone) with an offence or crime

Absolve: declare (someone) free from guilt, obligation, or punishment.

Indict: formally accuse of or charge with a crime.

Expel: officially make (someone) leave a school or other organization

17. (d); Here, among the given options, all of them can fit in grammatically in both the blanks. But from the given statements we can infer that it mentions something related to giving privileged status. Only 'priority' fits in both the given blanks, to

make them contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

Woe: great sorrow or distress (often used hyperbolically) Recession: the action of receding; motion away from an observer. Priority: a thing that is regarded as more important than others. Depression: feelings of severe despondency and dejection.

18. (b); Among the given words, 'obstacles' fit in perfectly in both the blanks. In the second statement, we can gather the hint that it mentions about 'overcoming the hurdles'. No other option fits in both the blanks. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

Obstacles: a thing that blocks one's way or prevents or hinders progress.

Resolutions: a firm decision to do or not to do something.

Mergers: a combination of two things, especially companies, into one.

Influences: the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behaviour of someoneor something, or the effect itself.

- **19. (a);** From the given options (a) fits in the given blank. Hence, option (a) is correct answer choice.
- **20. (c)**; From the given options (c) fits in the given blank. Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.

III. Three Fillers

21. (d); **Verdict**- a decision on an issue of fact in a civil or criminal case or an inquest.

Examining- inspect (someone or something) thoroughly in order to determine their nature or condition.

Confer- grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right).

22. (c); Circumvent- deceive; outwit.

Purview- the scope of the influence or concerns of something.

Satisfy- meet the expectations, needs, or desires of (someone).

23. (b); **Seldom**- not often; rarely.

Violating- break or fail to comply with (a rule or formal agreement).

Rampantly- Extending unchecked; unrestrained

24. (e); Reluctance- unwillingness or disinclination to do something.

Defeat- reject or block (a motion or proposal). **Disruption**- disturbance or problems which interrupt an event, activity, or process.

25. (b); Envisions- imagine as a future possibility; visualize.

Curb- a check or restraint on something.

Expatriate- send (a person or money) abroad.

26. (a); Passive- accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance

Safeguarding- protect from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.

Ensure- make certain that (something) will occur or be the case.

- **27. (e); Tempo** means the rate or speed of motion or activity.
- **28. (b); Sabotage** means deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political ormilitary advantage.
- **29. (c); Pursuing** means following or chasing (someone or something).
- **30. (e); Contour** means an outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.**Robust** meansstrong and healthy; vigorous.
- **31. (d);** Waning means (of a state or feeling) decreasing in vigour or extent; becoming weaker.
- 32. (c); Option (c) is true.

 Requisite means which is necessary or required.

 Superfluous means redundant, surplus
- **33. (e);** Option (e) is true. **Annihilate** means to destroy.
- **34. (b);** Option (b) is true. **Detriment** means any harm or damage. **Abate** means to diminish.
- **35. (a);** Option (a) is true. **Pertaining** means to be appropriate
- **36. (d);** Option (d) is true. **Refute** means disapprove. **Abrogate** means to evade.

information.

- 37. (c); 'glowering , labeling, informed' fits the blank perfectly.
 Glowering means have an angry or sullen look on one's face: scowl.
- **38. (b);** "praise, acknowledged, security", fits the blanks most appropriately and is the correct choice.
- **39. (c);** "sublimated, gained, template", fits the blanks most appropriately.

 Sublimated means (in psychoanalytic theory) divert or modify (an instinctual impulse) into a culturally higher or socially more acceptable activity.
- 40. (d); "combines , interoperable, provide", fits the blanks most perfectly.Interoperable means (of computer systems or software) able to exchange and make use of

PYQ Solutions

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- 1. (a): In the given sentence, the word 'massive' makes the sentence grammatically as well as contextually correct. While all other options are grammatically and contextually wrong. Embraced means to take up especially readily or gladly.

 Feasible means 'capable of being done or carried out'. 'Feasible' will make the sentence
- **2. (d):** In the given sentence, the word 'recharge' makes the sentence grammatically as well as contextually correct. While all other options are grammatically and contextually wrong.

contextually incorrect.

3. (a): In the given sentence, the word 'assess' makes the sentence grammatically as well as contextually correct. While all other options are grammatically and contextually wrong.

Contentious means 'causing or likely to cause an argument; controversial'.

Restless means 'characterized by or manifesting unrest especially of mind'

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- 1. (d): Among the given set of words, 'contemporary, recent' fit in perfectly in the given blank which is antonym of 'Bygone' which means 'belonging to an earlier time'. No other set of words fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

 repeal, rescind are synonym of each other which means revoke or cancel accurate, precise are synonym of each other which means correct in all details prompt, prod are synonym of each other which means cause or bring about former, earlier words, 'brave, bold' fit in perfectly in the given
- 'showing a lack are synonym of each other which means happening or done before the usual or expected time.

 2. (b): Among the given set of of courage or confidence'.

 No other set of words fit in the blank in

correct

meaningful manner. Hence, option (b) is the most

and

contextually

grammatically

suitable answer choice.

blank which is antonym of 'timid' which means

- embroider, exaggerate are synonym of each other which means represent (something) as being larger
- hopeless, anguish are synonym of each other which means severe mental or physical pain
- 3. (a): Among the given set of words, 'disarrange, disorganize' fit in perfectly in the given blank which is antonym of 'codify' which means 'arrange (laws or rules) into a systematic code. No other set of words fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
- esteem, praise are synonym of each other which means respect and admiration
 - dishonored, denunciation are synonym of each other which means public condemnation of someone or something.
- 4. (c): Among the given set of words, 'continue, resume' fit in perfectly in the given blank which is antonym of 'abeyance' which means 'a state of temporary disuse or suspension'. No other set of words fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. wipe out, obliterate are synonym of each other which means destroy irritate, infuriate are synonym of each other which means make (someone) extremely angry and impatient.
- 5. **(e):** Among the given set of words, 'safety, security' fit in perfectly in the given blank which is antonym of 'Jeopardy' which means 'danger'. No other set of words fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful manner. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice. deluge, overflow are synonym of each other which means a severe flood.

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which means wind or twist together

1. (c): Holds in the first sentence means to have something, especially a position or money, or to control something: while 'holds' in the second sentence means to cause to stay or continue in the same way as before. All the other words are contextually irrelevant.

- 2. (a): In the first sentence, 'adapt' means to become adjusted to new conditions; while in the second sentence 'adapt' means alter (a text) to make it suitable for filming, broadcasting, or the stage. All the other words are contextually irrelevant.
- 3. (e): In the first sentence, 'reached' means to make a decision, agreement, etc. about something; while in the second sentence 'reached' means to stretch out your arm in order to get or touch something. All the other words are contextually irrelevant. Resembled means have a similar appearance to or qualities in common with (someone or something); look or seem like. Hovered means remain in one place in the air. Recognized means acknowledge the existence, validity, or legality of.
- 4. (b): In the first sentence 'emerge' means to become known or develop as a result of something; while in the second sentence it means to recover from or survive a difficult situation. **IBPS CLERK PRE 2020**
- 1. (e): Generous means (of a thing) larger or more plentiful than is usual or necessary. Abandon means cease to support or look after (someone); desert. Absence means the state of being away from a place or person. Heritage means property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance. Downturn means a decline in economic, business, or other activity.
- 2. (a): Radical means forming inherent an fundamental part of the nature of someone or Govern means control, influence, or regulate (a person, action, or course of events).
- 3. (b): Predict means say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something. Omen means an event regarded as a portent of good or evil.
- **4. (d)**: Deduce means arrive at (a fact or a conclusion) by reasoning; draw as a logical conclusion.
- **5. (b):** Severely means to an undesirably great or intense degree.

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1. (b): The correct word to fill all the three blanks is 'adjourned' which means 'break off with the intention of resuming it later. All the other given words are grammatically and contextually incorrect.

Streamline means make (an organization or system) more efficient and effective by employing faster or simpler working methods resist means withstand the action or effect of. repel means drive or force (an attack or attacker) back or away.

- **2. (d)**: The correct word to fill all three blanks is 'expand' which means 'become or make larger or more extensive. All the other given words are grammatically and contextually incorrect. encounter means unexpectedly be faced with or experience predator means an animal that naturally prevs on others acquit means free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty
- 3. (d): The correct word to fill all the three blanks is 'emergence' which means 'the process of becoming visible after being concealed. All the other given words are grammatically and contextually incorrect. influential means having a great influence on someone or something delist means remove from a list or category. advancement means the process of promoting a cause or plan.
- 'consolidation' which means 'the action or process of making something stronger or more solid'. All the other given words grammatically and contextually incorrect. dominance means power and influence over Shedding means park (a vehicle) in a depot. advance means move forwards in a purposeful

4. (a): The correct word to fill all three blanks is

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way.

1. (b): What is 'Greek'? Is it something on which someone could climb? Is it something which could be watched? Is it something which could be seen? Is it which could be invited? Or Is it something which could be read?

Greek has two meanings: one denotes the name of a Language, and the other denotes the name for the citizens of the Greece.

So, among the options, the two contenders for the correct answer are the options (b) and (e). Now, if 'Greek' is a common name attributed to a singular person, then it should be preceded by an article which is missing. The word 'Greek' can't be plural because the word itself is a singular. Hence, the option (e) is also ruled out.

Hence, the correct answer is the option (b).

- 2. (c): Three eggs can be cracked into a bowl, thrown into a dustbin, stored into a box, but they can't be cooked into a dustbin or cooked into a box. So, the options (b) and (e) are ruled out. Now, among the options (a), (c) and (d), selection of the correct word will be made through analyzing the phrase 'mix them together'. Storing (or throwing) three eggs into a box (or a dustbin) and mixing them together don't make sense. So, the options (a) and (d) are also ruled out.

 Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
- 3. (a): What would happen to shoes worn by someone playing in the mud? The shoes would get dirty. If the shoes are dirty, what they would need? They would need a good brush.

 Hence, the correct answer is the option (a).
- 4. (e): Neither the options (a), (b), (c) nor (d), upon filling the blanks, makes a contextually meaningful sentence.

 In each of the case, either the words are irrelevant or one of the word, upon filling the blank, contradicts the other word.

 The correct answer is the option (e).
- 5. (d): The options (a), (b), (c) and (e) are completely irrelevant and out-of-context.
 Among the given options, the correct answer is the option (d) because the words 'fight, leaving' are the most relevant and appropriate words.

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- 1. (a): 'Gateway, breakthrough' fit the blanks best as gateway means 'the place which you must go through in order to get to somewhere else' and breakthrough means 'an important discovery or development'.
- **2. (b):** 'Set, venture' fit the blanks best as venture means 'a daring journey or undertaking'
- **3. (e):** The words "exiting bonds" after the first blank indicate that the blank is a word that conveys that these bonds need to re-enter the market. Hence 'reissue, stocks' fit the blanks best.
- **4. (b):** The word 'shored up' means 'to make something stronger by supporting it'. Hence 'flag, shored' fit the blanks best.

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1. (a): Here, only in sentence (A) both the words fit in to form a contextually and grammatically correct statement. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

Equip: "supply with the necessary items for a particular purpose."

Arm: "each of the two upper limbs of the human body from the shoulder to the hand."

AND "a thing comparable to an arm in form or function, typically something that projects from a larger structure."

2. (d): Here, only in sentences (A) & (B), both the words fit in to form a contextually and grammatically correct statement. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

Study: a detailed investigation and analysis of a

subject or situation.

Ponder: think about (something) carefully, especially before making a decision or reaching a

conclusion
 (e): Here, both the words fit in all the three statements to make the sentences grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (e) is the most

suitable answer choice.

Anomaly: "something that deviates from what is standard, normal, or expected."

Departure: "a deviation from an accepted, prescribed, or usual course of action"/ "the action of leaving, especially to start a journey

- 4. (c): Here, only in sentences (A) & (B), both the words fit in to form a contextually and grammatically correct statement. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

 Accolade: "an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit."/ "a touch on a person's shoulders with a sword at the bestowing of a knighthood"

 Recognition: "identification of someone or something or person from previous encounters or knowledge"/ "acknowledgement of the existence, validity, or legality of something"/ "appreciation or acclaim for an achievement, service, or ability"
- 5. (e): Both the words fit in only in statement B to form a grammatically and contextually correct statement. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

 Pinnacle: the most successful point; the culmination/ a high, pointed piece of rock

 Height: the measurement of someone or

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1. (d): Option (d) is the correct choice for the given question.

Revamp means give new and improved form, structure, or appearance to.

something from head to foot or from base to top./

Dispel means make (a doubt, feeling, or belief) disappear.

- 2. (d): Lucrative is correct.

 Lucrative means producing a great deal of profit.

 It also makes the sentence grammatically correct.
- **3. (a):** Option (a) is the correct choice for the given question. Stimulate means encourage or arouse interest or enthusiasm in.
- **4. (b):** Look around means [INTRANSITIVE] to try to find something that you want or need.
- **5. (e):** Option (e) is the correct choice for the given question.

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- 1. **(b):** From the given options, (i) will make the given sentence grammatically incorrect whereas option (iii) is out of context. So, only 'Transitioning' will fit the given blank to make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
- 2. **(d):** Evoke means bring or recall.
 So, from the given options, 'Evoke' and 'Recall' fits the given blank to make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 3. (a): From the given options, option (ii) and (iii) will make the given sentence contextually meaningless. So, only 'proposal' fits the given blank to make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- **4. (c):** As the given sentence is talking about increasing the speed of trains to reduce running time and about the infrastructure across the railway network, the appropriate filler for the given blank would be 'Effectiveness' and 'utilisation'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- **5. (b):** Taking hint from the last part of the sentence which is talking about the low growth, the

appropriate filler for the given blank would be 'cuts'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

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- 1. **(b):** Fastening means a device that closes or secures something

 Going through the meaning of the given words and taking hint from the use of helping verb 'are' after second blank, the appropriate filler for the given blank to make the given sentences both grammatically and contextually correct would be option (b)
- **2. (d):** From the given options, only 'inflation' can fit all the blanks to make grammatically and contextually meaningful sentences. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 3. (c): From the given options, only 'explosive' can be used to fill the given blanks to make the given sentences both grammatically as well as contextually meaningful. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)

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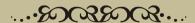
- **1. (e):** The correct option is option (e). The meaning of the words are:
 - Hounded: harass, persecute, or pursue relentlessly.

Pursued: follow or chase

Moved: make progress; develop in a particular manner or direction.

This makes "Hounded" and "Pursued" grammatically and contextually correct.

- **2. (b):** The only correct option is option (b). The word "involves" is in line with the sentence grammatically and contextually.
 - This makes option (b) grammatically and contextually correct.





Sentence Rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement or parajumbles are one of the trickiest sections to attempt in English Section. It is a difficult and time consuming question asked in banking exams and other competitive exams. It consists of a group of jumbled up sentences. The goal is to rearrange the sentences in the original sequence. One sentence rearrangement question is usually followed by 5 questions and that means if your arrangement is right, your score increases by 5 marks. Here we are providing you with some simple tips that can save your valuable time and help you solve these questions quickly.

- 1. Just scan all the sentences, try to get the feel of what the passage is about. If you get the tone of the paragraph then it becomes easy for you to guess the opening and closing sentence.
- 2. Try to find out the first sentence. If you can see any chronological order in the given paragraph, then it is easy to solve that question. You should try to find out the linkage how the events occur in the paragraph. If you are able to find out the last sequence then it will also help you in coming to the right sequence of paragraph.
- 3. Generally the first sentence will introduce the theme of the paragraph and will not begin with a conjunction like because, so, but etc.
- 4. Questions where first and last sequence is given, can be solved quite easily. Just try to find out the sentence which has the linkage to the first sequence's event. Eliminate all those options of whom you have found the order.
- 5. Finding linkage between parts is more important in these questions in order to make the paragraph more meaningful. The things that are going to help you in these type of questions is only your command over vocabulary, your knowledge of English grammer, preposition, conjunctions, etc. There are some transition words that can help you in identifying the links among the sentences, simultaneously, hence, besides etc.

Look out for:

Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that)**Demonstrative pronouns** (this, that, these, those) **Personal Pronouns** (he, she, it, him, her, you, they)

- 6. If a sentence has these pronouns, make a note of it and scan the paragraph again for the original person, place or object that it refers to.
- 7. Look for cause and effect.
- 8. Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.

Accordingly In order to Because So..... that Consequently Therefore Given Thus

Hence When....thenIf....then

After you are finished with the rearrangement, check it again and make sure that it is coherent and makes sense. Article based approach - Indefinite articles (a, an) introduces new and general ideas and definite article (the) points out towards already explained idea. A sentence with definite article (the) can not be the first sentence of the paragraph.

SENTENCE

9. Acronym based approach - If two sentences are given and in the first senctence full form is given, i.e. World Trade Organization and if in the second sentence short form is given i.e. WTO. Then thesentence with full form will come first in the paragraph.

Some more tips

- 1. Practice as much as you can of these questions to make yourself more familiar with these type of questions. Never think that these questions are easy but you can do them with a bit of practice if you have a little command over English.
- 2. Focus on improving your skills. Read more books, more articles on internet, editorials in the newspaper. Good reading skills will not only help you in these questions. It will also be very helpful when you solve **Double fillers**, **Comprehension and cloze Test.**
- 3. Practice!! Practice!! Practice!!

Just to make it more clear. Here is an example

- **A.** Hence, the meal that is taken in the morning is breakfast.
- **B.** The word originated from the fact that after dinner, we don't eat the whole night and this is a longtime for the body to go without food.
- **C.** During day time, we keep on eating and munching after every 3-4 hours.
- **D.** People often ask as to why breakfast is important.
- E. But the duration between dinner and breakfast is pretty long, sometimes may be equivalent to afast.
- **F.** The answer lies in the word 'breakfast' itself.

Steps: Scan all the sentences, you get the main theme. It's about Breakfast and the origin of the word. Now, what can be the opening sentence?

From all the sentences

First sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has a Linking word "HENCE"

Second sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has THE. "THE" as an article, here is used to refer to something.

Third sentence also has a transition word "DURING" Fifth sentence has a transition word "BUT"

Sixth sentence is not giving the sense of an opening sentence. Therefore, D is the most apt opening sentence. What can be the closing sentence?

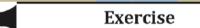
By just scanning all the sentences, the sentences which are giving the feel of closing sentences areF and A.

Don't get confused, we will get our last sentence with the help of elimination.

D is linked to F as there is a link. A question is asked and answer is given. Here A gets eliminated so he probable last sentence is going to be F. F is linked to B as it is giving the explanation to the answer.

As we said look out for transition words But and Hence, To get the theme right, C is linked to E withthe help of "But" and then E is linked to A with the help of.

Hence, the correct sequence is: DFBCEA



TYPE-I CONVENTIONAL

Conventional Sentence Rearrangement-

Sentence Rearrangement consists of a group of jumbled sentences that needs to be reordered to make a meaningful and coherent paragraph. Most of the competitive exams consist of these types of questions. A suitable approach to such type of questions can help you to attempt these questions with maximum accuracy in limited time. These types of questions are designed to determine not only understanding of English but also the compositional and organizational ability of the candidates. Statements of a well written passage can be divided into three forms:

- 1. Theme sentence: The introductory statement of the passage is the theme sentence. The primary purpose of the given statement will be to make the reader familiar with the central idea of the passage and given an overview of the information mentioned in the other statements.
- 2. Supporting statements: Passage will be further followed by the statements that provide substantial support to the theme sentence. These sentences will elaborate the details and provide various forms of information including facts, data, description, etc.

- 3. Concluding statement: This will be the closing statement of the passage. Conclusions can be tricky but clarifies the final stance of the writer. It provides the clear idea of the passage and binds all the previously mentioned points.
 - In conventional sentence rearrangement five-six statements are given which need to be rearranged to form a logical sequence. The candidate should choose the most logical order of sentences among the given choices. The questions following the statements are generally **about the chronology of the sentences** after rearranging them into a logical sequence. In such sequence, it is comparatively easy to find correlated sentences and mandatory pairs. A little practice will give the candidate more confidence for attempting such questions with ease. There are certain key points which could assist the aspirant sail through such questions easily:
- 1. Determining the subject and the central theme of the passage.
 - Usually the statement which helps identifying the central theme and is independent is the first statement in the logical sequence.

 Theme can be identified by looking for the words that are repeated often in the given sentences. While reading the theme sentence, the reader must 	4. Which of the following statement will be the first statement after rearrangement? (a) F (b) C (c) A
get familiar with the overview of the passage.	(d) D (e) E
• The statement that mentions a noun is usually the first sentence of the passage.	5. Which of the following statement will be the fourth statement after rearrangement?
2. If a sentence starts with a 'name' of a person, then sentence with pronoun usually follows the sentence with noun.	(a) F (b) C (c) B (d) D (e) E
3. If a sentence starts with pronouns other than 'I' and 'You', then that sentence will not be the 1st sentence of the paragraph.	Directions (6-10): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a
4. The sentences starting with the words like 'That', 'These', 'Thus' and 'Those', then those sentences will not come 1st in the paragraph.	meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below. (A) Whatever the track record the state's drug regulator
5. If a sentence starts with the words like "Hence, Finally or Therefore" then that sentence comes last in the	has decided to suspend the company's manufacturing licence.
arrangement.There are chances that the concluding statement may contain words like 'therefore, thus, etc.'	(B) Initial investigations point to a cough syrup, Cold Best-PC.
7. The full form provides complete information regarding the subject. Therefore, sentences mentioning full forms are placed before sentences which mention acronyms.	(C) Testing the syrup a laboratory in Chandigarh has found the presence of the toxic compound, Diethylene Glycol, in samples from a batch of the medicine manufactured by Digital Vision.
Directions (1-5): Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.	(D) The deaths of 11 children in Jammu's Udhampur district should drive home the dire urgency of plugging loopholes in the country's drug regulatory regime.
(a) Globally, it took roughly 45 days for the first 100,000 cases. It is likely to take nine days for the next 100,000.	(E) But Digital Vision's track record — in the last five years, drugs manufactured by it have been red-flagged
(b) That is how epidemics work — they gather steam as infected individuals go on to infect even more people.	more than once by the country's apex drug regulatory authority.
(c) Could this really be the case that we have fared better than everyone else?(d) As the COVID-19 pandemic fells country after country,	6. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence after Rearrangement?
(u) As the COVID-19 panucinic lens country after country,	

(a) A

(d) D

after Rearrangement?

Rearrangement?

Rearrangement?

after Rearrangement?

many in India are wondering if we are somehow

158, much lower than small countries such as Iceland

days and stands at 8,248, with 207,518 confirmed

(c) B

(c) D

(c) D

(e) But the confirmed cases in India, as of today stand at

(F) The global death count is now doubling every nine

1. Which of the following statement will be the second

2. Which of the following statement will be the THIRD

3. Which of the following statement will be the last

statement after rearrangement?

statement after rearrangement?

statement after rearrangement?

(b) C

(e) E

(b) C

(e) B

(b) C

(e) A

different.

(250).

cases.

(a) A

(d) F

(a) E

(d) F

(a) B

(d) E

(c) C

(c) C

(c) C

(c) C

(c) C

(b) B

(e) E

7. Which of the following will be the **THIRD** sentence

8. Which of the following will be the **FIFTH** sentence after

9. Which of the following will be the **FIRST** sentence after

10. Which of the following will be the **FOURTH** sentence

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) All these changes will altogether enhance the confidence of Indian corporates in the government's resolve to provide greater ease of doing business.
- (B) The amendment bill will also enable the listing of Indian companies on stock exchanges in foreign jurisdictions.
- (C) Subsequently this ease of doing business will accord highest respect to honest wealth creators in the
- (D) The Centre proposed to amend the Companies Act again, in a bid to decriminalise a number of offences and ease corporate social responsibility (CSR) requirements, especially for smaller companies.
- (E) This listing is expected to give Indian companies greater access to capital, a broader investor base and better valuations.
- **11.** Which of the following will be the **SECOND** sentence after Rearrangement?
 - (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) D
- (e) E
- **12.** Which of the following will be the **FOURTH** sentence after Rearrangement?
 - (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) D
- (e) E
- 13. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after Rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) E

- (d) D
- (e) A
- 14. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence after Rearrangement?
 - (a) E (d) D
- (b) C (e) B
- (c) A
- **15.** Which of the following will be the **THIRD** sentence after Rearrangement?
 - (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) D
- (e) E

TYPE II- MIXED

Mixed Sentence Rearrangement-

In mixed sentence rearrangement pattern, usually order of one of the statements is fixed and other sentences need to be arranged. Since the sentences that have been jumbled up belong to the same paragraph, the understanding of paragraph structure is necessary. Only with such an understanding will you be able to rearrange them and form a meaningful paragraph. Aspirants must relate events in a logical order and sequence the sentence based on their usage. It is important to look for any transition word used in the sentences or any other keyword which could help identifying the next statement. Certain key points could assist you solve questions based on such pattern:

- The introductory statement can either be identified by directly examining all the statement or by eliminating the statements that aren't independent.
- Learning to eliminate the sentences makes it easy to proceed further. There are certain words with which the introductory statement cannot begin.
- In case of lengthy sentences, it becomes important to act swiftly and not to spend too much time on reading details.
- Candidates must be observant and quick to find the words which could connect the sentences.
- Further, statements can be arranged by identifying the connecting word. These connecting words usually appear in middle of the sentences.
- It is necessary to identify as many pair sentences as you can.
- Ones the theme sentence and the concluding statement are identified; it becomes easier to place the pairs of sentences.
- In maximum cases, sentence which start with pronouns are not the first statement. The similar approach is followed for statements beginning with conjunctions.
- Usage of pronouns (except You and I) and conjunctions indicate that these sentences provide additional information and are continuation of some other statement.
- There is always a connection between the sentences to help candidates find the next statement in the sequence.
- The last statement of the sequence usually mentions the conclusion of the paragraph.

Directions (16-22): Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below

- (A) When you take on EMIs that eat up 50% of income, it severely impairs your ability to save towards other future goals, forces you to defer other purchases and robs you of the flexibility to sail through the ups and downs in your income or career.
- (B) Therefore, it is better for you to do your own calculation on loan affordability instead of maxing out your eligibility.
- (C) Financial experts often advise us to live within our means. Yet, given our urge to improve lifestyles, staying off borrowings is difficult.

- (D) The calculation made sense when inflation was running at 7-8% and annual increments at 10-12%; both are no longer true.
- (E) But how can you strike that balance between spending sleepless nights over debt and being a Scrooge who lives in squalor?
- (F) But remember, lenders have a business interest in stretching your loan eligibility.
- (G) In India, lenders typically allow you to take on EMIs of up to 50% of your disposable monthly income after deducting your fixed outgo.
- 16. Which of the following statements will not form a coherent part of the rearranged paragraph?
 - (a) D
- (b) B
- (c) C

- (d) F
- (e) A
- 17. Among the following pairs which one of them is formed with two consecutive statements after the rearrangement?
 - (a) D F

(c) F - A

- (d) E D
- (b) E B (e) A - C
- **18.** Which of the following statements will be the FIRST statement after rearrangement?
 - (a) D
- (b) E
- (c) B

(d) C

passage given above?

- (e) A
- 19. Which of the following statements can conclude the
 - (a) This is also a good argument to always negotiate with your lender.
 - (b) For a 15-year tenure, the monthly EMI works out to Rs. 50,713 and you end up repaying the bank a total of Rs. 91.28 lakh (including principal and interest) at the end of 15 years.
 - (c) But this can blindside you to the size of the total liability.
 - (d) Deduct your living expenses, current EMIs and compulsory savings of 15-20% from your income, to arrive at an EMI that you can comfortably manage.
 - (e) With a 20-year loan, you've ended up paying the lender an interest of Rs.57.9 lakh, compared with Rs. 41.2 lakh in the 15-year loan.
- **20.** Which of the sequences given below will be the correct sequence after the logical rearrangement of the statements given above?
 - (a) GEFABC
- (b) DEABCF
- (c) CEGAFB

- (d) CEGFAB
- (e) EABCDG
- Directions (21-25): Rearrange the following sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below
- (A) Built at a cost of nearly 23,000 crore, the 19.54-km corridor serves only around 10,000 people daily on an average and is plagued by irregular service and poor frequency.

- (B) Earlier this month, operations were suspended owing to non-availability of a key spare part, current collector shoes (CCS), which collects electricity from the third rail on the guideway and provides power to the trains. MMRDA has now appointed a Pune-based company to supply CCS.
- (C) While there have been several issues in the past, a recent decision by the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has provided some hope that the cursed system could be partially salvaged.
- (D) There is perhaps no better example of an urban planning disaster than the Mumbai Monorail.
- (E) The tenders will be finalised and the order will be placed before September 15. The trains will be delivered in 21 months.
- (F) A new vendor development policy adopted by MMRDA is likely to solve a critical issue affecting the Monorail's operations — non-availability of spare parts.
- 21. Which of the following statements will not form a coherent part of the rearranged paragraph?
 - (a) D
- (b) B

- (d) E
- (e) A
- **22.** Which one of the following pairs is formed with two consecutive statements after the rearrangement?
 - (a) D F
- (b) C D
- (c) E A

- (d) C B
- (e) A C
- **23.** Which of the following statements will be the FIRST statement after rearrangement?
 - (a) D
- (b) E
- (c) B

- (d) C
- (e) A
- 24. Which of the following statements can conclude the passage given above?
 - (a) The trains will be delivered in 21 months. By 2021, the Monorail services will be running with 17 trains with a frequency of six minutes
 - (b) Further, MMRDA is now looking to develop a pool of vendors to supply critical spare parts linked to the braking system and traction motors.
 - (c) D.L.N. Murthy, chief operating officer, Mumbai Monorail, said, "MMRDA has floated a tender for procurement of 10 new trains."
 - (d) A common complaint of commuters who use the service daily is the poor frequency of trains.
 - (e) MMRDA officials said the Monorail operates at a peak frequency of 22 minutes.
- **25.** Which of the sequences given below will be the correct sequence after the logical rearrangement of the statements given above?
 - (a) CDABF
- (b) DACFB
- (c) BACDF

- (d) DAFCB
- (e) FCABD

TYPE III- SENTENCE & PARAGRAPH

Sentence + Paragraph Rearrangement-

In such types of questions based on rearrangement, independent statements will be provided in jumbled form. Students will have to rearrange the phrases within each statement to form meaningful statements. These rearranged statements will be further sequenced to form a logical order. Extensive practice is the key to solve these questions; if your speed to solve such questions is good then these questions will be the score maker.

- The basic order of phrases in a sentence is: subject + verb + object. In an interrogative sentence, the order is slightly different. A question word (who, what, why, etc.) precedes the subject. If there is a helping verb along with the main verb, then it comes after the question word and before the subject. To this basic structure, different elements can be added. These include- noun phrases, adjective phrases, subject complements, types of clauses, etc.
- Try to understand the passage, if you can make out the meaning behind the passage, you will definitely get the While preparing a language for correct order. competitive exam, candidates are in stage of learning and these topics need understanding of language. When you will take time to learn then you will take less time in exam to solve these questions. The only thing you have to understand that you have to find the main point and all other sentences are related with that same point. It flows smoothly from one sentence to the others, each fitting naturally with the sentences that come before or after it. You have to search this flow, only then you would be able to select the right answer.

Directions (26-30): Given below are four sentences which are divided into several parts. Answer the following questions based on these given statements.

- (A) it represents an (1)/ of low tolerance for criticism (2)/ and a zeal to cow down the public (3) /unacceptable combination (4)/
- (B) the government, its Ministers and officials, betrays (1)/ taken against users of social media for "offensive" posts targeting (2)/ the warning by the Bihar police of legal action being (3)/ both hypersensitivity and ignorance of the law (4)
- (C) the Economic Offences Wing, which also deals with cyber-crime, (1)/ so that it could act against them, terming such actions as "against prescribed law". (2)/ has sent a circular to the department secretaries that they could (3)/ inform the wing about such "offensive posts" (4)/
- (D) by the Supreme Court in 2015, as being too broadly defined (1) / "Punishment for sending offensive messages (2)/ through communication service, etc." was struck down (3) / section 66A, which dealt with (4)/

- (E) concerned makes no mention of any specific penal provision, (1)/ as there is no other section that deals with "offensive" remarks (2)/ it is a possible reference to Section 66A of the IT Act, (3) / Even though the letter from the Inspector General of Police (4)/
- (F) thus, there is nothing specific in the law that (1)/ would render strong, (2)/ criticism of the government a cyber-offence (3)/ even offensive and intemperate, (4)/
- **26.** Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (A)?
 - (a) 1432
- (b) 4123
- (c) 4231

- (d) 1423
- (e) None of these.
- **27.** Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (B)?
 - (a) 1432
- (b) 3214

- (d) 4231
- (e) None of these.
- **28.** Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (D)?
 - (a) 4123
- (b) 4231
- (c) 4231

- (d) 2413
- (e) None of these.
- **29.** Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (E)?
 - (a) 1432
- (b) 4132
 - (c) 2413
- (d) 3124
- (e) None of these.
- **30.** Rearrange the given five sentences in a proper sequence to form a meaningful and coherent paragraph.
 - (a) ACBDEF
- (b) CEAFBD
- (c) BACEDF

- (d) DFEABC
- (e) None of the above

Directions (31-35): Given below are four sentences which are divided into several parts. Answer the following questions based on these given statements.

- (A) and deals with bad connections particularly well, (1)/ to many of its other competitors, it is fast, stable, (2)/ and can handle groups of large callers all at once (3)/ Zoom is so popular right now because, compared (4)
- (B) the spotlight, which has led to a flurry of research (1)/ and media coverage about the company's security flaws (2)/ Zoom's sudden ascendance as a critical communication (3)/ vector for millions of Americans has understandably put it in (4)
- (C) software, is unlike anything we've seen before (1) / newfound interest in Zoom, (2)/ the suddenly critical video conferencing (3) / the security community's (4)
- (D) to be thoroughly poked, prodded, and (1)/ as a suddenly critical part of our (2)/ analyzed by experts, who can point out design flaws (3)/ culture, economy, and government, Zoom deserves (4)

31. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (C)? (a) 1432 (b) 4123 (c) 4231 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.	36. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (E)? (a) 4123 (b) 1324 (c) 2314 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.
32. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (A)? (a) 1432 (b) 2143 (c) 4213 (d) 4231 (e) None of these.	37. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (C)? (a) 1432 (b) 3142 (c) 2413 (d) 3124 (e) None of these.
33. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (B)? (a) 4123 (b) 2143 (c) 4231 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.	38. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (B)? (a) 1342 (b) 2143 (c) 4312 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.
34. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (D)? (a) 1432 (b) 3142 (c) 2413 (d) 3124 (e) None of these.	39. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (A)? (a) 1342 (b) 2143 (c) 4312 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.
35. Rearrange the given four sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and also choose the one which doesn't match the theme of the passage so formed. (a) DBA; C (b) CAD; B (c) CBD; A (d) ACD; B (e) None of these.	40. Rearrange the given four sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and also choose the one which is not a part of the coherent paragraph formed after the rearrangement. (a) DBAE; C (b) ECDA; B (c) BDCE; A (d) ACEB; D (e) None of these.
Directions (36-40): Given below are four sentences which are divided into several parts. Answer the following questions based on these given statements. (A) defaults arising on or after March 25, 2020, for a period of six months (1)/ that could be stretched to a year (2)/ an ordinance, in June, indefinitely barred for (3)/ the initiation of insolvency proceedings both, voluntarily	TYPE IV- PHRASE REARRANGEMENT Phrase Rearrangement- In such type of questions, a statement is usually divided into several parts which must be rearranged to form a logical sequence. You can attain accuracy in such questions with good reading skills. It is necessary that the final
or by creditors, (4)	statement must be grammatically correct with each part

(B) while letting bankruptcy processes function again (1)/

concerned about small and medium businesses, (4)

(C) hara-kiri triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and

for larger loan accounts (2)/ it should have tweaked

the default threshold limit a tad higher, (3)/ if it is

lockdown, (1) / the government had raised the

threshold of loan defaults that would spark off

insolvency proceedings (2)/ to recap, because of the

large-scale economic (3)/ from 21 lakh to 21 crore on

the day of the lockdown's announcement — March

end, (1) / the suspensions of certain sections of the IBC

for six months could be considered (2)/ to prevent

companies at large from being forced into the (3)/

abeyance critical provisions (2)/ the can down the

road (3)/ of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)

insolvency process for a 'force majeure' default. (4)

(E) the government has kicked (1)/ by deciding to keep in

of 2016 till March 31, 2021 (4)

(D) It had indicated that if things did not improve by April-

24.(4)

falling in the order that imparts meaning to the sentence as knowledge of correct sentence structure will be highly useful when faced with such questions.

- You must be able to identify the phrase which could start the sentence. Also, identifying the last part of the sentence can help rearranging easily.
- If you could successfully identify the first part of the sentence, next step is to look for the phrase that could connect coherently with the first phrase.
- In case you identify the last phrase, look for the phrase which when placed before the last phrase imparts a meaning.
- Identifying the flow and tone of the sentence is necessary.
- If the given parts contain both noun and pronoun, the phrase containing noun will be placed before the phrase containing pronoun.
- It is necessary to know that the idea must be placed before the example (if given).

Directions (41-45): In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts, (A),(B),(C), and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence. If no rearrangement is required, mark (e) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required.

- 41. the industry of researchers who devote (A)/ however, even today, in contrast to (B)/ culture, the interest in India's thinking is still limited (C)/ themselves to studying Chinese strategic (D)
 - (a) CBDA
- (b) ACDB
- (c) CABD

- (d) BADC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **42.** that others would consider unacceptable (A)/learns to put up with a lot of indignities (B)/ as a disabled person inhabiting a world (C)/ designed for the ablebodied, one (D)
 - (a) DACB
- (b) CDBA
- (c) CBDA

- (d) DABC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **43.** the integrity and devotion of judges and (A)/the judge claims that the actor had questioned (B)/ undermine public trust in the judiciary (C)/ that such a remark, if unpunished, would (D)
 - (a) BCAD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) BADC

- (d) DBCA
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **44.** as much recent attention as (A)/ solar system, has not enjoyed (B)/Mars, as far as space missions are concerned (C) Venus, the hottest planet in the (D)
- (a) DBAC
- (b) CABD
- (c) BADC

- (d) ABDC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **45.** it has always been my aspiration (A)/ the law excites me more than the prospect (B)/ to be a litigator and nothing about (C)/of winning a battle of wits in a courtroom (D)
 - (a) CDAB
- (b) ACBD
- (c) CBDA

- (d) CDBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

Directions (46-50): In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts, (A),(B),(C) and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence (the meaning can be different from the one given in the question). If no such rearrangement is possible mark (e) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required'.

- **46.** the traveler's problems (A)/ stranded on the side of the road (B)/ bad weather compounded (C)/ since they were already (D)
 - (a) CABD
- (b) CADB
- (c) CBDA

- (d) CDAB
- (e) No rearrangement required.

- **47.** in the past decade, and especially after completing (A)/ the Land Boundary Agreement, Dhaka and New Delhi had (B)/ worked hard on building connectivity, opening (C)/ energy routes, trade and developing travel links (D)
 - (a) DABC
- (b) DBCA
- (c) DBAC

- (d) DCBA
- (e) No rearrangement required.
- **48.** into a mere collation and listing of projects (A)/ window to the future, a constant review (B)/becomes paramount if this is not to degenerate (C)/considering that the NIP will be like a (D)
 - (a) DABC
- (b) DBCA
- (c) DCBA

- (d) DCBA
- (e) No rearrangement required.
- **49.** given the scale of investment, debt will play (A)/ over their apprehensions on infrastructure financing (B)/ as a major part of their bad loans originated there (C)/ an important role and it remains to be seen if banks have gotten (D)
 - (a) BCDA
- (b) ADBC
- (c) ACBD

- (d) BACD
- (e) No rearrangement required.
- 50. United States, Germany, France and the United Kingdom (A)/ developed and efficient countries such as the (B) / sectors administered by a single ministry or department (C)/ have their vibrant, diverse and prolific energy (D)
 - (a) BDAC (d) BDCA
- (b) BCDA
- (c) BADC (e) No rearrangement required.

Directions (51-55): In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts, (A),(B),(C), and (D). You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence. If no rearrangement is required, mark (e) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required.

- 51. (a) Domestic benchmark indices
 - (b) on their two-day gaining streak
 - (c) ended the day with
 - (d) losses, slamming the brakes
 - (a) CBDA
- (b) ACDB
- (c) CABD

- (d) BADC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- 52. (A) continue to remain in bullish terrain
 - (b) around the 11300 levels
 - (c) the Nifty has good support (d) and till that holds, the markets
 - (a) DACB
- (b) CDBA
- (c) CBDA

- (d) DABC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **53.** (A) new guidelines for two
 - (B) schemes pottery and beekeeping activities
 - (C) said it has come out with

- (D) the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) ministry
- (a) BCAD
- (b) DCAB
- (c) BADC

- (d) DBCA
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **54.** (A) circumvention of the anti-dumping duty imposed
 - (B) initiated a probe into an alleged
 - (C) on the imports of 'axle for trailers' from China
 - (D) the commerce ministry's investigation arm DGTR has
 - (a) DBAC
- (b) CABD
- (c) BADC

- (d) ABDC
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **55.** (A) disease is seemingly away by some more time
 - (B) to allow the tenure extension of COVID-19
 - (C) Regulator IRDAI is mulling over a plan
 - (D) specific insurance products as the vaccine for the
 - (a) CDAB
- (b) ACBD
- (c) CBDA

- (d) CDBA
- (e) No rearrangement required

TYPE V PHRASE & PARAGRAPH REARRANGEMENT

In this type of question, a paragraph with jumbled sentences is provided. This tips and tricks required to solve phrase and paragraph-based sentence rearrangement is similar to conventional sentence rearrangement. The only difference between these two types is, in this case some of the phrases are also jumbled with the other parts of the different sentences in the paragraph. A comprehensive approach is required to solve such questions with accuracy.

Directions (56-60): In the following questions five sentences which are in their jumbled form are given. Further these sentences have a highlighted part which may or may not form a contextually meaningful sentence. You have to swap the highlighted part with the other to make a contextually meaningful sentence and then rearrange those sentences to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. Later, answerer the follow up questions.

- A. Because of the power differential with China, India's best-case scenario is to deploy sufficient troops to prevent any PLA ingress as was done with the response from Chinese experts was in the form of a threat. (i)
- B. As advocated by the Non-alignment 2.0 strategy document produced by Centre for Policy Research in 2012, contains escalatory risks which **an India in economic recession lacks the appetite for. (ii)**
- C. Qian Feng, director of the research department at the National Strategy Institute at Tsinghua University was quoted in the Global Times saying that if the PLA can withdraw this many armaments and ground forces in one day, it can also return equally swiftly. (iii)

- D. It goes to the nub of New Delhi's weakness vis-à-vis
 Beijing: India does not have the military capacity and
 the quid pro quo military operation in Chinese
 territory, (iv)
- E. The option of undertaking a prompt **political will to**evict the Chinese troops out of its territory. (v)
- F. As the Indian media highlighted the rapid pace of the PLA's withdrawal from disengagement sites, obliquely suggesting a Chinese weakness, a massive deployment on the LAC after May 2020. (vi)
- **56.** Which of the following highlighted phrase should the phrase 'the response from Chinese experts was in the form of a threat' be interchanged with to make a contextually meaningful sentence?
 - (a) an India in economic recession lacks the appetite for
 - (b) a massive deployment on the LAC after May 2020
 - (c) it can also return equally swiftly.
 - (d) quid pro quo military operation in Chinese territory
 - (e) None of these
- **57.** Select the correct pair of replacement from the options given below.
 - (a) i-ii
- (b) iv-v
- (c) ii-iii

- (d) i-iii
- (e) None of these.
- **58.** Which of the following will be the second sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) E

- (d) B
- (e) D
- **59.** Which of the following will be the fifth sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) E

- (d) B
- (e) D
- **60.** Which of the following will be the fourth sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) E

- (d) B
- (e) D

Directions (61-65): In the following questions five sentences which are in their jumbled form are given. Further these sentences have a highlighted part which may or may not form a contextually meaningful sentence. You have to swap the highlighted part with the other to make a contextually meaningful sentence and then rearrange those sentences to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. Later, answer the follow up questions.

- (a) The 10-page document outlines objectives and strategies with regard to China, North Korea, India and advancing U.S. economic leadership globally. (i)
- (b) The other two challenges are ensuring that North Korea does not threaten the U.S. and **first national security challenge, as per the document.(ii)**

- (c) With regard to India, one of the 'desired end states' of the U.S.'s strategy is for the U.S. to be India's preferred partner on security issues and for the two countries to "cooperate to preserve maritime security and counter Chinese influence" in South Asia, framework for the Indo-Pacific' from 2018 (iii)
- (d) With days to go before its end, the Trump administration has declassified a sensitive document on the U.S. strategic other countries in the Indo-Pacific region. (iv)
- (e) Maintaining "U.S. strategic primacy" in the region and promoting a "liberal economic order" while stopping China from establishing "illiberal spheres of influence" is the U.S.'s Southeast Asia and other regions of "mutual concern". (v)
- **61.** Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C (b) A
 - (d) B (e) D
- **62.** Which of the following highlighted phrase should the phrase 'other countries in the Indo-Pacific region'

- be interchanged with to make a contextually meaningful sentence?
- (a) Southeast Asia and other regions of "mutual concern"
- (b) framework for the Indo-Pacific' from 2018
- (c) first national security challenge, as per the document
- (d) advancing U.S. economic leadership globally
- (e) No interchange required.
- **63.** Select the correct pair of replacement from the options given below.
 - (a) i-ii
- (b) iii-iv
- (c) ii-iii

- (d) iv-v
- (e) None of these.
- **64.** Which of the following will be the fourth sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) E

- (d) B
- (e) D
- **65.** Which of the following will be the fifth sentence after the rearrangement?
 - (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) E

- (d) B
- (e) D

(c) E

Previous Year Questions

IBPS PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below, a sentence has been divided into FIVE parts. Rearrange the parts of the sentence to make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement.

- 1. (A) a health bulletin released by the government
 - (B) in the Capital in the past 24 hours taking
 - (C) as many as 3,227 new COVID-19 cases were reported
 - (D) the total number of cases
 - (E) to 2,76,325, according to
 - (a) EACDB
 - (b) CBDEA
 - (c) No rearrangement required
 - (d) BDCEA
 - (e) DEABC
- 2. (A) The Delhi High Court allowed
 - (B) the CBI and ED's appeal
 - (C) former Telecom Minister A. Raja and others
 - (D) for an early hearing on its leave to appeal
 - (E) against the 2G case verdict acquitting
 - (a) ABDEC
 - (b) CBDAE

- (c) DABEC
- (d) BDECA
- (e) No rearrangement required
- **3.** (A) intensify their agitation from October 1,
 - (B) which will include an indefinite "rail roko"
 - (C)protest and the social boycott of political leaders
 - (D)farmer outfits announced
 - (E) that they would
 - (a) No rearrangement required
 - (b) CBDAE
 - (c) DEABC
 - (d) BDECA
 - (e) ACDBE
- **4.** (A) Maharashtra Governor issued a notification that
 - (B) will enable tribal and other traditional
 - (C) forest dwelling families to
 - (D) build houses in the
 - (E) neighbourhood forest areas.
 - (a) ACDBE
 - (b) CBDEA
 - (c) DAEBC
 - (d) BEDCA
 - (e) No rearrangement required

5. (A) of the failure of due process (E) Bearing a nexus to (B) the controversies surrounding (a) DEABC (b) EDABC (C) the reality that the (D) movement itself is a result (c) No rearrangement possible (E) 'Me Too' are complicated by (d) AEBDC (e) CEDAB (a) ACDBE (b) CBDEA **SBI PO PRE 2020** (c) DAEBC (d) BECDA **Directions (1-5):** Rearrange the following six sentences (e) No rearrangement required (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions **IBPS CLERK PRE 2020** given below. Directions (1-5): In the question given below, some (A) In Diener's words, it's more like "a moving baseline" sentences/phrases are given which have to be arranged in than one set point over a lifetime. a proper sequence. Select the option which best defines the (B) Happy people have strong social relationships. In one proper sequence and arranges the sentence in an study conducted by Diener, the happiest 10 percent of appropriate way. participants all had strong supportive relationships. **1.** (A) Sidestepping debate (C) A strong social network didn't guarantee happiness, (B) And discussion in Parliament but it was a requirement to be in the happiest group. (C) Discontent over the (D) Diener discussed the set point theory of temperament, (D) Is a result of which states that people have ups and downs in (E) New farm laws reaction to life events, but that they adapt and return (a) DEABC to a set point. (b) EDABC (E) Temperament, which appears to have a genetic (c) No rearrangement possible component according to several recent studies, also (d) AEBDC affects mood. (e) CEDAB (F) There is evidence for this, but studies have shown that 2. (A) Population-level vaccination plans people who have experienced a major loss, like being (B) For COVID-19 fired or losing a spouse, often don't fully adapt or take vears to do so. (C) Expecting from (D) The outcomes we are 1. What should be the FOURTH sentence after (E) It is crucial to define rearrangement? (a) BCAED (a) F (b) A (c) B (b) CABED (d) C (e) D (c) EDCAB 2. What should THIRD sentence be the after (d) DCABE rearrangement? (e) No rearrangement possible (a) E (b) C (c) A **3.** (A) WHO must (d) B (e) F (B) Work alongside 3. What should be the LAST sentence after (C) China in quickly rearrangement? (D) Origins of the virus (a) F (b) C (c) B (E) Uncovering the (d) A (e) D (a) EBCDA (b) CAEBD **4.** What should be the SECOND sentence after (c) EBACD rearrangement? (d) ACDBE (a) F (b) B (c) C (e) ABCED (d) D (e) E **4.** (A) Public activity should **5.** What should be the FIRST sentence after (B) Be available rearrangement? (C) To the public (a) F (b) D (c) E (D) Only information (d) B (e) C

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence is given which is divided into four parts namely (A),(B),(C) and (D) You have to arrange the four parts to make a contextually and grammatically meaningful sentence. If no such rearrangement is possible mark (e) as your answer i.e. 'No rearrangement required'.

- **1.** (A) the merger of Bharti Infratel
 - (B) the world's second largest
 - (C) and Indus Towers will create
 - (D) tower company
 - (a) BCDA
 - (b) CBDA
 - (c) ACBD
 - (d) DCAB
 - (e) No rearrangement is required
- 2. (A) upcoming visit to India
 - (B) the long-awaited trade agreement
 - (C) during US President Donald Trump's
 - (D)appears to be off the table
 - (a) DABC
 - (b) BDCA
 - (C) CDAB
 - (d) ADCB
 - (e) No rearrangement required
- 3. (A) Leaders of the Railway Employees Organization
 - (B) alleged that the government wants to
 - (C) hand over the rail infrastructure

 - (D) to the private operators for financial benefit
 - (a) ADCB
 - (b) BACD
 - (c) CDBA
 - (d) DABC
 - (e) No rearrangement required
- **4.** (A) China has not yet given
 - (B) India the go-ahead to send an
 - (C) to coronavirus hit Wuhan
 - (D) aircraft with medical supplies
 - (a) DACB
 - (b) ABDC
 - (c) CBDA
 - (d) BCDA
 - (e) No rearrangement is required
- **5.** (A) mammals and birds move from
 - (B) with a change in season, many
 - (C) one country to another in search of food
 - (D) and shelter, and for breeding
 - (a) ACBD
 - (b) CADB
 - (c) DABC
 - (d) BACD
 - (e) No rearrangement is required

IBPS PO MAINS 2020

Direction (1-2): The following sentences form a paragraph. The second and fifth sentences of the paragraph are given. The rest are numbered as P,Q,R,S and T. These are not given in the proper order. Read the sentences and choose the alternative that arranges them in correct order.

- **1. P.** Above 500 falls in the 'severe-plus emergency' category.
 - 2. An AOI between 0-50 is considered 'good', 51-100 'satisfactory', 101-200 'moderate', 201-300 'poor', 301-400 'very poor' and 401-500 'severe'.
 - Q. The air quality index (AQI) touched dangerous levels of 625 pushing the national capital back into the severe plus category after a brief respite on Saturday evening.
 - **R.** If the current spike persists, the next move will be to ban plying of non-essential trucks in the Delhi-NCR region.
 - 5. There was some relief after sporadic rains on Saturday as the AQI fell below 400.
 - S. While the Met Department had indicated some relief on Sunday, it has not materialised with the envelope of haze trapping the pollutants reducing visibility.
 - **T.** The odd-even scheme on plying of vehicles will kick-off in Delhi from Monday which Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal had announced weeks back

Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R

- (d) S
- (e) T
- **2. P.** According to its developers, the key is labeling the nodes and identifying small lesions or growths that could be problematic.
 - 2. It has an application in medical imaging that "detects lymph nodes in the human body in Computer Tomography (CT) images.
 - **Q.** AI tools are helping designers improve computational sophistication in health care.
 - R. What deep learning can do in this situation is train computers on data sets to learn what a normallooking versus an irregular-appearing lymph node
 - **5.** If there were 10,000 images, the cost of this process would be \$250,000, which is prohibitively expensive if done by humans.
 - **S.** Humans can do this, but radiologists charge \$100 per hour and may be able to carefully read only four images an hour.