

T. After doing that through imaging exercises and honing the accuracy of the labeling, radiological imaging specialists can apply this knowledge to actual patients and determine the extent to which someone is at risk of cancerous lymph nodes.

Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) P (b) Q (c) R
(d) S (e) T

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-5): In the given sentences there is an odd one. Find out which sentence is an odd one and rearrange the remaining six sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- (A) Yet the actions governments, financial institutions, businesses and individuals are taking fall short of
(B) Three environmental add up to a planetary emergency that will cause far more pain than COVID-19 in the long-term.
(C) Moreover, the UNEP also announced last year that, despite a dip in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the pandemic, the world is still headed for global warming.
(D) As COVID-19 upends our lives, a more persistent crisis demands urgent action on a global scale.
(E) Some of the most harmful to humans and the environment are heavy metals produced as a result of metal refining.
(F) For years, scientists have detailed how humanity is degrading nature and causing this emergency.
(G) What is needed to protect current and future generations from a hothouse Earth, beset by mass species extinctions and poisonous air and water.

1. Which of the following sentence is the odd one out of all the given sentences?

- (a) G (b) C (c) E
(d) A (e) B

2. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A (b) C (c) D
(d) F (e) E

3. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E (b) D (c) C
(d) B (e) A

4. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E (b) D (c) F
(d) A (e) G

5. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C (b) D (c) A
(d) F (e) B

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-3): 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 is possible'.

1. the farmers would retreat to their villages after (A)/ but this is not the mood at all among the farmers (B)/ the government might have thought that (C)/ a couple of days or a week at the most (D).

- (a) BCDA
(b) CADB
(c) ACBD
(d) DCAB
(e) No rearrangement is possible

2. during the same month last year (A)/ are also 8% higher than the revenues from these sources (B)/ was 27% higher and the revenues from domestic transactions (C)/ during the month, revenues from import of goods (D).

- (a) DCBA
(b) DCAB
(c) CABD
(d) CDBA
(e) No rearrangement is possible

3. Kim Jong-un thanked North Koreans for supporting his leadership (A) /released on Friday ahead of a crucial ruling party congress (B)/ in difficult times in a rare hand-written New Year letter (C) /that will set the country's economic goals.(D)

- (a) BADC
(b) BCDA
(c) CBDA
(d) ACBD
(e) No rearrangement is possible

SBI CLERK PRE 2019

Directions (1-5): Given sentences are not in their exact position. Rearrange them to make a coherent paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

- A. It can even make exercise more fun and productive.
B. Plus, hearing others laugh, even for no apparent reason, can often trigger genuine laughter.

- C. To add simulated laughter into your own life, search for laugh yoga or laugh therapy groups. Or you can start simply by laughing at other people's jokes, even if you don't find them funny.
- D. A Georgia State University study found that incorporating bouts of simulated laughter into an exercise program helped improve older adults' mental health as well as their aerobic endurance.
- E. Believe it or not, it's possible to laugh without experiencing a funny event—and simulated laughter can be just as beneficial as the real thing.
- Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E

IBPS PO MAINS 2019

Direction (1-5): given below are few sentences where parts of the sentence have been jumbled. Rearrange the parts sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful statement and then answer the questions given below.

- [I]** Confessions of a Shopaholic sold three (A) / million copies and was even (B) / turned into a Hollywood blockbuster (C)/ published in 2000, the novel (D)
- [II]** in production and disposal of unsold stock(A)/ and their just-in-time manufacturing at the expense (B)/ take fast fashion – the wear-it-once culture of high-street brands (C)/of low labour costs leads to untold waste (D)
- [III]** about the impact of their choices (A)/ on the environment and on societies (B)/ even the most extravagant consumers (C)/ have become more discerning (D)

- [IV]** only two decades later, the obsession (A)/ core of the story, feels terribly outdated (B)/ luxury items, which was at the (C)/ with treating oneself by buying (D)
- [V]** perhaps it is because (A)/ today's youth has grown (B)/ up with an abundance (C)/ of (often cheap) products (D)

- What will be the correct sequence of rearrangement of parts of the statement [I]?
(a) ACBD (b) CADB (c) DABC
(d) BACD (e) No rearrangement is possible
- What will be the correct sequence of rearrangement of parts of the statement [II]?
(a) BCDA (b) CBDA (c) ACBD
(d) DCAB (e) No rearrangement is possible
- When the statements given above are rearranged, which of the following statement will not be coherent with the theme of the passage?
(a) III (b) V (c) II
(d) I (e) All are coherent
- What will be the correct sequence of rearrangement of parts of the statement [III]?
(a) DABC (b) BDCA (c) CDAB
(d) ABCD (e) No rearrangement is possible
- What will be the correct sequence of rearrangement of parts of the statement [IV]?
(a) ADCB (b) BACD (c) CDBA
(d) DABC (e) No rearrangement is possible

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, a sentence is given which is divided into few parts. The sentence may or may not be grammatically or contextually correct. To make the sentence correct, interchange the positions of the phrase and mark the correct interchange as your answer. If no interchange is required, mark (e) i.e., "no interchange required" as your correct answer.

- The small savings scheme, (A)/ investment avenues in India (B)/ is arguably one of the most popular(C)/ which offers guaranteed returns along with tax benefit(D)
(a) A-C (b) B-D (c) A-D
(d) A-D, B-C (e) No interchange required
- such as stress in balance sheets, (A)/ deteriorating financial conditions of the group (B)/ the agencies did not alter ratings despite (C)/ lack of cash flows, inability to monetise assets (D)
(a) A-C (b) B-D (c) A-D
(d) A-D, B-C (e) No interchange required

8. have benefited from rate reductions (A)/ restaurants and under-construction properties (B)/ from the pre-GST era, only a few services such as (C)/though taxes on goods have come down(D)
 (a) A-C (b) B-D (c) A-D
 (d) A-D, B-C (e) No interchange required
9. The railway is incurring losses (A)/ in the passenger segment as the fare is subsidized, (B)/ while its ends up cross-subsidizing (C)/ passengers by overcharging freight.(D)
 (a) A-C (b) B-D (c) A-D
 (d) A-D, B-C (e) No interchange required
10. five-day schedule and breaks (A)/ for lunch and tea, might seem an anachronism (B)/ in this universe of instant (C)/ gratification, Test cricket with its (D)
 (a) (B)-(D) (b) (A)- (B) (c) (A)-(C); (B)-(D)
 (d) (A)-(D); (B)-(C) (e) none of these

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2019

Directions (1-5): 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) Here, the example of Brazil, the only country where more than 100 million **most ambitious government health programme(i)**.
 (B) Achieving universal health coverage is a very complex task, **one interesting field of cooperation to explore in the strategic partnership is healthcare(ii)**.
 (C) It can also provide lessons for Ayushman Bharat, currently the world's largest and **inhabitants have a universal health system, is worth studying(iii)**.
 (D) As Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro visits New Delhi this Republic Day, **especially for developing countries(iv)**.
 (E) Which in turn will Help in achieving universal coverage in India, a country with a population of 1.3 billion, **is a challenge of epic proportions(v)**.

1. Which of the following will be the second sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) C (b) A (c) E
 (d) B (e) D
2. Which of the following highlighted phrase should the phrase '**especially for developing countries**' interchanged with to make a contextually meaningful sentence?

- (a) most ambitious government health programme
 (b) one interesting field of cooperation to explore in the strategic partnership is healthcare
 (c) inhabitants have a universal health system, is worth studying
 (d) is a challenge of epic proportions
 (e) No interchange required.
3. Select the correct pair of replacement from the options given below.
 (a) i-ii (b) iii-iv (c) ii-iii
 (d) i-iii (e) None of these.
4. Which of the following will be the fifth sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) C (b) A (c) E
 (d) B (e) D
5. Which of the following will be the fourth sentence after the rearrangement?
 (a) C (b) A (c) E
 (d) B (e) D

SBI PO MAINS 2019

Directions (1-5): Given below are four sentences which are divided into several parts. Answer the following questions based on these given statements.

- (A) for power evacuation, the White Paper added (1)/ build compared to three to four years for (2)/ construction of transmission lines required (3)/ Traditional coal-fired power plants took 5-6 years to (4)
 (B) process and forest clearance procedures (1)/will need to be adopted while (2)/preserving the integrity of the original process to develop the transport system (3) /more efficient modalities of the bidding (4)
 (C) Points that the government must work on to enhance the (1)/transmission sector in line with the (2)/the White Paper goes on to enumerate several action (3)/ growth of the economy that is envisaged (4)
 (D) Investment of about Rs.5 lakh crore in the power transmission sector over (1)/ one of the key requirements for a \$5-trillion economy is an (2)/ by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) (3)/the next few years, according to a White Paper released (4)/

1. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (A)?
 (a) 1432 (b) 4123 (c) 4231
 (d) 3412 (e) None of these.
2. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the rearrangement of the sentence (D)?
 (a) 1432 (b) 2143 (c) 4213
 (d) 4231 (e) None of these.

3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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) DCA; B (c) BDC; A
(d) ACD; B (e) None of these.

Solutions

TYPE- I CONVENTIONAL

1. (a): Among the given statements, (D) being an independent statement set the theme of the passage which is related to COVID cases and India's performance in similar context. Here, Statement (A) will follow (D) considering how the cases began rising across the globe. It will then be followed by (F) which mentions the sudden rise in death count of the COVID related deaths. This will be followed by (B), which mentions the process of spread of a disease and its transition towards epidemic. Simultaneously, passage has established a contrast by mentioning the condition prevalent in India in statement (E). This will then be followed by (C) which related the numbers with the performance of the country in controlling the infection. Therefore, the correct sequence will be DAFBEC.
2. (d): Among the given statements, (D) being an independent statement set the theme of the passage which is related to COVID cases and India's performance in similar context. Here, Statement (A) will follow (D) considering how the cases began rising across the globe. It will then be followed by (F) which mentions the sudden rise in death count of the COVID related deaths. This will be followed by (B), which mentions the process of spread of a disease and its transition towards epidemic. Simultaneously, passage has established a contrast by mentioning the condition prevalent in India in statement (E). This will then be followed by (C) which related the numbers with the performance of the country in controlling the infection. Therefore, the correct sequence will be DAFBEC.
3. (b): Among the given statements, (D) being an independent statement set the theme of the passage which is related to COVID cases and India's performance in similar context. Here, Statement (A) will follow (D) considering how the

cases began rising across the globe. It will then be followed by (F) which mentions the sudden rise in death count of the COVID related deaths. This will be followed by (B), which mentions the process of spread of a disease and its transition towards epidemic. Simultaneously, passage has established a contrast by mentioning the condition prevalent in India in statement (E). This will then be followed by (C) which related the numbers with the performance of the country in controlling the infection. Therefore, the correct sequence will be DAFBEC.

4. (d): Among the given statements, (D) being an independent statement set the theme of the passage which is related to COVID cases and India's performance in similar context. Here, Statement (A) will follow (D) considering how the cases began rising across the globe. It will then be followed by (F) which mentions the sudden rise in death count of the COVID related deaths. This will be followed by (B), which mentions the process of spread of a disease and its transition towards epidemic. Simultaneously, passage has established a contrast by mentioning the condition prevalent in India in statement (E). This will then be followed by (C) which related the numbers with the performance of the country in controlling the infection. Therefore, the correct sequence will be DAFBEC.
5. (c): Among the given statements, (D) being an independent statement set the theme of the passage which is related to COVID cases and India's performance in similar context. Here, Statement (A) will follow (D) considering how the cases began rising across the globe. It will then be followed by (F) which mentions the sudden rise in death count of the COVID related deaths. This will be followed by (B), which mentions the process of spread of a disease and its transition towards epidemic. Simultaneously, passage has established a contrast by mentioning the

condition prevalent in India in statement (E). This will then be followed by (C) which related the numbers with the performance of the country in controlling the infection. Therefore, the correct sequence will be DAFBEC.

6. (b): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the death of some children caused due to the loopholes in drug regulations. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the drug which has caused these deaths i.e. the cough syrup, Cold Best-PC. Sentence (C) provides information about how the cough syrup manufacturer (Digital Vision) was caught by some testing agency. Sentence (E) shows how the manufacturer was red flagged several times in the past five years. Sentence (A) is a suitable choice to conclude the paragraph as it shows how the manufacturer was finally punished. Thus, the sequence formed is DBCEA. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
7. (c): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the death of some children caused due to the loopholes in drug regulations. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the drug which has caused these deaths i.e. the cough syrup, Cold Best-PC. Sentence (C) provides information about how the cough syrup manufacturer (Digital Vision) was caught by some testing agency. Sentence (E) shows how the manufacturer was red flagged several times in the past five years. Sentence (A) is a suitable choice to conclude the paragraph as it shows how the manufacturer was finally punished. Thus, the sequence formed is DBCEA. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
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9. (d): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the death of some children caused due to the loopholes in drug regulations. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the drug which has caused these deaths i.e. the cough syrup, Cold Best-PC. Sentence (C) provides information about how the cough syrup manufacturer (Digital Vision) was caught by some testing agency. Sentence (E) shows how the manufacturer was red flagged several times in the past five years. Sentence (A) is a suitable choice to conclude the paragraph as it shows how the manufacturer was finally punished. Thus, the sequence formed is DBCEA. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
10. (e): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the death of some children caused due to the loopholes in drug regulations. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the drug which has caused these deaths i.e. the cough syrup, Cold Best-PC. Sentence (C) provides information about how the cough syrup manufacturer (Digital Vision) was caught by some testing agency. Sentence (E) shows how the manufacturer was red flagged several times in the past five years. Sentence (A) is a suitable choice to conclude the paragraph as it shows how the manufacturer was finally punished. Thus, the sequence formed is DBCEA. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
11. (b): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the amendment in Companies Act and the motives of the amendment. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the positive outcomes of the amendment like listing of Indian companies in foreign stock exchanges. Sentence (E) provides information about how this listing in foreign domain will help Indian companies. Sentence (A) shows the overall impact of these changes and how it will improve the ease of doing business for Indian corporates. Sentence (C) will follow the concluding sentence (A) as it shows how improvement in ease of doing business will help and honor honest wealth creators(businessman). Thus, the sequence formed is DBEAC. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

12. (a): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the amendment in Companies Act and the motives of the amendment. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the positive outcomes of the amendment like listing of Indian companies in foreign stock exchanges. Sentence (E) provides information about how this listing in foreign domain will help Indian companies. Sentence (A) shows the overall impact of these changes and how it will improve the ease of doing business for Indian corporates. Sentence (C) will follow the concluding sentence (A) as it shows how improvement in ease of doing business will help and honor honest wealth creators(businessman). Thus, the sequence formed is DBEAC. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

13. (d): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the amendment in Companies Act and the motives of the amendment. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the positive outcomes of the amendment like listing of Indian companies in foreign stock exchanges. Sentence (E) provides information about how this listing in foreign domain will help Indian companies. Sentence (A) shows the overall impact of these changes and how it will improve the ease of doing business for Indian corporates. Sentence (C) will follow the concluding sentence (A) as it shows how improvement in ease of doing business will help and honor honest wealth creators(businessman). Thus, the sequence formed is DBEAC. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

14. (b): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the amendment in Companies Act and the motives of the amendment. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the positive outcomes of the amendment like listing of Indian companies in foreign stock exchanges. Sentence (E) provides information about how this listing in foreign domain will help Indian companies. Sentence (A) shows the overall impact of these changes and how it will improve the ease of doing business for Indian corporates. Sentence (C) will follow the concluding sentence (A) as it shows how improvement in ease of doing business will help and honor honest wealth creators(businessman). Thus, the sequence formed is DBEAC. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

15. (e): Sentence (D) introduces the theme of the paragraph which is about the amendment in Companies Act and the motives of the amendment. Sentence (B) should follow sentence (D) as it has provided the information regarding the positive outcomes of the amendment like listing of Indian companies in foreign stock exchanges. Sentence (E) provides information about how this listing in foreign domain will help Indian companies. Sentence (A) shows the overall impact of these changes and how it will improve the ease of doing business for Indian corporates. Sentence (C) will follow the concluding sentence (A) as it shows how improvement in ease of doing business will help and honor honest wealth creators(businessman). Thus, the sequence formed is DBEAC. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

TYPE II- MIXED

16. (a): In the passage given above, the most suitable statement for introduction of the paragraph will be statement (C) which introduces the concept of borrowing which is further discussed in other statements. Statement (C) will then be followed by statement (E), which mention that although we borrow, it becomes difficult to maintain the balance while repaying the debt. Statement (E) will then be followed by statement (G) which mentions the borrowing situations in India where the lender allows to take on EMIs of up to 50% of your disposable monthly income. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions that although they offer the loan, their primary business is profit which they do by stretching the eligibility of the borrower. The situation is further explained in statement (A), which mentions what happens when we take the loan up to 50% of our personal disposable income. The paragraph is finally concluded by statement (B) which suggests to calculate our own loan affordability. Therefore, the correct sequence of the sentences will be CEGFAB. Among all the given statements, only statement (D) does not fit in the context of the passage.

Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

17. (c): In the passage given above, the most suitable statement for introduction of the paragraph will be statement (C) which introduces the concept of borrowing which is further discussed in other statements. Statement (C) will then be followed by statement (E), which mention that although

we borrow, it becomes difficult to maintain the balance while repaying the debt. Statement (E) will then be followed by statement (G) which mentions the borrowing situations in India where the lender allows to take on EMIs of up to 50% of your disposable monthly income. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions that although they offer the loan, their primary business is profit which they do by stretching the eligibility of the borrower. The situation is further explained in statement (A), which mentions what happens when we take the loan up to 50% of our personal disposable income. The paragraph is finally concluded by statement (B) which suggests to calculate our own loan affordability. Therefore, the correct sequence of the sentences will be CEGFAB. Among all the given statements, only statement (D) does not fit in the context of the passage.

Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 18. (d):** In the passage given above, the most suitable statement for introduction of the paragraph will be statement (C) which introduces the concept of borrowing which is further discussed in other statements. Statement (C) will then be followed by statement (E), which mention that although we borrow, it becomes difficult to maintain the balance while repaying the debt. Statement (E) will then be followed by statement (G) which mentions the borrowing situations in India where the lender allows to take on EMIs of up to 50% of your disposable monthly income. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions that although they offer the loan, their primary business is profit which they do by stretching the eligibility of the borrower. The situation is further explained in statement (A), which mentions what happens when we take the loan up to 50% of our personal disposable income. The paragraph is finally concluded by statement (B) which suggests to calculate our own loan affordability. Therefore, the correct sequence of the sentences will be CEGFAB. Among all the given statements, only statement (D) does not fit in the context of the passage.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 19. (d):** Among the given options, statement given in option (d) can perfectly conclude the paragraph. As the paragraph given above ends with the suggestion to calculate our own eligibility as per our convenience, the statement given in option (d) states how to calculate our loan eligibility so that we do not need to compromise with our

future needs. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 20. (d):** In the passage given above, the most suitable statement for introduction of the paragraph will be statement (C) which introduces the concept of borrowing which is further discussed in other statements. Statement (C) will then be followed by statement (E), which mention that although we borrow, it becomes difficult to maintain the balance while repaying the debt. Statement (E) will then be followed by statement (G) which mentions the borrowing situations in India where the lender allows to take on EMIs of up to 50% of your disposable monthly income. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions that although they offer the loan, their primary business is profit which they do by stretching the eligibility of the borrower. The situation is further explained in statement (A), which mentions what happens when we take the loan up to 50% of our personal disposable income. The paragraph is finally concluded by statement (B) which suggests to calculate our own loan affordability. Therefore, the correct sequence of the sentences will be CEGFAB. Among all the given statements, only statement (D) does not fit in the context of the passage.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 21. (d):** The given passage is regarding the present crisis faced by the Mumbai's Monorail system. The statement (D) is the most suitable statement to start the passage as it introduces to the present situation of the Monorail which is an example of failed urban planning. Further, the statement will be followed by statement (A), which mentions the expenses undertaken for building it and is causes of the failure. Statement (A) will then be followed by statement (C), which mentions that MMRDA is planning to revive the system. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions new vendor policy, which is how MMRDA plans to revive the Monorail. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (F), which explains the repercussions of 'non availability of spare parts', which has been mentioned in the later part of statement (F). Hence, the correct sequence of the statements will be DACFB. Among the given statements, only statement (E) does not fit in the logical sequence.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

22. (e): The given passage is regarding the present crisis faced by the Mumbai's Monorail system. The statement (D) is the most suitable statement to start the passage as it introduces to the present situation of the Monorail which is an example of failed urban planning. Further, the statement will be followed by statement (A), which mentions the expenses undertaken for building it and is causes of the failure. Statement (A) will then be followed by statement (C), which mentions that MMRDA is planning to revive the system. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions new vendor policy, which is how MMRDA plans to revive the Monorail. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (F), which explains the repercussions of 'non availability of spare parts', which has been mentioned in the later part of statement (F). Hence, the correct sequence of the statements will be DACFB. Among the given statements, only statement (E) does not fit in the logical sequence.

Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

23. (a): The given passage is regarding the present crisis faced by the Mumbai's Monorail system. The statement (D) is the most suitable statement to start the passage as it introduces to the present situation of the Monorail which is an example of failed urban planning. Further, the statement will be followed by statement (A), which mentions the expenses undertaken for building it and is causes of the failure. Statement (A) will then be followed by statement (C), which mentions that MMRDA is planning to revive the system. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions new vendor policy, which is how MMRDA plans to revive the Monorail. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (F), which explains the repercussions of 'non availability of spare parts', which has been mentioned in the later part of statement (F). Hence, the correct sequence of the statements will be DACFB. Among the given statements, only statement (E) does not fit in the logical sequence.

Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

24. (b): Among the given options, statement (b) can well conclude the paragraph as it mentions the further steps that MMRDA plans to take to revive Mumbai's Monorail. It mentions how the authority plans to solve the biggest problem faced by Monorail which is of non-availability of critical parts. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

25. (b): The given passage is regarding the present crisis faced by the Mumbai's Monorail system. The statement (D) is the most suitable statement to start the passage as it introduces to the present situation of the Monorail which is an example of failed urban planning. Further, the statement will be followed by statement (A), which mentions the expenses undertaken for building it and is causes of the failure. Statement (A) will then be followed by statement (C), which mentions that MMRDA is planning to revive the system. It will then be followed by statement (F), which mentions new vendor policy, which is how MMRDA plans to revive the Monorail. Further, statement (B) will follow statement (F), which explains the repercussions of 'non availability of spare parts', which has been mentioned in the later part of statement (F). Hence, the correct sequence of the statements will be DACFB. Among the given statements, only statement (E) does not fit in the logical sequence.

Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

TYPE III- SENTENCE & PARAGRAPH

26. (d): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 1423. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

"It represents an unacceptable combination of low tolerance for criticism and a zeal to cow down the public."

27. (b): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 3214. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

"The warning by the Bihar police of legal action being taken against users of social media for "offensive" posts targeting the government, its Ministers and officials, betrays both hypersensitivity and ignorance of the law."

28. (c): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 4231. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

"Section 66A, which dealt with "Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc." was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015, as being too broadly defined."

29. (b): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 4132. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“ Even though the letter from the Inspector General of Police concerned makes no mention of any specific penal provision, it is a possible reference to Section 66A of the IT Act, as there is no other section that deals with “offensive” remarks.”

30. (c): Among the given sentences, sentence (B) introduces the paragraph which illustrates about the warning issues by the Bihar police against the social media users who post offensive content. Sentence (A) should follow sentence (B) as the pronoun ‘it’ is used here for the action already mentioned in sentence (B).

Sentence (C) should come next. It states about a circular which is issued by the Economic offences Wing to the department secretaries, requesting them to inform about offensive posts on social media so that they can take legal actions against them.

Sentence (E) further adds to the information. Since it begins with “even though”, it indicates that it is in contradiction of the previous statement.

Sentence (D)-(F) should be the last in the sequence, as sentence (F) begins with ‘thus’ which acts as a perfect conclusion of the given paragraph.

Hence the sequence formed is BACEDF.

31. (c): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 4231. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“The security community’s newfound interest in Zoom, the suddenly critical video conferencing software, is unlike anything we’ve seen before”

32. (c): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 4213. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“Zoom is so popular right now because, compared to many of its other competitors, it is fast, stable, deals with bad connections particularly well, and can handle groups of large callers all at once”

33. (d): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 3412. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“Zoom’s sudden ascendance as a critical communications vector for millions of Americans has understandably put it in the spotlight, which has led to a flurry of research and media coverage about the company’s security flaws”

34. (c): The correct sequence of the given parts of the statement will be 2413. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“As a suddenly critical part of our culture, economy, and government, Zoom deserves to be thoroughly poked, prodded, and analyzed by experts, who can point out design flaws”

35. (c): Among the given statements, statement (C) can introduce the passage as it is in independent sentence and also set the theme of the paragraph. Further, it can be followed either by (A) or by (B). But among the statement (D) will only follow statement (B) as it supports the latter part which mentions the “flurry of research and media coverage about the company’s security flaws”. Among the given statements, only one of them does not forms a logical sequence. Therefore, we will eliminate statement (A) as an incoherent sentence because other sentences are talking about security flaws in the app whereas the given sentence is discussing about its plus points. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

36. (b): 1324 is the correct sequence of the given parts in E

(1) is 1st because it has the doer of the action given in E. In (1) ‘kicked’ is given while in (3) ‘can’ is given therefore (3) is 2nd because it would imply that the can is kicked. ‘kicked the can down the road’ means to avoid or delay dealing with a problem, (2) tells us what is causing the delay therefore it is 3rd. (4) is the last part and use of ‘of’ after provision affirms its position.

37. (d): 3124 is the correct sequence of the given parts in C.

(3) is 1st because of the use of ‘recap’ suggesting that in the parts after (3) the description of the events that led to the government’s decision is discussed. Since, (3) ends with economic and (1) starts with hara-kiri therefore, the combination economic hara-kiri which means economic collapse suggests that (1) is the 2nd part. The combination (2)-(4) then discusses the actions taken by the government due to the economic collapse.

38. (c): 4312 is the correct sequence of the given parts in **B**
In the given sentence, only option only (4) is the most viable starter of the given sentence. This will be later followed by (3) because in (4) 'if' which means in the event that is given, the action that the government will take if it is concerned is given in (3), therefore, it will be 2nd. The combination (1-2) then completes the sentence as while suggests that it should let bankruptcy processes function again during the time it is tweaking the default threshold limit a tad higher.

39. (d): 3412 is the correct sequence of the given parts in **A**.
(3) is the most viable starter of the given sentence. There could be confusion with selecting (4) as 1st part but then it would be very difficult in arranging (3) at the latter stages. In (3) "barred" is given which is used for "the initiation of insolvency proceedings" in (4), therefore, (4) is the next statement. The combination (1)-(2) then completes the sentence.

40. (b): Statement 'B' is not the part of the coherent paragraph because considering the flow of the paragraph we can easily understand that the paragraph is just describing the events that led to the decision and the extension of the relief. However, in **B** there is an argument which is doubting the intention of the government. Therefore, it is not part of the coherent paragraph.

The correct sequence of the given statements is **ECDA**.

E is the 1st sentence because it is introducing the theme for discussion which is the government's decision to keep in abeyance critical provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) of 2016 till March 31, 2021.

C is the 2nd sentence because it is the giving a brief description of the situation which led to the action taken by the government in **B**.

D is the 3rd statement because it is further giving the insight about the decision and how the suspensions of certain sections of the IBC for six months could be considered.

A is then final statement because it is then describing the events after the April-end which is in similar lines with the indications given by the government in **D**.

TYPE IV- PHRASE REARRANGEMENT

41. (d): The correct sequence of is BADC. The sentence after rearrangement is,
However, even today, in contrast to (B)/ the industry of researchers who devote (A)/ themselves to studying Chinese strategic (D)/ culture, the interest in India's thinking is still limited (C)
Hence, option (d) is the right answer choice.

42. (b): The correct sequence of is CDBA. The sentence after rearrangement is,
As a disabled person inhabiting a world (C)/designed for the able-bodied, one (D)/learns to put up with a lot of indignities (B)/that others would consider unacceptable (A)
Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.

43. (c): The correct sequence of is BADC. The sentence after rearrangement is,
The judge claims that the actor had questioned (B)/the integrity and devotion of judges and (A)/that such a remark, if unpunished, would (D)/undermine public trust in the judiciary (C)
Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

44. (a): The correct sequence of is DBAC. The sentence after rearrangement is,
Venus, the hottest planet in the (D)/ solar system, has not enjoyed (B)/as much recent attention as (A)/ Mars, as far as space missions are concerned (C)
Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.

45. (b): The correct sequence of is ACBD. The sentence after rearrangement is,
It has always been my aspiration (A)/to be a litigator and nothing about (C)/the law excites me more than the prospect (B)/of winning a battle of wits in a courtroom (D)
Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.

46. (b): The correct rearrangement of the given phrases will be CADB. The statement thus formed will be: Bad weather compounded the traveler's problems since they were already stranded on the side of the road. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

47. (e): The given phrases are already correctly placed and do not require any rearrangement. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

48. (b): The correct rearrangement of the given phrases will be DBCA. The statement thus formed will be: Considering that the NIP will be like a window to the future, a constant review becomes paramount if this is not to degenerate into a mere collation and listing of projects.

Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 49. (b):** The correct rearrangement of the given phrases will be ADBC. The statement thus formed will be: Given the scale of investment, debt will play an important role and it remains to be seen if banks have gotten over their apprehensions on infrastructure financing as a major part of their bad loans originated there.

Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 50. (c):** The correct rearrangement of the given phrases will be BADC. The statement thus formed will be: Developed and efficient countries such as the United States, Germany, France and the United Kingdom have their vibrant, diverse and prolific energy sectors administered by a single ministry or department.

Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

- 51. (b):** The correct sequence is ACDB. The sentence after rearrangement is,
Domestic benchmark indices ended the day with losses, slamming the brakes on their two-day gaining streak.

Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.

- 52. (c):** The correct sequence is CBDA. The sentence after rearrangement is,
The Nifty has good support around the 11300 levels and till that holds, the markets continue to remain in bullish terrain.

Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

- 53. (b):** The correct sequence is DCAB. The sentence after rearrangement is,
The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) ministry on Thursday said it has come out with new guidelines for two schemes – pottery and beekeeping activities.

Hence, option (b) is the right answer choice.

- 54. (a):** The correct sequence is DBAC. The sentence after rearrangement is,
The commerce ministry's investigation arm DGTR has initiated a probe into an alleged circumvention of the anti-dumping duty imposed on the imports of 'axle for trailers' from China.

Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.

- 55. (c):** The correct sequence is CBDA. The sentence after rearrangement is,
Regulator IRDAI is mulling over a plan to allow the tenure extension of COVID-19 specific insurance products as the vaccine for the disease is seemingly away by some more time.

Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

TYPE V: PHRASE & PARAGRAPH REARRANGEMENT

- 56. (b):** A talks about the best-case scenario to avoid PLA ingress, "as was done" suggests an example of such action. By using (b) it is suggested that to avoid PLA ingress there must be a massive deployment on the LAC.

- 57. (b):** (iv-v) must be replaced with each other because D talks about the aspects where we lack when in to comes to comparison with the Chinese. One of the fields is our military capacity and the other one will be our political will, in short it will then mean that we both lack will and might. After swapping (iv-v) we will also get a meaningful E as now it suggests the area of action (option of operation in Chinese territory)

- 58. (a):** The correct sequence is FCDAEB.

F is the 1st statement because it introduces the theme of the paragraph which is the withdrawal from the "disengagement sites".

C is the 2nd statement because it indicates the contrast in the assumption of the Indian media and the statement by the Chinese.

D is the 3rd statement because it then elaborates the implications of the Chinese intentions and highlights the weaknesses in their Indian counterparts.

A then suggests the actions that India must take in order to combat the Chinese aggression.

E-B combination then concludes the paragraph because it then highlights the possible implications of the aggressive actions from Indian side.

- 59. (c):** The correct sequence is FCDAEB.

F is the 1st statement because it introduces the theme of the paragraph which is the withdrawal from the "disengagement sites".

C is the 2nd statement because it indicates the contrast in the assumption of the Indian media and the statement by the Chinese.

D is the 3rd statement because it then elaborates the implications of the Chinese intentions and highlights the weaknesses in their Indian counterparts.

A then suggests the actions that India must take in order to combat the Chinese aggression.

E-B combination then concludes the paragraph because it then highlights the possible implications of the aggressive actions from Indian side.

- 60. (b):** The correct sequence is FCDAEB.
F is the 1st statement because it introduces the theme of the paragraph which is the withdrawal from the “disengagement sites”.
C is the 2nd statement because it indicates the contrast in the assumption of the Indian media and the statement by the Chinese.
D is the 3rd statement because it then elaborates the implications of the Chinese intentions and highlights the weaknesses in their Indian counterparts.
A then suggests the actions that India must take in order to combat the Chinese aggression.
E-B combination then concludes the paragraph because it then highlights the possible implications of the aggressive actions from Indian side.
- 61. (c):** Among the given sentences, the most appropriate statement to begin the paragraph will be (D) which is an independent statement and also sets the theme of the passage. Further, to support the statement (D), statement (A) mentions the details which that 10 pages document has contain. Statement (E) will follow statement (A) which mentions the U.S. strategy in region and promotion. Further, Statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions other two problems for the U.S. The last statement of the passage will be statement (C) which mentions India’s as a preference of U.S. Therefore, the logical sequence of the given statements will be DAEBC. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 62. (b):** Among the given highlighted phrases, ‘other countries in the Indo-Pacific region’ will be interchanged with ‘framework for the Indo-Pacific’ from 2018’ to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 63. (b):** On interchanging the highlighted phrases (iii) and (iv) we can get the grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statements. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The statements thus formed will be:
“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, other countries in the Indo-Pacific region”.

“With days to go before its end, the Trump administration has declassified a sensitive document on the U.S. strategic framework for the Indo-Pacific’ from 2018”

- 64. (d):** Among the given sentences, the most appropriate statement to begin the paragraph will be (D) which is an independent statement and also sets the theme of the passage. Further, to support the statement (D), statement (A) mentions the details which that 10 pages document has contain. Statement (E) will follow statement (A) which mentions the U.S. strategy in region and promotion. Further, Statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions other two problems for the U.S. The last statement of the passage will be statement (C) which mentions India’s as a preference of U.S. Therefore, the logical sequence of the given statements will be DAEBC. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice
- 65. (a):** Among the given sentences, the most appropriate statement to begin the paragraph will be (D) which is an independent statement and also sets the theme of the passage. Further, to support the statement (D), statement (A) mentions the details which that 10 pages document has contain. Statement (E) will follow statement (A) which mentions the U.S. strategy in region and promotion. Further, Statement (B) will follow statement (E) which mentions other two problems for the U.S. The last statement of the passage will be statement (C) which mentions India’s as a preference of U.S. Therefore, the logical sequence of the given statements will be DAEBC. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

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1. (b): Going through the given parts of the sentence it can be seen that given sentence is talking about the increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 in the capital. So, on the basis of this it can be seen that the correct arrangement would be CBDEA and the sentence thus formed is:
As many as 3,227 new COVID-19 cases were reported in the Capital in the past 24 hours taking the total number of cases to 2,76,325, according to a health bulletin released by the Delhi government.
2. (a): Given sentence is talking about the appeal made by the CBI and ED's regarding early hearing of the appeal against the 2G case verdict. So, on the basis of this information it can be seen that correct arrangement would be ABDEC and the sentence thus formed is:
The Delhi High Court allowed the CBI and ED's appeal for an early hearing on its leave to appeal against the 2G case verdict acquitting former Telecom Minister A. Raja and others.
3. (c): Given sentence is talking about the declaration of farmer outfits about intensifying their agitation. So, on the basis of this information it can be seen that correct arrangement would be DEABC and the sentence thus formed is:
Farmer outfits announced that they would intensify their agitation from October 1, which will include an indefinite "rail roko" protest and the social boycott of political leaders.
4. (e): Given sentence is correct as it is and requires no rearrangement. So, the correct answer choice is option (e).
5. (d): Given sentence is talking about the controversy surrounding the "Me Too" campaign and how it started. So, on the basis of this information it can be seen that correct arrangement would be BECDA and the sentence thus formed is:
The controversies surrounding 'Me Too' are complicated by the reality that the movement itself is a result of the failure of due process.

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1. (e): Option (e)- CEDAB is the correct sequence for the given question.
"Discontent over the new farm laws is a result of sidestepping debate and discussion in Parliament"

2. (c): Option (c)- EDCAB is the correct sequence for the given question.
"It is crucial to define the outcomes we are expecting from population-level vaccination plans for COVID-19 "
3. (e): Option (e)- ABCED is the correct sequence for the given question.
WHO must work alongside China in quickly uncovering the origins of the virus.
4. (a): DEABC is the correct sequence for the given question.
Only information bearing a nexus to public activity should be available to the public

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1. (e): After carefully reading the sentences, we can say that sentence (B) is the first sentence of the paragraph as it introduces its theme which is about happiness. It has further mentioned a study conducted by Diener which mentioned the connection of happiness with their social relationships. This has been further explained in sentence (C). Next should be sentence (E) as it illustrates another factor (apart from social relationships) that affects the mood. This can be understood by taking a hint from "also" mentioned in sentence (E). Sentence (D) explains Diener's theory on temperament. Thus, sentence (D) should consecutively follow sentence (E). Sentence (F) should come next, as it provides the evidence supporting the theory of Diener about temperament. Sentence (A) should be the last sentence in the rearrangement. Thus, the final sequence formed is BCEDFA.
2. (a): After carefully reading the sentences, we can say that sentence (B) is the first sentence of the paragraph as it introduces its theme which is about happiness. It has further mentioned a study conducted by Diener which mentioned the connection of happiness with their social relationships. This has been further explained in sentence (C). Next should be sentence (E) as it illustrates another factor (apart from social relationships) that affects the mood. This can be understood by taking a hint from "also" mentioned in sentence (E). Sentence (D) explains Diener's theory on temperament. Thus, sentence (D) should consecutively follow sentence (E).

Sentence (F) should come next, as it provides the evidence supporting the theory of Diener about temperament. Sentence (A) should be the last sentence in the rearrangement. Thus the final sequence formed is BCEDFA.

3. (d): After carefully reading the sentences, we can say that sentence (B) is the first sentence of the paragraph as it introduces its theme which is about happiness. It has further mentioned a study conducted by Diener which mentioned the connection of happiness with their social relationships. This has been further explained in sentence (C). Next should be sentence (E) as it illustrates another factor (apart from social relationships) that affects the mood. This can be understood by taking a hint from *"also"* mentioned in sentence (E). Sentence (D) explains Diener's theory on temperament. Thus, sentence (D) should consecutively follow sentence (E). Sentence (F) should come next, as it provides the evidence supporting the theory of Diener about temperament. Sentence (A) should be the last sentence in the rearrangement. Thus the final sequence formed is BCEDFA.
4. (c): After carefully reading the sentences, we can say that sentence (B) is the first sentence of the paragraph as it introduces its theme which is about happiness. It has further mentioned a study conducted by Diener which mentioned the connection of happiness with their social relationships. This has been further explained in sentence (C). Next should be sentence (E) as it illustrates another factor (apart from social relationships) that affects the mood. This can be understood by taking a hint from *"also"* mentioned in sentence (E). Sentence (D) explains Diener's theory on temperament. Thus, sentence (D) should consecutively follow sentence (E). Sentence (F) should come next, as it provides the evidence supporting the theory of Diener about temperament. Sentence (A) should be the last sentence in the rearrangement. Thus the final sequence formed is BCEDFA.
5. (d): After carefully reading the sentences, we can say that sentence (B) is the first sentence of the paragraph as it introduces its theme which is about happiness. It has further mentioned a study conducted by Diener which mentions the connection of happiness with their social relationships. This has been further explained in sentence (C). Next should be sentence (E) as it illustrates another factor (apart from social

relationships) that affects the mood. This can be understood by taking a hint from *"also"* mentioned in sentence (E). Sentence (D) explains Diener's theory on temperament. Thus, sentence (D) should consecutively follow sentence (E). Sentence (F) should come next, as it provides the evidence supporting the theory of Diener about temperament. Sentence (A) should be the last sentence in the rearrangement. Thus, the final sequence formed is BCEDFA.

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1. (c): The correct rearrangement of the parts of statement will be "ACBD" which will make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:
"The merger of Bharti Infratel and Indus Towers will create the world's second largest tower company."
2. (b): The correct rearrangement of the parts of statement will be "BDCA" which will make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:
"The long-awaited trade agreement appears to be off the table during US President Donald Trump's upcoming visit to India."
3. (e): In the given sentence the sentence elaborates on allegations made against the government by leaders of railway employee organisations with respect to their stand on handing over railway infrastructure to private companies. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice which means the sentence requires no rearrangement. The statement thus formed will be:
"Leaders of the Railway Employees Organization alleged that the government wants to hand over the rail infrastructure to the private operators for financial benefit."
4. (b): The correct rearrangement of the parts of statement will be "ABDC" which will make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. The given statement talks about India not being granted the permission to send an aircraft carrying medical supplies to the coronavirus hit Wuhan region. The correct statement thus formed will be:

“China has not yet given India the go-ahead to send an aircraft with medical supplies to coronavirus hit Wuhan.”

5. (d): The correct rearrangement of the parts of statement will be “BACD” which will make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. The given sentence talks about migration in animals with changing seasons in search of their basic needs. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. The correct statement thus formed will be:
“With a change in season, many mammals and birds move from one country to another in search of food and shelter, and for breeding.”

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1. (d): The first sentence must introduce a new concept without any prior reference and the best option for this is sentence ‘Q’. The second sentence is given and this extends the discussion by naming the interesting aspects. The third sentence must either continue this description or introduce a related sub-topic i.e ; sentence ‘P’. The fourth sentence can continue to elaborate the third sentence and i.e ; sentence ‘S’. The fifth sentence is already given. The sixth sentence must extend the sub-topic and that is sentence ‘R’. The last sentence should introduce the step taken to cure the problem and that is sentence ‘T’.
So, the correct order of the paragraph is:
Q2PS5RT
2. (a): The first sentence must introduce a new concept without any prior reference and the best option for this is sentence ‘Q’. The second sentence is given and this extends the discussion by naming the interesting aspects. The third sentence must either continue this description or introduce a related sub-topic i.e ; sentence ‘P’. The fourth sentence can continue to elaborate the third sentence and i.e ; sentence ‘S’. The fifth sentence is already given. The sixth sentence must extend the sub-topic and that is sentence ‘R’. The last sentence should introduce the step taken to cure the problem and that is sentence ‘T’.
So, the correct order of the paragraph is :
Q2PS5RT

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1. (c): The passage given above discusses the humans are deteriorating nature and causing climate change and the actions needed to control it. Here, apart from statement (D), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence which states the hint of the theme of the paragraph and mentions another challenge that needs to be tackle. Further, statement (D) will be followed by statement (B) which mentions more about other challenges. Statement (F) supports statement (B), which mentions a study that has been conducted for the last five years on this issue. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds more information about the steps taken against it. Statement (G) will then follow statement (A) information about the need to take action. Further, statement (C) will conclude the given passage as it talks about the report presented by the UNEP on green-house gases. Therefore, the correct sequence of the statements will be DBFAGC. Statement (E) is an odd one, as it talks about the harm of metal refining on humans hence correct choice is Option (c).
2. (c): The passage given above discusses the humans are deteriorating nature and causing climate change and the actions needed to control it. Here, apart from statement (D), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence which states the hint of the theme of the paragraph and mentions another challenge that needs to be tackle. Further, statement (D) will be followed by statement (B) which mentions more about other challenges. Statement (F) supports statement (B), which mentions a study that has been conducted for the last five years on this issue. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds more information about the steps taken against it. Statement (G) will then follow statement (A) information about the need to take action. Further, statement (C) will conclude the given passage as it talks about the report presented by the UNEP on green-house gases. Therefore, the correct sequence of the statements will be DBFAGC. Statement (E) is an odd one, as it talks about the harm of metal refining on humans. The correct choice is Option (c)

3. (d): The passage given above discusses the humans are deteriorating nature and causing climate change and the actions needed to control it. Here, apart from statement (D), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence which states the hint of the theme of the paragraph and mentions another challenge that needs to be tackle. Further, statement (D) will be followed by statement (B) which mentions more about other challenges. Statement (F) supports statement (B), which mentions a study that has been conducted for the last five years on this issue. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds more information about the steps taken against it. Statement (G) will then follow statement (A) information about the need to take action. Further, statement (C) will conclude the given passage as it talks about the report presented by the UNEP on green-house gases. Therefore, the correct sequence of the statements will be DBFAGC. Statement (E) is an odd one, as it talks about the harm of metal refining on humans. The correct choice is Option (d)

4. (e): The passage given above discusses the humans are deteriorating nature and causing climate change and the actions needed to control it. Here, apart from statement (D), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence which states the hint of the theme of the paragraph and mentions another challenge that needs to be tackle. Further, statement (D) will be followed by statement (B) which mentions more about other challenges. Statement (F) supports statement (B), which mentions a study that has been conducted for the last five years on this issue. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds more information about the steps taken against it. Statement (G) will then follow statement (A) information about the need to take action. Further, statement (C) will conclude the given passage as it talks about the report presented by the UNEP on green-house gases. Therefore, the correct sequence of the statements will be DBFAGC. Statement (E) is an odd one, as it talks about the harm of metal refining on humans. The correct choice is Option (e)

5. (a): The passage given above discusses the humans are deteriorating nature and causing climate change and the actions needed to control it. Here, apart from statement (D), none of the given statements is the first statement in the logical sequence which states the hint of the theme of the paragraph and mentions another challenge that

needs to be tackle. Further, statement (D) will be followed by statement (B) which mentions more about other challenges. Statement (F) supports statement (B), which mentions a study that has been conducted for the last five years on this issue. Further, statement (A) will be the appropriate statement to follow (F) which adds more information about the steps taken against it. Statement (G) will then follow statement (A) information about the need to take action. Further, statement (C) will conclude the given passage as it talks about the report presented by the UNEP on green-house gases. Therefore, the correct sequence of the statements will be DBFAGC. Statement (E) is an odd one, as it talks about the harm of metal refining on humans hence correct choice is Option (a).

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1. (b): Among the given phrases, the correct rearrangement will be CADB. The statement thus formed will be: "The government might have thought that the farmers would retreat to their villages after a couple of days or a week at the most but this is not the mood at all among the farmers"

2. (a): Among the given phrases, the correct rearrangement will be DCBA. The statement thus formed will be: "During the month, revenues from import of goods was 27% higher and the revenues from domestic transactions are also 8% higher than the revenues from these sources during the same month last year"

3. (d): Among the given phrases, the correct rearrangement will be ACBD. The statement thus formed will be: "Kim Jong-un thanked North Koreans for supporting his leadership in difficult times in a rare hand-written New Year letter released on Friday ahead of a crucial ruling party congress that will set the country's economic goals"

SBI CLERK PRE 2019

1. (b): The correct sequence for the given sentences is EADBC.

2. (a): The correct sequence for the given sentences is EADBC.

3. (d): The correct sequence for the given sentences is EADBC.

4. (e): The correct sequence for the given sentences is EADBC.

5. (c): The correct sequence for the given sentences is EADBC.

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1. (c): The correct sequence of the phrases of the statement [I] to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful will be **DABC**. The statement thus formed will be:
"Published in 2000, the novel Confessions of a Shopaholic sold three million copies and was even turned into a Hollywood blockbuster."
2. (b): The correct sequence of the phrases of the statement [II] to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful will be **CBDA**. The statement thus formed will be:
"Take fast fashion – the wear-it-once culture of high-street brands and their just-in-time manufacturing at the expense of low labour costs leads to untold waste in production and disposal of unsold stock."
3. (e): Although all the statements are in a jumbled sequence, they are all centered around the similar theme being 'conscious consumers'. Here the introductory statement will be [I], which is an independent statement and find its connection in statement [IV]. Further the next statements will be in sequence of [III], [II] and [V]. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
4. (c): The correct sequence of the phrases of the statement [III] to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful will be **CDAB**. The statement thus formed will be:
"Even the most extravagant consumers have become more discerning about the impact of their choices on the environment and on societies."
5. (a): The correct sequence of the phrases of the statement [IV] to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful will be **ADCB**. The statement thus formed will be:
"Only two decades later, the obsession with treating oneself by buying luxury items, which was at the core of the story, feels terribly outdated."
6. (b): The correct interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct is B-D. It is to be noted that part (B) mentions a reflexive pronoun "which" that is precisely used to illustrate the details of the subject "the small savings scheme" mentioned in part (A). Hence, the correct interchange would be B-D, thus, option (b) becomes the correct answer choice.

7. (a): The correct interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct is A-C. The correct subject that a sentence would require is given in Part (C). Hence, by interchanging the positions of A-C, the sentence would be:
8. (d): To make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, we must interchange the phrases A-D and B-C. The meaningful sentence thus formed is *Though taxes on goods have come down from the pre-GST era, only a few services such as restaurants and under-construction properties have benefited from rate reductions*. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.
9. (e): All the phrases of the given sentence are in correct order and do not require any interchange. Thus, option (e) becomes the most viable answer choice.
10. (c): Among the given phrases, (A)-(C) and (B)-(D) must be interchanged to make a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. The correct statement thus formed will be:

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1. (d): First part of sentence (A) is providing the example of Brazil and sentence (C) is talking about the Ayushman Bharat. Taking hint from the use of 'world's largest' in sentence (C) and example of Brazil in (A) it can be clearly seen that the highlighted part of the both sentences can be interchanged to make a contextually meaningful sentence. Also, going through the first part of sentence (B) and (D) we can get an idea that the highlighted parts of these two can be interchanged to make a meaningful sentence. However, in sentence (E) no interchange is required. Now for the rearrangement of the sentences thus formed take hint from the starting of the sentences. From the given sentences, only (D) is the appropriate choice for the first sentence. Next in arrangement would be (B) as can be seen from the use of 'partnership in healthcare' in (D). Fact stated in (B) is further supported by providing example of Brazil in sentence (A), so it will be next sentence in arrangement. Sentence (A) then will be followed by (C) and (E) to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. So, the final arrangement is **DBACE**.
2. (b): First part of sentence (A) is providing the example of Brazil and sentence (C) is talking about the Ayushman Bharat. Taking hint from the

use of 'world's largest' in sentence (C) and example of Brazil in (A) it can be clearly seen that the highlighted part of the both sentences can be interchanged to make a contextually meaningful sentence. Also, going through the first part of sentence (B) and (D) we can get an idea that the highlighted parts of these two can be interchanged to make a meaningful sentence. However, in sentence (E) no interchange is required. Now for the rearrangement of the sentences thus formed take hint from the starting of the sentences. From the given sentences, only (D) is the appropriate choice for the first sentence. Next in arrangement would be (B) as can be seen from the use of 'partnership in healthcare' in (D). Fact stated in (B) is further supported by providing example of Brazil in sentence (A), so it will be next sentence in arrangement. Sentence (A) then will be followed by (C) and (E) to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. So, the final arrangement is **DBACE**.

3. (d): First part of sentence (A) is providing the example of Brazil and sentence (C) is talking about the Ayushman Bharat. Taking hint from the use of 'world's largest' in sentence (C) and example of Brazil in (A) it can be clearly seen that the highlighted part of the both sentences can be interchanged to make a contextually meaningful sentence. Also, going through the first part of sentence (B) and (D) we can get an idea that the highlighted parts of these two can be interchanged to make a meaningful sentence. However, in sentence (E) no interchange is required. Now for the rearrangement of the sentences thus formed take hint from the starting of the sentences. From the given sentences, only (D) is the appropriate choice for the first sentence. Next in arrangement would be (B) as can be seen from the use of 'partnership in healthcare' in (D). Fact stated in (B) is further supported by providing example of Brazil in sentence (A), so it will be next sentence in arrangement. Sentence (A) then will be followed by (C) and (E) to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. So, the final arrangement is **DBACE**.

4. (c): First part of sentence (A) is providing the example of Brazil and sentence (C) is talking about the Ayushman Bharat. Taking hint from the use of 'world's largest' in sentence (C) and example of Brazil in (A) it can be clearly seen that the highlighted part of the both sentences can be interchanged to make a contextually meaningful sentence. Also, going through the first part of sentence (B) and (D) we can get an idea that the highlighted parts of these two can be

interchanged to make a meaningful sentence. However, in sentence (E) no interchange is required. Now for the rearrangement of the sentences thus formed take hint from the starting of the sentences. From the given sentences, only (D) is the appropriate choice for the first sentence. Next in arrangement would be (B) as can be seen from the use of 'partnership in healthcare' in (D). Fact stated in (B) is further supported by providing example of Brazil in sentence (A), so it will be next sentence in arrangement. Sentence (A) then will be followed by (C) and (E) to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. So, the final arrangement is **DBACE**.

5. (a): First part of sentence (A) is providing the example of Brazil and sentence (C) is talking about the Ayushman Bharat. Taking hint from the use of 'world's largest' in sentence (C) and example of Brazil in (A) it can be clearly seen that the highlighted part of the both sentences can be interchanged to make a contextually meaningful sentence. Also, going through the first part of sentence (B) and (D) we can get an idea that the highlighted parts of these two can be interchanged to make a meaningful sentence. However, in sentence (E) no interchange is required. Now for the rearrangement of the sentences thus formed take hint from the starting of the sentences. From the given sentences, only (D) is the appropriate choice for the first sentence. Next in arrangement would be (B) as can be seen from the use of 'partnership in healthcare' in (D). Fact stated in (B) is further supported by providing example of Brazil in sentence (A), so it will be next sentence in arrangement. Sentence (A) then will be followed by (C) and (E) to make a contextually meaningful paragraph. So, the final arrangement is **DBACE**.

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1. (c): The first part in the arrangement will be (4) because it is the most appropriate starter of the sentence which is discussing about coal fired power plants. And will be followed by (2) as it completes (4). The next part in the arrangement will be (3) followed by (1) to make a meaningful sentence. Hence the correct arrangement is 4231.
2. (b): The first part in the arrangement will be (2) because it is the only viable starter. Next in the arrangement will be (1) as at the end of (2) article 'an' is used which will be followed by 'investment'. So the second part in the

arrangement will be (1) which will be later followed by (4) and (3) to make a meaningful sentence. Hence, the correct option choice would be option (b)

3. **(a):** First part in the arrangement could be either (4) or (3) but choosing (3) as the starting of the sentence will hinder the sentence structure. So, we will start the sentence with (4). Next in the arrangement will be (1) because it is explaining the process and procedures, this will be later followed by (2) and (3) to make a meaningful sentence. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)

4. **(d):** In the given sentence, only option only (3) is the most viable starter of the given sentence. This will

be later followed by (1) because it forms a coherent part of the sentence as, 'action points'. Next in the arrangement will be (2) followed by (4). Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)

5. **(b):** The correct sequence of the rearrangement will be DCA. However, sentence (B) fails to make coherent sense with the passage because the remaining sentences are discussing about The White Paper that goes on to enumerate several action points that the government must work on to enhance the transmission sector and sentence (B) is discussing about the process to develop transport system in the country. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)



Sentence Improvement

Sentence improvement is one of the most important topics from examination point of view. At an average, 5-10 questions are asked from this particular topic in the examination. Even though there are no hard and fast rules for mastering Sentence Improvement, yet a good knowledge of rules of Grammar and vocabulary can be proved fruitful in this particular section. Generally, there can be two types of questions from this topic. The first one is Grammar based and the second one is vocabulary based. Obviously, for grammar based questions you need to read the Grammar section diligently and for vocabulary based questions the vocabulary section of this book would definitely be proved out to be helpful to you.

Consider the following example and the solution given in order to comprehend the approach you can adopt while solving Grammar based questions of sentence improvement in the exam.

1. The three names have reached the Ministry of Law and Justice, **who has been processing the files**, ministry sources said.
- (a) who is processing the files (b) which was processed (c) which is processing the files
(d) who was processed the files (e) No replacement required

Solution: In the above example relative pronoun 'who' has been used after 'Ministry of Law and Justice' which is not a human being. Hence, the usage of 'who' is incorrect. Now, we know that the relative pronoun which follows 'non living things' is 'which'. Hence, either (c) or (b) is the correct option. Now, the question is not in passive voice, hence, (b) is not the correct option. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

As you can see, it becomes quite easier to choose the correct option if you are well versed with the rules and basics of grammar. Now, look at the following example based on vocabulary.

2. **To cover the gap between rainfall and water** scarcity, govt. will have to invest in desilting water storage in canals and minor water bodies.
- (a) To bridge the gap between rainfall and water
(b) To take down the gap between rainfall and water
(c) To make for the gap between rainfall and water
(d) To make up the gap between rainfall and water
(e) No replacement required

Solution: To cover something means 'put something on top of or in front of (something) in order to protect or conceal it'. Hence, it does not go with the meaning of the sentence. Now, 'to take down' means 'to lower without removing' hence, (b) is also not the appropriate option. Again, 'to make for' means 'to move or head towards something' whereas, 'to make up for' means 'compensate for something lost, missed, or deficient.' Hence, (c) and (d) are also not the correct option. 'To bridge the gap' means 'to make the difference between two things smaller'. Hence, (a) is the most appropriate option. Such commonly used phrases are given in the vocabulary section of this book.

Type I- CONVENTIONAL

Sentence Improvement

The questions based on sentence improvement/correction test the knowledge of the candidate for the written English grammar. Students will be provided with a **highlighted phrase** which they will have to improve using the options following the statement. You must select the option that will make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningful. These types of questions will require you to be **familiar with the grammatical rules** of written English and display the ability to improve incorrect expressions.

A statement which is correct and complete will have two aspects- it will be **grammatically correct** and **structurally sound**. It will satisfy all the rules of the written language including subject-verb agreement, verb tense consistency, modifier reference and position, idiomatic expressions and parallel construction. Grammatical correctness must be accompanied with the effectiveness of the sentence. It should be able to **express the stated idea or relation precisely**. The most suitable option will be free of superfluous words or unnecessary complicated expressions.

It is important to **consider diction** to maintain the effectiveness of the sentence. The words must be used appropriately in the context of the given statement. While assessing the diction of the sentence, candidates must be able to recognize the words which aren't suitable for the statement, are incorrectly presented or do not fall in line with the context of the given statement. There will be instances when the original statement will be correct. In such circumstances, just scan the options and if you still find the highlighted phrase to be suitable for the sentence, do not make any corrections.

Answering Sentence Correction questions rapidly will allow you to bank time for the other time consuming questions like those based on Reading Comprehension. The sentence improvement questions in the have several types of errors, most of which reoccur frequently. It is important to maintain parallelism in the statements. All the items should be presented in the same format- **noun, noun; verb, verb; gerund, gerund**.

A very common error centers on the agreement between the subject of a sentence and the verb. The subject and verb must agree in number, that is, a plural verb must have a plural subject and a singular verb must have a singular subject. An example of one such statement is: "**A flock of birds, flying north for the summers, was above us.**"

Direction (1-5): In the questions given below, there is a sentence in which one part is given in bold. The part given in bold may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the best alternative among the four given which can replace the part in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the part given in bold is already correct and does not require any replacement, choose option (e), i.e. "No replacement required" as your answer.

- Iran's Afghanistan policy, in fact, has not been as black-and-white **as that of Pakistan**.
(a) as that Pakistan
(b) as that during Pakistan
(c) if that of Pakistan
(d) as that upon Pakistan
(e) No replacement required
- The US-Taliban agreement on Afghanistan **was signed in** February 29 at Doha.
(a) were signed in
(b) was signed on
(c) has signed in
(d) are signed on
(e) No replacement required
- Body **shaming has the bigger** drawback of social media, especially if you have a public account.
(a) shame is the biggest
(b) shaming is the bigger
(c) shaming are the biggest
(d) shaming is the biggest
(e) No replacement required
- Many potential investors in Yes Bank **has approached the** SBI after the government's bailout plan.
(a) have approaching the
(b) has approaching the
(c) have approached the
(d) are being approached the
(e) No replacement required
- King Birendra **reiterated her government's** plea for making Nepal a zone of peace.
(a) reiterated his government's
(b) reiterate his governments
(c) reiterate her government's
(d) reiterated his governments
(e) No replacement required

Directions (6-10): In the following questions, a sentence is given with some part highlighted. This highlighted part may have some grammatical or idiomatic error. Following each sentence four alternatives are suggested. Choose the alternative that will make the given sentence grammatically correct as your answer.

6. People across the country **switch off lights in there houses** and lit lamps at their doors and balconies in solidarity with the rest of the country.
 (a) switch off lights in their houses
 (b) switch of lights in there houses
 (c) switched off lights in their houses
 (d) switched of lights in their houses
 (e) No replacement required.
7. Government agencies **playing a passing-a-buck game on** who was responsible for allowing the congregation.
 (a) playing a passing-the-buck game in
 (b) playing a pass-the-buck game on
 (c) were playing passing-of-buck game in
 (d) are playing a passing-the-buck game on
 (e) No replacement required.
8. To ensure supplies to genuine customers, **companies were proactive blocking people** who are trying to game the system to acquire items.
 (a) companies are proactively blocking people
 (b) companies were proactively blocking people
 (c) company are proactively blocking people
 (d) companies were proactively blocking peoples
 (e) No replacement required.
9. Disinfection drives in Delhi **have being step up to help contain** the spread of COVID-19, with a focus on major vulnerable spot
 (a) have been stepped up to help contain
 (b) have being step up to help contains
 (c) has been stepped on to help contain
 (d) have being step out to help contain
 (e) No replacement required.
10. Despite detailed investigation, **health officials have still been unable to find** out the cause of infection in the Nanjangud case of a pharma company employee.
 (a) health official have still being unable to find
 (b) health officials has still been unable to find
 (c) healthy official have still being unable to find
 (d) health officials are still been unable of find
 (e) No replacement required.

Directions (11-15): In the following questions, a part of the sentence have been highlighted. The highlighted part may or may not have grammatical or idiomatic error. Below each sentence appropriate replacements are provided. Choose the replacement that would make the given sentence contextually and grammatically correct.

11. With a large number of people across India going under quarantine due to suspected exposure to SARS-CoV-2 virus, information **about there identity is leaking or getting deliberately** published.

- (a) about there identity is leaking or got deliberately
 (b) about their identity is leaking or getting deliberately
 (c) about their identity has leaking or getting deliberately
 (d) about there identity was leaking or getting deliberately
 (e) None of these.

12. Indian banks **will have to brace themselves for a prolonged** period of lower profits resulting from a hit in revenues and almost zero new business.
 (a) will had to brace themselves for a prolonged
 (b) will have to bracing themselves for a prolonged
 (c) will have been brace themselves for a prolonged
 (d) will have to brace themselves for a prolonged
 (e) None of these.
13. The Coffee Day Group cleared a third of its debt to banks and other lenders, **within hours of receiving Rs 1,700 crore** as the first tranche of money from its deal.
 (a) within hours to receive Rs 1,700 crore
 (b) within hour of receiving Rs 1,700 crores
 (c) within hours by receiving Rs 1,700 crore
 (d) within hours from receiving Rs 1,700 crores
 (e) None of these.
14. Even two days after the lockdown, hundreds of migrant **workers could being seen walking** through Ghaziabad to reach home.
 (a) workers could be seen walking
 (b) workers should been see walking
 (c) workers could have be seen walking
 (d) workers could be seeing walking
 (e) None of these.
15. Rating agency Crisil **have cut the country's GDP growth forecast** for the next financial year to 3.5% from 5.2% projected earlier, due to the spread of COVID-19.
 (a) have cut the country's GDP growth forecasts
 (b) has cut the countrys' GDP growth forecast
 (c) have cut the country's GDP growth forecasting
 (d) has cut the country's GDP growth forecast
 (e) None of these.

Directions (16-20): In the following questions five sentences are given with a phrase highlighted. Which may or may not be correct. Following the sentences there are four phrases, from which one phrase can replace the incorrect phrase. The number of that correct phrase will be your answer. If the phrase is already correct then option (e) i.e. "No replacement required" will be your answer.

16. A misogynist is a person **who doesn't believing over** any institution of marriage.
(a) who doesn't believing in
(b) who is not believing over
(c) who doesn't believe in
(d) who doesn't believes in
(e) No replacement required

17. **When we coming out of the** movie theatre it was half past nine.
(a) After we came out of the
(b) When we have come out of the
(c) When we had come out of the
(d) When we come out of the
(e) No replacement required

18. **The budget does not give any** indication of reforms in the grain management system that may be ushered in months to come.
(a) The budget had not give any
(b) The budget is not given any
(c) The budget have not given any
(d) The budget did not given any
(e) No replacement required

19. What **you have been doing** in the classroom since last week?
(a) have you done
(b) have you been doing
(c) you have done
(d) you is doing
(e) No replacement required

20. **After the agent called me**, I shall unveil the truth.
(a) After the agent has called me
(b) After the agent will call me
(c) After the agent have called me
(d) After the agent calls me
(e) No replacement required

Directions (21-24): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

21. A Spanish-language app version **have been created** to better serve and support under-represented Parkinson's communities.
(a) have created to
(b) had being created to
(c) would have been created to
(d) has been created to
(e) No correction required

22. Lawyers of the Surajpur district court **went to strike** to protest against the alleged misconduct of police personnel.
(a) go on strike
(b) go to strike
(c) went on strike
(d) went for strike
(e) No correction required

23. **Despite of several** attempts by his lawyers, Mr. Rao has been consistently denied bail.
(a) In spite of several
(b) Despite several
(c) Despite off several
(d) In spite off several
(e) No correction required

24. It is important that an example be made of all those **found guilty of taking** bribes in the AgustaWestland case.
(a) find guilty of taking
(b) found guilty to taking
(c) founded guilt on taking
(d) found guilty with taking
(e) No correction required

TYPE II- Multiple replacement

Multiple Error Statements

In the questions based on multiple errors, students will have to identify the parts of the statement which contain grammatical errors. These questions can even be based on multiple statements with more than one statement having grammatical errors. While trying to answer each question correctly in such a short amount of time may seem daunting, practicing such questions thoroughly will help you answer the questions efficiently, effectively and most important, correctly.

It is important that you read the whole sentence for structure and content. You have to understand the entire sentence to be able to pick the best choice later. You should **read the sentence for meaning as well as structure**. Try to predict the correct answer. You **may already have an idea of how to correct the sentence**. Before you plunge into the answers for the question, try to predict what the correct answer is going to be. While your ability to predict the correct answer will improve with practice, you will not be able to correctly predict the correct answer choice all the time.

Eliminate the **wrong answers**. Eliminate the options which are grammatically or stylistically incorrect and focus on the differences among the remaining choices. Since these questions assess not only candidates' grammar but also

their efficiency and effectiveness of communication, you must look for ambiguity, redundancy, and confusing expressions. Reading your choice back into the sentence will help you decide which answer communicates the meaning of the sentence most effectively and prevent you from making careless errors.

Direction (25-29): Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence CANNOT replace the phrase printed in bold letters without altering the meaning of the sentence both grammatically and contextually? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the incorrect use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If all three phrases are incorrect, choose (e) as the answer.

25. People want real and genuine relief and not cleverly propped up or exaggerated benefits **which may not be so impressive** when subjected to closer scrutiny.

- (I) which may seem unimpressive
- (II) that is not so impressive
- (III) which can be unimpressive
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (II)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

26. **While the distress of rural areas has been** rightly emphasised in recent months, this should not lead to neglect of economic difficulties of weaker sections in urban areas.

- (I) Though the distress of rural areas has been
- (II) Despite the fact that the distress of rural areas have
- (III) Even if the distress in rural areas have been
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

27. The police are encouraging people **to come forward with any information** about the kidnapped girl.

- (I) to come up with informations
- (II) to step forward with any information
- (III) to furnish with any information
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (II)
- (c) Both (II) and (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

28. Schemes like NREGA which provide work near home while creating livelihood and enhancing assets **need significantly higher allocations.**

- (I) needs a significant higher allocations

- (II) needs a highly significant allocations
- (III) need to allocate significantly high
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

29. **While the government has been announcing** relief under certain categories, many small entrepreneurs and artisans still feel threatened by the adverse impact on their livelihoods.

- (I) Even though the government has been announcing
- (II) While the government might announce
- (III) Despite announcing
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (I) and (II)
- (c) Both (II) and (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (III)
- (e) All (I), (II) and (III)

Direction (30-34): Which of the following phrases (I), (II), and (III) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

30. The Economic Survey **emphasizing the need for ensuring** macroeconomic stability in view of both domestic and global developments and in this the importance of fiscal discipline is stated to be paramount.

- (I) having emphasis on the need to ensure
- (II) have emphasized the need for ensuring
- (III) had emphasized the need for ensuring
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Only (II) is correct
- (c) Only (III) is correct
- (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct
- (e) No correction required

31. Trade watchdogs **has warned** about cheap Chinese imports seriously damaging India's domestic industry and economy.

- (I) have warned
- (II) had warned earlier
- (III) could warn
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Both (I) and (II) are correct
- (c) Both (II) and (III) are correct
- (d) All are correct
- (e) No correction required

32. The government has just utilised the presentation of the budget for 2018-19 **sounded a fanfare in self-adulation**.

- (I) sounding a fanfare of self-adulation
- (II) to sound a fanfare of self-adulation
- (III) towards a sound fanfares in self-adulation
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Both (I) and (II) are correct
- (c) Both (II) and (III) are correct
- (d) All are correct
- (e) No correction required

33. Over the years, India's ties with Asean **have expanded to as many as** 30 platforms for cooperation, including an annual leaders summit and seven ministerial dialogues.

- (I) has expanded to many of the
- (II) expanding as far as
- (III) in an expansion of many as
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Only (II) is correct
- (c) Only (III) is correct
- (d) Both (I) and (II) are correct
- (e) No correction required

34. We are all like God's children confined to this Planet Earth which is nothing more than a playground **where we are supposed to learn** some of the basics and not the whole truth.

- (I) which we are supposed to take as
- (II) that supposed to be learned as
- (III) where one suppose to learn
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Only (II) is correct
- (c) Only (III) is correct
- (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct
- (e) No correction required

Type- III: MIXED

Directions (35-39): In each of the following questions, there are two phrases/group of words marked in bold which are either grammatically incorrect or not in formation with the correct sentence structure. Choose the best alternative among the four options given below each question to replace these two phrases to make the sentence meaningful and grammatically correct. In case both the phrases are correct, choose (e) i.e. 'No correction required' as your answer.

35. The challenge will likely be more stubborn **over the circumstances in** the ongoing Fourth Industrial Revolution **that has already fundamentally changed** the way people live, work and connect to each other by eliminating physical boundaries and overcoming technology limitations.

- (a) given the circumstances, which has already changed fundamentally
- (b) after the circumstances like, which is changing fundamentally
- (c) under the circumstances of, that is already fundamentally changing
- (d) considering circumstance of, that has been fundamentally changing
- (e) No correction required.

36. One might argue that the figures of job loss in ASEAN, **which comprises** only ten Asian countries, are not sufficiently persuasive and representative to prove that developing Asian countries **would probably be more** negatively affected by Revolution 4.0.

- (a) comprising of, will probably be more
- (b) consisting, could be probably more
- (c) which comprised of, may probably be more
- (d) that consist of, are probably more
- (e) No correction required.

37. The unhealthy "development" is actually a realistic reflection on **how society is dividing** so that everyone's bona fides are now suspect, and members of minority communities are constantly **in requirement of** re-prove their national credentials.

- (a) how society has been divided, required to
- (b) how society has divided, requiring to
- (c) how society could be divided, require to
- (d) how society is being divided, required of
- (e) No correction required.

38. In a remarkable give-and-take ~ that has hitherto been in short supply ~ international creditors **could agree to disburse** Euro 7.5 billion in emergency loans to enable the country **honour matured** debt repayments.

- (a) are agreed to disburse, honouring matured
- (b) have agreed to disburse, to honour maturing
- (c) had agreed in disbursing, of honouring matured
- (d) agreed to disburse, to honour matured
- (e) No correction required

39. We have been sufficiently alerted about what the future **may hold**, but thus far we have been unable to step out from the path to disaster **that has been mapped out** for us.

- (a) might hold, that had been mapped out
- (b) can hold, what is being mapped out
- (c) will hold, which have been mapped out
- (d) would hold, that is mapped out
- (e) No correction required.

Direction (40-57): Which of the phrase/ word from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

40. When the police started asking questions, the suspect **clammed up**.

- (a) camped down (b) clamped up (c) clam out
- (d) clamed off (e) No Correction Required

41. The implication is that these may be black funds and they **are to be tracked** and the people behind them will be caught.

- (a) are on track
- (b) is being tracked
- (c) have been tracked
- (d) are being tracked
- (e) No improvement is required

42. I must **look after** my French before going to Paris next month.

- (a) brush in for
- (b) catch up
- (c) brush up on
- (d) bring in on
- (e) No Correction Required

43. If this is freedom of speech, then it **must been curtailed** immediately.

- (a) have being curtailing
- (b) must be curtailed
- (c) must have been curtailed
- (d) have been curtailed
- (e) No correction required

44. India has suffered from terrorism. So has Pakistan. And **it turns out**, now the first world too is not immune.

- (a) turning out to
- (b) it turns to
- (c) it turned out to be
- (d) it turning out
- (e) No improvement required

45. Even as Indian agriculture witnessed such structural changes, policy **remained unchanged** in its focus on the cereal economy.

- (a) remaining unchanged
- (b) being unchanged
- (c) has been remained unchanged
- (d) has remained unchanged
- (e) No correction required

46. Simultaneously there was a shift to horticultural production, **with enhancing risk** of perishability.

- (a) provided the enhancing risk
- (b) and enhancing risk
- (c) with enhanced risk
- (d) the enhanced risk
- (e) No correction required

47. Through the mechanism of loan waivers, agricultural distress is **now morphed into** fiscal dangers for states.

- (a) now altered to
- (b) morphed to
- (c) now morphing into
- (d) now changing to
- (e) No improvement required

48. It is time we take a break from extremities, and work to solve a huge problem and make the world **a safe place**.

- (a) safe place
- (b) the safest place
- (c) a safer place
- (d) a safest place
- (e) No improvement required.

49. **Terrorism** is a hard problem to counter. Only a zero tolerance approach works. To that extent, all our homegrown terror apologists **should have been condemned**.

- (a) has been condemned
- (b) is been condemned
- (c) should be condemned
- (d) must have been condemned
- (e) No improvement required

50. **When I have received the letter**, the date for the interview was already over.

- (a) While I have received the letter
- (b) When I received the letter
- (c) When I had received the letter
- (d) When I receive the letter
- (e) No improvement required

51. **From the last one month each of us** has been working on the same project.

- (a) From the last one month each one of us
- (b) For the last one month each of us
- (c) Since last one month each of us
- (d) From the last one month every one of us
- (e) No improvement required

52. He asked what the weather had been like during my holidays and **I said that it had been awful**.

- (a) I said that it has been awful
- (b) I said that its been awful
- (c) I said that its being awful
- (d) I said that it would have been awful
- (e) No improvement required

53. He was **hard down for money** and was being harassed by his creditor.
 (a) He was hard down to money
 (b) He was hard up for money
 (c) He was hard down of money
 (d) He was hard up of money
 (e) No improvement required
54. Prayag and Parag used to work for almost twelve hours **in the factory they are working earlier**.
 (a) at the factory in which they are working earlier
 (b) in the factory at which they are working earlier
 (c) at the factory they are working earlier
 (d) in the factory they were working earlier
 (e) No improvement required
55. I advised my son to engage two coolies instead of one because **the luggage was too much heavy** for a single coolie.
 (a) the luggage was much too heavy for
 (b) the luggage was too much heavy to
 (c) the luggage was too heavier for
 (d) the luggage was heavier for
 (e) No improvement required
56. Sheila Chandra began her concert by chanting Om turning it finally **into an experience close with prayer**.
 (a) to an experience close with prayer
 (b) into an experience close to prayer
 (c) into an experience closing by prayer

- (d) to an experience closed by prayer
 (e) No improvement required

57. **Simplest solution than this expensive** method which you are suggesting should be found out.
 (a) Simpler solution than this expensive
 (b) The simplest solution than this expensive
 (c) A simpler solution than this expensive
 (d) A simplest solution than this expensive
 (e) No improvement required
58. **The two leaders had taken an unreserved** common position on terrorism, and the joint statement released after the meeting has pledged enhanced India-US cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.
 (a) The two leaders take an unreserved
 (b) The two leaders has taken an unreserved
 (c) The two leaders took an unreserved
 (d) The two leaders have taken an unreserved
 (e) No improvement required
59. Trump extracted his pound of flesh by insisting on a "fair" and "balanced" trade relationship between the two nations, **indicating a mercantilist approach that can** in the end limit trade and therefore prosperity in both nations.
 (a) indicates a mercantilist approach which can
 (b) indicating a mercantilist approach which can
 (c) that indicates a mercantilist approach that can
 (d) indicating the mercantilist approach which could
 (e) No improvement required

Previous Year Questions

IBPS PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-3): Which of the phrase/ word from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No replacement required" as the answer.

1. A truck had **assumingly collide** with a car.
 (a) evidently collided
 (b) consequently met
 (c) virtually received
 (d) tremendously mishap
 (e) No replacement required
2. The politicians **makes vague promise** about tax cuts.
 (a) has promises
 (b) would recalled policies
 (c) made vague promises
 (d) should conflict promise
 (e) No replacement required

3. Students feel autonomous when they are able to **willing engage** time and energy to their studies
 (a) Readily devoted
 (b) full assign
 (c) willingly devote
 (d) cooperate willingly
 (e) None of these

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-4): In the following question, sentences are given with a part in bold. The given phrase in the bold may or may not contain an error. The options following can replace the incorrect phrase. The correct phrase that is to be replaced will be your answer. If the sentences are correct then select 'No improvement required' as your answer.

1. Everything is funny, as long as it **is happening too** somebody else.
 (a) has been happening for
 (b) is happening to
 (c) was happening too
 (d) could have happened to
 (e) No improvement required
2. They recommend this book even though **they himself** **had** never read it.
 (a) they themselves had
 (b) they themself has
 (c) it itself had
 (d) one oneself has
 (e) No improvement required
3. This is the house **that Jack built it**.
 (a) that Jack is building it
 (b) Which Jack built it
 (c) whom Jack built
 (d) that Jack built
 (e) No improvement required
4. **In no way do I** agree with what you're saying.
 (a) In no way I do
 (b) In no way I don't
 (c) No way I don't
 (d) Do I in no way
 (e) No improvement required

SBI PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-4): Which of the phrase/ word from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

27. **Not only would you be learning** grammar, but you'll also put it into practice.
 (a) Not only will you learn
 (b) Not only you will learnt
 (c) You will be learning
 (d) Not only you will be learning
 (e) No replacement required
28. If you notice any faulty office equipment or hazards, please report them to your supervisor **whom will notify the management**.
 (a) which will notify the management
 (b) whom would notify the management
 (c) who will notify the management
 (d) they will notify the management
 (e) Not replacement required

29. The water **had been running** for five minutes before she turned it off.
 (a) have been running
 (b) is running
 (c) had run
 (d) was running
 (e) No replacement required
30. We are looking forward to the movie, **have saw the trailer last week**.
 (a) with saw the trailer last week
 (b) having seeing the trailer last week
 (c) while seeing the trailer last week
 (d) having seen the trailer last week
 (e) No replacement required

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

Direction (1-2): In each of the question given below, a phrase is highlighted, which can be incorrect. Choose the most appropriate phrase from given options which could replace the highlighted phrase to make the statement grammatically and contextually correct. If no such replacement is required mark (e) as your answer i.e. 'No replacement is required'.

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) **has adapted theirself to the new environment** in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic and will strive to provide a 'malleable regulatory framework' within the confines of the insolvency law
 (a) have adapted theirself to the new environment
 (b) has adapted theirself to the new environment
 (c) have adapt itself to the new environment
 (d) has adapted itself to the new environment
 (e) No correction required
2. Iran has informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) **that it intends to produce** uranium enriched to up to 20% purity, well beyond the threshold set by the 2015 Vienna accord.
 (a) that it intend to production
 (b) that they intend to produce
 (c) that they intend for produce
 (d) that it intends to production
 (e) No correction required

IBPS PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-5): In the following questions five sentences are given with a phrase highlighted. These phrases may or may not be correct. Following the sentences are four phrases, from which one phrase will replace the incorrect phrase. The number of that correct phrase will be your answer. If the phrase is correct then option (e) i.e. "No replacement required" will be your answer.

1. **Although of the praise**, Mr. Trump never formally nominated Mr. McAleenan to run the agency.
 - (a) Despite of the praise
 - (b) Whether the praise
 - (c) Despite the praise
 - (d) Although the praised
 - (e) No replacement required
2. Yesterday, ahead of Diwali, the Union **government announce the** Non-Productivity Linked Bonus (Ad-hoc) equivalent to 30 days of emoluments for the accounting year 2018-19.
 - (a) government announces the
 - (b) government have announced the
 - (c) government announced the
 - (d) government is announced the
 - (e) No replacement required
3. The two playwrights worked in **close collaborating** with each other on the script.
 - (a) in close collaborate
 - (b) on close collaborating
 - (c) on close collaborate
 - (d) in close collaboration
 - (e) No replacement required
4. If UK **will agree to the** provisions on e-commerce, it will mean it won't be allowed to impose data privatisation rules on industries looking to do business in UK.
 - (a) agree to the
 - (b) agrees to the
 - (c) shall agrees to the
 - (d) will agrees to the
 - (e) No replacement required
5. U.S. Customs and Border Protection **said** this week that arrests at the U.S.-Mexico **border fall in** September for the fourth month in the row.
 - (a) border fell in
 - (b) border failed in
 - (c) border falling in
 - (d) border has fell in
 - (e) No replacement required

SBI PO PRE 2019

Direction (1-5): In the questions given below, there is a sentence in which one part is given in bold. The part given in bold, may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the best alternative among the four given which can replace the part in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the part given in bold is already correct and does not require any replacement, choose option (e), i.e. "No replacement required" as your answer.

1. The plastic ban introduced by the municipality has been a total failure as there **has been no reducing** in the usage of polybags.
 - (a) is no reduce
 - (b) has been no reduction
 - (c) have been no reduced
 - (d) is not any reduced
 - (e) No correction required
2. As per the directives, the retail prices of both petrol and diesel **is revising** on a daily basis.
 - (a) have been revising
 - (b) are revising
 - (c) will be revised
 - (d) is revise
 - (e) No correction required
3. **We got** everything ready for all of them long before they arrived.
 - (a) We had got
 - (b) We have got
 - (c) We have been got
 - (d) We are getting
 - (e) No correction required
4. We still have some farm equipment that **hasn't been used** since my grandfather died.
 - (a) Hasn't been using
 - (b) was using
 - (c) are using
 - (d) should not have been use
 - (e) No correction required
5. Every officer and every resident of this village is determined **to do their best** to get better ranking in sanitation index.
 - (a) to do there best
 - (b) to do its best
 - (c) to do his best
 - (d) to do ones best
 - (e) No replacement required

Type I-sentence improvement

1. **(e):** The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. Hence option (e) will be the correct answer.
2. **(b):** There is an error in the sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct, option (b) should replace the phrase. Hence, correct answer choice will be option (b).
3. **(d):** There is an error in the sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct, option (d) should replace the phrase. Hence, correct answer choice will be option (d).
4. **(c):** There is an error in the sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct, option (c) should replace the phrase. Hence, correct answer choice will be option (c).
5. **(a):** There is an error in the sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct, option (a) should replace the phrase. Hence, correct answer choice will be option (a).
6. **(c):** In the highlighted part 'switch' is incorrectly used, instead it should be 'switched' because given sentence is in past tense as can be seen from the usage of 'lit'. Also, 'there' needs to be replaced with 'their'. So, the appropriate replacement would be option (c).
7. **(d):** In the highlighted phrase, 'a' needs to be replaced with 'the' because 'passing the buck' is a idiomatic phrase. Also, helping verb 'are' needs to be used before 'playing'. So, the correct replacement choice would be option (d).
8. **(a):** In the highlighted phrase 'were' needs to be replaced with 'are' because given sentence is in present tense. Also, 'proactive' needs to be replaced with 'proactively' because 'proactive' being adjective can not be used to modify verb, for verbs we need adverb(proactively). So, the correct replacement choice would be option (a).
9. **(a):** Since the given sentence is in present perfect continuous tense, so 'being' should be replaced with 'been' and 'step' will be replaced with 'stepped'. So, the correct replacement choice would be option (a).
10. **(e):** There is no error in the highlighted phrase. So, the correct answer choice would be option (e).
11. **(b):** Usage of 'there' which means in, at, or to that place or position, is incorrect instead it should be 'their' which means belonging to or associated with the people or things previously mentioned or easily identified. So, the correct replacement choice should be option (b).
12. **(d):** 'themselves' is incorrect because the correct form is 'themselves' not 'themselves'. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
13. **(e):** There is no error in the highlighted phrase. So, the correct answer choice should be option (e).
14. **(a):** Usage of 'being' in the highlighted phrase is incorrect, instead it should be 'be' because after modal verbs, base form of verb should be used. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).
15. **(d):** In the highlighted phrase, usage of 'has' is incorrect instead it should be 'have' because here subject (Crisil) is singular. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
16. **(c):** Universal truths are always expressed in 'simple present tense'. So to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct replace 'believing' with 'believe' and preposition 'over' with 'in'. Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.
17. **(c):** When two actions are in past the first action is always in simple past and the second action is in past perfect tense. So, to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct, replace the given phrase with "When we had come out of the". Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.
18. **(e):** The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct so no replacement is needed. Hence, option (e) is correct answer choice.
19. **(b):** 'Since' calls for the continuous form of the verb and to maintain the interrogative form of the sentence we should use subject after helping verb i.e. 'have'. to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct, replace the given phrase with 'have you been doing'. Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.
20. **(d):** When both principal clause (main sentence) and subordinate clause (incomplete sentence) of a sentence are of Future Tense, then incomplete sentence is translated as per the rule of Present Indefinite Tense and main sentence is translated

as per the type of Future Tense (second action) which it belongs to. So, to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct, replace the given phrase with 'After the agent calls me'. Hence, option (d) is correct answer choice.

21. (d): 'has' should be used because 'A Spanish language app version' is in singular form. Hence, **option (d)** should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct.

22. (c): Preposition 'on' is used in 'went on strike' phrase. Hence, **option (c)** should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct.

23. (b): 'despite' is never followed by 'of'. Hence, **option (b)** should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct.

24. (e): The given sentence is correct and there is no correction required. Hence, **option (e)** is the right answer choice.

solutions: TYPE II- Multiple replacement

25. (b): Both the expressions (I) and (III) can be used to replace the highlighted phrase in the sentence without altering the meaning of it. Both the expressions provide the similar meaning to the sentence. However, in the case of second expression, the use of the singular verb "**is**" makes it incorrect as the subject it is referring is plural [**exaggerated benefits**]. Moreover, the use of the verb "**may**" in the sentence expresses possibility and thus we cannot use the expression suggesting surety. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

26. (d): Only the first expression is correct enough to replace the existing phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. However, the other two expressions are incorrect as they do not follow the subject-verb agreement correctly. It is to be noted that the subject is singular [**the distress of rural areas**], so the following verb should also be in the similar form which isn't the case in the expressions (II) and (III). Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

27. (a): Both the expressions (II) and (III) are correct and can be used to replace the existing phrase in the sentence without altering its meaning. It is to be noted that "**come forward**" is a phrasal verb which means **to volunteer information about something, like a crime**. Similarly, the phrasal verb "**step forward**" means **to offer to provide or do something, or to help with something**. Thus,

the expressions (II) and (III) give the similar meaning to the sentence. However, in the case of expression (I), there is a minor mistake in using the word "**information**". It is to be noted that "**Information**" is a **non-count noun**, so the convention is that **information is both singular and plural**. Moreover, the phrasal verb "**come up**" means **to think of an idea**, which doesn't make a sense to the meaning of the sentence. Hence option (a) is the correct choice.

28. (e): All the three expressions are incorrect and they cannot be used to replace the existing phrase in the sentence. The singular verb "needs" used in the first and the second expressions is incorrect as the subject "**Schemes**" is in plural form which requires a plural verb. The third expression is incorrect owing to the meaning that it would generate after replacing the existing phrase. It would alter the intended meaning of the sentence [i.e., **Schemes like NREGA require allocations, and they aren't meant to allocate**]. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

29. (c): Only the first statement can be used to replace the existing phrase without altering the meaning of the sentence. It is to be noted that both "**while**" and "**even though**" are conjunctions which mean **in spite of the fact that**. However, the last two expressions are incorrect owing to their meanings which do not comply with the statement. In the case of second one, the verb "**might**" cannot replace "**has been**" as there is surety in the sentence. The last expression is incomplete as it lacks the use of the subject. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.

30. (c): "**had emphasized the need for ensuring**" is the correct phrase that makes the sentence grammatically correct. It is to be noted that the sentence structure requires the use of helping verb to make it meaningful and grammatically viable. Since the subject is singular [**The Economic Survey**], the verb following it should also be singular which isn't the case in the first two expressions. However, the third expression provides the required meaning to the sentence considering the latter part of it. Hence only option (c) is the correct choice.

31. (d): All the above expressions can be used to replace the existing phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct and logically meaningful. It is to be noted that the subject is plural, so the phrase "**has warned**" is already incorrect as the

verb is singular. Among the three given expressions, all three are suitable enough to make the sentence contextually and grammatically viable. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

32. (b): Read the sentence carefully, it can be well verified that the given sentence is meaningless as there is an error in the highlighted part of the sentence which needs to be replaced by a correct and meaningful expression. Among the three options, the first and the second expressions provide a contextual meaning to the sentence. They both make sure that the sentence follows the correct grammar structure and the intended meaning of the sentence remains intact. However, the third expression isn't correct as the number of the noun is shown as plural despite denoting a singular adjective. The word **self-adulation** implies **the quality of having an excessively high opinion of oneself or one's importance**. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

33. (e): The expression **"have expanded to as many as"** is grammatically correct and doesn't require any correction. The idiom **"as many as"** is **used to suggest that a number or amount is surprisingly large**. The expressions given as the three options are not suitable enough to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

34. (e): The expression **"where we are supposed to learn"** is the correct form and it suits to the grammatical structure of the sentence. It is to be noted that the word **"where"** is used for the reference **"playground"** describing a location and thus it doesn't require any correction. All the three options are not suitable in the context of their usage in the sentence. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

TYPE- III: MIXED

35. (c): "under the circumstances of, that is already fundamentally changing" makes the sentence grammatically correct. The phrase "under the circumstances" means "given the difficult nature of the situation".

36. (e): The given sentence does not require any correction. It is grammatically correct.

37. (a): "how society has been divided, required to" is the correct usage to make the sentence grammatically correct. It is to be noted that the sentence is in passive form, that's why "has been divided" is the correct usage.

38. (b): "have agreed to disburse, to honour maturing" is the correct usage as the sentence is in Present tense. Also, "to honour maturing debt repayments" makes the sentence meaningful.

39. (e): The given sentence is grammatically correct.

40. (e): Clam up means to refuse to speak.

41. (d): "are being tracked" is the correct phrase replacement.

42. (c): brush up on means to improve, refresh one's knowledge of something

43. (b): Curtail means reduce in extent or quantity; impose a restriction on.

44. (e): The sentence is grammatically correct.

45. (e): The sentence is grammatically correct.

46. (c): "with enhanced risk" is the correct phrase replacement.

47. (c): Morphing means change smoothly from one image to another by small gradual steps using computer animation techniques.

48. (b): "the safest place" is the correct phrase replacement.

49. (c): "should be condemned" is the correct phrase replacement.

50. (b): The verb used in second half of the sentence 'was' is in past tense and 'already over' is also used in this sentence, which means that the incident occurred in the past. Hence phrase (b) is the correct phrase.

51. (b): In Present perfect continuous/ present perfect tense, instead of 'from', 'for' will be used before any 'period of time'. Ex. He has been living with me for the last one year.

52. (e): The sentence is grammatically correct.

53. (b): 'hard up' is an idiom that means 'short of money'. Ex. He is hard up these days.

54. (d): The sentence is in past tense 'used to work'. Hence in place of 'are', 'were' will be used.

55. (a): 'too much + noun' is used, whereas 'much too + adjective/adverb' is used. In the sentence in place of 'too much', 'much too' will be used.

56. (b): 'close to' somebody/something is used.

57. (c): The sentence is in a comparative degree. Hence in place of 'simplest solution', 'A simpler solution' is used.

58. (d): As verb is in the conditional perfect which requires an auxilliary ('having' in this case,) therefore the past participle (taken) is necessary.

59. (b): 'which' is used for non-defining clauses, additional information whereas 'that' is used for defining clauses.

PYQ Solutions

IBPS PO PRE 2020

- 1. (a):** The correct phrase to replace the incorrect phrase is "evidently collide". 'Collide' means hit by accident when moving. Since the sentence is in past perfect form, 'collided' should be used. All the other given options are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless.
- 2. (c):** The correct phrase to replace the incorrect phrase is "made vague promises". All the other given options are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless.
- 3. (c):** Option (c) is the correct choice.
Students feel autonomous when they are able to willingly devote time and energy to their studies

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

- 1. (b):** Replace "too" with "to"
To is a preposition with several meanings, including "toward" and "until."
Too is an adverb that can mean "excessively" or "also."
- 2. (a):** reflexive pronouns can also act as intensive pronouns, but the function and usage are different. An intensive pronoun emphasizes its antecedent. Hence, the correct phrase is "they themselves had". Thus, option (a) is correct.
- 3. (d):** The relative pronoun is the subject/object of the relative clause, so we do not repeat the subject/object, Here, that is the object of built, so we don't need 'it'.
- 4. (e):** The given sentence is grammatically correct.

SBI PO PRE 2020

- 1. (a):** The most suitable phrase to replace the highlighted incorrect phrase is "not only will you learn". Note that to add emphasis, we can use not only at the beginning of a clause. When we do this, we invert the subject and the verb,
- 2. (c):** The most suitable phrase to replace the highlighted incorrect phrase is "who will notify the management". In a sentence, who is used as a subject while Whom is used as the object of a verb or preposition.

- 3. (e):** The sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, no replacement is required.
- 4. (d):** The correct replacement of the highlighted incorrect phrase is "having seen the trailer last week". The second part of the sentence is a participial phrase, which is a group of words consisting of a participle and the modifier(s) and/or (pro)noun(s) or noun phrase(s) that function as the direct object(s), indirect object(s), or complement(s) of the action or state expressed in the participle.

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

- 1. (d):** Among the given set of phrase, 'has adapted itself to the new environment' fit in perfectly in the place of highlighted phrase because noun 'IBBI' is singular here so we will use 'has' and 'itself'. No other phrase fit in the blank in grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
- 2. (e):** Among the given set of phrase, No correction is required as given sentence 'Iran has informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) **that it intends to produce** uranium enriched to up to 20% purity, well beyond the threshold set by the 2015 Vienna accord' is both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

IBPS PO PRE 2019

- 1. (c):** We never use 'of' with 'although'. So, to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct, replace the phrase given with the option (c). Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.
- 2. (c):** There is an error in the sentence. To make the sentence grammatically correct, option (c) should replace the phrase. So the correct phrase will be "....government announced.." . Hence, correct answer choice will be option (c).
- 3. (d):** The phrase is '**in close collaboration**' instead of 'in close collaborating', so option (d) will replace the phrase in the sentence. Hence, option (d) is correct answer choice.

4. **(b):** There is a grammatical error in the sentence. In a conditional sentence both the clauses cannot be in future tense. In this case "if" clause must be in simple present tense. Hence "will agree" has to be replaced with "agrees". Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.
5. **(a):** From the given options, (a) will replace the phrase as the sentence is in indirect speech. And with indirect speech we always change the tense of the given verb. So '**fell**' should replace '**fall**'. Hence, option (a) is correct answer choice.

SBI PO PRE 2019

1. **(b):** Replace "has been no reducing" with "has been no reduction".
2. **(c):** The subject "Retail prices" is in plural number therefore the usage of "is" is incorrect . We will replace "is revising" with "will be revised".

3. **(a):** Use "We had got" in place of "we got" because when we talk about the two incidents of past for the first incident use past perfect and for the later activity we use past indefinite.
4. **(e):** The given sentence, along with the highlighted phrase is grammatically correct and contextually meaningful; thus it doesn't require any corrections. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
5. **(c):** Here, we will replace 'their' with 'his'. When two singular nouns are connected by 'and' and 'each' or 'every' is used before them, then they are considered as singular nouns. In such cases, the verb used with them will be in singular form and the pronoun used for the subject will also be singular. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.



RRB PO

Exercise

TYPE I

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts. One of these parts may have grammatical or idiomatic error in it. Choose the part containing error as your answer. If there is no error in the given sentence then choose option (e) as your answer.

- India is all set to join (A)/ World Health Organization's "solidarity trial" (B)/ aimed at rapid global search (C)/ for drugs to treat COVID-19 (E)/ No Error.
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error.
- The Union Health Ministry announced (A)/ that it was scaling up measures to combat (B)/the virus by bring in (C)/40,000 more ventilators in the next three months (D)/ No Error.
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error.
- India will setting up an electronic platform (A)/ to help member-countries of the (B)/South Asian Association for Regional (C)/ Cooperation fight the COVID-19 pandemic (D)/ No Error.
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error.
- The Union government has asked (A)/ all the States and Union Territories to (B)/ensure that caregivers of persons with (C)/disabilities was able to reach them during the lockdown (D)/ No Error.
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error.
- British Prime Minister Boris Johnson said (A)/ he has tested positive for the coronavirus, (B)/ while the number of infection in (C)/ the U.S. surged to the most in the world (D)/ No Error.
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error.

Directions (6-11): In the following questions each sentence is divided in four parts. Read each sentence to find out if there is any error in any of the parts. 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 (e).

- The car I bought (A)/ was expensive so (B)/ I did not drove (C)/ it home that night (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error
- If I had three motorcycles (A)/ I would have given(B)/ one to Rohan and (C)/ keep two for my sons (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error
- After a heated canvas, (A)/ in which he made a series of brilliant (B)/ speeches, he was beaten by (C)/ a narrow margin in New York (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error
- Menelaus gave his friends (A)/ a courteous greeting (B)/ and bade them (C)/ to eat their fill (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error
- Until the manager (A)/ will not order the (B)/ accountant he will not(C)/ pass the bills (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error
- Pages after pages were (A)/ filled with straight lines (B)/ of text, bullet-pointed (C)/ feature lists, and flow charts (D).
(a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

Directions (12-16): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 (e).

- It is reassuring that (a)/ there is a signal from (b)/ the Supreme Court about (c)/ thinking and speaking about personal liberty (d)/. No error (e)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
- Viswanathan Anand, the first grandmaster from India, (a)/ is much sought after (b)/ by college students and (c)/is invited for various function (d)/. No error (e)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E

14. The hotels of (a)/ Dharamshala are (b)/ more luxurious (c)/ than Manali (d)/. No error (e)
 (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) E
15. Liverpool did not came out (a)/ victorious, yet they were not (b)/ disappointed rather satisfied (c)/ because they had played well (d)/. No error (e)
 (a) A (b) B (c) C
 (d) D (e) E

TYPE- 1A

Directions (16-20): In the following questions a sentence is provided which is divided in different parts. One of these parts is highlighted and is free from grammatical error. Remaining parts may or may not be grammatically or contextually correct. Choose the letter corresponding to the correct part as your answer.

16. **Neither Covishield nor Covaxin** / was completed (A)/ the crucially Phase-3 trial, (B) / under which a vaccine candidate is administered to (C) / voluntary at multiple locations across the country. (D)
 (a) D (b) A (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of the above
17. The unseasonal rain over the past couple of day (A) / failed to dampen the spirits of protesting farmers (B) / inspite the material damage(C)/ they caused and the (D) / **weather severity it induced.**
 (a) D (b) A (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of the above
18. The academy will introduce (A)/ various award to (B)/ promoting and (B) / reward the works of peoples (C) / **in Tamil language and culture.**
 (a) D (b) A (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of the above
19. **It was hearing a bunch of petitions** / in former DU students (A)/ seeks direction in (B) / issuance of degree certificates on an urgent basis (C) / to enable them to pursue high education. (D)
 (a) D (b) A (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of the above
20. **The Met Department has** / also forecasted (A)/ the possible of hail (B) / at isolated places (C) / in NCR. (D)
 (a) D (b) A (c) B
 (d) C (e) None of the above

TYPE-2

Directions (21-24): There are three sentences given in each question. Find the sentence(s) which is/are grammatically correct and mark your answer choosing the best possible alternative among the five options given below each question. If all the sentences are correct, choose (e) as your answer.

21. (i) In 2014, the RBI restored the long-standing prohibition on the entry of corporate houses into banking.
 (ii) Ramesh admits he done a mistake by failing to report at least a half dozen stock sales he made after being elected.
 (iii) Many Adivasi families are unlikely to benefit from the implementation of the Forest Rights Act in J&K.
 (a) Only (i) is correct
 (b) Only (iii) is correct
 (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 (d) None is correct
 (e) All are correct
22. (i) India is not the only country to have witnessed lockdown-related governance failures.
 (ii) India did well to highlight the terror threat from Pakistan amid steps along the border
 (iii) Industrial houses should not have access to household savings through their own banks
 (a) Only (i) is correct
 (b) Only (iii) is correct
 (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 (d) None is correct
 (e) All are correct
23. (i) The advent of antibiotics ignited the hope of elimination of infectious diseases in humans and animals
 (ii) The Battle of Plassey of 1757 was lead by the Nawab of Bengal against the British East India Company.
 (iii) Kerala disregarded settled law while issuing an ordinance to curb abusive content
 (a) Only (i) is correct
 (b) Only (iii) is correct
 (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 (d) None is correct
 (e) All are correct
24. (i) Ravi's nephew, who lives in Delhi, is eager to travel to Mohali in the summer to have a glimpse of the city.
 (ii) Mohan was angry with the treatment during the party in Shipra Marriage Hall.
 (iii) The world must force Pakistan to take tangible steps against terror networks.
 (a) Only (i) is correct
 (b) Only (iii) is correct
 (c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 (d) None is correct
 (e) All are correct

Directions (25-28): There are three sentences given in each question. Find the sentence(s) which is/are grammatically correct and mark your answer choosing the best possible alternative among the five options given below each question. If all the sentences are correct, choose (e) as your answer

25. (i) The airline sincerely regret the inconvenience caused to the passengers.
(ii) It was very nice to read reports about some states reopening schools, and some others planning to do so.
(iii) I Made him to do my homework.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Both (i) and (ii)
(d) All of these
(e) None of these
26. (i) The number of tourists in Goa have gone up.
(ii) The sailors were rudely and unruly.
(iii) Carl had a wicked grin on his face as he crept up behind Ellen
(a) Only (i)
(b) Both (i) and (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (ii) and (iii)
(e) All of these
27. (i) The inmate reacted with anger after being told that he wasn't getting out of jail.
(ii) The Cabinet also decided to summon the next session of Vidhan Sabha.
(iii) The reason because I didn't contact you was that I was only in town for a few hours
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) Both (i) and (iii)
28. (i) Thirteen people have died after heavy rain triggering a landslide.
(ii) I've ordered some more books for the school library.
(iii) I would like to place an order for a large pine table.
(a) Only (iii)
(b) Only (i)
(c) Both (iii) and (ii)
(d) All of these
(e) None of these

Directions (29-35): There are three sentences given in each question. Find the sentence(s)

which is/are grammatically incorrect and mark your answer choosing the best possible alternative among the five options given below each question. If all the sentences are incorrect, choose 'None is correct' as your answer.

29. (I) The survey used the rural jobs scheme as a case study to showing benefits of use technology.
(II) The government has lowered the fiscal deficit target to 3.3%
(III) The production of India's semi-high train have come to a grinding halt at Integral coach factory
(a) Only (I)
(b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III)
(d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) None is correct
30. (I) The detailed analysis of the budgetary grant carried out by Child Rights show the decline in budget allocation.
(II) One of my friend is coming at my place for Christmas celebration.
(III) Iran announced on Sunday it will short boost its uranium enrichment above a cap set by 2015.
(a) Both (I) and (III)
(b) Both (II) and (III)
(c) Only (III)
(d) All are correct
(e) None is correct
31. (I) A Taliban attack on a government security compound in central Afghanistan on Sunday killed at least 14 people.
(II) Hong Kongers speak Cantonese but protesters used bluetooth to send leaflets in Mandarin.
(III) Teaming up with directors and co-writer Anubhav Sinha on "Article 15", Gaurav Solanky has crafted a screenplay.
(a) Both (I) and (III)
(b) Only (III)
(c) Only (I)
(d) Only (II)
(e) All are correct
32. (I) Increasing interest subsidy for loans to purchase affordable houses will help stimulate demand.
(II) The Finance Minister must being complimented for having conjured up a document that articulates the vision of 5 trillion economy.
(III) Emphasis on creating liquidity and capital raising are welcome.
(a) Both (I) and (III)
(b) Both (II) and (III)
(c) Only (III)
(d) All are correct
(e) None is correct

33. (I) Several provisions in the Environment Impact Assessment over the years has been challenged by NGT.
 (II) The Chhattisgarh Police have lodged a FIR against politician who made a false statement against Congress leader.
 (III) The auto industry needed a temporary Goods and Service Tax relief to get the demand back.
 (a) Both (I) and (III)
 (b) Only (III)
 (c) Only (I)
 (d) Only (II)
 (e) None is correct
34. (i) Whenever you speak take care that others are not hurt by your words.
 (ii) In your mind develop an image of what you would like to become in future.
 (iii) He looks more depressed than her but I don't know the reason.
 (a) Only (i) is correct
 (b) Only (ii) is correct
 (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
 (d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
 (e) All are correct

TYPE- 2A

Directions (35-44): There are four sentences given in each question. Find the sentence(s) which is/are grammatically correct and mark your answer choosing the best possible alternative among the five options given below each question. If all sentences are correct, choose (e) as your answer.

35. (I) With a little industry and perseverance wonders might be done in this country.
 (II) Almost any job can be shaken off in time and with perseverance.
 (III) Can we rely on the constancy and perseverance of the people?
 (IV) A little did I know that he would create such a ruckus.
 (a) Only (I) is correct
 (b) Only (IV) is correct
 (c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 (d) Only (I), (II) and (III) are correct
 (e) All are correct
36. (I) The people who come from here will be something to deal with.
 (II) A good deal of pens is not working.
 (III) They have managed to seal a good deal.
 (IV) It would cost a deal of hard labor, and Captain Fishley would be the only gainer.

- (a) Only (I) is correct
 (b) Only (II), (III) and (IV) are correct
 (c) Only (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
 (d) Both (II) and (III) are correct
 (e) All are correct
37. (I) The Secretary and Treasurer were not present at today's meeting.
 (II) She beckoned to him, but he took no notice, not desiring to be disturbed at present.
 (III) Ramu closely resembles to his father not only in physical features but also in habits.
 (IV) Emotion passed over their features like ripples over a stream.
 (a) Only (II) is correct
 (b) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 (c) Both (II) and (IV) are correct
 (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct
 (e) All are correct
38. (I) Being occupied with important matters, he had no leisure to see us.
 (II) If it were possible to get near when one of the volcanic eruptions take place we should see a grand sight.
 (III) I am better acquainted with the country than you.
 (IV) One must use his best efforts if one wishes to succeed.
 (a) Only (I) is correct
 (b) Only (III) is correct
 (c) Both (I) and (IV) are correct
 (d) Only (I), (II) and (III) are correct
 (e) All are correct
39. (I) As a liberal, he had been interested in contemporary politics.
 (II) Ample opportunity was given for explanation and apology for the insult.
 (III) Though the body is bulky, it is yet light and easily sustained by the wings.
 (IV) It is suggested that a ring road should be built to relieve the congestion.
 (a) Only (II) is correct
 (b) Both (I) and (II) are correct
 (c) Both (II) and (IV) are correct
 (d) Both (III) and (IV) are correct
 (e) All are correct
40. (I) India's star woman boxer MC Mary Kom defeated Kim Hyang-Mi of North Korea in 48 kg category to clinch the gold medal at the Asian Boxing Championship in Ho Chi Minh City.
 (II) Pricing of urban mass transit systems has been a difficult challenge globally and needed a careful balance between financial sustainability and affordability, especially for the lower income populations.

- (III) Shahar Aur Sapna made in the face of severe financial constraints won the best National feature film award for its deeply sympathetic portrayal of the problems of homeless people and their dreams for good and secure housing.
- (IV) India is a status quo power that perceives China to be its foremost strategic challenge, while Pakistan is a revisionist state that seeks to make territorial gains through the use of military force.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (IV) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(d) Only (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
(e) All are correct
41. (I) The GST Council, at its 23rd meeting in Guwahati last week announced major GST rate cuts by shifting 177 items—ranging from shaving creams to wristwatches—from the highest slab of 28% to the 18% slab.
- (II) The government has procured 2 million tonnes of pulses by ensuring minimum support price or market rates, whichever is higher, directly from the farmers and this has been the highest ever procurement of pulses.
- (III) Globally, firms across industries are cutting their spending on legacy work such as application maintenance, and ploughing the savings on newer projects into areas such as data analytics and cyber security solutions.
- (IV) TCS, India's largest software services firm, maintains that it is the company's DNA to build technologies and groom leaders to take against senior roles, even if implementing this strategy means the company has to sacrifice some growth in the short term.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (IV) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(d) Only (I), (II) and (III) are correct
(e) All are correct
42. (I) A champion of participatory democracy and grassroots development, Gandhi believed that making villages self-contained and sustainable was the first step towards empowering India.
- (II) Every individual represent an end-in itself, and the curtailment of freedom of a minority of individuals leads to a qualitative deterioration of the freedom of the whole society.

- (III) Several scientific studies have suggested that the impact of some of the air pollutants may be reduced by the intake of some dietary components such as antioxidants and anti-inflammatory constituents.
- (IV) Our traditional ayurvedic texts, such as Sushruta Samhita, states that jaggery purifies blood and has been prescribed for common health problems like cough, indigestion, constipation.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (IV) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (III) are correct
(d) Only (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
(e) All are correct
43. (I) Social skills refer to the communication skills that allow people to interact effectively and appropriately with others.
- (II) Saat Hindustani, also known for introducing Amitabh Bachchan, won the best film on national integration award for its portrayal of involvement of persons from different parts of India in the freedom struggle of Goa.
- (III) Chitrasutra of Vishnudharmottara Porana, which was composed out of earlier oral
- (a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (IV) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(d) Only (I), (III) and (IV) are correct
(e) All are correct
44. (I) Efforts such as providing simple but hot and nutritious food in shelters is useful for improving the health of homeless people.
- (II) In a bid to boost port construction in the country, the Union government is sweetening the terms, including a change in the revenue model and the creation of a dispute-resolution mechanism.
- (III) The move to reintroduce lower denomination notes in a new design comes after the government's move to rework the currency mix in order to combat counterfeiting and promote a less-cash economy.
- (IV) US President Donald Trump has set a new target of 30,000 points after the Dow Jones Industrial average traded above 25,000 points for the first time, saying the surge in stock market is reflective of the American economy.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
(b) Only (IV) is correct
(c) Both (I) and (II) are correct
(d) Only (II), (III) and (IV) are correct
(e) All are correct

TYPE- 3

Direction (45-54): The following question consists of a sentence which is divided into three parts which contain grammatical errors in one or more than one part of the sentence, as specified in bold in each part. If there is an error in any part of the sentence, find the correct alternatives to replace those parts from the three options given below each question to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given sentence is grammatically correct or does not require any correction, choose (e), i.e., "No Correction required" as your answer.

45. Many countries have introduced GST **by harmonizing the taxes** (I)/on goods as well as on services, partially if not wholly, **but very few of them** (II)/**has the federal structure**, and hence the attendant complexities like ours. (III)

- (I) after harmonizing the taxes
- (II) however, a very few of them
- (III) have a federal structure
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

46. Credit rating agency Moody's **had last week upgraded** India's sovereign rating (I)/after a gap of over 13 years **citing reform push and steps being taken** (II)/by the government **to solve the high NPA problems** in the banking sector. (III)

- (I) having upgraded the last week
- (II) had cited the push for reforms and steps to be
- (III) in solving the higher NPA problems existing
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

47. A cycle-rickshaw **may appear less offensive than** the hand-drawn rickshaws (I)/that **has been still plying to some urban centers**, but there is a stigma attached to (II)/both - they feature one person toiling to, literally, **give others a ride**. (III)

- (I) could appear to be lesser offensive
- (II) still ply in some urban centers
- (III) giving a ride to others
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

48. **In the biggest revamp of the GST tax structure**, the GST Council last week removed 178 items (I)/from the

highest 28 per cent category while **cutting the tax on all restaurants** outside starred- hotels (II)/to 5 per cent but withdrawing input credit **facility for them**. (III)

- (I) To revamp the biggest GST tax structure
- (II) by cutting the tax from all restaurants
- (III) facilities to them
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

49. For today politics **has become a very profitable** occupation, a no holds barred contest (I)/to amass unearned fortunes, and **there is a little** or no investigation into politicians (II)/with assets more than **its legal source of income**. (III)

- (I) has been a very profiting
- (II) there is little
- (III) their legal sources of income
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

50. Air quality in Delhi-NCR **is at the seasons' worst** for the last couple of days (I)/as a combined effect of smoke from stubble burning and moisture **is turning the region** (II)/into a "gas chamber" **to gasp the people**. (III)

- (I) has been at the seasons' worst
- (II) turned the region
- (III) leaving people gasping
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

51. **Most of the homeless people suffer** from serious health problems, under-nutrition, (I)/malnutrition and weakness to begin with, **they are very vulnerable in accentuation** (II)/of their health problems **for pollution-crisis situation**. (III)

- (I) There are many homeless people to suffer
- (II) and so are very vulnerable to the accentuation
- (III) in pollution-crisis situations
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (II) and (III)
- (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

52. Aristotle wrote **one of the most influential work** on the question (I)/of happiness, Nicomachean Ethics, **which informs us that happiness is always** pursued (II)/for its own sake and **never for some other ending view.** (III)
 (I) one of the most influential works
 (II) which has been informing us happiness being
 (III) never with some other end in view
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Only (II)
 (c) Both (I) and (III)
 (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
 (e) No correction required
53. A socialist or Communist **society is the outcome of** the workers' self-emancipatory revolution (I)/against capital, **not to be confused with** the so- called seizure of power (II)/by the working class, **far less the seizure of power** by a group in its name. (III)
 (I) has the outcome of
 (II) which cannot be confused as
 (III) far from seizing the power
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Only (III)
 (c) Both (I) and (II)
 (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
 (e) No correction required
54. (I)/cooperation and compassion, respect for all **human beings and indeed all forms of life** (II)/**that manifest in deep commitment** to peace and non-violence in both action and thought. (III)
 (I) essentials of an ethical value system
 (II) at all human beings in all forms of life
 (III) which manifests in deep commitment
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Only (II)
 (c) Both (I) and (III)
 (d) All (I), (II) and (III)
 (e) No correction required

TYPE- 4

Directions (55-59): In the following question, a sentence is divided into five different parts including two highlighted ones. The highlighted parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and do not require any correction. However, the remaining three parts may contain errors in one or more than one parts of the sentence. Choose the best alternative among the five options given below each sentence that determines the portions that require correction to make the sentence grammatically correct.

55. To accelerate the deployment of rooftop solar power in the country, (I)/**the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has proposed** (II)/**to bring distribution utilities/companies (DISCOMs) to the forefront** (III)/implementation the Grid Connected Rooftop Solar (RTS) Power Programme (IV)/to providing them financial support. (V)
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Only (IV)
 (c) Both (I) and (V)
 (d) Both (IV) and (V)
 (e) No error
56. **Any credible allegation of widespread corruption** (I)/should be thoroughly probed by a combined team (II)/of enforcement agencies working with a common strategy (III)/**for a common object viz. ensuring punishment of the accused** (IV)/and recovery of the defalcated money. (V)
 (a) Only (II)
 (b) Only (III)
 (c) Both (II) and (V)
 (d) All (II), (III) and (V)
 (e) No error
57. **The recent international debate** (I)/over President Donald Trump (II)/announced the recognition of Jerusalem (III)/**as the capital of Israel and the shifting of** (IV)/the US embassy there resounded in the UN. (V)
 (a) Only (III)
 (b) Only (V)
 (c) Both (II) and (III)
 (d) Both (III) and (V)
 (e) No error
58. Scientists are reluctant to attribute a particular event (I)/**like the 2017 Southern California fires** (II)/**or the southwest floods in Japan, but they associate** (III)/the rise in weather-related episodes along decades with (IV)/higher temperatures in increased greenhouse gases in the air. (V)
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Only (IV)
 (c) Both (IV) and (V)
 (d) All (I), (IV) and (V)
 (e) No error
59. Improvisation of scientific equipment (I)/**with the use of local resources is the right way** (II)/to teach science as it is now hard (III)/to conceive of science education without (IV)/**the help of equipment and materials.** (V)
 (a) Only (I)
 (b) Both (I) and (III)
 (c) Both (III) and (IV)
 (d) Both (I) and (IV)
 (e) No error

TYPE- 5

Directions (60-64): Given below are five statements, followed by a set of questions. Answer each of the question based on the given statements.

- (I) When legal enactment to prevent child marriages is necessary, (A)/ we must simultaneously work towards (B)/ keeping girls in school, invest in economic and social (C)/ empowerment of women. (D)
- (II) The orders given by the headquarter signed by (A)/ the Commander's-in-chief signature and (B)/ official stamp are evident(C)/ that the paper is original. (D)
- (III) People are so open (A)/ and extrovert, (B)/ to I it is difficult to (C)/ trust anyone these days. (D)
- (IV) Everyone except me are invited to (A) / the mega-food park inauguration by the (B)/ government as I (C) / am the head of Revenue department. (D)
- (V) My boss was so angry when I presented the (A)/ factually incorrect report, he asked me to look after (B)/ the relevant government (C) / websites for the correct set of data. (D)

60. Which of the following parts in (I) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No error

61. Which of the following parts in (II) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No error

62. Which of the following parts in (III) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No error

63. Which of the following parts in (IV) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No error

64. Which of the following parts in (V) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No error

Directions (65-67): Given below are five statements, followed by a set of questions. Answer each of the questions based on the given statements.

- (I) It is also imperative that with society (A) / **steep** gender prejudices, the government, (B) / police and family must step (C) / up to provide a safe environment. (D)
- (II) Export prices of almost all agri-commodities (A)/ such as sugar, cotton and rice (Thai white grain with 5% broken content) (B)/ are high (C)/ compared to a year back.(D)
- (III) Delhi project is only the most visible of instances, but the problem is widespread. (A) / The imprudent planning and (B) / reckless abandonment of Amaravati, (C) / the proposed capital for Andhra Pradesh, is but an example. (D)

65. Which of the following parts in sentence (I) has an error?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error

66. Which of the following parts in sentence (II) has an error?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error

67. Which of the following parts in sentence (III) has an error?

- (a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) No error

Directions (68-72): In the following questions five statements are given which are further divided into five parts. Use these statements to answer the questions followed.

- (I) In the on-going debates around the three new pieces of agricultural **(A)**/ legislation and the farmers' demand for continuation of minimum support prices (MSP),**(B)**/ questions have often been raised whether the government **(C)**/ should be using the taxpayers' money to provide subsidies **(D)**/ to the farm community in this country. **(E)**
- (II) Leader of the Opposition in the Haryana Assembly **(A)**/ said on Thursday that in the last two months, **(B)**/ the central government has suffered two major setbacks,**(C)**/ making it evident that **(D)** / it have lost the trust of the people.**(E)**
- (III) The air quality of December this year was better **(A)**/ then last year in terms of the number of days **(B)**/ of "severe" air pollution and average daily air quality index (AQI),**(C)**/ according to an analysis **(D)**/ of the Central Pollution Control Committee (CPCB) data.**(E)**
- (IV) The Delhi High Court has direct the **(A)**/ Medical Superintendent of All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) **(B)**/ to constitute a medical board to examine **(C)**/ the condition of a 25-week pregnant woman, **(D)**/ whose foetus is suffering from serious abnormalities.**(E)**
- (V) Under this, companies are allowed **(A)**/ to market the vaccine even **(B)**/ if they haven't furnished **(C)**/ all the evident required to establish **(D)**/ the product's safety and efficacy.**(E)**

68. In which part of the statement (II) has a grammatical error?

- (a) D (b) A (c) B
(d) E (e) C

69. In which part of the statement (III) has a grammatical error?

- (a) D (b) A (c) B
(d) E (e) C

70. In which part of the statement (I) has a grammatical error?

- (a) D (b) A (c) B
(d) E (e) C

71. In which part of the statement (V) has a grammatical error?

- (a) D (b) A (c) B
(d) E (e) C

72. In which part of the statement (IV) has a grammatical error?

- (a) D (b) A (c) B
(d) E (e) C

Directions (73-77): Given below are five statements, followed by a set of questions. Answer each of the question based on the given statements.

- (a) Most American, unlike Trump, (A)/ want mail-in ballots for (B)/ the upcoming elections scheduled (C)/ in the month of November. (D)
- (b) The Indian currency (A)/ hit yet another lifetime low (B)/ of 76.50 per dollar (C)/ on Thursday. (D)
- (c) The government said (A)/ more than 1.7 lakh people (B)/ have returned to the State in (C)/ the wake of the lockdown. (D)
- (d) Indian seafarers around the world (A)/ would allowed to return to the country (B)/ after the ban on flights goes and the Government (C)/ of India finalises a policy on repatriation of Indians. (D)
- (e) The meltdown in India's markets (A)/ on account of the covid-19 outbreak (B)/ has cut out the value of (C)/ people's mutual fund investments. (D)

73. Which of the following parts in statement (A) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error

74. Which of the following parts in statement (B) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error

75. Which of the following parts in statement (C) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error

76. Which of the following parts in statement (D) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error

77. Which of the following parts in statement (E) has error?

- (a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error

TYPE- 6

Directions (78): In the given question, three statements have been given which are then divided in four parts. Following the statements are options which mention the part of statements which contains grammatical error. Mark the option mentioning the incorrect part of the statement(s).

- 78.** (I) A Chinese merchant of Penang (A) / appear to have been rather (B) / hard hit by the regulations (C)/ against the importation of gold (D)
- (II) The youngster should take upon themselves (A) / the task of building a strong and prosperous India. (B)/ They should be committed to programmes (C)/ and not personalities. (D)
- (III) Blockchains are robust against (A) /many security threats and can (B)/ be used to digitally sign (C) / and affirm the validity of a video or document (D)
- (a) I-C (b) I-B and III-D (c) II-A and III-C
(d) I-B and II-A (e) All the sentences are correct

Directions (79): In the given question, three statements have been given which are then divided in four parts. Following the statements are options which mention the part of statements which contains grammatical error. Mark the option mentioning the incorrect part of the statement(s).

- [I] Founded in 2012 as a traditional (A)/ agriculture software firm, the Texas-based (B)/ GrainChain has raised more than \$11 million from (C)/ Overstock.com's Medici Ventures and others. (D)
- [II] An important announcement (A)/ is in the horizon about (B)/education in the United States (C)/ by the American President. (D)
- [III] A great many of the battery (A)/ manufactured today have a (B)/ major environmental impact, not least (C)/ due to the mining of the metals used in them. (D)
- (a) III-A (b) I-C; II-C (c) II-B; III-A
(d) I-A; II-B; III-C (e) II-D; III-D

IBPS PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-4): There are three sentences given in each question. Find the sentence(s) which is/are grammatically correct and mark your answer choosing the best possible alternative among the five options given below each question. If all the sentences are correct, choose (e) as your answer.

1. (i) The recent burglary came as a surprise for the raided home is located in a relatively safe area.
(ii) Furniture makers often use plain woven burlap as a support of the inside of couches and chairs.
(iii) Rescuers were forced to abandon their search.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) All are correct
2. (i) His views have excited a lively controversy among fellow scientists.
(ii) Either party have the right to terminate the agreement.
(iii) I am assuming that the present situation is going to continue.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (iii)
(e) All are correct
3. (i) Praise always stimulates him to make greater efforts.
(ii) The houses were not considered habitable.
(iii) They tried to assure him of their willingness to work.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (iii)
(e) All are correct
4. (i) The issue of animal experimentation is an emotive subject.
(ii) The King agreed for dissolve the present commission.
(iii) She has endowed with intelligence as well as beauty.
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (iii)
(e) All are correct

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part of the sentence which may contain a grammatical error in it. If all the parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, choose option (e) i.e. "no error" as your answer choice.

1. Slicing a cake between pieces (A)/ is a fun tradition that many (B)/ newlyweds like to (C)/ incorporate into their ceremonies. (D)/ No Error (E)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
2. She had stayed up (A)/ all night because (B)/ she had received (C)/ bad news. (D)/ No error. (E)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
3. He as well as (A)/ his friends (B)/ were going (C)/ for picking. (D)/ No Error (E)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
4. The coaching industry in India (A)/ plays a pivotal role, (B)/ as it contributes significant (C)/ revenue to the education sector. (D)/ No Error (E)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E
5. If I don't (A)/ turn on my (B)/ air conditioner, my (C)/ house was hot. (D)/ No error (E)
(a) A (b) B (c) C
(d) D (e) E

SBI PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts. Choose the part of the sentence which may contain a grammatical error in it. If all the parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and contextually meaningful, choose option (e) i.e., "no error" as your answer choice.

1. It is not the (a)/ faculty members (b)/ but the president (c)/ who decide this issue. (d)/ No error. (e)
2. Either the (a)/ man or his wife (b)/ know the (c)/ truth of the matter. (d)/ No error (e)
3. They don't seem (a)/ to be able to find (b)/ a solution too the problem(c)/ of global warming yet. (d)/ No error (e)
4. No sooner (a)/ the company had(b)/ launched its new product (c)/ than it went bankrupt.(d)/ No error (e)
5. I read (a)/ at least 100 books(b)/ by the time (c)/ I was twelve. (d)/ No error. (e)

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following question, four sentences are given which may be grammatically and contextually incorrect. You need to find the one which has no error and mark that as your answer. If all the given sentences are incorrect then mark option (e) i.e. 'all are incorrect' as your answer.

1. (a) India's chocolate market is pegged at ₹11,000 crore, of which premium chocolates can be sized anywhere among 10% and 15%.
(b) South Korea reported 52 new case of coronavirus.
(c) ITC has plans to work with cocoa farmers directly in future.
(d) The company initially invested ₹100 crore to set up a greenfield chocolate manufacture facility in Haridwar.
(e) All are incorrect
2. (a) Ratnakar Bank was rename as RBL Bank by the government.
(b) The government expects all the mergers of public sector banks, which were announced in 2019, to become effective from April 1.
(c) Analysts believe that lower gas prices would be bad with exploration
(d) The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation will be regulate the medical devices now.
(e) All are incorrect
3. (a) Mahindra Renewables will sell its entire stake in 3 subsidiaries to CLP India, a part of Hong Kong-based CLP Group, as nearly ₹340 crore.
(b) The agreement will be signed to Doha city between Taliban representatives and U.S. special envoy Zalmay Khalilzad.
(c) The U.S. intelligence community publicly concluded that Russia intervned in there security matters.
(d) The injured animal was nursed back to health by the zookeeper and then released back into the wild
(e) All are incorrect
4. (a) English language have the potential to connect the world without any barriers
(b) P.K. Sinha was appointed in the PMO when Nripendra Misra, the then Principal Secretary, resigns.
(c) She drink the caramel liquid too fast and was soon too dizzy to stand.
(d) You're coming to the party, isn't you?
(e) All are incorrect

5. (a) Tamil Nadu is likely to get three textile parks and a technology research centre under schemes that the Union Ministry of Textiles is formulating.
(b) What is the uses of a house if you haven't got a tolerable planet to put it on?
(c) You have brushed your teeth today?
(d) Rahul had barely nothing to help the poor children.
(e) All are incorrect

SBI PO MAINS 2020

Directions (1-5): In each of the following statements, there are some highlighted phrase which may or may not contain a grammatical error. Find out which highlighted phase in both the statements have errors. If there is no error, choose 'no error' as your answer.

1. (A) The High Court has **pulled down (i)** the government for the **arbitrary and illegal challans (ii)** issued by police.
(B) The State government **would also consider granting (iii)** monetary compensation to the **petitioners for breach of there (iv)** fundamental rights.
(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (iii) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iv)
(d) (i) and (iv) (e) No error
2. (A) The Supreme Court **allowed actor to withdraw (i)** his petition and **pursue an application filed before (ii)** the civic authorities
(B) **An accused arrested in the case (iii)** disclosed that he, along with other OGWs, **were collecting money for (iv)** JeM from various districts
(a) only (i) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) only (iv)
(d) (ii) and (iv) (e) no error
3. (A) Indonesia **has banned schools from (i)** forcing girls **to wear Islamic "hijab" headscarves (ii)**.
(B) Schools **who violate the rules (iii)** could see **their government funding (iv)** cut.
(a) only (i) (b) (ii) and (iv) (c) only (iii)
(d) (iii) and (iv) (e) no error
4. (A) With the **larger then anticipated deflation (i)** in vegetable prices in December **bringing down headline closer to (ii)** the target.
(B) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) said **they would retain an (iii)** accommodative policy **stance into the next (iv)** financial year.
(a) only (i)
(b) Only (ii) and (i)
(c) Only (iii) and (ii)
(d) only (iii) and (i)
(e) no error

5. (A) Oil prices climbed to their highest levels in (i) a year on signs of economic growth in the U.S. and a **continued commitment by producers to curbing (ii)** supply.
 (B) The commerce and industry ministry is **definite working on a new e-commerce (iii)** policy **which will have various features such as (iv)** those related to data and consumer rights.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (iii) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iv)
 (d) (ii) and (iii) (e) no error

SBI CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-7): Read each sentence to find out which part doesn't have any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The correct, if any, will be one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If all the given parts are erroneous then mark the answer 'e'. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

- Output from India eight core sectors hit a three-month **(A)**/ low at November, contracting 2.6% in the festive month with **(B)**/ coal the only sectors to records positive growth on a year-on-year basis **(C)**/ suggesting the economy is still not out of the woods.**(D)**/ No Error **(E)**.
 (a) Output from India eight core sectors hit a three-month
 (b) low at November, contracting 2.6% in the festive month with
 (c) coal the only sectors to records positive growth on a year-on-year basis
 (d) suggesting the economy is still not out of the woods
 (e) None is correct
- Farmers protesting for three agriculture reform laws **(A)**/ and on related issues, has reached a partial agreement **(B)**/ with the Centre on Wednesday **(C)**/ but the main points of contention remain unresolving **(D)**/ No Error **(E)**.
 (a) Farmers protesting for three agriculture reform laws
 (b) and on related issues, has reached a partial agreement
 (c) with the Centre on Wednesday
 (d) but the main points of contention remain unresolving
 (e) None is correct
- With 2021 likely to be the year of the vaccine, with a rollout **(A)**/ at an unprecedented scale, scientists have already warned that it is possibly that **(B)**/ some virus strains, or escape mutants, may change enough to

- evading **(C)**/ the vaccine's immune response — as observe in the case of hepatitis B **(D)**/ No Error **(E)**.
 (a) With 2021 likely to be the year of the vaccine, with a rollout
 (b) at an unprecedented scale, scientists have already warned that it is possibly that
 (c) some virus strains, or escape mutants, may change enough to evading
 (d) the vaccine's immune response — as observe in the case of hepatitis B
 (e) None is correct

- India should create a Environment and Health De-risking Mission **(A)**/ to increase emergency preparedness, secure critical resources **(B)**/ and building resilient infrastructure and governance systems **(C)**/ to counter the increasing frequency and intense of extreme climate events **(D)**/ No Error **(E)**.
 (a) India should create a Environment and Health De-risking Mission
 (b) to increase emergency preparedness, secure critical resources
 (c) and building resilient infrastructure and governance systems
 (d) to counter the increasing frequency and intense of extreme climate events
 (e) None is correct
- India, along with the world, may be at the cusp of a vaccine **(A)**/ but companies who are involved in testing **(B)**/the vaccines has said that **(C)**/ there have been challenges in recruitment volunteers **(D)**/ No Error **(E)**.
 (a) India, along with the world, may be at the cusp of a vaccine
 (b) but companies who are involved in testing
 (c) the vaccines has said that
 (d) there have been challenges in recruitment volunteers
 (e) No Error

IBPS PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-6): In the following questions each sentence is divided in five parts. Read each sentence to find out if there is any error in any of the parts. 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 (e).

- The farmer finds **(A)**/ it difficult to find **(B)**/ buyers to sell their **(C)**/ fresh organic produce **(D)**.
 (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
 (d) (D) (e) No error

2. It were not Mr. Kejriwal's fault (A) /that the BJP Mayors are "incompetent" (B)/ and "corrupt" that they were not (C)/ invited, said Sanjay Singh (D).

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

3. The Supreme Court says Canadian (A)/judges has been too soft on (B)/ punishment for 30 years in giving (C)/offenders the lowest possible sentence (D)/.

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

4. The government is (A)/ expected to issue a statement (B) /regarding the investigation (C)/ to the press (D).

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

5. The company, Maruti Suzuki, (A) / has been producing ten million (B) / units since it was (C)/ established in 1982 (D).

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

6. Under no circumstances (A)/you would be allowed to remain (B)/ out of home after ten o'clock , (C)/said Radhika to her son (D).

- (a) (A) (b) (B) (c) (C)
(d) (D) (e) No error

SBI PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-5): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

1. People have the freedom (a)/ of speech but at the (b)/ same time each of them (c)/ have to remember their fundamental duties (d)/ No error (e)
2. The number of students (a)/ competing in the event (b)/ has been fallen (c)/ because of the prize money. (d)/ No error. (e)
3. While he used to walk (a)/ along the road, (b)/ a wild and ferocious dog (c)/ knocked him down. (d)/ No error. (e)
4. Anaya is even willing (a)/ to make Mexico (b)/ one of the first countries to (c)/ introduces a universal basic income. (d) / No error. (e)
5. There were no surprises (a)/ in the second bimonthly monetary policy (b)/ announcement by the (c)/ Reserve Bank of India. (d)/ No error. (e)

SBI CLERK PRE 2019

Directions (1-7): Read each sentence to find out if there is any 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 (e).

1. It is widely believe (a)/ that the village which is situated on the (b)/ eastern coast of India will be wiped out (c)/ within a decade. (d)/ No error. (e)
2. Yesterday I met (a)/ an old friend (b)/ when I am going (c)/ to the market. (d)/ No error.(e)
3. The criminal was (a)/ sentenced to the (b)/ death and was (c) hung for his crime (d)/ No error.(e)
4. FATF strongly urges (a)/ Pakistan to swiftly complete its action plan (b)/ by October 2019 to stop (c)/ terror funding in the country (d)/ No error.(e)
5. Elon musk is determined (a)/ to be success (b)/ in whatever field (c)/ he chooses. (d)/ No error.(e)
6. New purchasing power will increasingly (a)/ come from Asia and Africa where (b)/ the demographics are still favorable (c)/ for high income growth. (d)/ No error (e).
7. Not only the (a)/ students but also (b)/ the principal were(c)/ laughing at the joke he cracked.(d)/No error (e).

IBPS PO MAINS 2019

Directions (1): In the given question, three statements have been given which are then divided in four parts. Following the statements are options which mention the part of statements which contains grammatical error. Mark the option mentioning the incorrect part of the statement(s).

- I The most striking thing on the JMI wall is (A)/ the national flag, hundreds of which are (B)/ strung together in such a way that the (C)/ tricolour runs parallel with the road. (D)
 - II It is disturbing that assassination (A)/ is no longer universally (B)/condemned by all, as it was (C)/until the last decade or two. (D)
 - III While, Gurdwara Bangla Sahib (A)/ is known by all, there are (B)/ other Sikh shrines too that (C)/ tell interesting and inspiring stories. (D)
- (a) III-A
(b) I-C; II-C
(c) II-C; III-B
(d) I-C; II-B; III-C
(e) II-D; III-D

Directions (1-5): Given below are five statements, followed by a set of questions. Answer each of the question based on the given statements.

- Whatever one may (A)/ say of her, no one (B)/ dare call in question (C)/ her honesty of purpose. (D)/ No error (E)
- When Mrs. Paul heard his knock,(A)/ she went to the door and opened it, (B)/but she did not recognize him at first (C)/because she was not wearing her glasses.(D)/ No error (E)
- Following a succession of Nazi defeats and the suicide (A)/of Adolf Hitler, Germany signed the instrument of surrender on May 7, 1945, (B)/in Reims in eastern France. The document stipulated (C)/ that hostilities had to cease tomorrow. (D)/ No Error (E)
- Loui and Satpute will use a similar (A)/physiological test, in addition to (B)/issuing two kinds of surveys, to triple-check that their (C)/ participants truly have musical anhedonia. (D)/ No Error (E)
- We would have enjoyed the (A)/ journey more if the old lady in (B)/the adjacent compartment (C)/ would not have snorted all the time. (D)/ No Error (E)

- Which of the following parts in statement (A) has error?
(a) C (b) B (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error
- Which of the following parts in statement (B) has error?
(a) B (b) C (c) D
(d) A (e) No Error
- Which of the following parts in statement (C) has error?
(a) C (b) A (c) B
(d) D (e) No Error
- Which of the following parts in statement (D) has error?
(a) A (b) C (c) D
(d) B (e) No Error
- Which of the following parts in statement (E) has error?
(a) B (b) D (c) A
(d) C (e) No Error

Solutions

TYPE-I

- (e):** There is no error in the given sentence. So, the correct answer choice is option (e).
- (c):** Error lies in part (C). In this part, instead of 'bring' it should be 'bringing' because the given sentence is in past continuous tense as can be seen from the usage of 'was scaling' in part (B). So, the correct answer choice is option (c).
- (a):** Error lies in part (A). In this, usage of 'setting' is incorrect because modal verbs are generally followed by V1. So, either it should be 'be setting' or 'set'. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).
- (d):** Error lies in part (D). In this, instead of 'was' it should be 'were' because the given sentence is in present tense, as can be seen from the usage of 'has' in the first part of the sentence. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
- (c):** In part (C), 'infection' should be replaced with 'infections' because 'the number' is followed by plural noun and singular verb whereas 'a number' is followed by 'plural verb'. So, the correct answer choice is option (c).
- (c):** 'did' is always followed by 'V1', so change 'drove' to 'drive' in part C of the sentence. Hence, answer would be (c).

- (b):** There is a grammatical error in (B) part of the sentence. Change 'would have given' to 'would give' to make the sentence grammatically correct. Here 'had' is used to show possession. Hence, answer would be option (b).
- (a):** There is an error in (A) part of the sentence. Change 'canvas' to 'canvass' to make the sentence correct.
Canvass means 'solicit votes from (electors or members).'
Canvas means a 'strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp, flax, or a similar yarn, used to make items such as sails and tents and as a surface for oil painting.'
Hence, answer would be option (a).
- (d):** There is a grammatical error in (D) part of the sentence. Remove 'to' to make the sentence grammatically correct. 'Bade' takes 'plain infinitive' (V1) after it and not 'infinitive' (to+V1). Hence, answer would be option (d).
- (b):** There is a grammatical error in (B) part of the sentence. Remove 'will not' to make the sentence grammatically correct. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'Unless'. Hence, answer would be option (b).

- 11. (a):** There is a grammatical error in (A) part of the sentence. Replace 'pages after pages' with 'page after page' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
Hence, answer would be option (a).
- 12. (e):** There is no error in the given statement
- 13. (d):** The use of 'for' after invited is incorrect and must be replaced with 'to'. We generally use 'be invited to a place/a party'. Ex-
I was invited **to** lunch
- 14. (d):** Use 'those of' before 'Manali' because the comparison is between 'the hotels of Dharamshala' and 'the hotels of Manali'
- 15. (a):** Use 'come' in place of 'came' because after 'Do, Does, did' we use V1.

TYPE-1A

- 16. (d):** Part C is the one which is grammatically correct, along with given highlighted Part A. Other parts are incorrect because-
In part A- we will use- "has" in place of "was" because the sentence is in simple present tense.
In part B- we will use "crucial" in place of "crucially".
In part D- we- will use- "volunteer" in place of "voluntary" because the correct form of noun is "volunteer" whereas "voluntary" is a verb.
- 17. (c):** Part B is the one which is grammatically correct, along with given highlighted Part D. Other parts are incorrect because-
In part A- we will use- "days" in place of "day" because the phrase "couple of" is used to reflect plural- it is followed by plural.
In part C- we- will use- either- "in spite of" or "despite" in the correct grammatical form.
In part D- "they" should be replaced by "it".
- 18. (b):** Part A is the one which is grammatically correct, along with given highlighted Part D. Other parts are incorrect because-
In part B- we will use- "awards" in place of "award" because the word "various" is used to reflect plural- it is followed by plural.
In part C- we will use "promote" instead of promoting.
In part D- we- will use- "people"- it is both singular and plural. "Peoples" is incorrect.
- 19. (d):** Part C is the one which is grammatically correct, along with given highlighted Part A. Other parts are incorrect because-

In part A- The preposition 'in' should be replaced by 'by'.

In part B- we will use- "seeking" in place of "seeks". "seeking" is the correct form because it means to ask for help, we use a gerund by suffixing -ing in a verb, which makes it a noun.

In part D- we- will use- "higher" in place of "high" because "higher" denotes a comparative degree.

- 20. (d):** Part C is the one which is grammatically correct, along with given highlighted Part A. Other parts are incorrect because-
In part A- we will use- "forecast" not "forecasted"- because- a forecast means to predict, which denotes future, it is used in the first form.
In part B- we will use "possibility" in place of "possible".
In part D- we- will use- article "the" in front of NCR because "the" denoted specific place which is referred. Although, it is a place but it starts as National (NCR means- National Capital Region), which is not a proper name.

TYPE- 2

- 21. (c):** Both (i) and (iii) are correct
There is an idiomatic error in part (ii) where 'done a mistake' will be replaced with 'made a mistake'. In passive form, 'a mistake made' is the correct usage.
- 22. (e):** All the given sentences are correct
- 23. (c):** Both (i) and (iii) are correct.
'led' should be used in place of 'leads' since this is a past event and past events (historic ones) are expressed in simple past tense
- 24. (c):** Both (i) and (iii) are correct
There is an error in (ii). Replace "with" with "at" because we get angry 'at something' and angry 'with a person'
- 25. (b):** In sentence (i): to comply with subject-verb agreement replace "regret" by "regrets"
In sentence (iii): replace "to do" by "do". Note that the infinitive is used without 'to' after some principal verbs like bid, watch, see, let, make, help and hear. Ex. I made him laugh.
- 26. (c):** In sentence (i): "Have" should be there in place of "has" because "The number of" is singular and in sentence (ii) "rudely" should be replaced by "rude". Rude is an adjective while rudely is an adverb.

- 27. (d):** In sentence (iii), 'because' should be omitted as it is superfluous.
- 28. (c):** In Sentence (i): since the given sentence is in the past tense. "triggering" should be replaced by "triggered".
- 29. (c):** In 1st sentence there should be "show" instead of "showing" because to+ V1 structure is used and in 3rd sentence "have" will be replaced by "has" to comply with subject rule agreement. Since noun (production) is singular, the verb will be singular too.
- 30. (e):** In 1st sentence "show" will be replaced by "shows" because noun (analysis) is singular. In 2nd sentence "One of" follows plural noun so there should be "one of my friends". In 3rd sentence "Short" will be replaced by "shortly" as boost is verb and verb followed by adverb.
- 31. (e):** All are correct
- 32. (b):** In sentence 2nd "being" will be replaced by "be" as must (modal verb) follows V1. In 3rd sentence "are" should be replaced by "is" because here noun is 'emphasis' which is singular.
- 33. (c):** In 1st sentence there should be "have been" not "has been" as subject (provisions) is plural.
- 34. (c):** (i) The given sentence is grammatically correct.
(ii) The given sentence is grammatically correct.
(iii) Use 'she' or 'she is' in place of 'her' as when two Nominatives are compared, Nominative Case is used after 'than' and not the Objective Case.
e.g. John is taller than I. Or, John is taller than I am.

TYPE 2A

- 35. (d):** While the quantifier 'a little' means something that is not much in quantity, 'little' means something that is almost nil. In the case of sentence (IV), there is almost no knowledge of a certain fact. Hence except (IV), all sentences are grammatically correct.
- 36. (c):** "A good deal" is used as a quantifier with uncountable nouns, like work, writing, etc. The phrase, when not used as a quantifier, can simply mean a deal that is good, like in sentence (III). But the phrase cannot be used as a quantifier with countable nouns as in sentence (II). Hence all sentences except (II) are grammatically correct.
- 37. (c):** In case of sentence (I), replace 'were' by 'was' as "The Secretary and Treasurer" denotes the same person. However, if "The Secretary and the Treasurer" were used, then the verb "were" would have been correct as it denotes two different persons and in such cases, it takes plural verb.

e.g. The Secretary and Principal has come. The Secretary and the Principal have come.

In sentence (III), remove 'to' after 'resembles' to make the sentence grammatically correct. "Resemble" is a Transitive Verb and thus it is always followed by Object and not 'to', 'with', etc.
e.g. She resembles her mother.
Hence only sentences (II) and (IV) are grammatically correct.

38. (a): In sentence (II), replace 'take' by 'takes' to make the sentence grammatically correct as "One of" is followed by a Plural Noun or Pronoun but it always takes Singular verb.
e.g. One of the volcanic eruptions takes place.
In sentence (III), 'you' should be followed by 'are' as "you" is such a Pronoun which acts the same way in both Nominative Case and Objective Case.
e.g. I like him more than you. [=I like him more than (I like) you.]
I like him more than you do. [=I like him more than you like him.]
In sentence (IV), replace 'his' by "one's" as when the subject of the sentence is "One" and it refers to 'anybody' then the possessive of 'one' is "one's".
e.g. One should be respectful to one's elders.
Hence only sentence (I) is grammatically correct.

- 39. (e):** All the given sentences are grammatically correct.
- 40. (d):** All the given sentences, except (II), are grammatically correct. In the sentence (II), there is a minor grammatical mistake, the verb "needed" should be replaced by "needs" as it is very clear that the sentence is in Present Tense and thus the verb should also be in the same form. Moreover, the subject is singular; the verb signifying the same should also be singular. Thus the correct verb "needs" will make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence (d) is the correct choice.
- 41. (d):** All the sentences, except (IV), are grammatically correct. In the case of sentence (IV), the phrasal verb "take against" should be replaced by "take up" to bring out a meaningful sentence. The phrasal verb "take against" means begin to dislike (someone), often for no strong or obvious reason, which is irrelevant in the context of the meaning of the sentence. The phrasal verb "take up" means accept an offer or challenge, which adds meaning to the sentence. Thus except (IV), all other sentences are grammatically correct. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

42. (c): There are some grammatical errors in the sentences (II) and (IV). In the case of sentence (II), the plural verb “represent” should be replaced by its singular form “represents” as the subject it refers is in singular form [“Every individual”]. Moreover, when “every” refers to the subject of the clause, we use a singular verb. In the case of sentence (IV), there is a similar case of mistake, the singular verb “states” should be replaced by its plural form “state” as the subject it refers is in plural form [“our traditional ayurvedic texts”]. The other two sentences are grammatically correct. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.

43. (e): All the four given sentences are grammatically correct. Hence (e) is the correct choice.

44. (d): All the sentences, except (I), are grammatically correct. In the case of sentence (I), the singular form of the verb “is” should be replaced by its plural “are” as the subject it refers is in plural form, “Efforts such as...” to make the sentence grammatically correct and follow the subject-verb agreement. All other sentences are grammatically correct and do not require any correction. Hence among the given options, (d) is the correct choice.

TYPE- 3

45. (b): The first and the second parts of the sentence are grammatically correct and thus they don’t require any correction. However, in the third part of the sentence, the phrase “has the federal structure” should be replaced by “have a federal structure” as the verb “have” will be used to signify the plural subject “very few of them.” Thus only the third part of the sentence requires some changes in the bold part to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence (b) is the correct choice.

46. (e): The given sentence is grammatically correct and at the same time it is contextually meaningful. So, none of the bold parts requires correction or replacement. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

47. (b): There is a grammatical error in the second part of the sentence; the phrase “has been still plying to some urban centers” should be replaced by “still ply in some urban centers” as it is the correct expression in the context of the sentence structure. The other two parts of the sentence are grammatically and contextually correct and do not require any correction. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

48. (e): The sentence is grammatically correct which means that all the three bold parts in the sentence do not require any replacement or correction. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

49. (d): The first part of the sentence is grammatically correct and thus it doesn’t require any correction. In the second part of the sentence, the phrase “there is a little” should be replaced by “there is little” as the quantifier ‘a little’ means something that is not much in quantity, while ‘little’ means something that is almost nil. In this case, there is almost no knowledge of a certain fact which can be verified by the phrase following the bold part, “or no investigation.” In the third part of the sentence, the phrase “its legal source of income” should be replaced by “their legal sources of income” as the relative pronoun should be in plural form as the noun it refers, “politicians” is in plural. Thus both the second and the third part require the correction in their bold parts to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence (d) is the correct choice.

50. (d): In the first part of the sentence, the phrase “is at the seasons’ worst” should be replaced by “has been at the seasons’ worst” as the use of “for the last couple of days” indicates that the sentence is in Present Perfect Continuous form. In the second part, the present form of the phrase “is turning the region” should be replaced by its past form “turned the region” as it is clearly mentioned that the sentence is depicting the action of the past [for the last couple of days]. In the third part of the sentence the phrase “to gasp the people” is totally irrelevant and meaningless; it should be replaced by the correct phrase “leaving people gasping” to make the sentence grammatically correct. Thus all the three parts of the sentence require corrections in their bold parts. Hence (c) is the correct choice.

51. (c): The first bold part of the sentence is absolutely correct and does not require any replacement. However, there are errors in the second and the third parts of the sentence. In the second bold part, the expression “they are very vulnerable in accentuation” should be replaced “by and so are very vulnerable to the accentuation” to follow the correct sentence structure. Similarly, in the third part of the sentence, the expression “for pollution-crisis situation” should be replaced by “in pollution-crisis situations” to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.

52. (c): In the first part of the sentence, the expression “one of the most influential work” should be replaced by “one of the most influential works” as the noun/pronoun following the phrase “one of the” is always a plural noun. So, the singular noun “work” should be replaced by its plural form “works” to make the statement

grammatically correct. The second part of the sentence does not require any correction as it is grammatically correct. However, in the third part of the sentence, the correct expression should be “never with some other end in view” as the phrase “end in view” is the correct form. The phrase “end in view” means purpose, use. Thus, the highlighted portions of both the first and the third parts of the sentence require the correction to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence (c) is the correct choice.

53. (e): The given sentence is grammatically correct and at the same time it is contextually meaningful. So, none of the bold parts requires correction or replacement. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

54. (c): In the first part of the sentence, the expression “essential of an ethical value system” should be replaced by “essentials of an ethical value system” as the verb used in the first part “include” is in plural form; so, the subject it refers should be in plural as well. Thus, the subject “essential” should be replaced by its plural number “essentials” to make the required correction. The second part of the sentence is grammatically correct and does not require any correction. However, in the third part of the sentence there is a similar error as the first one. The expression “that manifest in deep commitment” should be replaced by “which manifests in deep commitment” as the verb “manifests” correctly follows the subject-verb agreement. It is to be noted that the subject of the verb “manifest” is “respect” which is in singular form; so, the verb that it follows should also be in singular form to comply with the subject-verb agreement. Thus, the highlighted portions of both the first and the third parts of the sentence require the correction to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence (c) is the correct choice.

TYPE- 4

55. (d): The first part of the sentence is grammatically correct. However, there are certain grammatical errors in both the fourth and the fifth parts of the sentence. In the fourth part, the expression “implementation” lacks the use of preposition; so, it should be replaced by “in implementing” to make the sentence grammatically feasible. Similarly, in the fifth part of the sentence, the preposition “to” should be replaced by “by” to make the sentence grammatically correct. At the end, the correct expression should be “by providing them financial support”. Hence among the given alternatives, option (d) is the correct choice.

56. (e): The given sentence is grammatically correct and doesn’t require any correction. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

57. (a): There is a grammatical error in only the third part of the sentence. The verb “announced” should be replaced by “announcing” to make the sentence grammatically feasible. It can well be guessed from the verb used in the highlighted part of the sentence. Hence the option (a) is the correct choice.

58. (c): There are certain grammatical errors in both the fourth and the fifth parts of the sentence. In the fourth part of the sentence, the preposition “along” should be replaced by “over” as the correct preposition to replace the word should be “over” which means expressing duration. Similarly, in the fifth part of the sentence, the preposition “in” should be replaced by “from” as the correct expression should be “higher temperatures from increased greenhouse gases in the air” to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence the option (c) is the correct choice.

59. (e): The given sentence is grammatically correct and doesn’t require any correction. Hence the option (e) is the correct choice.

TYPE-5

60. (d): Part A has an error. ‘when’ should be replaced by ‘while’. While means during the time that, or at the same time as.

61. (b): Part B has an error. We use the correct format as- “commander-in-chief’s”. A compound name always carries an apostrophe (’s) in the end of itself. Example- Brother-in-law’s.

- 62. (a):** Part C has an error. The correct form will be "to me" in place of "to I". The correct form of arrangement is- **preposition + objective case of the pronoun.** "I" is a **subjective case**, the **objective case of the pronoun I** is "me".
- 63. (d):** **Part A has an error.** 'are' should be replaced by 'is'. Everyone, everybody, everything and everywhere are indefinite pronouns. We use them with singular verbs.
- 64. (b):** Part B has an error. The correct phrasal verb to be used is- look-up. Which means to search. Whereas, look after means to take care.
- 65. (b):** In part B the correct phrasal verb to be used is- "steeped in" which means completely immersed. Here it is used in a metaphorical sense. The correct sentence is- "It is also imperative that with society **steeped in** gender prejudices, the government, police and family must step up to provide a safe environment."
- 66. (c):** In part (C) we will use "higher" instead of "high" as the sentence has given a comparison of export prices between the current and the previous year. "Export prices of almost all agri-commodities such as sugar, cotton and rice (Thai white grain with 5% broken content) are higher compared to a year back"
- 67. (a):** In part (A) we will prefix the sentence with article "the". Article "the" is used as an article of definite scope. Although "Delhi" is a noun, but it is used with "project", both makes a phrase denoting that particular project situated in Delhi. The correct sentence is - "**The** Delhi project is only the most visible of instances, but the problem is widespread. The imprudent planning and reckless abandonment of Amaravati, the proposed capital for Andhra Pradesh, is but an example."
- 68. (d):** In the given sentence, the error lies in part (D) of the given sentence. The use of 'have' here is incorrect instead it should be 'has' because here noun 'government' is singular. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d)
- 69. (c):** In the given statement, the error lies in part (B). Here we will replace 'then' with 'than'. Then means 'then' denotes 'at a time' while 'than' is used for comparison. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c).
- 70. (e):** In the given statement, the error lies in part (C). The use of "raised" here is incorrect instead it should be "raising" because here tense is Present perfect continuous tense. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e).

- 71. (a):** In the given sentence, the error lies in part (D) of the given sentence. The use of 'EVIDENT' here is incorrect instead it should be 'EVIDENCE' because evidence means proof while evident meaning obvious. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- 72. (b):** In the given statement the error lies in part (C) of the sentence. The use of 'direct' here is incorrect instead it should be 'directed'. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b).
- 73. (d):** In the first part of the sentence, 'American' needs to be replaced with 'Americans' because 'most' is followed by plural noun. So, the correct answer choice is option (d).
- 74. (e):** There is no error in the given sentence. So, the correct answer choice is option (e).
- 75. (a):** In third part of the sentence, usage of 'have' is incorrect instead it should be 'had' because when the reporting verb is in past tense then reported speech should also be in past tense. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).
- 76. (b):** In second part of the sentence, there is structural error. In this 'would' should be followed by 'be' because modal verbs are followed by the root verbs. So, the correct answer choice is option (b).
- 87. (a):** In third part of the sentence, 'cut out' which means stop working, is incorrectly used. Instead, it should be 'cut into' which means to make something less or smaller. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).
- TYPE- 6**
- 78. (d):** In sentence (I) we will use "appears" in the second part because of singular noun (or subject). In sentence (II) we will use "youngsters" in the first part because the pronoun 'themselves' used indicates that its antecedent should be in its plural form.
- 79. (c):** Among the given sentences, the error lies only in the statements [II] and [III]. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
- [II]** 'In the horizon' will be replaced by 'on the horizon' which means an event that is most likely going to happen soon.
- [III]** 'Batteries' will replace 'battery'. Here, as per the subject verb agreement rule, 'many a/ an' are followed by singular noun and singular verb whereas 'Many, A great many, A good many, etc' are followed by plural noun and plural verb.

IBPS PO PRE 2020

1. **(c):** Only sentence (iii) is correct.
In sentence (i), replace 'for' by 'since'.
In sentence (ii) replace 'of' by 'for'.
2. **(d):** Both the sentence (i) and (iii) are correct.
In Sentence (ii) 'have' should be replaced by 'has'.
3. **(e):** All the given sentences are correct.
4. **(a):** Sentence (i) is correct.
In sentence (ii) 'for' should be replaced by 'to'.
In sentence (iii) 'has' should be replaced by 'is'.

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

1. **(a):** Replace 'between' by 'into'. "Into" is used to show when a person or thing is changing from one form or condition to another:
2. **(a):** The past perfect tense in a sentence or conversation describes an event that happened in the past before another event in the simple past tense was completed in the past. Thus the correct phrase should be "She stayed up".
3. **(c):** 'were; should be replaced by 'was'. Words joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'together with', 'in addition to', 'or', 'as well as', 'besides' etc. The verb must take place with the first subject of the sentence.
4. **(e):** The sentence is grammatically correct.
5. **(d):** 'was' should be replaced by 'is'. Zero conditional sentences refer to the general truth about a situation. These sentences state that one condition always results in the same outcome. Note that the both clauses should be in the present tense.

SBI PO PRE 2020

1. **(d):** The error lies in part (d) of the sentence. If the sentence compounds a positive and a negative subject and one is plural, the other singular, the verb should agree with the positive subject. Hence, 'decide' should be replaced by 'decides'.
2. **(c):** The error lies in part (c) of the sentence. 'know' should be replaced by 'knows'. Note that singular subjects joined by "or," "nor," "either . . . or," or "neither . . . nor" take a singular verb.
3. **(c):** The error lies in part (c) of the sentence. Note that 'To' is a preposition with several meanings, including "toward" and "until." While 'Too' is an adverb that can mean "excessively" or "also."

4. **(b):** The error lies in part (b) of the sentence. If hardly, scarcely, barely and no sooner are in the initial position, the subject and auxiliary are inverted. Thus, the correct phrase should be "No sooner had the company..."
5. **(a):** The error lies in part (a) of the sentence. Since the sentence is in past perfect tense, the correct phrase should be "I had read..."

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

1. **(c):** As we go through the analysis of the sentence, we find that the sentence of option (c) is correct.
(a) replace 'among' with 'between'. Among is used for a greater number.
(b) replace 'case' with 'cases'.
(d) replace 'manufacture' with 'manufacturing'.
2. **(b):** As we go through the analysis of the sentence, we find that the sentence of option (b) is correct.
(a) replace 'rename' with 'renamed'.
(c) replace 'with' with 'for'.
(d) replace 'regulate' with 'regulating'.
3. **(d):** As we go through the analysis of the sentence, we find that the sentence of option (d) is correct.
(a) replace 'as' with 'for'.
(b) replace 'to' with 'in'.
(c) replace 'there' with 'their'.
4. **(e):** As we go through the sentences, we find that all sentences are incorrect.
(a) replace 'have' with 'has'.
(b) replace 'resigns' with 'resigned'.
(c) replace 'drink' with 'drank'.
(d) replace 'isn't' with 'aren't'.
5. **(a):** As we go through the analysis of the sentence, we find that the sentence in option (a) is correct.
(b) replace 'uses' with 'use'.
(c) interchange 'have' with 'you' to maintain the interrogative form of the sentence.
(d) replace 'nothing' with 'anything' because 'barely' will not take 'nothing' after it.

SBI PO MAINS 2020

1. **(d):** In the given statements, (i) and (iv) have errors. In (i), 'pull down' should be replaced by 'pull up' which means to stop.
Pull down means to destroy
In statement (iv), 'there' will be replaced by 'their'.

2. **(c):** In the given statements, only (iv) has error. In (iv), 'were' should be replaced by 'was' because When a singular noun or pronoun is connected with another noun or pronoun by using words like **with, along with, as well as, besides, together with, no less than** and other similar expressions, the verb is singular.
3. **(c):** In the given statements, only (iii) has error. In (iii), 'who' should be replaced by 'that' because 'who' (relative pronoun) is used for living being.
4. **(d):** In the given statements, (i) and (iii) have error. In (i), 'then' should be replaced by 'than' because 'than' is used for comparison. In (iii), 'they' will be replaced by 'it' because noun 'RBI' is singular here.
5. **(d):** In the given statements, (ii) and (iii) have error. In (ii), 'curbing' should be replaced by 'curb' because 'to+v1'. In (iii), 'definite' will be replaced by 'definitely' because we need adverb here.

SBCLERK MAINS 2020

1. **(d):** In the given sentence, the error doesn't lie in part (d). In option (a) error, 'India' should be replaced by 'India's' as to show possession. In Option (b) 'at' should be replaced with 'in' because we use 'In' with month and in option (c), 'sectors' will be replaced by 'sector' as we are talking about only one sector (coal sector). Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
2. **(c):** In the given sentence, the error doesn't lie in part (c). In option (a) error, 'for' should be replaced by 'against' because here farmers are protesting against law. In Option (b) 'has' should be replaced with 'have' because here noun 'farmers' is plural and in option (d), 'unresolving' will be replaced by 'unresolved'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
3. **(a):** In the given sentence, the error doesn't lie in part (a). In option (b), 'possibly' should be replaced by 'possible'. In Option (c) 'evading' should be replaced with 'evade' because to follows v1 and in option (d), 'observe' will be replaced by 'observed' because here sentence is in past tense. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
4. **(b):** In the given sentence, the error doesn't lie in part (b). In option (a), 'a' should be replaced by 'an'. In Option (c) 'building' should be replaced with 'build' because we want noun here and in option (d), 'frequency' will be replaced by 'frequent'

because we need adjective here. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

5. **(a):** In the given sentence, the error doesn't lie in part (a). In option (b), 'who' should be replaced by 'which' because 'who' used for person while 'which' is used for object. In Option (c) 'has' should be replaced with 'have' because noun here 'companies' is plural and in option (d), 'recruitment' will be replaced by 'recruiting' because we want noun here. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

IBPS PO PRE 2019

1. **(e):** There is no error in any part of the sentence. Verb "finds" is appropriate here because subject is "singular". Hence, answer would be (e).
2. **(a):** There is a grammatical error in (A) part of the sentence. Whenever "it" is used as an introductory subject it always takes singular verb. Hence, "were" must be replaced with "was" to make the sentence grammatically correct. Hence, answer would be option (a).
3. **(b):** There is a grammatical error in (B) part of the sentence. "Has" must be replaced with "have" to make the sentence grammatically correct because subject of the sentence is "judges" which is plural, hence, it will take plural verb. Hence, answer would be option (b).
4. **(e):** There is no error in any part of the sentence. Hence our correct option is option (e).
5. **(b):** There is a grammatical error in (B) part of the sentence. Here, use of "present perfect continuous" tense is incorrect because to show completion or to talk about the result "present perfect tense" is used. Hence, "has been producing" has to be replaced with "has produced" to make the sentence grammatically correct.
6. **(b):** There is a grammatical error in (B) part of the sentence. Whenever a sentence starts with negative adverb like hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, not only, under no circumstances and in no way inversion is used. Hence, "you would be allowed" has to be replaced with "would you be allowed" to make the sentence grammatically correct.

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1. **(d):** The error is in the part (d) of the sentence. 'have' should be replaced by 'has' because 'each of', 'either of', always takes the singular verb.
2. **(c):** 'Has fallen' will be used in place of 'has been fallen' as there is no passive form of intransitive verb (fall).
(Note: Verbs are of two types namely transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs need an object while Intransitive verbs cannot have an object. Ex. "I bought a car" in which 'bought' is transitive. "The Baby smiled", 'smiled' is an intransitive verb)
3. **(a):** Replace 'While he used to walk' with 'while he was walking'. For the two incidents of past, if one continues and the other one has happened, then past continuous tense is used for the former and simple past for latter.
Example. While I was walking along the road, a mad dog attacked me.
4. **(d):** The sentence becomes grammatically incorrect in part (d) of it. Instead of "introduces", "introduce" is required as after the phrase 'one of the' the noun or pronoun used is plural, however, the verb should be in its singular form as there is the use of "to-infinitive" which is followed by the first form of the verb. Hence, option (d) is the most viable choice.
5. **(e):** The given sentence is grammatically correct

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1. **(a):** There is an error in part (a) of the sentence in place of "believe" we will use "believed".
2. **(c):** There is an error in part (c) of the sentence. In place of "am" we will use "was" because the events of the sentences are in past.
3. **(d):** Use "hanged" in place of "hung"
4. **(e):** There is no error in the sentence.
5. **(b):** There is an error in part (b) of the sentence. Use "to succeed" in place of "to be success" because after "determined" we use "to infinitive".
6. **(e):** There is no error in the sentence.
7. **(c):** Replace 'were' with 'was'.
When two subjects are joined by 'not only...but also', the verb must agree with the second subject. The correct sentence should be: "Not only the students but also the principal was laughing at the joke he cracked."

The same rule applies when two subjects are joined by 'or', the verb must agree with the second subject.

For e.g. Krish and his brothers were there. (Second subject is 'plural') Mohan or Sohan is responsible for this. (Second subject is 'singular')

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1. **(c):** Among the given statements, statement [I] is grammatically correct. In the other two statements, the errors are-
[II] The error lies in the part (C), where 'condemned by all' will be replaced with 'condemned' because of the presence of 'universally'. Adding 'by all' after 'universally' will make the statement superfluous.
[III] The error lies in part (B), where "known by" must be replaced with "known to".
Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

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1. **(a):** Here, the error lies in part (C) of the statement, where "dare call" will be replaced with "dares to call". Here, 'dare' has been used as main verb and will therefore qualify the singular noun, which is 'no one'. 'Dare' will then be followed by 'to+v1'. But when 'dare' and 'need' are used as modal auxiliary, then we do not add '-s' to make it singular. Then we directly use 'to' after them. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
2. **(d):** Here, "his" will be replaced with "him" because verbs like "heard, watch, behold, see, let, make, bid" will be followed by objective case pronouns and in case we use infinitive then it is used without "to" (bare infinitive). Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
3. **(d):** Here, the error lies in the last part of the statement where "tomorrow" will be changed to "the next day" because in indirect narration, 'tomorrow' is changed to 'on the tomorrow' or 'the next day'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
4. **(e):** The given statement is grammatically correct and does not require any changes. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
5. **(b):** Here, the error lies in part (D) of the statement where "would not" will be replaced by "had not" because in cases of situations denoting unfulfilled wishes/ desires of past, in conditional clause, we use 'if+subject+had+v3' or 'had+subject+v3'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.



Phrase / connectors (**Starters**) was the most baffling new topic that was introduced by the various banking and insurance examination. Many candidates found it difficult to attempt questions based on this as they were shocked at the ambiguity associated with such questions. It is mainly a sentence formation question in which the candidates have to form a sentence using the starting few words that is given in the option and the information that is given in the two parts of the given statements. The important thing to keep in mind before solving these questions is that the sentence has to start only with the suggestions (option given below) and the meaning of the sentence is not distorted by any means. If there is any distortion in the fact or the idea by the usage of a particular option given below at the start of the sentence formation then that option is incorrect. In order to have a good command at this topic, reading newspapers and having a careful look at the structure of the sentence could be beneficial.

Exercise

Direction (1-12): Select the phrase/connector (**STARTERS**) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

1. I. The Election Commission has banned invoking the name of religion or community.
 II. However political leaders continue to use them so blatantly because they know that Muslims do have a say when it comes to elections.
 (i) Although the Election...
 (ii) Since political leaders continue...
 (iii) As Election Commission has...
 (a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
 (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) All are correct
2. I. The world is agog with “herbal”, “organic” and “ethnic” products.
 II. This could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
 (i) As the world is...
 (ii) The fact that the world...
 (iii) Processing natural resources...
 (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
3. I. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) capped the prices of medical stents, which are used to treat coronary artery disease.
 II. It is an extreme regulatory measure necessitated by the market failure that afflicts the overall delivery of health care in India.
 (i) Capping the prices...
 (ii) While the National Pharmaceutical...
 (iii) Now that the prices.....
 (a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
 (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) Both (i) and (iii) are correct

4. I. Though India is a vibrant democracy today.
II. Politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
(i) Even though India today...
(ii) As India today is
(iii) Despite India being a vibrant...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct (e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
5. I. Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994.
II. It was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.
(i) Defending China in return of...
(ii) While Russia, wary of...
(iii) Reiterating its support for ...
(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
6. I. The increasingly desperate need for foreign investment is forcing Havana's geriatric communists to loosen their iron grip.
II. They have pervasive and ruthless state political control.
(i) Despite pervasive and...
(ii) In spite of desperate need...
(iii) Forcing Havana's geriatric ...
(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) None is correct
7. I. Contending that ordinances should be issued only to meet certain exigencies and under compelling circumstances.
II. It is, however, equally important to understand that disruption as a parliamentary tactic plays a significant role.
(i) While contending that ordinances...
(ii) However ordinances should be...
(iii) Under compelling circumstances, contending...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) None is correct
8. I. The process of federalization and regionalization of the polity deepened in the 1990s.
II. Assembly election results have been determined more often by regional issues than by national political variables.
(i) Federalization and Regionalization have been...
(ii) While assembly election results have...
(iii) Since the process of federalization...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
9. I. Subsidised LPG will now cost Rs.434.71 a bottle against Rs. 432.71 previously.
II. There is an increase of Rs.2 per 14.2-kilogram cylinder.
(i) Though the subsidized LPG will now...
(ii) Previously 14.2-kilogram cylinder...
(iii) With an increase of Rs.2 per...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) None is correct.

10. I. The Prime Minister flagged the inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmers to go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.
II. He promised to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months.
(i) While the inconvenience posed by....
(ii) Promising to convert three crore Kisan ...
(iii) The Prime Minister promised to...
(a) Only (iii) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (i) is correct
(d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct (e) All are correct
11. I. Mr. Modi said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."
II. He addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday.
(i) Addressing the investment bankers, financial...
(ii) After inaugurating the new campus...
(iii) Mr. Modi addressed the investment...
(a) All are correct. (b) Only (i) is correct. (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct.
(d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct. (e) None is correct.
12. I. Prime Minister urged the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure.
II. He stressed upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population.
(i) The need for our markets to provide...
(ii) Urging the financial experts...
(iii) Stressing upon the need for...
(a) Only (i) is correct. (b) Only (iii) is correct. (c) Only (ii) is correct.
(d) All are correct. (e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct.
13. I. Pakistan has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.
II. It has repeatedly promised to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations.
(i) Though Pakistan has...
(ii) Continuing to facilitate...
(iii) Despite repeatedly promising...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct (e) All are correct
14. I. Expansion of BharatNet, a project to connect all the 2.5 lakh gram panchayats is a move in the direction of access to reliable, stable and high-speed broadband service all over the country.
II. Raising allocation from Rs 6,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs 10,000 crore for the current fiscal is hardly adequate for this sector.
(i) While expansion of...
(ii) Although raising allocation...
(iii) In a move to expand...
(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
15. I. Malaysia has maintained good terms with all claimants, notably China.
II. Malaysia was the first to claim some of the Spratly Islands way back in 1979 in its Exclusive Economic Zone.
(i) While maintaining good...
(ii) As Malaysia was the first...
(iii) In order to maintain...
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct (c) Only (iii) is correct
(d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (e) All are correct

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Directions (1-5): Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement.

1. (1) Mukesh Ambani's Reliance is keen to sign a binding agreement.
(2) The agreement would be signed before next annual shareholders meeting, which is due to take place before the end of April.
(A) However, the next annual _____
(B) Before the next annual _____
(C) Mukesh Amban's _____
(a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) and (B)
(e) Both (B) and (C)
2. (1) The bank plans to set aside Rs100 crore to Rs200 crore for the merger.
(2) It wants to run this merger scheme on a pilot basis at least eight months.
(A) In spite of the pilot basis _____
(B) Despite the bank plans _____
(C) Though the bank plans to _____
(a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) and (B)
(e) Both (B) and (C)
3. (1) Social issues are distinguished from economic issues.
(2) Some issues have both social and economic aspects.
(A) However some issues _____
(B) While some issues _____
(C) When some issues _____
(a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) and (B)
(e) Both (B) and (C)
4. (1) 22 stocks gained ground with
(2) Reliance Industries, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank contributed the maximum to the day's gains.
(A) As Reliance Industries _____
(B) Within the sensex pack _____
(C) Considering the sensex pack _____

- (a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) and (B)
(e) Both (B) and (C)

5. (1) SEBI has amended the Depository and Participants Regulations
(2) It includes an additional explanation that states that 'pledge' would also refer to 're-pledge' of securities for margin or settlement obligations.
(A) SEBI wants to amend the _____
(B) By including an additional _____
(C) In spite of amending _____
(a) Only (A)
(b) Only (B)
(c) Only (C)
(d) Both (A) and (B)
(e) Both (B) and (C)

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Direction (1-2): Select the phrase/connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

1. China will step up efforts to contain the coronavirus outbreak ahead of the Lunar New Year holidays. 17 new cases of the virus have been confirmed and there is increasing possibility of spread of virus to other countries.
(i) In lieu of 17 new cases...
(ii) Owing to the 17 new cases....
(iii) Taking into consideration China's efforts to....
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) None of the above
2. Doubts were raised about the efficacy of the Right To Information Act in Haryana. Only 35% penalty has been recovered since the setting up of the Haryana State Information Commission in 2006.
(i) Citing the modus operandi of RTI.....
(ii) Stating the facts regarding cases under RTI....
(iii) In what raises doubts about the efficacy.....
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (ii)
(c) Only (iii)
(d) Both (iii) and (i)
(e) None of the above

Direction (1-3): Select the phrase/connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

1. (I) Unmanned or remotely piloted aircraft, commonly known as drones, hold immense promise for various commercial applications,
(II) The government has done well to set up a regulatory framework for drone operations, including commercial use.
(i) Given how unmanned...
(ii) Since unmanned or...
(iii) Provided that unmanned...
(a) Only (ii)
(b) Only (iii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) All of these
2. (I) People have to be convinced to buy insurance for the expected life of the vehicle at the time of purchase, as in the case of road tax.
(II) This process of convincing interferes with the need to set premium based on data relating to

safety and diligence of the driver, which would change over time.

- (i) Convincing people to buy...
(ii) People are convinced to buy...
(iii) The convincing process interferes...
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (iii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) All of these
3. (I) The country should find viable and sustainable replacements for its energy needs.
(II) International oil price movements will continue to be an important fault line in India's political economy without sustainable replacements for energy needs.
(i) Unless the country finds...
(ii) Except that the country finds...
(iii) Considering the country finds...
(a) Only (i)
(b) Only (iii)
(c) Both (ii) and (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii)
(e) All of these

Solutions

1. **(a);** Although the Election Commission has banned invoking the name of religion or community, political leaders continue to use them so blatantly because they know that Muslims do have a say when it comes to elections.
2. **(c); (i)** As the world is agog with "herbal," "organic" and "ethnic" products, this could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
(ii) The fact that the world is agog with "herbal," "organic" and "ethnic" products could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
3. **(a);** Capping the prices of medical stents, which are used to treat coronary artery disease, by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an extreme regulatory measure necessitated by the market failure that afflicts the overall delivery of health care in India.

4. **(d); (i)** Even though India today is a vibrant democracy, politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
(ii) Despite India being a vibrant democracy today, politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
5. **(b); (i)** While Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.
6. **(a);** Despite pervasive and ruthless state political control, the increasingly desperate need for foreign investment is forcing Havana's geriatric communists to loosen their iron grip.

7. (a); While contending that ordinances should be issued only to meet certain exigencies and under compelling circumstances, it is equally important to understand that disruption as a parliamentary tactic plays a significant role.
8. (c); Since the process of federalization and regionalization of the polity deepened in the 1990s, Assembly election results have been determined more often by regional issues than by national political variables.
9. (c); With an increase of Rs.2 per 14.2-kilogram cylinder, subsidised LPG will now cost Rs.434.71 a bottle against Rs. 432.71 previously.
10. (d); (i) Promising to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months, the Prime Minister flagged the inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmersto go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.
- (ii) The Prime Minister promised to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months flaggingthe inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmersto go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.
11. (a); All are correct.
- (i) Addressing the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday, Mr. Modi said, "financial markets can play an important role in the modern economyby helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments.
- (ii) After inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganganear Mumbai on Saturday, Mr. Modi addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators and said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."

- (iii) Mr. Modi addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inauguratingthe new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday and said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."
12. (e); Both (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (ii) Urging the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure, Prime Minister stressed upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population.
- (iii) Stressing upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population, Prime Minister urged the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure.
13. (d); (i) Though Pakistan has repeatedly promised to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations, it has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.
- (iii) Despite repeatedly promising to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations, Pakistan has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.
14. (a); (i) While expansion of BharatNet, a project to connect all the 2.5 lakh gram panchayats is a move in the direction of access to reliable, stable and high-speed broadband service all over the country, raising allocation from Rs 6,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs 10,000 crore for the current fiscal is hardly adequate.
15. (a); While maintaining good terms with all claimants, notably China, Malaysia was the first to claim some of the Spratly Islands way back in 1979 in its Exclusive Economic Zone.

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1. (e): However, the starter (A) is incorrect as it will change the meaning of the sentence. After combining (B) And (C) the sentence so formed will be : " Mukesh Ambani's Reliance is keen to sign a binding agreement before the next annual shareholders meeting, which is due to take place before the end of April."
2. (c): The starters (A) and (B) are incorrect as it will change the correct meaning of the statement. After using (C) the sentence so formed will be: Though the bank plans to set aside Rs100 crore to Rs200 crore for the merger it wants to run this merger scheme on a pilot basis at least eight months.
3. (a): The starters (B) and (C) are incorrect as it will change the correct meaning of the statement. After using (A) the sentence so formed will be: "Social issues are distinguished from economic issues however some issues have both social and economic aspects."
4. (b): The starters (A) and (C) are incorrect as it will change the correct meaning of the statement. After using (B) the sentence so formed will be: Within the sensex pack, 22 stocks gained ground with Reliance Industries, HDFC Bank ,ICICI Bank contributed the maximum to the day's gains.
5. (b): The starters (A) and (C) are incorrect as it will change the correct meaning of the statement. After using (B) the sentence so formed will be : "By including an additional explanation that states that 'pledge' would also refer to 're-pledge' of securities for margin or settlement obligations SEBI has amended the Depository and Participants Regulations."

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1. (b): From the given options, only (ii) is able to connect the given sentences to make a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. The sentence thus formed is 'Owing to the 17 new cases of the virus have been confirmed and there is increasing possibility of spread of virus to other countries, China will step up efforts to contain the coronavirus outbreak ahead of the Lunar New Year holidays.' Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)

2. (c): From the given starters, only (iii) is able to connect the given sentences to make a sentence which is both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. The sentence thus formed is 'In what raises the doubts about the efficacy of the Right to Information Act in Haryana, only 35% penalty has been recovered since the setting up of the Haryana State Information Commission in 2006.' Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)

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1. (e): All the three starters can be used to frame a meaningful sentence without altering the intended meaning of the given sentences. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.
 - (i) Given how unmanned or remotely piloted aircraft, commonly known as drones, hold immense promise for various commercial applications, the government has done well to set up a regulatory framework for drone operations, including commercial use.
 - (ii) Since unmanned or remotely piloted aircraft, commonly known as drones, hold immense promise for various commercial applications, the government has done well to set up a regulatory framework for drone operations, including commercial use.
 - (iii) Provided that unmanned or remotely piloted aircraft, commonly known as drones, hold immense promise for various commercial applications, the government has done well to set up a regulatory framework for drone operations, including commercial use.
2. (a): Only starter (i) can be used to frame a meaningful sentence without altering the exact meaning of the given sentences. However, it is not possible to construct a contextual sentence using the third and second starter as they would alter the intended meaning. Hence option (a) is the correct choice.
 - (i) Convincing people to buy insurance for the expected life of the vehicle at the time of purchase, as in the case of road tax, interferes with the need to set premium based on data relating to safety and diligence of the driver, which would change over time.

3. **(d):** Both the starters (i) and (ii) can be used to frame a meaningful sentence without altering the exact meaning of the given sentences. However, it is not possible to construct a contextual sentence using the third starter as it would alter the intended meaning. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
(i) Unless the country finds viable and sustainable replacements for its energy needs, international

oil price movements will continue to be an important fault line in India's political economy.
(ii) Except that the country finds viable and sustainable replacements for its energy needs, international oil price movements will continue to be an important fault line in India's political economy.



RRB PO

Sentence Connector

WHAT ARE CONNECTORS?

In broad sense, connector is a word/ phrase that link two or more things together. These are further subdivided into three types- Conjunctions, Starters and Connectors. The basic idea behind these three is same, i.e. connect different sentences in a meaningful single sentence without altering the implied meaning. And, the only difference between these three is the framing of the questions.

In questions related to Connectors, you will be provided two sentence and have to choose the connector from the given options to form a single sentence. Following points should be kept in mind while solving such questions:

- Read the given sentences carefully to get a hint of the idea discussed in the two sentences and how they can be connected.
- New connected sentence should be grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
- Before moving to the options try to guess the appropriate connector.
- Before selecting the final answer, read the sentence again to check if it is providing the desired meaning.

Exercise

TYPE I- CONJUNCTIONS

These are the words that are used to connect sentences/clauses in the same sentence. In these types of questions you will be provided with one conjunction and four sentence combination. You are required to choose the sentences that can be connected with the given connector/conjunction to form a single coherent sentence. Following points should be kept in mind while solving such questions:

- Do not add/skip the information provided in the sentences/phrases.
- New connected sentence should be grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
- If unable to find the appropriate answer choice check the tense of the given sentences to eliminate redundant options.
- Options can also be used to find the correct sentence combination (if everything else fails).

The conjunctions can be categorized as:

- 1. Coordinating conjunctions-** that join two or more items (such as words, clauses, or sentences) of equal importance. The major coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.
 - “And” connects non-contrasting items or ideas.
 - “Or” presents an alternative item or idea.
 - “But” presents a contrast or exception.
 - “Nor” presents a non-contrasting negative idea.

- “Yet” presents a contrast or exception (usually, one more surprising than “but”).
- “So” presents a consequence.
- “For” presents a rationale.

- 2. Subordinating conjunctions** - join two separate clauses. The most common subordinating conjunctions include “after, although, as, as far as, as if, as long as, as soon as, as though, because, before, even if, even though, every time, if, in order that, since, so, so that, than, though, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, and while.”

Example: “Joe went to the store **because** he needed some orange juice.”

- 3. Correlative conjunctions-** they work in pairs in order to join words and groups of words of equal weight in a sentence. There are many pairs of correlative conjunctions, including: “either/or; not only / but also; neither/nor; both/and; whether/or.”

Example: You either do your work or prepare for a trip to the office.

Directions (1-7): In the questions given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

1. ALTHOUGH

- (I) The report cites research that shows that gender gaps cause an average income loss of 15 percent in the OECD economies, 40 percent of which is due to entrepreneurship gaps.
- (II) The vast majority of the economies monitored have laws establishing non-discrimination in employment based on gender.
- (III) Only 76 mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value and 37 economies have no laws protecting pregnant workers from dismissal.
- (a) only (II)-(III)
(b) only (III)-(I)
(c) Both (I)-(III) and (I)-(II)
(d) only (II)-(I)
(e) none of these

2. ASSUMING THAT

- (I) Although it is risky but many banks use One Time Password (OTP) method for authentication of online payments.
- (II) It is expected that new vulnerabilities in mobile payments shall be discovered.
- (III) Only a phone's owner will see a message sent to it.
- (a) only (II)-(III) (b) only (I)-(II) (c) only (III)-(II)
(d) only (I)-(III) (e) none of these

3. THAN

- (I) Their work will likely contribute to making the next generation of ultralow-power communications and sensory devices smaller and with greater detection and tuning ranges.
- (II) Researchers are developing atomically thin 'drumheads'-- tens of trillions of times thinner.
- (III) The human eardrum is able to receive and transmit signals across a radio frequency range far greater than what we can hear with the human ear.
- (a) only (II)-(I) (b) only (II)-(III) (c) only (III)-(II)
(d) only (I)-(III) (e) none of these

4. EVEN THOUGH

- (I) You can email photos to yourself from various computers and download these photos to your iPad.
- (II) You can't easily put photos on an iPad from more than one computer.
- (III) Make sure that the software is up to date on your iPhone, iPad, or iPod touch.
- (a) only (II)-(I) (b) only (II)-(III) (c) only (III)-(II)
(d) only (I)-(III) (e) none of these

5. SINCE

- (I) 'Avatar', a James Cameron movie took the world by storm in 2009.
- (II) With over \$1.2 billion collection worldwide, 'Black Panther' is the biggest Non-Sequel blockbuster.
- (III) 'Black Panther' wins the box-office for the 5th straight weekend.
- (a) only (I)-(III)
(b) only (II)-(I)
(c) only (III)-(I)
(d) both (I)-(II) and (II)-(III)
(e) all of the above

6. ALTHOUGH

- (A) I spend much of lunch surreptitiously looking up on my phone for translations for "once upon a time" and "total eclipse of the heart".
- (B) According to the language app on my phone, I am 61% fluent in Italian, but it doesn't feel that way when I am dispatched to book a table in a mountaintop restaurant.
- (C) Sitting on a lift on a bright, cold morning, I look below at all the people carving elegant turns through last night's new-fallen snow, and I think: idiots
- (D) It is against the rules to use your phone at lunch.
- (a) C-B (b) D-A (c) C-D
(d) B-D (e) Both B-A and C-D

7. NOTWITHSTANDING

- (A) Australia's central bank chief Philip Lowe reinforced that a return of rapid wage growth remains a distant prospect despite strengthening business investment and a hiring bonanza.
- (B) The governor kept interest rates unchanged at 1.5 percent on Tuesday, as expected.
- (C) The Reserve Bank of Australia has opted to be a steadying influence on the economy, keeping rates at a record-low for 18 months to encourage firms to expand and take on new employees, a strategy that's paying some dividends.
- (D) Interest rates were unchanged by the governor as with the improving labour market, wage growth remains low.
- (a) only B-D (b) only A-C (c) Only C-D
(d) Only A-D (e) Both B-D and C-D

Directions (8-10): In the question given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word/phrase given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

8. Not only...but also

- (A) This redesigned seat is healthier for the body
- (B) It allows for a sounder sleep, so that when passengers arrive at their final destinations, they feel more refreshed.
- (C) The redesign focuses on a much more private experience for business-class travelers, one in which each passenger has his or her own compartment.
- (D) The redesign does, in some ways, look like what first class used to look like before the best seats on the airline turned into mini-lounges.
- (a) Only A-B (b) Only B-C (c) Only C-A
- (d) Both A-B and C-D (e) None

9. Rather than

- (A) As for the risk of a more pronounced slowdown, Bloxham says there is a risk, but if it were to occur it would likely be driven by external factors.
- (B) Australian house price growth is slowing, auction clearance rates are falling and housing finance is also starting to soften, all pointing to cooling in the broader housing market after years of strong price growth.
- (C) The question that many are now asking is whether this slowdown will lead to outright price declines.
- (D) Domestic factors influencing the risks of pronounced slowdown shall be avoided.
- (a) Only A-B
- (b) Only A-D
- (c) Both C-D and D-A
- (d) Both B-C and A-C
- (e) None

10. Although

- (A) Amanda Staveley has made a second bid in her attempt to buy Newcastle United
- (B) The current owner Mike Ashley is yet to accept it and could ask her to increase the offer for a second time.
- (C) Hopes are high that the negotiations are edging closer to completion.
- (D) The sources have told Telegraph Sport that Staveley's has still not offered enough for the takeover to go through at this stage.
- (a) Only A-B
- (b) Only A-D
- (c) Both A-B and C-D
- (d) Both A-C and B-C
- (e) None

TYPE- II- CONNECTORS

Connectors are an important tool for writing proficiently in English. Their purpose is to join information together within a sentence. Using connectors correctly will help ensure the meaning of the sentence is clear for readers to understand. Different types of connectors are used according to the logical relationship they establish between one sentence and another.

Connectors can be contrasting or similar. Contrasting connectors include: "However, In contrast, Nevertheless, Nonetheless, Yet, On the other hand, By comparison, Instead, In any case, On the contrary, etc." Connectors denoting similarity between the given statements include: "Likewise, Similarly, Correspondingly, In the same way, Also, etc."

Connectors can be even used to denote the result of an action. Such connectors include "therefore, Thus, As a result, As a consequence, Accordingly, etc." There are many such categorizations of connectors to join two meaningful statements which include order of sequence, particularisation, etc.

Directions (11-20): In the questions given below two sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given below the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

- 11.** (I) You had guided him in his tough times
(II) He would have been a success story
(a) Even though
(b) because
(c) If
(d) so
(e) even after
- 12.** (I) The plane skidded off the runway.
(II) The brakes were jammed.
(a) There (b) Here (c) Over
(d) Because (e) Under
- 13.** (I) A bank account can have zero balance.
(II) The account holder should not have any outstanding payments.
(a) provided that (b) before (c) after
(d) here (e) as much as
- 14.** (I) Police have said crime has fallen by 28%
(II) Britain was locked down to battle the coronavirus.
(a) as well as (b) since (c) finally
(d) soon (e) next

15. (I) The growth of the crop looks promising this year.
(II) The number of people opting to grow it seems grim.
(a) unlike (b) over (c) there
(d) after (e) although
16. (I) Renewable energy sources will grow in India
(II) More focus on using crude oil will be observed in the United States of America.
(a) whereas (b) therefore (c) because
(d) like (e) equally
17. (I) The prices of housing units have sky rocketed.
(I) Land prices seem to have hit an all-time low.
(a) provided that (b) because (c) in contrast
(d) talking of (e) like
18. (A) The bank diverted all the money into the stock market
(B) The uncontrolled spiral of the economy could be controlled.
(a) so that (b) as regards (c) beyond
(d) under (e) in this case
19. (A) The driver was prohibited from driving.
(B) His eye surgery was completed.
(a) hence (b) thus (c) till
(d) due to (e) Too
20. (I) Increase the number of tests being conducted
(I) the government has ordered a larger number of test kits
(a) later (b) afterwards (c) at first
(d) rather (e) in order to

Previous Year Questions

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2017

Directions (1-5): In the question given below four sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

1. ALTHOUGH

- (A) The declines in the four top-tier cities contrast with a steady rise in prices in China's vast spread of smaller cities.
(B) Price growth in tier-3 cities in general was unchanged from January, the NBS said, without giving details.
(C) The majority of the 70 cities surveyed by the NBS still reported monthly price increases for new homes.
(D) The number of cities reported for increasing monthly prices for new homes has been dropped from January's 52 to Forty-four cities in February.
(a) only A-B (b) only B-C (c) only C-D
(d) Both A-B and C-D (e) None of these

2. PROVIDED

- (A) Human Rights Watch said it has documented numerous allegations of torture and ill-treatment in Saudi prisons and detention centres in recent years.
(B) Financial measures now lead to action to seize the assets in Russia of those who have committed human rights abuses or other serious crimes.

- (C) Those who have violated human rights or caused other serious crimes in Russia, they will have an impact.
(D) Non-governmental organizations to declare detailed financial information are likely to have a chilling effect on civil society, two leading international rights bodies.
(a) only A-B (b) only B-C (c) only C-D
(d) Both A-B and C-D (e) None of these

3. ALONG WITH

- (A) Army Chief General Bipin Rawat today lauded China's military prowess, and appreciated its intend on military modernisation.
(B) Last week, China unveiled its largest defence spending increase in three years, setting an 8.1 per cent growth target this year, fuelling an ambitious military modernisation programme and making its neighbours nervous.
(C) While China ensured that their economy must rise, they did not forget the rise of their military power.
(D) General Bipin Rawat praised the neighbouring country China for its focus on economic rise.
(a) only A-D (b) only B-C (c) only A-B
(d) Both A-B and C-D (e) None of these

4. SO THAT

- (A) You can give your equity fund investments more time to grow in the market.
(B) You can increase your large-cap exposure by adding to your SBI Bluechip fund.

- (C) When you need money in 3 years, use your debt funds as your first choice for withdrawals.
- (D) The fact is both your investment time-frames are relatively short-term in nature.
- (a) only A-D (b) only C-A (c) only D-C
- (d) Both D-A and D-B (e) None of these

5. UNLESS

- (A) The gap in alertness and execution between green and white over the past two months has been almost painful to behold.

- (B) England should absorb the harsh lessons of their worst finish in 31 years so as to telecast an improved performance in Japan.
- (C) Never before in the professional era have they had a leaner campaign; not even at their lowest ebb at the 2015 World Cup did they look so collectively wooden.
- (D) The chances of England prospering in Japan are on a par with Eddie Jones holidaying in Wales in the near future.
- (a) only A-D (b) only C-A (c) only B-D
- (d) Both D-A and B-D (e) None of these

Solutions

TYPE I- CONJUNCTIONS

- (a):** Although the vast majority of the economies monitored have laws establishing non-discrimination in employment based on gender, only 76 mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value and 37 economies have no laws protecting pregnant workers from dismissal.
- (d):** Although it is risky but many banks use One Time Password (OTP) method for authentication of online payments assuming that only a phone's owner will see a message sent to it.
- (b):** Researchers are developing atomically thin 'drumheads'-- tens of trillions of times thinner than the human eardrum which is able to receive and transmit signals across a radio frequency range far greater than what we can hear with the human ear.
- (a):** Even though you can't easily put photos on an iPad from more than one computer you can email them to yourself from various computers and download these photos to your iPad.
- (b):** With over \$1.2 billion collection worldwide 'Black Panther' is the biggest Non-Sequel blockbuster since 'Avatar', a James Cameroon movie which took the world by storm in 2009.
- (b):** Option (b) is the correct choice. Statements (D) and (A) can be joined together using the conjunction "although" which means in spite of the fact that; even though. Sometimes it can also be used interchangeably with however; but. Statements (D) and (A) can be put together using although "Although it is against the rules to use your phone, I spend much of lunch surreptitiously looking up on my phone for translations for "once upon a time" and "total eclipse of the heart"". All the other combinations of the statements fail to be connected using "although".

- (a):** Option (a) is the correct choice. Statements (B) and (D) can be joined together using the conjunction "notwithstanding" which means nevertheless; or in spite of this. The sentence formed using the given conjunction is "The governor kept interest rates unchanged at 1.5 percent on Tuesday, notwithstanding the improving labor market, wage growth remains low." However, Statements (A) and (C) are separate statements which can't be connected with any of the given statements.
- (a):** Option (a) is the correct choice. When using not only . . . but also in a sentence, parallelism should be the goal. It means that the words following both parts of this correlative conjunction should belong to the same parts of speech. For example, if a noun follows not only, then that noun should also follow but also. "Not only this redesigned seat is healthier for the body, but it also allows for a sounder sleep, so that when passengers arrive at their final destinations, they feel more refreshed."
- (b):** Option (b) is the correct choice. 'Rather than' is used to give more importance to one thing when two alternatives or preferences are being compared. "As for the risk of a more pronounced slowdown, Bloxham says there is a risk, but if it were to occur it would likely be driven by external factors rather than domestic factors".
- (c):** 'Although' means 'in spite of the fact that; even though'. 'Although' also means 'however; but'. "Amanda Staveley has made a second bid in her attempt to buy Newcastle United although, the current owner Mike Ashley is yet to accept it and

could ask her to increase the offer for a second time."

"Hopes are high that the negotiations are edging closer to completion, although, the sources have told Telegraph Sport that Staveley's has still not offered enough for the takeover to go through at this stage."

TYPE 2- CONNECTORS

11. (c): Among the given statements, only "IF" can be used to connect the given statements. The correct statement thus formed will be:
'If you had guided him in his tough times, he would have been a success story.'
12. (d): Statements can be joined together using the conjunction "because". 'Because' is used to introduce a word or phrase that stands for a clause expressing an explanation or reason. The meaningful sentence thus formed is "' The plane skidded off the runway because the brakes were jammed."
13. (a): Statements (I) and (II) can be joined together using the phrase "Provided that". 'Provided that' is the one that's more often used as a conjunction. It means that one thing happening is dependent on another thing happening. Therefore, the statement thus formed is "A bank account can have zero balance provided that the account holder should not have any outstanding payments."
14. (b): The sentence which makes grammatical as well as contextual sense is using option(b)- "Police have said crime has fallen by 28% since Britain was locked down to battle the coronavirus."

15. (e): The set of sentences (I)-(II) can be joined to make a grammatically correct and contextual sentence using the connector 'although' - "Although the growth of the crop looks promising this year the number of people opting to grow it seems grim."
16. (a): Among the given statements, (I) and (II) can logically be connected with "WHEREAS". The correct statement thus formed will be:
"Renewable energy sources will grow in India whereas more focus on using crude oil will be observed in the United States of America."
17. (c): Statements (I) and (II) can be joined using the connector "in contrast". The meaningful sentence thus formed is 'The prices of housing units have sky rocketed in contrast land prices seem to have hit an all-time low' Hence, option (c) is the most viable answer choice.
18. (a): Statements (I) and (I) can be joined together using the phrase "SO THAT". Therefore, the statement thus formed is "The bank diverted all the money into the stock market so that the uncontrolled spiral of the economy could be controlled."
19. (c): The connector which joins the sentences to make grammatical as well as contextual sense is option(c)- "The driver was prohibited from driving till his eye surgery was completed."
20. (e): 'In order to' expresses the purpose and answers the question why something is done. The sentences (I) and (II) can be joined using "in order to" -In order to increase the number of tests being conducted the government has ordered a larger number of test kits". Hence, option (e) becomes the most suitable choice.

PYQ Solutions

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2017

1. (c): **Statements (C) and (D)** can be joined together to form a single coherent sentence using the conjunction "Although". '**Although**' is used to express 'in spite of the fact that; even though.' Therefore, the statement thus formed is "**The majority of the 70 cities surveyed by the NBS still reported monthly price increases for new homes although the number has dropped from January's 52 to Forty-four cities in February.**" Hence, **option (c)** becomes the most suitable choice.

2. (b): **Statements (B) and (C)** can be joined together using the phrasal conjunction "**Provided**". 'Provided' is the one that's more often used as a conjunction. It means that one thing happening is dependent on another thing happening. Both the sentences are in the similar context and sentence (B) is dependent on the condition given in statement (C), Therefore the statement thus formed is "**The financial measures now lead to action to seize the assets of Russians provided they have committed human rights abuses or other serious crimes in Russia.**" Hence, option (b) is the most viable answer choice.

3. (a): Option (a) is the correct choice. **Statements (A) and (D)** can be combined using the phrasal conjunction **“Along with”**. ‘Along with’ means ‘in company with or at the same time as’. Thus, the conjunction ‘along with’ connects both the sentence and the coherent statement thus formed is **“Army Chief General Bipin Rawat today lauded China’s military prowess, saying the neighbouring country, along with its economic rise, also focused on military modernisation.”** All the other given options fail to connect contextually with one another.
4. (b): Only **sentences (C) and (A)** can be combined coherently using the phrase “so that”. **“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. Thus, the statement formed is **“When you need money in 3 years, use your debt**

funds as your first choice for withdrawals so that you can give your equity fund investments more time to grow in the market.” As all the other combinations fail to make a coherent sentence. Hence, **option (b)** is the correct choice.

5. (c): **Statements (B) and (D)** can be joined together using the conjunction **“Unless”**. ‘unless’ is used to express ‘except if (used to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid).’

Both the sentences are in the similar context and therefore the statement thus formed is **“Unless England absorb the harsh lessons of their worst finish in 31 years, the chances of them prospering in Japan are on a par with Eddie Jones holidaying in Wales in the near future.”** All the other given alternatives are incorrect. Hence, **option (c)** is the most suitable answer choice.



RRB PO

Paragraph Completion

How to Solve

Paragraph completion questions follow a clear line of reasoning. These questions in the exams are based on paragraphs excerpted from Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, etc. They are rarely original paragraphs written specially for the exam. Hence the methodology that good writers use to complete their paragraphs holds true for the answer choice; your duty, therefore is to understand the line of reasoning used by the writer. If followed appropriately then scoring becomes easier.

A paragraph is a short composition or note on an idea that is complete in itself. Hence the last sentence of a paragraph will have the following characteristics:

- It fulfils the purpose of the paragraph.
- It brings the paragraph to a smooth closure.
- It does not introduce (contain) any new ideas.
- It is not an inference.

You need to not only read the paragraph actively and carefully, but also identify its purpose as you read. The last sentence will merely fulfil this purpose and bring the paragraph to a smooth closure. The last sentence, hence, arises from the paragraph itself and not from outside it. If required, you must read the paragraph several times or until you have identified the purpose for which it is written. The operative idea in the directions to the questions is “... choose the one that completes the paragraph”. A sentence that completes the paragraph hence cannot logically introduce any new ideas. That is why the last sentence will contain nothing that requires further clarification. The paragraph needs to be closed with the last sentence; it should not leave loose ends to be closed or explained further.

What does a smooth conclusion mean?

When we say that “The last sentence concludes the paragraph”, the word ‘conclude’, in this context, merely means to bring to an end. It does not mean that you have to reason out on the basis of the given facts and reach a judgment or decision or an inference. You —as a test taker—have to merely notice the direction in which the paragraph is moving and choose the best sentence that brings it to an end. The reader hence is not actively involved in the paragraph, except in identifying the writer’s purpose in writing the paragraph. If you are able to unravel, by looking at the details given in the paragraph, the direction and purpose of the writer, the scoring option stands out from the other options very clearly and conspicuously. You must spend sufficient time with the paragraph before going to the options to evaluate them for the answer. Some of these questions can be, at times, prove themselves to be extremely tricky if you haven’t understood the purpose of the paragraph. Then, all options can appear right.

Another point to bear in mind is that the task in these questions is to complete the paragraph and not merely continue it. The difference between an option that completes the paragraph and an option that continues the paragraph is that the former fulfils the purpose of the paragraph whereas the latter merely continues one or the other of the ideas mentioned in the paragraph. However, in certain questions an option that continues the paragraph may be accommodated as the last sentence (answer) if a sentence (option) that brings the paragraph to a logical closure is not available. Look at the following example.

“I am sometimes attacked for imposing “rules.” Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. All I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, “Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you sure you want to use a celebrity?” Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director, “Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background...”

What is the purpose of the above paragraph? The writer is at pains to explain to us that he does not want to be seen as framing rules for anyone. He hates rules. He tells us the different situations which had led to this (erroneous) belief, among others, that he is laying down rules; but he was merely 'reporting' consumer behaviour. He tells us those examples are not rules. So, the purpose of the paragraph is to tell us that whatever he says to others are not rules. They are merely reports, in order that the other may reconsider his or her stand in relation to consumer behaviour. Now we need to close this paragraph without leaving any loose ends.

Options:

- A. Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as "rules."
- B. Thus, all my so called "rules" are rooted in applied research.
- C. A suggestion perhaps, but scarcely a rule.
- C. Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour.
- D. Fundamentally it is about consumer behaviour — not about celebrities or type settings.
- E. The findings of research done by London Business School reveal an interesting fact.

Options A and B. "Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as 'rules'" and, "Thus, all my so called 'rules' are rooted in applied research." ring completely untrue because "guidance based on applied research" only reinforces the claim of others that those are strict and rigid principles that no one can refute—by implication stricter than rules. Option D, "Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour," is in not related to the purpose of the paragraph which is not about how to be systematic about consumer behaviour. In the same vein option E is also far away from the purpose of the writer as it introduces a new topic (research work of London Business School). Option C. "A suggestion perhaps but scarcely a rule," fulfils the writer's purpose that they are not rules but merely suggestions. This sentence, read in conjunction with the following "I am sometimes attacked for imposing 'rules'. Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director ..." makes the paragraph a logically complete unit. Hence Option C is the answer.

Now try to solve the questions given in the exercise and read newspapers, magazines, journals, etc. as much as you can in order to improve your reading skills.

Exercise

Directions (1-22): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. By calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage, unions are creating more incentives for employers to favor unionized workers over the non-unionized sort. Such exemptions strengthen their power. This is useful because for all the effort unions throw at raising the minimum wage laws for better pay have an awkward habit of undermining union clout
 - (a) High rates of unionization make minimum-wage rules unnecessary as collaborative wage setting achieves the flexibility goals of a low minimum wage and the fairness goals of a high one.
 - (b) Workers who have no real alternative to employment in the unregulated shadows of the labor market are even more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse than workers with the legal right to take low wages.

- (c) The labor ethos of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-union workers are underpriced by union workers and left unemployed or scrambling for unauthorized work.
 - (d) Once employers are obliged to pay the same minimum wage to both unionized and non-unionized labor, workers often see less reason to pay the dues to join a union.
 - (e) However, laborers do not want to join a union because the dues they pay to join the same adds to the burden on them.
2. Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lackluster economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by

the rapid economic rise of China and India – in that order.

- (a) Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
- (b) OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
- (c) Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
- (d) Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
- (e) Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.

3. The 16th century in Europe was a great century of change. The humanists and artists of the Renaissance would help characterize the age as one of individualism and self-creativity. Humanists such as Petrarch helped restore the dignity of mankind while men like Machiavelli injected humanism into politics. When all is said and done, the Renaissance helped to secularize European society.....

- (a) The year 1543 can be said to have marked the origin of the Scientific Revolution, with Copernicus publishing *De Revolutionibus* and setting in motion a wave of scientific advance.
- (b) The century witnessed the growth of royal power, the appearance of centralized monarchies and the discovery of new lands.
- (c) The very powerful notion that man makes his own history and destiny took root.
- (d) In the meantime, urbanization continued unabated as did the growth of universities.
- (e) Besides this, industrialisation also played an important role in the development of Europe.

4. Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.

- (a) Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
- (b) Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
- (c) But Perowne himself is not concerned.
- (d) But others will take their place, he thought.
- (e) These hands are steady enough, but they are large.

5. Age has a curvilinear relationship with the exploitation of opportunity. Initially, age will increase the likelihood that a person will exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity because people gather much of the knowledge necessary to exploit opportunities over the course of their lives, and because age provides credibility in transmitting that information to others. However, as people become older, their willingness to bear risks declines, their opportunity costs rise, and they become less receptive to new information.....

- (a) As a result, people transmit more information rather than experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.
- (b) As a result, people are reluctant to experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.
- (c) As a result, only people with lower opportunity costs exploit opportunity when they reach an advanced age.
- (d) As a result, people become reluctant to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities when they reach an advanced age.
- (e) As a result, people depend on credibility rather than on novelty as they reach an advanced age.

6. Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or Indian) is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory.....

- (a) Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.
- (b) Though 'Occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
- (c) 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
- (d) Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
- (e) The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily.

7. Relations between the factory and the dealer are distant and usually strained as the factory tries to force cars on the dealers to smooth out production. Relations between the dealer and the customer are equally strained because dealers continuously adjust prices or make deals or to adjust demand with supply while maximizing profits. This becomes a system marked by a lack of long-term commitment on either side, which maximizes feelings of mistrust. In order to maximize their bargaining positions, everyone holds back information or the dealer about the product and the consumer about his true desires.....

- (a) As a result, “deal making” becomes rampant, without concern for customer satisfaction.
 - (b) As a result, inefficiencies creep into the supply chain.
 - (c) As a result, everyone treats the other as an adversary, rather than as an ally.
 - (d) As a result, fundamental innovations are becoming scarce in the automobile industry.
 - (e) As a result, everyone loses in the long run.
8. The East India Company no longer exists, and it has, thankfully, no exact modern equivalent. Walmart, which is the world’s largest corporation in revenue terms, does not number among its assets a fleet of nuclear submarines; neither Facebook nor Shell possesses regiments of infantry. Yet the East India Company – the first great multinational corporation, and the first to run amok – was the ultimate model for many of today’s joint-stock corporations. The most powerful among them do not need their own armies: they can rely on governments to protect their interests and bail them out. The East India Company remains history’s most terrifying warning about the potential for the abuse of corporate power – and the insidious means by which the interests of shareholders become those of the state. Three hundred and fifteen years after its founding, its story has never been more current.
- (a) The East India Company’s story is the first example of a nation state extracting, as its price for saving a failing corporation, the right to regulate and severely rein it in.
 - (b) For all the power wielded today by the world’s largest corporations – whether ExxonMobil, Walmart or Google – they are tame beasts compared with the ravaging territorial appetites of the militarized East India Company.
 - (c) Answerable only to its shareholders and with no stake in the just governance of the region, or its long-term wellbeing, the East India Company’s rule quickly turned into the straightforward pillage of India, and the rapid transfer westwards of its wealth.
 - (d) If history shows anything, it is that in the intimate dance between the power of the state and that of the corporation, while the latter can be regulated, it will use all the resources in its power to resist.
 - (e) East India Company has no modern counterpart today.
9. We can usefully think of theoretical models as maps, which help us navigate unfamiliar territory. The most accurate map that is possible to construct would be of no practical use whatsoever, for it would be an exact

replica, on exactly the same scale, of the place where we were. Good maps pull out the most important features and throw away a huge amount of much less valuable information. Of course, maps can be bad as well as good one witness the attempts by medieval Europe to produce a map of the world. In the same way, a bad theory, no matter how impressive it may seem in principle, does little or nothing to help us understand a problem.....

- (a) But good theories, just like good maps, are invaluable, even if they are simplified.
 - (b) But good theories, just like good maps, will never represent unfamiliar concepts in detail.
 - (c) But good theories, just like good maps, need to balance detail and feasibility of representation.
 - (d) But good theories, just like good maps, are accurate only at a certain level of abstraction.
 - (e) But good theories, just like good maps, are useful in the hands of a user who knows their limitations
10. In the evolving world order, the comparative advantage of the United States lies in its military force. Diplomacy and international law have always been regarded as annoying encumbrances, unless they can be used to advantage against an enemy. Every active player in world affairs professes to seek only peace and to prefer negotiation to violence and coercion.....
- (a) However, diplomacy has often been used as a mask by nations which intended to use force.
 - (b) However, when the veil is lifted, we commonly see that diplomacy is understood as a disguise for the rule of force.
 - (c) However, history has shown that many of these nations do not practice what they profess.
 - (d) However, history tells us that peace is professed by those who intend to use violence.
 - (e) However, when unmasked, such nations reveal a penchant for the use of force.
11. Cancer of the nervous system, brain, breast, ovaries, lungs and mouth tops cancer cases in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, as per the Fortis Memorial Research Institute (FMRI) cancer registry. Among the few private institutes set up in 2013 to collect data on the prevalence and trends in cancer in India, the registry aims to help authorities make better decisions to combat cancer. It includes a pre-devised questionnaire, which records information based on socio-demographic factors, diagnosis, clinical extent of the disease, stage, treatment, prognosis, etc., as recorded by doctors. ()

- (a) However, challenges exist in the availability of updated data for the public and stakeholders.
 - (b) Such a database is critical for yearly mapping of prevalence, future planning of resources, assessment of preventive measures and charting disease trends
 - (c) A database is critical for yearly mapping of prevalence, planning of resources, assessment of preventive measures and charting trends
 - (d) The data is then validated using quality control programmes followed by cancer registries of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
 - (e) None of the above
12. Parsing the 2014 results by AC segment, a complicated picture emerges. The Akali-BJP combinewon 45 AC segments, the Congress 37, and the AAP 33. From this perspective, the contest between the Congress and the AAP was much closer. Much like the BJP at the national level, the AAP did a good job in converting its votes into seats in Punjab. This is because its success was highly regionally concentrated. Punjab can be broken into three regions, Doaba, Majha, and Malwa. Malwa with 69 ACs is the largest region, while Doaba and Majha have 23 and 25 ACs, respectively. The AAP won 31 of its 33 AC segments in Malwa (and the other two in Doaba). ()
- (a) However, the AAP simply does not have the legacy or the reach of the Congress Party in Punjab, and unless it significantly increases its reach from 2014 with all communities.
 - (b) The Punjabi voter seems to be truly concerned about politicians qua governance actors Bhanu Joshi Ashish Ranjan.
 - (c) While much of the country was riding the “Modi wave,” the Akali-BJP combine ceded a lot of electoral territory to the Congress and the AAP.
 - (d) The relative success or failure of the AAP will depend on whether it can extend beyond the base it built in 2014; anecdotally, the AAP seems to have done so.
 - (e) Strategically voting for the preferred party between the AAP and the Congress, this mass of voters will have decisive power in this election.
13. The move was aimed at protecting domestic steel makers in the backdrop of the decline in prices of these items as well as surge in cheap imports of iron and steel. The Centre said with that duty increase, the ‘duty differential’ between iron or steel scrap and products obtained from such scrap went up to 10%. It said, therefore, reducing the BCD on ship-breaking further from 2.5% to zero will “disturb the rationalisation in

- rates between vessels and other floating structures for breaking up and melting scrap of iron or steel (other than stainless steel).” Eliminating the duty will also increase the ‘duty differential’ (to 12.5%) between ships for breaking up and products obtained from the scrap generated after their breaking up — that is plates of iron and steel, HR Coils and CR Coils. ()
- (a) So far, the yard has helped recycle more than 7,000 vessels and generate 54 million LDT (Light Displacement Tonnage) steel, the Gujarat government said.
 - (b) Lowering BCD on ship-breaking to zero will “disturb the rationalisation in duty rates.
 - (c) Due to all these reasons, “there is no economic justification” for abolishing the BCD on ships for breaking up, the Centre said.
 - (d) The state government’s proposal was turned down by the Centre saying items obtained from the scrap generated from breaking up of ships will compete with the products manufactured by them.
 - (e) The State said the factors that hurt the ship recycling industry include rupee depreciation and high volatility against the U.S. dollar.
14. What compounds the problem of higher corporate tax rates is the unpredictable taxation environment in the country and it does not look like the situation improving in future. The General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) is now to come into effect on April 1, 2017 and the government has issued a four- page circular as clarification on the provisions of GAAR. The circular is too brief and does not compare favourably with the detailed guidelines issued by Australia, New Zealand or the UK for instance. (.....)
- (a) India is not attracting foreign investment in manufacturing because of a poor investment environment, and one of the reasons for this is the high rate of corporate taxation.
 - (b) In order to ensure that it is implemented in a predictable manner it is necessary for the government to make the guidelines more elaborate and detailed.
 - (c) For foreign investors, the corpo-rate tax is even higher where the total income is in excess of INR 100 million the foreign investor has to pay 43.26%.
 - (d) An exporting country of manufacturers is nearer to that of Thailand and Malaysia, which are much smaller economies.
 - (e) These are partial measures that do not go far particularly because they do not put us on par with other emerging countries named above.

15. Meantime, depositors take a back seat. The other day the head of a leading private bank was being interviewed on a television channel on what made him take the lead in cutting base rate. Pointing out that rate fixation by individual banks is a function of cost of funds and how they view demand and supply of credit in the near future, he predicted a fall in deposit rates. (.)

- (a) For the category of bank depositors who depend solely on interest, there is very little choice except to continue with the banking system.
- (b) There is not even one word about depositors without whose support the bank would not have made such impressive strides.
- (c) Its objective is to discuss the implication of falling bank interest rates on the welfare of senior citizens.
- (d) Almost all readers are aware of the context in which the current debate over falling deposit rates is being held.
- (e) The nuances of a repo rate (interest rate) cut by the RBI and its impact on lending and deposit rates are appreciated.

16. Are banks becoming less relevant? This conflict between a generalist and a specialist takes place all the time and can never be resolved satisfactorily. The debate has deep implications for a bank's human resources policies. Should we recruit specialist officers? What will be the implications for the rank and file? What career path are you promising for the youngster with special qualifications and so on? (.)

- (a) It might be far-fetched but the government is basically reacting to the forces of disintermediation, forces that diminish a bank's traditional role and move to new areas.
- (b) Among the important factors driving disintermediation is competition.
- (c) Yet the forces of competition, essentially from foreign banks forced many government banks to undertake activities they were neither qualified for nor experienced in.
- (d) This has had enormous consequences not the least on bank profitability as well as on regulation.
- (e) Such questions should resonate well with us in India.

17. Slum dwellers give each other material and psychological support along with informal insurance in ways that, for now, the state cannot provide. Low take-up of PMAY housing suggests that the programme, in its current form, risks some of the same failures as the one we studied. Studies of "Moving to Opportunity" — a programme in the US in the 1990s

that gave lottery winners vouchers to move from high- to low-poverty neighbourhoods — provide another useful benchmark. These studies found no financial or employment benefits for participants or their adult children. (.)

- (a) In our study, we found that lottery winners were not better off on a variety of socio-economic measures, including income, labour force participation, household health outcomes.
- (b) They reported feeling isolated, and were six to nine percentage points less likely to know someone they could rely on for borrowing needs.
- (c) Lottery losers, but not winners, reported receiving money through their social networks during hard times.
- (d) It may be that such benefits only materialise among those relocated at an early age.
- (e) In some cases, local authorities have demolished slums and provided residents with rental subsidies until PMAY housing can be built.

18. Where it would be utopian to imagine a workplace without conflict, one has to acknowledge that notwithstanding one's favourites and bête-noirs, it is the manager's job to treat everyone alike. There are various factors that can lead to a perception of biased management and a warped image of the reality. However, the repercussions of differential treatment, if it does exist, can tell upon the productivity, employee morale and the overall reputation of the company. (.)

- (a) More often nurturing of bias results into a titled view point which could ignore even the very basics of competence and survival.
- (b) The first step to deal with the imaginary or true perceptions regarding the management's approach is to start with an appraisal that is rooted in equality.
- (c) A management seen partial and hence unethical fails to draw sharper brains and the result is mediocrity.
- (d) That's why, equality of opportunity is believed to be the best bait to keep the employees glued.
- (e) None of these.

19. It's a well-known fact that Alcoholics Anonymous — the informal self-help group for people with drinking problems — has a huge dropout rate. What's well not so known is that it's more widespread among winos who are either atheists or agnostics. The reason is because the set of guiding principles for recovery in the AM 12-step programme includes the suggestion to accept that only a power greater than oneself can restore a booze addict to sanity. (.)

- (a) Surprisingly enough, the spectre of a higher authority has helped them gain sobriety.
- (b) Despite their incapacitating condition, unbelieving addicts can't get themselves to acknowledge the authority of such a higher power.
- (c) Addiction, however, has too desensitized them to realize the superiority of the high power.
- (d) Can a power wean someone away from indulgence?
- (e) None of these.

20. Thus, ancient ideas of knowing yourself were about becoming a better person. While the process may have been psychological, it involved conditioning one's mind rather than finding out why the mind does what it does. As Marcus Aurelius said, "Cast away opinion and you are saved. But who hinders you from casting it away?" Nor does your 'heart' always listen to your head. The best of the ancient writers, including Aurelius, concede the difficulty of the endeavor and "with a smile and a shrug provide exercises for teaching ourselves to improve what self-control we have," says Hecht. That's what religion and New Age philosophies are doing with their rituals and their meditations: ()

- (a) Teaching us to wake up to ourselves, for the sake of happiness.
- (b) Trying to separate your heart your mind even further.
- (c) Providing a detailed prescription of what to do and what not.
- (d) Telling us when to listen to your heart and when to respond to your mind.
- (e) None of these.

21. It's the pleasure principle that keeps us in perpetual motion, said Freud, referring to the constant effort at gratification of incessant desire. According to Buddhist teachings, craving springs from the notion that if one's desires are fulfilled it will, by itself, lead to lasting happiness or well-being. However, such beliefs normally result in further cravings or desire and the repeated enactment of activities to bring about the desired results. By desire, of course, we mean the craving for anything from sexual pleasure to material goods and gains of fame and power, all of which are wants that apparently can never be satisfied. ()

- (a) It is, thus, futile to try to satiate them.
- (b) The pursuit of pleasure is, thus, the generating core of desire.
- (c) As a result, desiring them only brings suffering.
- (d) Man must, therefore, learn which one to satisfy and which one to ignore.
- (e) None of these.

22. Another way of looking at logic is its power of deconstruction – the same as happens with the scientific method. For example, Democritus who lived a little before Aristotle proposed an atomic theory of the universe in which all things originate from indivisible atoms. Today scientists have gone further and found atoms are made of subatomic particles and those of even smaller constituents to, ultimately, when they're saying everything is composed of unimaginably minuscule entities called strings. However, some of them think strings in turn should be made of something else too.(...)

- (a) This is, in fact, what destruction stands for.
- (b) After all, it stands to reason: if something exists, it has to be made of something.
- (c) Logical deconstruction postulates that we have not yet reached to the smallest fragment.
- (d) Like subatomic particles, sub-string is also a possibility.
- (e) None of these.

Directions (23-25): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which one sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

23. Ever since Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1929, an "antibiotic revolution" has been ushered in medicine with new antibiotics flooding the market every year.

The only way in which antibiotic resistance can be prevented is not to use the antibiotic, which, of course, is not possible. Preventing resistance against Bedaquiline is a must, but the manner in which this is being done is impractical and undemocratic.

- (a) But there is hardly any antibiotic against which "no resistance" has been reported.
- (b) The rationing of Bedaquiline by the government on the fears of drug resistance is understandable.
- (c) If the priority is prevention of drug resistance, it could be attained by methods less draconian than controlling the availability of the drug.
- (d) A compassionate approach supplemented by scientific rationality is a must in promoting, not rationing, Bedaquiline therapy.
- (e) Restricting patients and means to treat them in specific regions is unprecedented.

24. The word "gross" has more than one meaning and every possible meaning isn't palatable. There are people who are engrossed in GDP, and its growth, on a daily basis. But just after the Union budget, many more people are interested in GDP which is the annual value of goods and services produced, as opposed to gross

national income, which adds net factor income from abroad.

_____. I mean the concept, not quality of data. How can GDP measure welfare?

- (a) Income, the foundation of GDP, is at best a means to an end.
- (b) GDP is a term widely used and also abused.
- (c) If one reads the report, one realises every criticism “discovered” afresh today was anticipated by Kuznets in 1934.
- (d) What does one make of the GDP critique?
- (e) Indicators aren’t the same as a summary or aggregate measure.

25. It is clear that institutional credit availability to facilitate rural consumption and growth has been on the wane, with larger household debts being incurred through non-institutional sources, borrowed at very high rates of interest for unproductive purposes. While international studies point to the negative long-run impact of household debt on consumption and growth, such debt-driven consumption as prevalent in India is likely to be even more unsustainable, and non-growth-inducing. (_____) The success of

monetary policy and the transmission mechanism would be predicated on the successful reach of institutional credit agencies in rural areas and their growing share in rural household debt.

- (a) The presence of the right institutional environment will have a bearing on the sustainability of household debt.
- (b) Monetary policy will need to pay attention to this link between consumption and growth.
- (c) While the Economic Survey and the budget document have raised concerns about corporate debt and government debt, growing household debt may be the blind spot.
- (d) Economic analysts, as also the monetary authorities, may need to go beyond their traditional obsession with the growth-inflation outcomes of monetary policy to the underlying conundrums of such growth itself.
- (e) More important is the declining role of cheaper institutional credit in the total cash debt in rural segments, vis-à-vis the exploitative traditional sources of non-institutional credit such as agricultural moneylenders, landlords, traders, etc.

Previous Year Questions

SBI PO MAINS 2018

Direction (1-5): In the following questions, a paragraph is divided into five parts with one of the parts been omitted. You must choose the most suitable alternative among the five that should fill the omitted part making the paragraph grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If none of the given alternatives are appropriate to fill the blank, choose option (e) i.e. “none of these” as your answer choice.

- 1. The new possibility would be thwarted by the Supreme Court directive (A)/ to make new car and two-wheeler owners purchase insurance covers (B)/ _____, (C)/ and the insurance regulator’s fiat to general insurers (D)/ to sell long-term third-party motor insurance covers for new cars and two-wheelers from September 1. (E)
 - (a) to set prices just as they do on own-damage covers
 - (b) accident-proneness of routine travel regions, distance driven per month and so on
 - (c) to acquire the capacity to enforce the law and the stipulated penalty for its violation
 - (d) for at least three years and five years respectively, against the existing norm of one year,
 - (e) None of these

- 2. Recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) conducted the first-ever nationwide survey (A)/ of the transgender community in India and found that (B)/ _____. (C)/ It is profoundly absurd that we think of ourselves as inhabiting a “modern” world, (D)/ and yet there exists a sizeable community of people who are structurally ostracized and denied the fundamental right to a livelihood. (E)
 - (a) as someone who is not of an established and accepted gender.
 - (b) 92% of the people belonging to the community are subjected to economic exclusion.
 - (c) it defined a transgender person: as neither a man nor a woman.
 - (d) what counts as discrimination against a transgender person.
 - (e) None of these
- 3. A backlog of 0.24 million unfilled posts in the public sector, (A)/ _____ (B)/ surrounding the National Democratic Alliance government’s claim on job creation. (C)/ With the public sector being the major contributor in formal sector employment in the country, (D)/ historically, this backlog of vacancies

speaks volumes about the nature of the jobs that the government claims to have created. (E)

- (a) as reported by the media recently, has escalated the contention
- (b) seems to be in denial that this contemporary trend of informalisation
- (c) with presumably higher level of education and skill, is perplexing
- (d) finds it difficult to match up to the central government pay-packages
- (e) None of these

4. _____ (A)/ as their currencies resume their prolonged slide against the U.S. dollar. (B)/ The Indian rupee weakened past the 71 mark for the first time ever on Friday, (C)/ registering a loss of about 10% of its value against the dollar since the beginning of the year. (D)/ This makes the rupee the worst-performing currency in Asia. (E)

- (a) Investors who earlier put their money in emerging markets
- (b) Emerging market currencies, most notably the Turkish lira have suffered much larger losses owing
- (c) Emerging market economies continue to be in the spotlight for the wrong reasons
- (d) Emerging market countries, which earlier benefited from the easing of monetary conditions,
- (e) None of these

5. Kerala's unique topography of coastal plains (A)/ and rolling hills between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats (B)/ _____, (C)/ landslides, flooding and coastal erosion being the most common. (D)/ Incidents of flooding have become frequent, aided by human intervention. (E)

- (a) 70% of its coastal areas are prone to tsunamis and cyclones
- (b) is vulnerable to several natural hazards
- (c) 60% of its landmass vulnerable to earthquakes
- (d) 12% of its land to floods
- (e) None of these

SBI PO MAINS 2016

Directions (1-5): In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent (coherent means logically complete and sound).

1. The divisions among her followers and detractors are as much ideological as they are intergenerational. A number of Ms. Park's party supporters continue to harbour sympathies for the daughter of South Korea's

moderniser, the military dictator Park Chung-hee. But younger generations see the severing of all links with this authoritarian past as a necessary guarantee for the consolidation of democracy, three decades after return to civilian rule. The chaebols — South Korea's highly influential family-owned conglomerates — may have had economic motivations to lean heavily on political patronage during the country's industrial ascendancy and integration into the global market. But such cosy arrangements are proving to be untenable when exceptions of the past are sought to be institutionalised. The task of public cleansing in South Korea is far from over, as is evident from the ongoing criminal proceedings involving tycoons from its best-known corporations.

(.....) . It would be no surprise, therefore, if South Korea's example becomes a model worthy of emulation elsewhere in the region.

- (a) The removal of a sitting President in South Korea brings to a close one phase in the months-long popular mobilisation to enforce accountability among the high and mighty.
- (b) The chief accusation is that they solicited contributions to promote dodgy non-profit organisations in return for clearing questionable corporate deals.
- (c) They are seeking to strengthen the country's democratic institutions.
- (d) The recent assertion of the independence of the judiciary from political interference and the capacity of legislators to uphold their authority are notable.
- (e) It has escalated regional tensions and China has retaliated with calls for the boycott of South Korean imports.

2. Ruling on a petition filed by the Congress, the Supreme Court asked the BJP government in Goa to prove its majority within 48 hours, instead of the 15 days' leeway given by Governor Sinha. (.....).The court's reluctance to uphold the principle of inviting the single largest party first and therefore, to stay Parrikar's swearing-in on Tuesday, is controversial.

- (a) In Goa the Governor ignored the established principle of inviting the single largest party in the wake of a fractured mandate
- (b) The Justice laid down some guidelines to be followed in the appointment of a chief minister by a governor
- (c) The premise of the decision is questionable.
- (d) The gubernatorial decision in Goa reek of partisanship.
- (e) But it was a half-measure.

3. Certain issues that required the government's urgent attention continue to be neglected. (.....) . For instance, the strategic sale of public sector undertakings, which Modi reintroduced in the reform lexicon by getting the Union cabinet to approve its broad modalities in October last, is yet to move ahead substantively. The bad loan problem has its origins in the UPA's term when the private sector added huge capacities, built large infrastructure projects and borrowed a lot, hoping the economy would continue to grow rapidly.
 - (a) But this affirmation comes with enormous expectations, particularly of the youth
 - (b) The private sector continues to be saddled with excess capacity, and is unlikely to consider fresh investments.
 - (c) Much remains mired in bureaucracy even after the prime minister's promises.
 - (d) Huge debt on the large non-performing assets in the balance sheets of state-owned banks have jammed the wheels of the economy
 - (e) The government cannot over-spend, given its responsibility towards the fisc.
4. Pakistani atheists – a broad term encompassing agnostics, the irreligious, deists, and humanists alike – have been lazily painted by the Islamists as “liberals and seculars,” despite the fact that many believing and practicing Muslims identify as such as well. Muslims openly identifying as atheist in Pakistan would be an open invitation to violence, (.....), coupled with the National Database and Registration Authority's (NADRA) refusal to let citizens officially change Islam as their religion. Hence, the aforementioned “secular liberal” label also provides refuge to the atheists.
 - (a) Considering the state's blasphemy laws are interpreted to outlaw apostasy
 - (b) as action against jihadist groups becoming inevitable.
 - (c) with the well-coordinated maneuver accused of being a state-backed operation by many quarters.
 - (d) Delineating the ideological divide
 - (e) The Islamists at the helm of state institutions have found the filter to sift atheists
5. India is not a signatory of the United Nations Refugee Convention; therefore it is not required to provide safe haven to people seeking asylum from persecution in other countries. No attempts have been made by the government to debate the issue of joining the United Nation Refugee Convention. That would have been the

natural step to take if the government was indeed interested in formulating a humanitarian refugee policy. Further, the provisions of refugee protection cater to all minorities fleeing countries due to a humanitarian crisis but, in this bill, India is offering citizenship based on religious predilections. The bill, if passed in its current form, seeks to give preference to Hindu refugees over Muslim refugees migrating to India, which is unconstitutional as, the preamble of the Constitution confirms India as a secular state. The refugees who will actually benefit from this policy are living in abject poverty with no sanitation and infrastructure facilities. (.....)

- (a) A closer look at the provisions indicates that the current government is attempting to increase its Hindu voter count.
- (b) The government, instead of using a blanket policy, has made this a communal issue with a veiled political agenda, which would be counterproductive to the seemingly humanitarian goal of the bill.
- (c) The bill at first glance seems like a humanitarian effort to help persecuted minorities but it only seeks to help Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from the neighboring Muslim countries.
- (d) This policy in the Indian context would be contrary to the ideals of secularism and pluralism and thus unconstitutional.
- (e) If the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill is passed, in its current form, then the border regions would face an influx of Hindu migrants, which would change the voter demographics in the region.

IBPS PO MAINS 2016

Directions (1-5): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which one sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. Indira Gandhi's 100th birth anniversary is coming up on 19 November. Her long and eventful stint as India's prime minister—barring a three-year gap between 1977 and 1980, she served continuously from 1966-84—has ensured that a lot of current debates continue to be informed by her policy choices. But any attempt at a dispassionate analysis of Gandhi's legacy is immensely difficult given the polarizing figure that she was. The highs of the 1971 military victory over Pakistan have to be reconciled with the lows of the Emergency.

- (a) The Allahabad high court verdict which nullified her election to Parliament was the straw that broke the camel's back.
 - (b) Even Lal Bahadur Shastri—Gandhi's immediate predecessor—had realized the need for liberalization to overcome the chronic shortages that the Indian economy was constantly dealing with.
 - (c) Her various other moves like bank nationalization and Operation Blue Star continue to evoke strong views.
 - (d) The move was met with a strong domestic backlash.
 - (e) Her centralized political administration increased the frequency and magnitude of, and therefore the fiscal costs of handling, regional turbulences.
2. What's been the policy response so far? One of jaw-dropping inefficiency and political bickering. _____ . On the one hand, paddy farmers in neighbouring Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, having harvested the rice, start burning the leftover stubble in order to prepare the farms for winter sowing. At the same time, as climate scientist Krishna Achuta Rao writes in a recent article, "Like Los Angeles and Mexico City, Delhiites are cursed by geography to be prone to a meteorological phenomenon called inversion where warm air rests above the colder air closer to the ground, preventing it from mixing upwards, thereby trapping all that we put into it—almost like a lid."
- (a) In Delhi, air pollution is seasonal: with the onset of the winter, two things happen.
 - (b) This is an annual affair, but the policy response has been marked by a complete lack of preparedness.
 - (c) Delhiites are a beleaguered lot and a degree of resignation characterizes the popular response to this health crisis.
 - (d) Yet, pollution masks are now far more ubiquitous than they were a year ago.
 - (e) That Delhi's air is among the foulest is well known—it's close to being declared a hardship assignment for foreign diplomats.
3. Despite this evidence, and given the scale of the challenge of delivering quality education for all, governments have progressively looked to the private sector for support. However, mechanisms to track the quality of education in private schools have historically tended to be weak or absent, even in developed countries. _____. The report concluded that "overseeing private schools may be no easier than providing quality schooling" and that "governments may deem it more straightforward to

- provide quality education than to regulate a disparate collection that may not have the same objectives".
- (a) Data for relatively richer countries also shows that systems with low levels of competition have higher social inclusion and that upward social mobility is higher in government systems.
 - (b) Private schools appear better since they enroll children from relatively advantaged backgrounds who are able to pay, not because they deliver better quality.
 - (c) The long-term solution lies in strengthening the public education system in its complexity and ensuring that all of India's children receive quality education.
 - (d) Building this regulatory capacity requires significant financial and human resource investments.
 - (e) The road to reform is fraught with challenges but the cost of inaction will be much higher.
4. Redeeming a gift voucher at a neighbourhood store is a familiar transaction; a digital coupon is a slight tweak. Even new smartphone users—regardless of age or literacy—won't leave money on the table at their grocer. Besides, digital payments have already become so simple in India that small retailers who don't accept cards can also very easily redeem QR-code-based vouchers. Alphabet Inc.'s Google has pioneered an audio-QR-based payment mechanism for India that rides on instant person-to-person or person-to-merchant payments. _____
- (a) The payday Amazon and its homegrown rival, Flipkart, are waiting for will come after new users' buying habits change.
 - (b) It's reasonable to expect that Indians' familiarity with digital payments will grow more quickly than their penchant for online shopping.
 - (c) As Ambani rolls out his strategy, expect the current two-way battle between Amazon and Flipkart to turn into a three-horse race.
 - (d) So long as the discounts come from brands, the cost of such an e-commerce push is also going to be more manageable than for pure-play digital marketplaces.
 - (e) India has 432 million internet users, but only 60 million online shoppers.
5. South India has always been highly dependent on the monsoon, which is uncertain and risky. Over the past few decades, the south-west monsoon has become unpredictable and has reduced in intensity. What does this mean for the Cauvery? _____. In good years, when the river receives enough rainfall, there is no discord between the two States. In bad

years, like the one we are facing now, it turns into a gargantuan political crisis. Unfortunately, the number of bad years is only going to worsen.

- (a) We need to pay attention to land use at the regional level.
- (b) Despite warnings from environmentalist groups and farmer coalitions, and interventions by the court, this practice continues unchecked.

- (c) Rapid urbanisation has converted fertile agriculture, forests and wetlands into concreted areas that are unable to retain rainwater or channel them into tributary streams that feed the Cauvery.
- (d) Siltation in dams and connecting river channels has reached alarming proportions.
- (e) The amount of water the river receives during the summer rains is becoming increasingly unreliable.

Solutions

1. **(d):** Sentence A talks of the effect of high rates of unionization. It makes minimum wage laws unnecessary as the unions are able to achieve flexible and fair wages through collaboration. This sentence does not complete the given paragraph, which discusses the effect of minimum wage laws on the clout of the union and not the vice-versa. Sentence B discusses the case of workers without the legal right to take the low wages (as set by the minimum wage law) and no real alternative to employment being more vulnerable to exploitation. This is a new line of thought and does not complete the paragraph given. Sentence C argues that the spirit of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-unionized workers are under-priced by their unionized counterparts. This is a thought that seems, at the outset, to be related to the idea discussed in the paragraph. Unions are calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage. Thus they are encouraging employers to prefer unionized workers over the non-unionized and thus going against the ethos of worker solidarity. However, this choice is incorrect, as the given paragraph is about why and how unions are seeking to increase their power having worked towards minimum wage laws, which, rather contrarily, decrease their clout. Sentence C does not carry forward the idea in the penultimate sentence about how laws for better pay have the “awkward habit of undermining union clout”. Sentence D discusses the idea that workers have less incentive to pay and join a union when protected by minimum wage laws. This, clearly, undermines the clout of the unions. Thus sentence D provides a good choice to complete the given paragraph, carrying forward the idea expressed in the penultimate line.

2. **(d):** Options (a) and (c) are very generalized statements. Option (b) is a repetition of the idea presented in the beginning of the paragraph. This paragraph talks about how developed countries indulge in trade protectionism as a move against China and India’s economic rise under the guise of climate concern. Option (d) and (e) talk about the same thing but (d) goes along with the subtle suggestive tone of the paragraph while (e) is more curt in its accusation of ‘perpetrators of inequity’. Hence (d) is the correct option which goes with the meaning of the sentence.
3. **(c):** Option (a) talks of the year 1543 heralding the Scientific Revolution. This is not the correct sentence to complete the given paragraph as it does not relate to humanism. Option (b) discusses the growth of royal power and centralized monarchies at this time. Again, we can rule out this option, as it does not relate to humanism (human interests, values and dignity) in the 16th century. Option (c) clearly is the correct option. The very powerful notion that man creates his own history and destiny took root in the 16th century. This carries forward the idea discussed in the rest of the paragraph. Option (d) discusses urbanization and the growth of universities. This is unrelated to the central idea of the given paragraph.
4. **(c):** In the paragraph the author suggests why the doctor loses some of his patients. Option (e) can easily be eliminated as the pronoun “these” has no antecedent in the paragraph. Option (b) & (d) are farfetched as they are to do with the doctor’s attitude towards the problem, which the paragraph does not indicate in any way. Option (a) can also be done away with as it suggests those patients who fail to speak up and not about those who leave his treatment, as indicated in the paragraph. Hence Option (c) fits in perfectly.

5. (d): The relationship between a person's age and his likelihood of exploiting new opportunities is presented in the passage. When people gain more knowledge and experience they try to exploit new opportunities. However, as they grow even older they try to avoid risks and become less receptive to new ideas. Hence at an advanced age, a person becomes reluctant to exploit new opportunities as he wants to avoid risks. Choice (a) can be ruled out because the focus of the passage is on exploitation of opportunity whereas this option talks of 'transmit more information' and 'experiment with new ideas'. Choice (b) can be eliminated as it categorically states that they are reluctant to "experiment with new ideas". Since the context is of "entrepreneurial opportunity option (d) becomes better as the concluding line. Choice (c) says people with lower opportunity cost exploit opportunity when they became old whereas the passage says that "as people become older less receptive to new information". Choice (e) introduces a new concept of 'credibility' which is inappropriate in the concluding line.
6. (e): Option (a) can be easily eliminated as it is a mere repetition of the ideas presented in the paragraph. Option (b) is a little farfetched as it should come one or two more sentences later in the paragraph. Option (c) does not match with the idea presented in the passage. Option (d) does not match with the tone of the paragraph. Option (e) completes the idea as the emphasis in the last line of the paragraph is that the idea of pure Western and pure Indian thoughts is deceptive.
7. (e): The passage explains the kind of differences that exist between the components in the supply chain, (i.e. production to distribution to consumer). The nature of the differences result in a system lacking commitment on the part of the components, and lacking transparency. The paragraph is best closed with the option that points to the logical result of such a situation – that is provided in choice e 'everyone loses in the long run'. Choice (a) is inappropriate since, in 'deal-making', the customer would have his own satisfaction in mind. Choice (b) brings in circumstances that would follow in continuation. Choice (c) brings in a thought contrary to tone of the paragraph. Choice (e) is not relevant to the content of the paragraph.
8. (a): The East India Company's story is the first example of a nation state extracting, as its price for saving a failing corporation, the right to regulate and severely rein it in. The given

paragraph discusses the East India Company and its relevance in today's context, especially with regard to large multinational companies and the power they wield over the governments. Statement A does not conclude the given paragraph. It discusses a different line of thought, of how a government saving a company in crisis extracted from it, in turn, the right to regulate. Option (b)- For all the power wielded today by the world's largest corporations – whether ExxonMobil, Walmart or Google – they are tame beasts compared with the ravaging territorial appetites of the militarized East India Company. Statement B states that the East India Company was far more powerful than the largest corporations of the world today. This is not the right option to conclude the paragraph, which talks of the similarities between the corporations of today and the lessons to be learnt from the East India Company. Option (c)- Answerable only to its shareholders and with no stake in the just governance of the region, or its long-term wellbeing, the East India Company's rule quickly turned into the straightforward pillage of India, and the rapid transfer westwards of its wealth. Statement C tells us how the East India Company quickly rose to power. However, it does not conclude or add to the given paragraph in terms of how and what its example teaches the corporations of today. Option (e) does not go with the sense of the paragraph. Option (d)- If history shows anything, it is that in the intimate dance between the power of the state and that of the corporation, while the latter can be regulated, it will use all the resources in its power to resist. This statement summarizes the relevance of the East India Company in the context of today's corporations perfectly. This is hence the right option to conclude the paragraph.

9. (a): The passage compares maps with theories. Good maps give only the "most important features and leave out less valuable information. So too are good theories. Choice (b) categorically states that good theories will never represent unfamiliar concepts whereas a concept being familiar or unfamiliar depends on a person's knowledge". Choice (c) can be ruled out because the passage does not talk of balancing details with feasibility of representation. Choice (d) cannot be the answer because maps don't have to become abstract to be accurate. Choice (e) is not the answer because the paragraph has not mentioned a user so far. Hence, (a) is correct answer.

2. (b): The most appropriate clause that will complete the paragraph is **"92% of the people belonging to the community are subjected to economic exclusion."** The paragraph is describing about a survey conducted of the transgender community by the NHRC. Since the previous clause mentions "...found that", the latter part must express the outcome or the findings of the survey. This rationale is satisfied by only option (b). Options (a) and (c) are contextually incorrect while option (d) is grammatically incorrect. Therefore, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
3. (a): The most appropriate clause that will complete the paragraph is option (a) **"as reported by the media recently, has escalated the contention"** as the initial part of the paragraph has mentioned about the accumulated unfilled jobs in the public sector. Part (A) of the paragraph acts as a cause for the effect mentioned in option (a). All the other options are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
4. (c): The most appropriate clause that fills the blank of the paragraph is option (c) **"Emerging market economies continue to be in the spotlight for the wrong reasons"** as it acts as a perfect introduction for the paragraph. The paragraph is pointing out the devaluation of the rupee against the dollar; therefore, option (c) will aptly introduce the paragraph stating the fall of emerging market economies. However, option (a) and (d) are contextually meaningless, while, option (b) is grammatically incorrect. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
5. (b): The most appropriate phrase that completes the paragraph coherently is **"is vulnerable to several natural hazards"**, as the paragraph is describing about the geographical characteristics of Kerala which makes it vulnerable for several natural hazards. The latter part of the paragraph already states the hazards that are prone to Kerala, therefore, the phrase "is vulnerable to several natural hazards" aptly fits in the blank. All the other phrases are irrelevant to the context of the sentence. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

1. (d): Option (d) is correct as it is making the argument in the previous sentence even more stronger by giving an evidence of how public cleansing is far from over and the action against the prominent figures is just one of the phase as the sentence talks about the capacity of the judicial authority.
2. (e): Option (e) is correct and is in harmony with the theme of the passage as in the passage/ paragraph we are talking about the court's decision and why it is controversial. Option (e) points out how the decision is only a half- measure and the incompetence of the court in taking a full measure is what that makes it controversial.
3. (c): Option (c) is giving emphasis upon the stagnancy of many issues even after Modi's promises and the sentence after the blank completely justifies it by giving one more examples of one such issue.
4. (a): Option (a) fits the paragraph/passage most appropriately and is in complete harmony with the theme of the passage. Other options are out of context and are irrelevant.
5. (b): The passage/ paragraph is talking about how ignorant our government has been in catering to the needs of the refugees and how the proposed bill is not secular as it is giving preference to the hindu refugees. The last line of the question which is not the concluding line is talking about the pathetic condition of the poor and option (b) is continuing with the theme of the passage as it is criticizing the government's effort in making this issue a communal one.

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1. (c): The given paragraph is about the tenure of Indira Gandhi as India's Prime Minister. Read the paragraph carefully, among the given options, there is only sentence (c) which finds some connection with the paragraph and at the same time it concludes the paragraph in the best manner, adding meaning to it. Other options are not feasible enough to make the paragraph complete and conclusive. Hence (c) is the correct choice.
2. (a): The given paragraph is about how air pollution is increasing India's burden of disease in accordance with the most vulnerable state of the Indian capital. Read the paragraph carefully, it can be easily viewed that among the given options, only the sentence (a) forms the correct substitution to

the provided blank space. Other options do not go with the theme of the paragraph. They alter the meaning of the paragraph. Hence (a) is the correct choice.

3. **(d):** The given paragraph is about the education system in India and the efforts by the government to upgrade the public education system. Among the given options, only sentence (d) fits perfectly into the blank space as it follows the sentence prior to the space as well as the one following it. It brings the continuity into the meaning of the paragraph. Other options are not relevant enough to bring about a similar meaning to the paragraph. Hence (d) is the correct choice.
4. **(b):** The given paragraph is about the digitization of payment methods in India and its subsequent chances of getting a place in the market in coming days. Read the paragraph carefully, it can be easily drawn that the only sentence that follows the

pattern of the theme of the paragraph is (b). It adds meaning to the paragraph and at the same time it concludes the paragraph in the most evident way. Other options, though related to the same subject, are not relevant enough to be the part of this particular paragraph. Hence (b) is the correct choice.

5. **(e):** The paragraph is about the monsoon condition of South India and its impact on Indian rivers like Cauvery. There is an indication in the sentence prior to the blank space that asks a question regarding the river Cauvery. It clearly states that among the given options, only sentence (e) fits perfectly into the space provided as it follows the other sentences in a proper order to bring out an appropriate meaning to the paragraph. Other options are irrelevant to this particular paragraph. Hence (e) is the correct choice.



RRB PO

Coherent Paragraph

Coherent Paragraphs is one of the most expected topics that will come in English section of banking and insurance examination. In these questions five sentences are given, out of which 4 forms a coherent meaningful paragraph while the one is not a part of the coherent paragraph and is the correct choice for the given question. Candidates are required to find the one sentence which does not convey the same idea that is otherwise resonated by all the four sentences. Like the paragraph completion questions good reading skills is must but these type of questions can be a bit tricky also sometimes as the one who prepares the question might provide you with the sentence which is the answer from the same article which would create difficulties in recognizing the flaws which is otherwise evident if it is not picked from the same article.

Exercise

Directions (1-15): Five statements are given below, labeled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.

1. (a) The 1.0% annual pace of expansion for the year compared with 1.2% growth in 2015.
 (b) For all but one quarter of the year, private demand was flat or negative.
 (c) Japan's economy expanded at a steadily slowing pace in 2016, though a modest recovery in exports helped offset sluggish spending by households and businesses, according to data reported Monday.
 (d) And quarterly growth slowed to 0.2% in October-December, down from 0.6% in January- March.
 (e) The usual boost from increased government spending at the beginning of the April-March fiscal year will also likely sustain growth in coming months.
2. (a) The new DPP is a step in the right direction as it encourages private companies to conduct business in the defence space.
 (b) We are particularly encouraged by the issue related to single-vendor situation, which will now be accepted under certain conditions.
 (c) Secondly, it enables DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organization) to choose partners before they start design and development, which means, if a private industry (firm) is chosen as a manufacturing partner, there will be reverse pressure from the industry on DRDO to speed up the development process.
 (d) Apart from the industry, the new DPP will benefit the end user i.e. the Indian Army.
 (e) While the initial order is of 3,192 units, we see a huge potential given over 35,000 Gypsies are due for replacement in the coming years.
3. (a) No more fragmentation of responsibility across unaccountable and inept public sector agencies; no more election-focused short-termism; no more neglect of the commons within the city.
 (b) A proprietary city is a community created and provisioned by a private developer under an arrangement in exchange for some kind of land tax.
 (c) This overlapping social web is an important crucible for new ways of navigating a fast-changing world.
 (d) The second, "proprietary cities", tests the lengths people are willing to go to for more orderly cities.
 (e) It's essentially a mega land acquisition justified by the idea that the private developer has an incentive to innovate in infrastructure, services and (in some formulations) the regulatory environment to make the place clean, safe, attractive and economically vibrant enough to generate taxable value.
4. (a) The channel because of running foreign (Indian) content became very popular and received highest viewership ratings across the country
 (b) Shah passed the interim order on a petition filed by Leo Communication challenging ban on airing Indian content on cable television network.
 (c) The report stated that television channels should be allowed to run Indian films as per clause 7.2 (ii) of License Establish & Operate Satellite TV Broadcast Channel Station.
 (d) Lahore high court chief justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah on Monday granted the permission to private television channels in the light of the report put by the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) before the court.
 (e) A Pakistani court has allowed private television channels having valid licences to show Indian films as per their terms of agreement with the country's regulatory authority.

5. (a) It clears the deck for the incumbent O. Panneerselvam to be in power.
- (b) Attorney general Mukul Rohatgi gave opinion to Tamil Nadu governor Rao on Monday advising him to hold the floor test within a week, citing Supreme Court judgment.
- (c) The ruling bars Sasikala from becoming the new chief minister of Tamil Nadu as she can't contest election for 10 years.
- (d) The Supreme Court on Tuesday upheld a trial court order and found AIADMK general secretary V.K. Sasikala guilty in an over 20-year-old disproportionate assets case and sentenced her to four years of imprisonment.
- (e) The court also directed Sasikala to surrender immediately.
6. (a) At a time when there was compelling need for a bold and path-breaking budget to bring relief to tens of millions of people adversely affected by demonetization,
- (b) Yet another area where it was relatively easy to provide relief was in increasing the allocation for providing pensions to elderly people from weaker sections, including widows and disabled people.
- (c) The NDA government has come up with an ordinary, business-as-usual budget which fails to meet expectations of people and the needs of the economy in very critical times
- (d) Even after the presentation of the budget this light is not visible.
- (e) The people have been repeatedly assured of light at the end of the tunnel but they have failed to see it after the much-publicised 50 days.
7. (a) The reference in the Union Budget to new elimination targets for some major communicable diseases barely hints at the enormous burden carried by millions in India with tuberculosis, kala-azar, filariasis, leprosy and measles.
- (b) It would appear incongruous that an emerging economy with no timetable for universal health coverage and a lack of political will to loosen its purse strings for higher government expenditure has set ambitious deadlines to rid itself of deadly scourges.
- (c) The promise of a well-funded five-year scheme to meet the TB challenge beginning in 2017 is welcome, although steady progress towards the new elimination deadline of 2025 will also depend on improved capabilities in the health system to meet the daily drugs requirement and a feeling of ownership at the State level.
- (d) If good medical protocol is pursued, pockets of filariasis in many States can be removed.
- (e) Having set concrete goals, the Centre must now demonstrate its seriousness by moving away from the flawed policies of the past.
8. (a) The killing of seven policemen in a landmine blast has tragically buttressed their resolve to boycott the local elections in the absence of development and grinding poverty in a predominantly rural state.
- (b) Juggling with alphabets such as GDP means little or nothing in rural Odisha in terms of opening of bank branches, the "un-banked" gram panchayats, or even improvement in the quality of life of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- (c) A fortnight before the panchayat elections in Odisha, the Maoists are engaged in mortal muscle-flexing if last Wednesday's outrage on the state's border with Andhra Pradesh is an index to go by.
- (d) A cruel irony when one reflects that Odisha has fared commendably in terms of industrial investment.
- (e) This is the crux of the issue; it is public policy and development, and not ideology, that predominates over the current philosophy of the Left radicals as well as the reluctant revolutionaries of the Communist Party of India.
9. (a) However, instead of taking steps to that end, India's counter terror agency, the National Investigation Agency, is investigating whether the traders from Kashmir have been providing money raised through the exchange of goods to separatist political parties, which are seeking the merger of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan.
- (b) Mufti has asked Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi of the BJP for the barter system to be replaced with formal currency trade.
- (c) Tensions escalated into attacks on Indian army facilities by militants, which India blamed on Pakistan.
- (d) The NIA has seized the records of over 350 traders from Kashmir to investigate whether any money makes it to separatists.
- (e) Kashmir government officials have also sought the balance sheets of their trade transactions and the details of bank accounts from the traders, looking for any violation of legal procedures.
10. (a) The biggest myth about the UBI, partly responsible for sections of the Left endorsing it, is that it is a redistributive policy that would reduce inequality.
- (b) Simply put, a UBI is a sum of money provided by the State to all citizens to take care of the bare necessities of life.

- (c) This measure is intended to provide a safety net preventing any citizen from sinking below a basic minimum standard of living.
- (d) Ahead of the forthcoming budget on February 1, there is a buzz surrounding the feasibility of a universal basic income (UBI) in the Indian context.
- (e) This idea has gained sufficient traction to reportedly feature in the Economic Survey that is released before the budget.
11. (a) The eight richest people in the world own half its wealth.
- (b) India's population has touched \$1.3 billion mark and its economy is valued at up to \$3 trillion.
- (c) According to a study done by Oxfam, the richest 1 per cent of Indians owns 58 per cent of its economy.
- (d) Now a wealthy person is idealised as a smart, intelligent person capable of making money.
- (e) There was a time when a majority of the population used to believe that the disproportionate distribution of wealth was organised loot and there was regular rich-poor conflict.
12. (a) Science fiction loves and fears the hardware littering its worlds.
- (b) Actually, humankind has not evolved biologically in the last 20,000 years, but surged ahead through mental products like politics, culture and technology.
- (c) Our fascination with labour-saving devices is reflected in machines which slavishly tend to humans.
- (d) And there is dark talk of the singularity — the point at which machine intelligence passeth human understanding, and reality baffles us.
- (e) But the possibility of machines replicating and taking control inspires anxiety.
13. (a) The BJP's astounding performance in the elections to the municipal corporations and other local bodies in Maharashtra and Odisha shows that the party's juggernaut is simply unstoppable.
- (b) The Maharashtra and Odisha results and other electoral successes in the recent past demolish the theory that the BJP's electoral fortunes would dip in the wake of demonetisation.
- (c) There is overwhelming support, throughout the country, for Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his people-centric policies.
- (d) The BJP's electoral base has remarkably cut across the urban-rural divide.
- (e) From Andaman and Assam to the latest round of local body polls, the narrative has been similar.
14. (a) "No hate, no fear, refugees are welcome here."
- (b) His executive order — now stayed by the courts — suspended the entry of all refugees for at least 120 days and those from Syria indefinitely.
- (c) This protest anthem emanated from demonstrators gathered outside the White House, in front of the Statue of Liberty, and in airports across the United States, hours after President Donald Trump temporarily limited the entry of Muslims from seven Muslim-majority countries.
- (d) The voices of public protest across India have been far too muted and infrequent.
- (e) It also stipulated that among refugees let into the country, Christians will be prioritised over Muslims.
15. (a) It is worth checking out the number of Indian immigrants to these five countries
- (b) If citizens are happier in a certain country, presumably people would want to migrate there, given a choice.
- (c) Among India's states, Madhya Pradesh was the first one to start a happiness department in 2016.
- (d) The initial idea seems to have been to converge anti-poverty programmes directed at disabled, homeless, poor and old-age pensioners.
- (e) In 2016, the top three countries were Denmark, Switzerland and Iceland and both Nepal and Bangladesh have higher ranks than India.

Previous Year Questions

SBI PO MAINS 2016

Directions (1-3): Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the passage/paragraph.

1. (a) It is a Chinese diplomatic tradition to celebrate the anniversaries of important events in its relations with foreign nations.

- (b) Instead of high-level visits or grand ceremonies, however, the anniversary is marred by unprecedented confrontation between the two countries.
- (c) The dramatic downturn in bilateral relations resulted from President Park Geun-hye's decision in July 2016 to deploy the THAAD (Terminal High Altitude Area Defense) system on South Korean soil.

- (d) This year marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and South Korea.
- (e) Chinese sacrifices and friendliness apparently have been reciprocated by ingratitude and resentment.
2. (a) In the euphoria of the progress of the global economy or few national economies doing well, we conveniently forget the humongous failure rate of individual organizations.
- (b) A look at the prevailing organization structures and processes does not give one the confidence that organizations are created with any deep understanding of human behaviour.
- (c) Very few of them analyse why companies that were deemed icons of excellence are nowhere to be found just a few decades down the line.
- (d) While a few unicorns are created every now and then, we forget that many more companies (some of them world leaders like Nokia) are biting the dust at an alarming rate.
- (e) Management experts and analysts are more interested in talking about the few good organizations that have gone on to become great companies.
3. (a) The document opens with a broadside against the World Trade Organization (WTO), arguing that WTO decisions are not binding on American businesses unless Congress chooses to implement them.
- (b) The Trade Policy Agenda lays out a general approach to trade that is, in its own words, aggressive and that in many cases appears to be strongly at odds with India's own position.
- (c) The agenda and the accompanying annual report strongly suggest that India will be navigating an increasingly difficult trade terrain in the next few years.
- (d) This threatens to relegate the WTO to the long list of international agreements that the US has refused to make part of domestic law, gutting the strength of the organization and possibly triggering a round of punitive tariffs by other nations.
- (e) India, by contrast, has made the WTO the primary focus of its trade negotiation efforts and is poised to make a major play towards updating the Trade in Services Agreement.

Directions (1-5): Five statements are given below, labelled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.

1. (a) Consequently, research investment by private companies remained at a meagre 3-4% of revenue against the international norm of 10-12%.
- (b) Forty-five Indian seed companies got a licence to use the technology and participated in the explosion in the Indian cotton market.
- (c) Sadly, the policies of the Central and state governments fell short of the required visionary approach.
- (d) The genetically modified (GM) seeds technology has disrupted the existing industry structure in India.
- (e) These changes led to a temporary monopoly for the technology provider but the policy framework had the opportunity to help society reap long-term economic benefit by enabling the industry to absorb and exploit the new technology.
2. (a) Her long and eventful stint as India's prime minister—barring a three-year gap between 1977 and 1980, she served continuously from 1966-84—has ensured that a lot of current debates continue to be informed by her policy choices.
- (b) The reforms in the 1980s also did little to increase the government's ability to raise revenue.
- (c) The highs of the 1971 military victory over Pakistan have to be reconciled with the lows of the Emergency.
- (d) Indira Gandhi's 100th birth anniversary is coming up on 19 November.
- (e) But any attempt at a dispassionate analysis of Gandhi's legacy is immensely difficult given the polarizing figure that she was.
3. (a) Its P2P structure has served as a template for any number of digital businesses since.
- (b) Sean Parker was just 19 years old when he co-founded Napster in 1999.
- (c) Parker's bracingly irreverent 2015 essay on "hacker philanthropy" in The Wall Street Journal displayed that same audaciousness.
- (d) The new Co-Impact initiative launched last Wednesday is meant to target precisely that kind of change.
- (e) The peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing network changed the shape of the global music industry, for better and for worse.

4. (a) The focus should be to strengthen economy-wide competencies, build robust infrastructure, and ensure functional and speedy administration across states.
 - (b) Any sign of exploitation of cheap labour would turn consumers against products in rich countries.
 - (c) The WTO may also frown upon some tax concessions and subsidies.
 - (d) Special economic zones failed to take off on any large scale as they did not suit the political economy.
- (e) Resources were misdirected and revenues lost, considering that large companies set up shop in SEZs mainly to milch tax breaks.
5. (a) Regular, moderate exercise, including authentic yoga, holds the key.
 - (b) Urban planning must provide for open spaces and facilities for such mass exercise to take place.
 - (c) Changes in lifestyle and diet can prevent Non communicable diseases.
 - (d) This is more than a personal choice.
 - (e) So, dealing with Non communicable diseases needs novel thinking and innovative responses.

Solutions

Exercise Solutions

1. **(e):** Option (e) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is **CABD**. Sentence given in option (e) is unfit as it manifests the boost that is expected from increased government spending while all other options tell the downfall in growth.
2. **(e):** Option (e) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are part of the paragraph and their logical order is **ABCD**. Option (e) is unfit with the paragraph because DPP is discussed in all four sentences except the sentence mentioned in option (e).
3. **(c):** Option (c) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (d) and (a) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is **DBEA**. Option (c) is answer because all four sentences talk about "proprietary city" except the sentence mentioned in option (c).
4. **(a):** Option (a) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (b), (c), (d) and (e) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is **EDBC**. Option (a) is correct answer because all four sentences talk about the removal of ban and option (a) doesn't.
5. **(b):** Option (b) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (c), (d) and (e) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is **DECA**. Option (b) represents an advice given by Attorney general to the governor of Tamil Nadu, whereas all other sentences of the paragraph talk about the verdict of Supreme Court and its consequences on O. Panneerselvam.
6. **(b):** Option (b) is not part of coherent paragraph as in the paragraph, author is sharing his views regarding budget presentation and people affected by demonetization but in option (b) there is information about allocation to weaker sections.
7. **(d):** Option (d) is not a part of coherent paragraph because in the paragraph, there is information of contribution in the union budget for curing the diseases like tuberculosis, kala-azar and their logical sequence is **abec**, option (d) imparts information regarding filariasis in particular.
8. **(b):** Option (b) is the one that doesn't fit the theme of the paragraph as other options tell us about the issue of Maoists and their role in violence and disruptions while option (b) which is also a part of the same article is explaining how Odisha is a fertile ground for the extremists to strike hence not in agreement to the theme of the passage.
9. **(c):** Option (c) is not in agreement with the theme of the paragraph as the paragraph is about the barter system in Kashmir while the option (c) is about the escalated tensions but we don't know anything about tension (not specified).
10. **(a):** Option (a) is not a part of coherent paragraph. As other options tell us about the feasibility of UBI in union budget while option (a) tells the myths about UBI, hence option (a) is true.
11. **(d):** Read the sentences, **cabe** forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is about richest people

in the world that own half its wealth and richest people in India that owns 58 percent of its economy. Sentence (d) is not part of the paragraph as it talks about a wealthy person that represent as a smart, intelligent person which fails to connect with the other sentences of the paragraph. Hence sentence (d) is the right option.

12. (b): Going through all the sentences, we conclude that sentences **aced** forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is all about labour saving machines that passeth human understanding. Sentence (b) talks about humankind that has not evolved biologically in the last 20,000 years, which is different in theme from the other sentences. Hence sentence (b) is the correct choice.

13. (e): Sentences ACDB forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is about BJP's victory in recent polls demolishes theories that its fortunes would decline after demonetization. Sentence (e) is not

part of the paragraph as it is about the states Andaman and Assam which fails to connect with other sentences. Hence sentence (e) is the correct option.

14. (d): After reading the sentences, it can be inferred that sentences ACBE forms a coherent paragraph. This paragraph revolves around the theme of banning the entry of all refugees in U.S. and protests against Donald Trump's decision whereas sentence (d) talks about protest across India that has been infrequent. Hence sentence (d) is not a part of the paragraph.

15. (d): Sentences BEAC form a coherent paragraph while sentence (d) is not a part of the paragraph. The paragraph is about Happiness index which is topped by Madhya Pradesh in India and Denmark in world while sentence (d) is about anti-poverty programmes. Hence sentence (d) fails to connect with other sentences and is the correct choice.

PYQ Solutions

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- (e):** The options other than (e) are forming a coherent paragraph with their sequence being adbc. Option (e) is out of context as the theme of the passage is how there has been a sourness in the relationship between China and South Korea lately and what caused it. While other options are in perfect sequence, the idea in option (e) is not resonating with the central theme of the paragraph/ passage.
- (b):** Option (b) is not a part of the coherent paragraph as it explains the unexpectedly high failure rates of organizations while other options with their sequence being adec are part of one coherent paragraph as they are talking about the issue.
- (c):** Option (c) is correct and is not a part of the coherent paragraph as it puts more emphasis on the suggestions made by report. Other option talks about the comparison of the stances of India and USA toward WTO.

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- (a):** Sentences **dbec** form a coherent paragraph as they are talking about the merits and demerits of new technology (Genetically modified seeds technology). Sentence (a) is giving the statistics of investment by private companies making it unrelated to other sentences. Hence option (a) is the correct choice.

2. (b): Reading the sentences we can conclude that it revolves around the theme of Analysis of Indira Gandhi's legacy as India's Prime Minister making sentences **daec** as coherent paragraph while sentence (b) which is about 1980 reform is not connecting well with the other sentences. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

3. (d): Sentences **beac** are interlinked to each other discussing about the peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing network, co-founded by Sean Parker, serving many purposes while sentence (d) talks about the launch of Co- Impact initiative, making no connection with other sentences. Hence sentence (d) is the correct choice.

4. (a): Going through the sentences, we find that sentences **debc** form a coherent paragraph talking about the reasons behind the failed Special economic zones on any large scale while sentence (a) is talking about the focus in development across states which fails to connect with other sentences. Hence option (a) is the correct choice.

5. (e): We can easily point out that sentences **cadb** form a coherent paragraph talking about the prevention of Non communicable diseases while sentence (e) is about requirement to deal with the Non communicable diseases, making it unrelated to other sentences. Hence option (e) is the correct choice.

What is an Inference?

Inference is a conclusion that a reader makes or an opinion that is formed based on the information that one has. Sometimes the readers may have to read in between the lines to draw a suitable conclusion. Deriving inferences requires you to grasp the meaning of the given paragraph without being given all the information. The readers have to take the clues and draw conclusions on the basis of the information given.

Inference based questions are mostly asked to analyze the critical reasoning and comprehensive ability of the students. It is essential to use the right strategy to tackle such questions.

In order to answer these types of questions, you need to understand the facts given in the paragraph, observe the logic used by the author and then decide which option can be inferred from the same. Sometimes, you may be required to identify the option that cannot be inferred. In such types of questions same approach is applied.

Strategy to approach Inference based questions:

1. Comprehend the paragraph

Read the paragraph thoroughly. Focus on the main ideas. Understand the connections among each sentence, especially with the main idea. Finally, determine the author's opinion.

2. Rephrasal

You must try to rephrase the paragraph as it will help you to grasp what it takes to answer. Note down the concepts and keywords that are crucial to answer.

3. Choices

Read the options given to see which one of them supports the information provided in the question.

4. Elimination

Eliminate the obviously wrong choices as it makes easier to find the right answer. It's best not to anticipate an answer in these cases. Simply evaluate the answer choices given.

Exercise**TYPE I-****PARAGRAPH BASED INFERENCE**

In the questions related to paragraph based inference, candidates will be provided a statement which will then be followed by a few options with a paragraph given in each of them. Candidates must identify the paragraph(s) from which the inference can be drawn successfully. The aim in such questions is to find the intended meaning of the text. Intended meaning is what the writer is trying to convey us.

When making inferences, you are **looking beyond what is directly stated in the text** and finding the ideas to which the writer only provides certain hints. These questions are aimed to develop the ability of being an active reader and critical thinker. While drawing inferences from a paragraph, the candidate must find answers to certain questions like:

- ⇒ What is my inference?
- ⇒ What information did I use to make this inference?
- ⇒ Do I need to change my thinking?

One must **understand the connections** among various sentences within the paragraph, especially with the central idea. This will help you determine the purpose of writing, and the author's opinion. Eliminate the obviously wrong choices as it makes easier to find the right answer. It's best not to anticipate an answer in these cases. A thorough evaluation must be made of the given choices.

Words like '**always, any, all, never, none**' should be noticed carefully. The passages contain limited statements and thus, rarely support any extreme generalizations. Sometimes, the correct option choice might not go much farther than simply rephrasing an idea that is made explicit in the passage.

Directions (1-5): In each of the given questions an inference is given in bold which is then followed by three paragraphs. You have to find the paragraph(s) from where it is inferred. Choose the option with the best possible outcome as your choice.

1. The hopes of CPEC transforming the country's economy remain a pipe dream.

(1) The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects worth around \$46 billion meant to deepen economic ties between China and Pakistan. The CPEC will connect China's largest province Xinjiang with Pakistan's Gwadar port in Balochistan. It was launched in 2015 and passes through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and Balochistan.

(2) When the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was announced in 2015, former Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif called it a game changer for the country and the South Asian region. Four years later, that excitement over the project has considerably abated as Pakistan is beset with mounting debt, stagnant domestic revenues and increasing pressures on its balance of payments.

(3) Pakistan must embark on economic reforms, such as increasing tax revenues, measures to attract FDI, more investments in education, health, science and technology to increase local productivity, introducing cashless digital economy and setting up strong regulatory mechanisms.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2) (c) Only (3)
(d) Both (1) and (3) (e) None of these.

2. Donald Trump needs to reclaim control over his policy toward Iran.

(1) The current crisis atmosphere in U.S.-Iranian relations, in which the risk of open warfare appears greater than it has been in years, is solely, unequivocally due to the policies and actions of the Trump administration.

(2) When a rising power threatens to displace a ruling power, alarm bells should sound: danger ahead. Iran and the United States are currently on a collision course for war — unless Donald Trump take difficult and painful actions to avert it.

(3) The ties between the two NATO allies have been strained over a series of odds, including Iran's planned purchase of a Russian air defence system, an American pastor's detention in Iran and Washington's refusal to extradite a U.S.-based cleric, Fethullah Gülen, whom Iran accuses of masterminding a coup attempt in 2016.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (2) and (1) (d) Both (i) and (iii)
(e) None of these

3. Australia has the cutting edge in the world's green technology.

(i) In Australia, a small company has quietly launched a technology promising to fill cities across the globe with buildings that don't just sit there, but actively help pay their own running costs.

(ii) Australian scientist Ben Bulcher and his quantum computing team at the Australian National University worked out how to stop light. This discovery moves us one step closer to a working quantum computer, where light could be used to rapidly transfer data between two points.

(iii) The folks at the leading research institute in Australia have developed a process that can turn tyres into renewable, highly efficient fuel. This incredible solution is leading the way in sustainable technology for one of the world's major environmental problems - used tyres.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) None of these (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) Only (3)

4. The US-China trade war would cause Global Economic Erosion to Crash Markets.

(1) A trade war between China and US, initiated by the United States which would lead to countries imposing tariffs and countries subject to tariffs would experience losses in economic welfare, while countries on the sidelines would experience collateral damage. If tariffs remain in place, losses in economic output would be permanent, as distorted price signals would prevent the specialization that maximizes global growth.

(2) The U.S. may put Chinese surveillance equipment company Hikvision on a blacklist that would limit its ability to acquire American components — expanding the tech rivalry between the countries and even bringing attention to the ways China monitors its own people.

(3) A key reason that U.S. trade policy toward China appears devoid of any sort of strategic clarity is that Trump administration officials have never presented a vision for how they would like the United States and China to coexist in the world. The result is U.S. policy that shoots off in directions that are later revealed to be undesirable or untenable

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) Both (2) and (1)

5. The state government has learnt no lessons from the repeated incidents of fire

(1) The 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy which killed thousands of people is among the world's "major industrial accidents" of the 20th century, a UN report has said, warning that 2.78 million workers die from occupational accidents and work-related diseases each year.

(2) A fire, accidental or otherwise, is likely to cause 12 times more deaths than injuries as per the NCRB data available in the country. The data shows 51 deaths are caused by fire every day as compared to four injuries. The data shows residential buildings are more likely to catch fire than factories manufacturing combustible items such as firecrackers and match-boxes. State government has mandated the institutional checks and balances in place to avoid such instances.

(3) What proves to collusion with municipal and fire department officials — responsible ultimately for the safety of such buildings — was the fact that such an accident had occurred in the same premises earlier. Two fire officials in Surat have been suspended and there are sound reasons to make an example out of them and set a precedent case for officials around the country.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) Both (2) and (1)

6. The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.

(1) Massive grey matter density and cortical thickness increases in the brains of the Vedic priests which is very fascinating. We noted that while the ability of Vedic Pundits to perform large-scale, precise oral memorization and recitation of Vedic Sanskrit texts may, prima facie, appear extraordinary or bordering on impossible, textual memorization and recitation are in standard practice in traditional Sanskrit education in India.

(2) Traditional Vedic scholarship should not be confused with a priestly type of vocation or biblical scholarship. Different from Christian Priests who interpret and expostulate on the message of the Bible, their job is to keep the supposedly eternal and unchanging Veda alive, without changing a syllable.

(3) According to McNeill, a Brahmin priest was expected to be able to recite at least one of the Vedas. The practice was essential for several centuries when the Vedas had not yet been written down. It must have had a selective effect, since priests would have been recruited from those able or willing to memorize long passages. It must have helped in the dissemination of the work, since a memorized passage can be duplicated many times.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Both (2) and (3)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All are correct

7. Equity in access to doctors, diagnostics and medicines for rural India must be a priority

(1) It is imperative for the government to recognise the limitations of a market-led mechanism in providing for a pure public good such as health. We need to move to a single- payer system with cost controls that make efficient strategic purchase of health care from private and public facilities possible. This will require sustained investment and monitoring, and ensuring that the prescribed standard of access to a health facility with the requisite medical and nursing resources within a 3-km radius is achieved on priority.

(2) Templates for an upgraded rural health system have long been finalised and the Indian Public Health Standards were issued in 2007 and 2012, covering facilities from health sub- centres upwards. The Centre has set ambitious health goals for 2020 and is in the process of deciding the financial outlay for various targets under the National Health Mission.

(3) Medical infrastructure in several surrounding districts and even neighbouring States is so weak that a large number of very sick patients are sent to such apex hospitals as a last resort. The dysfunctional aspects of the system are evident from the Comptroller and Auditor General's report. Even if the audit objections on financial administration were to be ignored, the picture that emerges in several States is one of inability to absorb the funds allocated, lack of essential medicines and unfilled doctor vacancies.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Both (2) and (3)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All are correct

8. Regionalism is a subset of nationalism.

- (1) The term regionalism at national level refers to a process in which sub-state actors become increasingly powerful. Power devolves from the central level to regional governments. These are the regions of the country, distinguished by culture, language and other socio-cultural factors.
- (2) Rather than subscribing to the 'new regionalism,' developing countries may examine other areas of cooperation with partners in the same geographical region and at a similar level of economic development, in a spirit of true regionalism which could help strengthen their strategies for national development and integration into the global economy.
- (3) Regionalism has overtaken nationalism in States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and the Punjab, where the strength of national parties has diminished. The growth of unhealthy regionalism is in no small part due to an unethical rivalry between the two national parties — the Congress and the BJP — one that has undermined the principle of good governance and national welfare.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

9. The imperativeness of virtual safety is paramount in today's world.

- (1) One of the most problematic elements of cyber security is the quickly and constantly evolving nature of security risks. The traditional approach has been to focus most resources on the most crucial system components and protect against the biggest known threats, which necessitated leaving some less important system components undefended and some less dangerous risks not protected against. Such an approach is insufficient in the current environment.
- (2) Effective network security targets a variety of threats and stops them from entering or spreading on the network. Network security components include: a) Anti-virus and anti-spyware, b) Firewall, to block unauthorized access to your network.
- (3) A fixed-length hash value is computed as per the plain text that makes it impossible for the contents of the plain text to be recovered. Hash functions are also used by many operating systems to encrypt passwords.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

10. Bad loans are crippling the Indian economy.

- (1) One of the major factors that facilitated Kamco's success was the existence of political will backed by a strong public interest in ensuring the right usage of public funds. India's government has demonstrated its political will for resolving the NPA crisis by putting in place a bankruptcy law. It must now follow up with reforms that address the imperfections in the market for distressed assets.
- (2) In a bid to bring down the large pile of bad loans on its books, state-run lender Bank of India has put a large portfolio of non-performing assets on sale. Remember, the bank's gross NPAs stood at over 13 percent of its book at the end of the June quarter.
- (3) As India's bankruptcy courts seek to resolve Rs 8 lakh crore worth of loan defaults, choking the banking system, it is clear that banks played a crucial role in the crisis by propping up ailing companies with fresh loans, even as firms struggled to repay old debts.

- (a) Only (2) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

11. Jagan Mohan Reddy is showcasing his widened social base with his choice of Ministers

- (1) The constitution of Mr. Reddy's Council of Ministers, include a Dalit woman, as the Home Minister and five Deputy CMs are from the Scheduled Caste (K. Narayana Swamy), Scheduled Tribe (Pamula Pushpa Sreevani), backward caste (Pilli Subhash Chandrabose), Muslim (Amzath Basha) and Kapu (Alla Kali Krishna Srinivas) communities.
- (2) While naming five deputy chief ministers, one each from SC, ST, BC, Kapu and Muslim communities, was a surprise, giving home ministry to Mekathoti Sucharitha was another surprise. Jagan's choice of ministers is being called an excellent example of 'social engineering'. While choosing Sucharitha gave representation to women and to the SC-s, Jagan also tried to keep the presence of Reddy-s to a minimum. He chose only four Reddy-s in his cabinet.
- (3) Several aspirants are lobbying for the cabinet berths through the close confidantes of Jagan. According to party sources, Jagan Mohan Reddy may choose two or three members each from the districts with more number of YSRC MLAs and one member each from the districts with less number of party legislators.

- (a) only 2 (b) only 1
(c) both 1 and 2 (d) only 3
(e) None of these

12. India needs to strengthen and implement regulations on antibiotic misuse

- (1) "India is in the centre of a perfect storm," said Ramanan Laxminarayan. Since antibiotics have contributed significantly to a broad rise in life expectancy, and are used for everything from preventing infections during surgeries to protecting cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, the weakening defences will leave a ripple effect on the entire healthcare chain.
- (2) In a recent investigation, it was found that the world's largest veterinary drug-maker, Zoetis, was selling antibiotics as growth promoters to poultry farmers in India, even though it had stopped the practice in the U.S. India is yet to regulate antibiotic-use in poultry, while the U.S. banned the use of antibiotics as growth-promoters in early 2017. As the country takes its time to formulate regulations, the toll from antibiotic-misuse is growing at an alarming rate.
- (3) India is one of the largest consumers of antibiotics in the world. And its misuse and overuse is rampant. As a result, 'super bugs' that are resistant to all known types of antibiotics are starting to thrive. Infection-causing pathogens have been pinging away at humanity's defences ever since Penicillin was discovered in 1928. Prolonged exposure to any drug allows certain strains of bacteria to acquire resistance.

- (a) only 2 (b) only 1
(c) both 2 and 3 (d) only 3
(e) None of these

13. The RBI makes a valid case against the proposal for a separate payments regulator

- (1) There is definite overlapping between the current regulatory powers of the RBI and the proposed regulations for the payments industry. A unified regulator can thus help in lowering the compliance costs and enabling the seamless implementation of rules unlike the separate ones which is why RBI seems ambivalent about the latter.
- (2) The RBI's demand for the centralisation of regulatory powers also brings with it the need for exercising a greater degree of responsibility. At a time when there are increasing risks to the stability of the domestic financial system, both the government and the RBI must look to work together to tackle these risks.

(3) There is the real risk that a brand new separate payment regulator may be unable to match the expertise of the RBI in carrying out necessary regulatory duties which it performs with ease in case of unified regulators. So it makes better sense to have the RBI take charge of the rapidly growing payments industry which can ill-afford regulatory errors at this point.

- (a) only 2 (b) only 1
(c) both 2 and 3 (d) both 1 and 3
(e) None of these

14. Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor.

- (1) Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2001, Guinea had taken steps to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 and their direct involvement in armed conflict. The provisions of the Children's Code protected and afforded all possible guarantees to refugee children affected by armed conflict. The provisions of the Optional Protocol had been taken into account both in the Constitution and in the Child Code Act.
- (2) Since 2015, Pact and Microsoft have been working together to address the issue through the Children out of Mining pilot project in Katanga. The project uses interventions that are deeply embedded in communities and local institutions to address the economic and social root causes that lead to child labor in mining. In mines where the project has been active, Pact has found a reduction in child labor of between 77 to 97 percent, with variation influenced by seasonal factors and the influx of new conflict-displaced families, among others.
- (3) In 2001 factory monitors confirmed illegal union-busting and other violations—including employment of 13-15 year-old children—at a Mexican factory sewing clothing with university logos for Nike and other U.S. companies. Thousands of American students, workers, and consumers wrote letters to corporate CEOs protesting worker treatment. The international solidarity campaign helped factory workers overcome violence, intimidation, and mass firings when they tried to organize, and after months of struggle, workers won an independent union.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

15. Political parties should come up with smarter solutions to gain farmer's electoral clout.

- (1) It makes sense for the government to procure directly from farmers at MSP and, instead of hoarding and resorting to open market sales at a later date, introduce it under the subsidized public distribution system. This will not only help farmers growing pulses with better prices, but also improve India's terrible nutritional indicators—about 38% of our under-five children are stunted.
 - (2) That rural anger can cause noticeable political damage was proved beyond doubt when the ruling Bhartiya Janata Party performed poorly in rural areas in the Gujarat elections. Ground reports from the current phase of state elections suggest that farmers in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan have set the tone of electoral discourse in these states. Simultaneously, they are also setting the stage for the general elections next year to remind governments that there is a political cost to ignoring rural India.
 - (3) Indian farmer face a pressing problem that they are often at a loss about what to plant without any useful market intelligence. They take the previous year's prices for a particular crop as a market signal, not where prices will be when they harvest their crop.
- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) None of these

16. ISRO's recent accomplishments pronounce the autarky of Indian space prowess.

- (1) Success upon success has visited ISRO in the past several years. It successfully put into orbit its spacecraft around Mars in its first attempt on September 24, 2014. The spacecraft completed 1,000 earth days in its orbit on June 19, 2017, well beyond its designated mission life of six months. Its mission to the moon, Chandrayaan-1, was the first to discover the presence of water molecules on the lunar surface soil and rocks. Majority of the mission was financed by Isro's commercial arm antrix which generates a profit of more than 28 million dollar a year by launching various foreign satellites.
- (2) The GSLV Mk III, part of the GSLV launchers, carried India's heaviest satellite, GSAT-19 weighing 3136 kg for 16.20 minutes, will continue to be an operating launch. This was the first such launch from India. Earlier, India used to ask foreign space organizations to launch

heavy satellites/orbiters. With this development, India will now be able to save crores. The GSLV Mk-III will continue to be a launch vehicle in the future.

- (3) A key focus area of ISRO is building reusable launch vehicles (RLVs). In fact, the RLV program crossed a milestone on May 23, 2016, with the launch and return of a winged RLV-TD in a scaled configuration that flew at hypersonic speed. On August 28, 2016, ISRO took the next steps towards reducing the cost of access to space when a modified two-stage vehicle developed by the VSSC (Kerala, India) used air-breathing propulsion in its scramjet engine.
- (a) Only (2) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

17. Most NGOs in India lack leaders to succeed Current Management.

- (1) NGOs lack a foundational, leadership development culture and often do not have a shared understanding of what this should look like. Pushed in part by donors to focus almost exclusively on delivering programs, NGOs do not emphasize talent development and often shortchange themselves by under-investing in people.
 - (2) For the not-for-profit sector to play a far larger role in narrowing the social development deficit in India, prioritizing and investing in developing leaders needs to be a concerted effort from all sector stakeholders—NGO leaders, funders, and intermediaries.
 - (3) If India's NGOs are to make real strides toward ambitious goals such as providing equitable healthcare, ensuring high-quality education for children, or providing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, they will have to confront the unassailable fact that exceptional organizations rely on exceptional leaders—and they need to grow more of them.
- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

18. India owes its present economic progress to LPG reforms.

- (1) India's annual average growth rate from 1990 – 2010 has been 6.6 % which is almost double than pre reforms era. GDP growth rate surpassed 5% mark in early 1980's. This made impact of 1990's reforms on growth unclear. Some believe that 1980's reforms were

precursor to LPG reforms. Other things apart, it is clear that 1980 reforms led to crash of economy in 1991, which was remedied by LPG reforms which were quite more comprehensive.

(2) The fruits of LPG's reforms of 1990 have reached their peak in 2007, when India recorded its highest GDP growth rate of 9%. With this, India became the second fastest growing major economy in the world, next only to China. There has been significant debate, however, around liberalization as an inclusive economic growth strategy. Since 1992, income inequality has deepened in India. Whereas consumption is among the poorest staying stable while the wealthiest generate consumption growth.

(3) The LPG reforms were aimed at ending the licence-permit raj by decreasing the government intervention in the business, thereby pushing economic growth through reforms. India's GDP stood at Rs 5,86,212 crore in 1991. About 25 years later, it stands at Rs 1,35,76,086 crore, up 2216 percent. In dollar terms, India's GDP crossed the \$2 trillion mark in 2015-16. Currently, the country is ranked ninth in the world in terms of nominal GDP. India is tipped to be the second largest economy in the world by 2050.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

19. Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor.

(1) Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2001, Guinea had taken steps to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 and their direct involvement in armed conflict. The provisions of the Children's Code protected and afforded all possible guarantees to refugee children affected by armed conflict. The provisions of the Optional Protocol had been taken into account both in the Constitution and in the Child Code Act.

(2) Since 2015, Pact and Microsoft have been working together to address the issue through the Children out of Mining pilot project in Katanga. The project uses interventions that are deeply embedded in communities and local institutions to address the economic and social root causes that lead to child labor in mining. In mines where the project has been active, Pact has found a reduction in child labor of between 77 to 97 percent, with variation influenced by

seasonal factors and the influx of new conflict-displaced families, among others.

(3) In 2001 factory monitors confirmed illegal union-busting and other violations—including employment of 13-15 year-old children—at a Mexican factory sewing clothing with university logos for Nike and other U.S. companies. Thousands of American students, workers, and consumers wrote letters to corporate CEOs protesting worker treatment. The international solidarity campaign helped factory workers overcome violence, intimidation, and mass firings when they tried to organize, and after months of struggle, workers won an independent union.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

20. Electrification, in contemporary times, is a basic human necessity.

(1) The Saubhagya scheme will help India, the world's third-largest energy consumer after the US and China, to help meet its global climate change commitments as electricity will substitute kerosene for lighting purposes. Lighting in turn will also help in improving education, health, connectivity with the multiplier effect of increased economic activities and job creation.

(2) After launching the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana for universalizing electricity access, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government is readying a raft of power sector structural reforms including legal provisions to drive electricity demand, promoting retail competition and tariff slab rationalization to drive manufacturing.

(3) Despite the government's aggressive village electrification programme, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana launched in July 2015, under which 78% of 18,000 villages have been electrified, it was realised that the problem of electricity 'access' wasn't resolved. A village is declared to be electrified if 10% of the households are given electricity along with public places such as schools, panchayat office, health centers, dispensaries and community centers.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

21. Climate change has definitely altered our environmental existence.

- (1) Research studies across the world have shown that climate change may have negative health effects. A rise in heat-related illnesses and deaths, increased precipitation, floods and droughts are costing lives. With climate change, there is an increase in transmission and spread of infectious diseases due to changes in the distribution of water-borne, food-borne and vector-borne diseases, experts say.
 - (2) There are signs that climate change can influence hurricanes in several different ways. However, these signals are inconclusive due to our inadequate understanding of how hurricanes interact with the environment. Evidence of the environment's role on hurricane development has been noted since the early 1950s, yet a major milestone was achieved by Kerry Emanuel at MIT in his studies of hurricane dynamics in the late 1980s.
 - (3) The world has warmed more slowly than had been forecast by computer models, which were "on the hot side" and overstated the impact of emissions, a new study has found. Its projections suggest that the world has a better chance than previously claimed of meeting the goal set by the Paris agreement on climate change to limit warming to 1.5C above pre- industrial levels.
- (a) Only (1) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

22. The current state of nuclear arsenals around the world is outside the realm of serious discussion.

- (1) There is no doubt that South Korea has enough money and technical expertise to go nuclear, but there is less certainty in its ability to overcome the types of political obstacles blocking that goal. South Korea is a democracy, much dependent of foreign trade -- and this makes the nuclear option difficult to realize.
- (2) According to the State Department's most recent status report on the treaty, Russia currently has 1,765 weapons at the ready compared to the United States' 1,411. The START treaty continued a bi-partisan international effort to reduce the number of nuclear weapons that was started by President Ronald Reagan after the Cold War.
- (3) If North Korea seeks to prove that it can deliver a nuclear weapon effectively, the country's next test could carry an actual warhead. But such a test—or even the suggestion of such a test—

could push the US and its allies Japan and South Korea into attempting to shoot down the next launch. That is, if the test fits into the envelope of existing missile defenses—and the risks of a successful (or even failed) test outweigh the risks of trying to shoot it down.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) None of the above
(e) All of the above

23. The Communist society is more or less the perquisite of Marx's dogmas.

- (1) The Communist ideology is derived, on the one hand, from the penetrating insights of Karl Marx on the contradictions of Victorian capitalism and, on the other, from the violent determination of Leninist regimes to impose their version of utopia on feudal societies.
 - (2) Marx's vision of communist society is remarkably (and perhaps intentionally) vague. Unlike earlier "utopian socialists," whom Marx and Engels derided as unscientific and impractical—including Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, and Robert Owen—Marx did not produce detailed blueprints for a future society. Some features that he did describe, such as free education for all and a graduated income tax, are now commonplace.
 - (3) The Russian Revolution in 1917 (exactly 100 years ago), was highly driven by the communist ideology. This led to the formation of the USSR which was primarily an ideology- driven state, the ideology being Marxism- Leninism. The reason why Marx and his works left such a deep impact on the masses was because Marx scientifically argued how a section of people were getting richer at the expense of a much larger poor population.
- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

24. China's rise as a draconian superpower may create bipolar disorder in international relations.

- (1) China's rise with an authoritarian regime has led to the 'war with China' theme propelling the American academic discourse. If only China were a democracy of some kind, the arguments of 'democratic peace theory (that is, democracies do not fight)' would have diluted the war-mongering theories.
- (2) The consequences of an authoritarian China are already visible in its foreign policy behavior and wider international relations. The Chinese

leadership is promoting nationalism as a diversionary tactics inducing aggressive posture in foreign policy behavior, particularly towards Japan, and to some extent, the US.

- (3) The rise of China's economic influence in the region, paired with diminished U.S. criticism on human-rights issues, has helped pave the way for a hardline agenda among regional governments, who also now stand to benefit from playing two of the world's major superpowers off each other.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

25. A wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are called the official languages of India.

- (1) Uttarakhand is home to Hindi and many Pahari languages like Garhwali, Kumaoni and Jaunsari. Sanskrit has been given the status of second official language in the state. But besides these languages, many Tibeto-Burman languages are also spoken in this region, including Bhoti, Jad, Rangkas, Darmiya, Byangsi, and Chaudangsi.

- (2) There is proof of the intermixing of Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages through the pockets of Dravidian-based languages on remote areas of Pakistan, and interspersed areas of North India. In addition, there is a whole science regarding the tonal and cultural expression within the regional languages that are quite standard across India. Thus this process creates languages which deviate from its original structure.

- (3) Among the most persistent myths about languages in India is that Sanskrit is the ancestor of all Indian languages. This is as stubborn a myth as the other myth about Hindi being India's national language. (It isn't. The constitutional status of Hindi is that of an "official" language, along with English.)

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

26. The Indian policies entail a greater effort in ensuring smooth and rational business environment.

- (1) In order to undertake effective policies to improve the business environment in India, we must strive to comprehend what causes it to be relatively good in some situations and poor in others. The NITI Aayog-IDFC study throws light on some of the broad trends in the country's business environment but fails to provide a deeper understanding of its causes due to the lack of a conceptual framework to analyse the data.

- (2) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has been focused at improving policies and guidelines for doing business in India. The emphasis has been mainly to rationalise and simplify the existing rules, along with introducing technology for making governance more effective and efficient. A prominent change had been online availability of applying for Industrial License and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum 24*7.

- (3) The pace of development has been impressive in the last few years, Bulcke said lauding the government for improvement in India's ranking in World Bank's report on ease of doing business. India has jumped 30 places to rank 100th in the World Bank's 'ease of doing business' ranking, sending the jubilant government to vow to continue reforms that will help the country break into top 50 in coming years.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

27. Artificial Intelligence will be the growth driver of economic transformation.

- (1) But what about Artificial Intelligence? Many jobs involving routine (and thus codifiable) tasks have been eliminated: Banking transactions are digitized, cheques are processed by optical readers, call centres use software to shorten the conversations between customer and employee, or even replace humans with bots. This has resulted in increased efficiency.

- (2) Some humans may hope to become immortal parts of these ecologies through brain scans and "mind uploads" into virtual realities or robots, a physically plausible idea discussed in fiction since the 1960s. However, to compete in rapidly evolving AI ecologies, uploaded human minds will eventually have to change beyond recognition, becoming something very different in the process.

- (3) Humanity has, arguably, invested more faith – belief based on things we cannot know or do not understand – in artificial intelligence than any other concept in recent memory. When computers teach themselves to create better algorithms than the humans who created them – we're seeing things happen that even the developers themselves can't fully explain.

- (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

TYPE II

INFERENCE BASED STATEMENTS

An inference is a conclusion that is drawn from evidences and reasoning. Making inferences from the paragraph is directly related to reading between the lines, establishing connections, and understanding the meaning and purpose of the given piece of text. Making an inference is not similar to making a wild guess. You need to make a judgment that can be reasonably supported.

In the questions related to ***inference based statements***, a paragraph will be provided to the candidates followed by options stating the possible inference that could be drawn from the passage. Candidates will have to identify the suitable inference based on the information available in the given passage.

When candidates are asked an inference based question, they must go back over the reading and look for hints within the text which includes words that are directly related to the question or words that indicate opinion. The process of drawing an inference in the examination is solely based on the things already known through the text. There is no scope for the personal opinion of the candidate.

Inference is the ability to use observation and background to reach a logical conclusion. You probably practice inference every day. For example, if you hear a person's weight is 250 pounds, you might infer that he is overweight. But what if he is seven feet tall? Therefore, it is necessary that you refrain yourself from making any faulty conclusions.

Directions (28-29): Read the following passage and then answer the question that follows.

30. Two recent World Bank studies on India's rapidly depleting water resources have caused quite a stir. More interesting is how water seems to have become the new focus area for the Bank's assistance: at \$3.2 billion in 2005-08 from a mere \$700 million in 1999-04. Within water also, more money is going to rural water, large hydropower projects, and water resource management in poorer states.

Which of the following statements generates the most appropriate inference of the above paragraph?

- (a) The World Bank assistance to India for developing water resources has increased more than 4 times for 2005-08 as compared to the prior period.
- (b) India's water resources are depleting.
- (c) Poorer states of India require a larger fund for water resource management projects such as rural water, large hydropower projects.
- (d) The two World Bank studies on India have caused a stir.
- (e) Water conservation and water management processes have stirred the greater demand in allocation of fund in the recent past.

31. In spite of the economics of direct entry system of recruitment being appreciated and accepted by the merchant navy, our armed forces still seem to be dragging their feet on this issue. If anything, our defence organization appears to be continually augmenting its training establishments by having in its fold professional institutions providing basic university education. There is not dearth of such institutions in our civil educational system. This results in unnecessary duplication at the expense of the defence budget.

From the above paragraph, it may be inferred that

- (a) Merchant navy used to admit only college graduates in its training programmes.
- (b) Merchant navy no longer provides basic university education in its training programmes.
- (c) The nature of work involved in defence organization and merchant navy is similar.
- (d) A major part of defence budget is spent on its training establishments.
- (e) The direct entry system of recruitment is no more appreciated and accepted by the merchant navy.

Directions (30): Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. If none follows, choose (e) as your answer.

32. Many central banks — most notably, but not only, the “inflation targeting” banks — have increasingly come to organise their policy deliberations around an attempt to conform to specific targets or objectives, sometimes explicit quantitative targets. Moreover, central banks world-wide have increased the degree to which they discuss their decisions with financial market participants and the general public, and this too has increased the importance that the banks assign to having a clear framework to guide their deliberations.

- (a) Recently, the role of the central banks is becoming more participating and this paradigm shift is basically inspired by a will to play a decisive role in controlling inflation.
- (b) Today central banks tend to evolve a defined framework with basically two purposes -to meet specific targets and to evolve a consensus to their policy decisions.
- (c) These days, many central banks go for clear specified targets and for this they are open to discussion with market participants under a framework.
- (d) Controlling inflation being their foremost targets, many central banks set definite objectives and are willing to give public opinion a wider birth in their decisions but under a structured framework.
- (e) None of the above.

SBI PO MAINS 2017

Direction (1-5): In each of the given questions an inference is given in bold which is then followed by three paragraphs. You have to find the paragraph(s) from where it is inferred. Choose the option with the best possible outcome as your choice.

1. The major concern is security.

- (I) The major dilemma for many security professionals is whether the Brexit will make the UK more or less safe when it comes to cybersecurity. One poll found that most security professionals believed there would not be any major cybersecurity implications; however, another poll offered different conclusions, with most respondents believing that a Brexit would weaken cybersecurity because of additional bureaucratic hurdles to information sharing with the EU.
- (II) Most debate over Brexit has been about economics, trade and migration. But when David Cameron called the EU referendum in February he cited a new factor, asserting that membership made Britain safer. This week the prime minister went further, hinting that Brexit might increase the risk related to security—and adding that, every time Britain turned its back on Europe, it had come to regret it.
- (III) Prime Minister Shinzo Abe touted the implementation of the legislation as an event of “historic importance that makes peace and security of our country even more secure” and “upgrades our deterrence and enables the nation to proactively contribute more than ever to peace and stability of regional and international communities.”
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Both (II) and (III)
- (c) Only (III)
- (d) Both (I) and (III)
- (e) All are correct

2. Country's economic standard can be best adjudged by per capita income.

- (I) Exports and imports, a swelling favourable balance of trade, investments and bank-balances, are not an index or a balance sheet of national prosperity. Till the beginning of the Second World War, English exports were noticeably greater than what they are today. And yet England has greater national prosperity today than it ever had. Because the income of average Englishmen, working as field and factory labourers, clerks, policemen, petty shopkeepers and shop

assistants, domestic workers and other low-paid workers, has gone up.

- (II) It is possible that while per capita real income is increasing per capita consumption of goods and services might be falling. This happens when the Govt. might itself be using up the increased income for massive military buildup necessitating heavy production of arms and ammunitions.
- (III) A rise in national income may occur as a result of increased spending on items such as defence. National income often rises in time of war, or the threat of war, because money is spent on weapons. This will push up GNP, but the people may be acutely short of goods to buy.
- (a) Both (II) and (III) (b) Both (I) and (II)
(c) Only (I) (d) Only (II)
(e) All are correct

3. Techniques to increase productivity in the performance of discrete tasks, by requiring less human labour in each step of the production process, are widely utilized. Consultants on productivity enhancement point out, however, that although these techniques achieve their specific goal, they are not without drawbacks. They often instill enough resentment in the work force eventually to lead to a slowdown in the production process as a whole.

- (I) The fact that productivity enhancement techniques are so widely employed has led to a decline in the ability of American business to compete abroad.
- (II) Productivity enhancement techniques do not attain their intended purpose and should not be employed in the workplace.
- (III) Ironically, an increase in the productivity of discrete tasks may result in a decrease in the productivity of the whole production process.
- (a) Only (I) is correct
- (b) Only (II) is correct
- (c) Only (III) is correct
- (d) Both (I) and (III) are correct
- (e) None of the given inferences is correct.

4. GDP fluctuates because of the business cycle.

- (I) The downturn of a business cycle is called a recession, which is defined as a period in which real GDP declines for at least 2 consecutive quarter-years. The recession begins at a peak and ends at a trough. After the downward phase reaches bottom and economic conditions begin to improve, the economy gradually enters the expansionary phase.

- (II) As interest rates rise, companies and consumers cut back their spending, and the economy slows down. Slowing demand leads companies to lay off employees, which further affects consumer confidence and demand. To break this vicious circle, the central bank eases monetary policy to stimulate economic growth and employment until the economy is booming once again. Rinse and repeat.
- (III) High levels of investment as a share of GDP might be superb for creating extra capacity to produce but at the expense of consumer goods and services for the current generation. This imbalance is one of the reasons why GDP data may give a distorted picture of living standards in a country.
- (a) Only (I) (b) Both (II) and (III)
 (c) Both (I) and (II) (d) Only (II)
 (e) All are correct
5. The calorie count of foods that are high in carbohydrates is significant.
- (I) Moderate use of nonnutritive sweeteners like aspartame for low calorie count could have a

positive effect on insulin and blood sugar by aiding weight control. It is also important to keep in mind that many foods containing aspartame still provide calories and carbohydrate from other ingredients, even though they may be labeled "sugar-free."

- (II) Ironically, people who use aspartame as a sweetener to reduce their calorie intake could wind up defeating their purpose, since studies show that high levels of aspartame may trigger a craving for carbohydrates by depleting the brain of a chemical that registers carbohydrate satiety.
- (III) Forty-five to 65 percent of your total calories should come from carbs, recommends the Institute of Medicine. If you consume carbs on a regular basis, glycogen stores stay full and become a normal part of your total body weight. The rise in the popularity of Aspartame is due to its comparatively low calorie count.
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
 (c) Both (I) and (II) (d) Both (II) and (III)
 (e) All are correct.

Solutions

Exercise Solutions

TYPE-I

1. **(b):** From the given options, option (1) is explaining about the CPEC but there is no discussion about its' effect on Pakistan's growth. So it cannot be the correct answer. Also, option (2) is discussing about the steps to be taken by Pakistan to embark on a growth path but there is no mention of CPEC in it. Now looking at the second line of the second option, 'Four years later, that excitement over the project has considerably abated as Pakistan is beset with mounting debt, stagnant domestic revenues and increasing pressures on its balance of payments.' It can be clearly inferred that CPEC is not the major player in Pakistan's growth plan. Pipe dream means an unattainable or fanciful hope or scheme. Hence, option (b) is the most appropriate choice.
2. **(c):** The correct answer can be inferred after reading options (1) and (2) which are discussing about the War or war like situation of US with Iran. So it can be clearly inferred that US has become warmonger's paradise. In both (1) and (2) it is also signaled that Trump's decision making plays a key role in the direction

the relationship will take. Option (3) is talking about the reasons of discord between US and Iran but there is no indication towards the action that needs to be taken. Hence, option (c) is the only correct choice.

3. **(e):** From the given options, option (2) is talking about the major breakthrough to stop light but that breakthrough is not used for environmental purposes, hence, it cannot be the answer. Also option (1) and (2) are talking about the major achievements in environmental friendly technology but there is no evidence that supports that these achievements are achieved in Australia. But from (3) on the other hand the given sentence can be inferred. Hence, option (e) is the correct answer here.
4. **(a):** The correct answer to the given question can be inferred from the last line of the first option, 'losses in economic output would be permanent, as distorted price signals would prevent the specialization that maximizes global growth,' which clearly shows the demerits of trade war on global level. Remaining two options failed to

highlight the demerits of trade war on global level. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer.

5. (c): Looking at the second line of the passage, 'responsible ultimately for the safety of such buildings — was the fact that such an accident had occurred in the same premises earlier' which clearly shows that the accidents had happened before. In the remaining two options the same inference cannot be drawn. Hence, the correct option is (c).
6. (e): Option (e) is the correct choice. In option (3) refer to "duplicated many times", tape recorder means an apparatus for recording sounds on magnetic tape and afterwards reproducing them, here, reproducing means produce a "copy". Therefore in a way, the Brahmin priest was behaving like a tape recorder. The same can be said about option (2) where it says, they are supposed to keep the Veda unchanged and in the way it is again signifying that they act like a tape recorder. Option (1) is also correct as there is a reference of memorization and recitation. Therefore, option (e) is the correct choice.
7. (a): Option (a) is the correct choice as only paragraph (1) is correct. Paragraph (3) is talking about the dysfunctional element of our society only and is not giving any hint about how it must be tackled. Paragraph (2) is focusing on the topic of upgrading our system and facilities, but we cannot draw the given conclusion from it as the paragraph is very subtle in approach. Paragraph (1) is correct; refer to "pure public good such as health," and also prioritizing of access to health facilities with reasonable costs is the theme of the passage.
8. (d): Passage (1) explains the term regionalism at the national level and its importance in reference to the idea of nationalism while Passage (3) talks about the growing influence of regionalism over nationalism in the country as it can be inferred from the examples of different regional states provided in the paragraph. Thus both the statements infer the same theme, i.e. "Regionalism is a subset of nationalism." Whereas passage (2) describes the regionalism in a broader sense as it talks about economic development by integrating economy of a developing nation with economies of other nations in the region to reap the benefits of global economy. Thus the paragraph is not in context with the required inference. Hence (d) is the correct option.

9. (c): Passage (1) deals with the importance and the need of cyber security in mitigating the rising virtual threats in the current world. Similarly, passage (2) comes out with the effectiveness of cyber security mechanisms which is the need of the hour. It is to be noted that the inference so generated from both the paragraphs tally with the given statement. Whereas passage (3) talks about hash functions that can be used to encrypt secured passwords and thus it is totally out of context and in contrast to the required inference. Hence (c) is the correct choice.
10. (d): Passage (1) indicates that the problem of NPAs has already created unrest in the Indian economy which can well be inferred from the government's decision to bring the bankruptcy law which further requires the aid in the form of better reforms in this sector to acknowledge the ailing economy of the country. Similarly, paragraph (3) have rightly pointed out to the disaster which is looming over the economy because of NPAs.
11. (c): In the statement I, it is clearly mentioned that Mr. Reddy formed a council in which the ministers are from all the social backgrounds. Whereas, statement II is also correct because various classifications of the population of India are mentioned along with their representation and women are also included in the ministries. Statement III is incorrect as it is not showcasing the widening social base. Thus, Option (c) is correct answer choice.
12. (a): In the statements III we are just being shown the result of neglect and it is not inferring that regulating the policies can solve this issue. Whereas, from Statement II, one can easily deduce that India needs to strengthen its policy against Antibiotic misuse. Statement (I) talks about the advantages. Thus, option (a) correct answer choice.
13. (d): The statement I and III easily refer to "Why a separate payments regulator shouldn't be formed and why RBI is against it?" Statement I tells us that the current RBI regulatory payment system has powers similar to one that has been proposed. And statement III portrays that the new regulator may not be able to match the expertise of the RBI. And as for the statement II, nothing is given about the new regulator, thus, statement II is not correct option. Hence, option (d) is correct option choice.

14. (d): Passage (1) leaves an inference which partly agrees with the given one. The mention of “strong unified actions” cannot be derived from the first paragraph as the actions had been considered based on the Optional Protocol. Moreover, it is more about the children affected by armed conflict. Thus the given inference cannot be derived from the paragraph (1). Paragraphs (2) and (3) indicate the presence of strong unified actions against the child labor. Paragraph (2) shows the joint pilot project of Pact and Microsoft to eradicate child labor from mining and the positive result thereof. Similarly, paragraph (3) shows the unified actions by thousands of American students, workers, and consumers to help the children working in factories in overcoming violence, intimidation, etc. Hence both the paragraphs agree with the required inference, “Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor.”

15. (b): Among the given paragraphs, only paragraph (2) successfully infers the given inference as it is describing quoting incidents as well as highlighting the electoral influence of farmers on elections. Thus, in order to perform well in elections, political parties must provide better solutions to reduce rural distress. Paragraph (1) and (3) provides irrelevant information in context of the inference. Hence, option (b) becomes the most suitable answer choice.

16. (e): All the three paragraphs mark the achievements of ISRO's space programs over the last few years. These successes proclaim the self-sufficiency of Indian space agency as it is now independent enough to take bigger challenges in times to come. Thus all three passages agree to the given inference, “ISRO's recent accomplishments pronounce the autarky of Indian space prowess.” Hence (e) is the correct option.

17. (e): All the three paragraphs are based on the common theme. All the three articles express the need of building leadership development culture in the not-for-profit sector. This infers that to achieve the bigger goals that NGOs in India perceive, they need to work hard to develop exceptional leaders that they lack in current management. Hence all three generate the same inference, “Most NGOs in India lack leaders to succeed Current Management.”

18. (e): Study the first and the last sentences of the paragraph (1), it is quite evident that India's LPG reforms in 1991 gave the much needed boost to its economy which paid the dividends comprehensively and it could well be judged by the comparatively better GDP in last two decades or so. Thus the paragraph agrees with the required inference. Similarly, paragraph (2) deals with the achievements of LPG reforms which resulted in accelerating India's growth rate leading it to become the second fastest growing major economy in the world. Thus it also contributes to the required inference. In case of the paragraph (3), there is a direct comparison in GDP's after the reforms. Hence all the three paragraphs come out with the same inference, “India owes its present economic progress to LPG reforms.”

19. (d): Passage (1) leaves an inference which partly agrees with the given one. The mention of “strong unified actions” cannot be derived from the first paragraph as the actions had been considered based on the Optional Protocol. Moreover, it is more about the children affected by armed conflict. Thus the given inference cannot be derived from the paragraph (1). Paragraphs (2) and (3) indicate the presence of strong unified actions against the child labor. Paragraph (2) shows the joint pilot project of Pact and Microsoft to eradicate child labor from mining and the positive result thereof. Similarly, paragraph (3) shows the unified actions by thousands of American students, workers, and consumers to help the children working in factories in overcoming violence, intimidation, etc. Hence both the paragraphs agree with the required inference, “Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor.”

20. (a): At the very outset, we need to understand the meaning of the given inference. The inference suggests that in today's world, electrification is a basic human necessity. Now we need to be specific about “basic human necessity” which infers how electrification would cater to our needs in bringing about a change in the existing condition. Among the three paragraphs, paragraph (1) provides a better explanation that could be referred from the last sentence of it. However, paragraphs (2) and (3) are out of the context. Paragraph (2) talks about the structural reforms in the power sector which would promote more electricity generation to meet up the required needs. Thus there is no

mention of basic human necessity in the paragraph which marks its elimination. Similarly, paragraph (3) deals with the failure of the government's electrification program, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana launched in July 2015. Hence only paragraph

(1) agrees with the given inference, "Electrification, in contemporary times, is a basic human necessity."

21. (a): Read the inference carefully, it is to be noted that the inference is more about the effects of climate change on "our environmental existence." The term "our" here is more specific and refers to the adverse impacts of climate change on human environment. After going through all the three paragraphs, it can be easily inferred that paragraph (1) covers all those impacts of climate change on human environment that are dreadful to its existence. However, paragraphs (2) and (3) are out of the context as both of them miss the mentioning of the term "our" i.e. they fail to connect with the impacts on human environment. Thus they do not lead to the given inference. Hence only paragraph (1) agrees with the required inference, "Climate change has definitely altered our environmental existence."

22. (d): The given inference requires a thorough understanding, it needs to be noted that the inference is referring towards a serious discussion on the current state of nuclear arms. Among the three given paragraphs, none of them derives the required inference as all three of them have different issues related to nuclear warheads. Moreover, it is very difficult to generate any idea related to serious discussion on such an important topic. Hence (d) is the correct option.

23. ():

24. (d): Read the paragraph (1) carefully, it is clearly mentioned that the Communist ideology is derived on the backdrop of precepts from Karl Marx and Leninist regimes. Thus it agrees with the inference so generated. In the case of paragraph (2), there is a contradicting belief stating Marx's vision of communist society is vague and the certain features that he described are ordinary. Thus the given paragraph doesn't follow the inference. In the paragraph (3), the example of the Russian Revolution in 1917 which was highly driven by the communist ideology marks a valid contribution from Karl Marx and his unprecedented dogmas. Thus it

also agrees with the given inference. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (3) derive the similar inference, "The Communist society is more or less the prerequisite of Marx's dogmas."

25. (e): The passage (1) depicts the similar theme that China's rise as an authoritarian regime may create a disorder among different nations. The mention of "war-mongering theories" describes the possibility of unstable pattern of peaceful relations. In the case of paragraph (2), China's aggressive foreign policy behavior towards Japan and the US indicates the possible hot and cold relations between the two countries respectively. Thus the inference so generated makes a valid proof to this passage. Similarly, the paragraph (3) mentions the impact of economic domination of China that has led to some relief to regional governments. The given paragraph also indicates that there is a presence of unstable relation of China with other countries. Hence all the three paragraphs derive the same inference, "China's rise as a draconian superpower may create bipolar disorder in international relations."

26. (c): Examine the inference carefully, it implies that the languages, besides officially considered ones describe the linguistic richness of our country. Among these three passages, paragraphs (1) and (2) describe the different languages being spoken in the state of Uttarakhand and North India and their importance in creating vast linguistic diversity. Thus both the paragraphs generate the same inference. However, in the case of the paragraph (3), there is a mention of myths related to official language of the country. Thus it doesn't agree with the given inference. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (2) derive the similar inference, "A wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are called the official languages of India."

27. (b): There are clear indications in the paragraphs (1) and (2) that India needs to work towards improving its business environment through various extensive policies and bringing new changes and reforms in the existing mechanisms. Thus they infer the similar meanings. But in the case of paragraph (3), it infers a different meaning. It is more about the achievement in the field of business in the country and a need to maintain such progress in the future. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (2) agree with the given

inference, "The Indian policies entail a greater effort in ensuring smooth and rational business environment."

28. ():

29. (a): The given inference specifically mentions the role of Artificial Intelligence in the economic transformation. If we study these three paragraphs carefully, we will be able to infer that only paragraph (1) can be related to the economy as it describes the changes that we have seen in our economic world with the involvement of Artificial Intelligence and its subsequent implementation in the system. Thus the paragraph agrees with the inference so generated. However, the other two paragraphs are out of the context. They are moving more towards the ifs and buts of Artificial Intelligence. There is a clear absence of discussion related to the economic transformation in the two paragraphs. Thus neither of them follows the given inference. Hence, only paragraph (1) expresses the correct inference, "Artificial Intelligence will be the growth driver of economic transformation."

TYPE-II

30. (c): All the five statements can be visualized to be the theme of the given paragraph, but it is to be noted that the question demands the most appropriate one. Among the given options, the statement (c) summarizes the paragraph perfectly as the last two sentences of the paragraph express the central theme which can be observed in the statement (c). It is due to this reason that the larger chunk of fund is going to rural sector. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
31. (c): "The nature of work involved in defence organization and merchant navy is similar." is the most appropriate inference that can be generated from the paragraph. It is to be noted that the paragraph gives a comparative image between the two organizations. The other options lack this central idea of the passage. Hence among the given options, the sentence (c) provides the most suitable inference.
32. (b): "Today central banks tend to evolve a defined framework with basically two purposes -to meet specific targets and to evolve a consensus to their policy decisions." captures the essence of the paragraph appropriately.

PYQ Solutions

SBI PO MAINS 2017

1. (d): Statement (II) is incorrect, refer to "Most debate overand migration" therefore it is definitely not the major concern but is just a new factor. Statement (I) and (III) both are correct as security is the major concern. You may get confused with cyber-security but it is also a part of the security system.
2. (c): Per capita income is the ratio of real national income and total income. Statement (III) is talking specifically about the per capita income and therefore is not the parent statement. Statement (II) is incorrect as it is in conflict with the idea conveyed by the inference. Only statement (I) is correct and therefore option (c) is the correct choice for the given question.
3. (c): Only option (c) is correct, refer "slowdown in the production process as a whole". Other options are giving conclusions which were not intended by the statement at all.

4. (d): Only statement (II) is correct as the given inference is about the reasons for fluctuation in GDP and is not indicating about the living standard which was the case in statement (III). Statement (II) on the other hand is talking about the "lay off" which is indirectly connected to the GDP fluctuation. Important thing here is the understanding of the concept.
5. (c): Both the paragraphs (I) and (II) are correct and the given statement is inferred from these two. Paragraph (III) is incorrect as it is not indicating in any manner that food containing carbohydrates are significantly high in calories. Both (I) and (II) are emphasizing the impact of aspartame for reducing calorie intake and then are contradicting it by stating that somehow it has failed in its purpose as carbohydrate gets successful in finding its way in our food system.

Paragraph Based Questions

CONCEPT

In the questions related to 'word based inferences', candidates will be provided with some information. From the given information, the candidate must be able to define the situation/ person in a single word, as given in the option choices. Such inferences based questions will check not only your critical thinking ability but also the candidate's understanding of vocabulary.

You must find **supporting details, vocabulary, character's actions, descriptions, dialogue**, and more, to prove one of the inferences listed below as correct. Use the hints from the passage to narrow down your choices by eliminating certain options which are obviously incorrect. Inferences assess the ability to understand the meaning of a passage of text without all the information being spelled out.

Opposites and contrasts can assist you to take information you already know to infer meaning to other words. For example, if one person is being described as "fearless" and the other is "timorous" in a sentence, it can be inferred that "timorous" means "frightened, afraid or timid" since the sentence is attempting to show the contrast between the two individuals.

The **general sense** helps students infer the meaning of words or passages of text based on the contextual hints. For example, in the sentence "Murderers are usually incarcerated for longer periods of time than robbers," students may not be familiar with the word "incarcerated", but they will be familiar with the word "robbers." They know that robbers who are caught have to undergo the process of being jailed. Therefore, it can be inferred that "incarcerated" means "to spend time in custody for crimes committed."

Exercise

Directions (1-15): In each of the questions given below, a passage has been given which is either situational based or describes a scenario. Below each passage, a question has been given which is framed to make you to infer something out of it. Mark out the correct inference as your answer.

- Instead of being dejected when Ms.Y's scholarship application was denied, she focused on the other applications she had out there and knew one would come through for her. Ms.Y was _____?
(a) observant (b) openness (c) extraversion
(d) optimistic (e) all are correct
- A February 2017 poll from Fox News indicates that 68% of Americans think the press has been tougher on Trump than Obama. In that same month, Trump tweeted, "The FAKE NEWS media is not my enemy, it is the enemy of the American People!" The media has a _____ attitude towards Trump.
(a) reliable (b) biased (c) valiant
(d) bossy (e) arrogant
- You are more aware of your surroundings and so this often means that you are one step ahead of everyone else. It's a special kind of intelligence. You can be termed _____.
- Few speeches are as often quoted as John F. Kennedy's inaugural address, which he spent months writing. Kennedy's ability to speak as if he was having an authentic conversation with an audience, as opposed to lecturing to them, is one quality that made him such a compelling communicator. Kennedy was _____?
(a) gragarious (b) stingy (c) bossy
(d) eloquent (e) valiant
- Once, when 'Dr. X' was with the DRDO, there was a discussion about securing the perimeter of a building that needed protection. It was decided that pieces of broken glass would be put on top of the walls that surrounded the building. When 'Dr. X' heard about it, he urged the authorities to drop that idea stating, "If we do that, birds will not be able to perch on the wall". 'Dr. X' was _____?
(a) persistent (b) conceited (c) pompous
(d) benevolent (e) All are correct
- A man has been working hard all his life, saving a portion of every paycheck for retirement. Upon retirement he plans to move to the Virgin Islands, sit back and relax. On the morning of this retirement

- party, he dies of a sudden, massive heart attack. This has been instance of _____.
- (a) Nostalgia (b) Hypocrisy (c) Irony
(d) Reverence (e) None of these.
7. The boss was away, and we got an order for an extra 300 concrete vibrators. I rallied the team and we focused on getting them done ahead of time. The customer signed an exclusive contract with us for the next five years. This shows my _____ qualities.
- (a) Genial (b) Pensive (c) Leadership
(d) Benevolent (e) None of these
8. Our online ordering page let clients order incompatible components, causing heavy complaints. I asked if we could put a product check in place. The software engineer added warnings when two products weren't compatible. Complaints went down by 35%. That was a _____ decision.
- (a) Philanthropic (b) Regressive (c) Quick-witted
(d) Anxious (e) None of these
9. Our rechargeable forklifts had two different plugs. If you used the wrong one, you could wreck a \$3,500 battery. I added zip-ties as cord-shorteners so you could only reach the right outlet. We haven't lost a battery since. This is a typical example of _____.
- (a) Persistence (b) Equanimity (c) Grandiose
(d) Adaptability (e) None of these
10. The other pharmacy tech in our lab always had to have things her way. I picked my battles and actually found out she had some good ideas. When I felt very strongly about making changes to our ordering process, she was eager to help. We decreased our processing time by 25%. Both were able to establish a _____ relationship.
- (a) Astute (b) Well-coordinated
(c) Conceited (d) Mandatory (e) All are correct.
11. Even his coaches, Amit Sheoran and Jaspal Rana, must have been zapped by the nonchalance with which 16-year-old Saurabh Chaudhary shot his way to gold in the 10-metre air pistol event at the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games on Tuesday.
- What can be said about the attitude of Saurabh Chaudhary during the event?
- (a) Aggressive (b) Calm (c) Nervous
(d) Rash (e) Lack of confidence
12. "The principal challenge in front of all the opposition today is to work together, defend India's institutions, defend Indian democracy. Everything else is secondary, we are going to do what is primary," Rahul Gandhi said. The Congress and the TDP, a former National Democratic Alliance (NDA) ally, will work together to defeat the BJP, he said. The two parties have agreed to contest elections together in Telangana, which goes to polls next month.

- Which of the following feelings does Rahul Gandhi has for the BJP?
- (a) genial (b) execrable (c) comradely
(d) benevolent (e) amicable
13. Indian government using nationalism to promote the use of domestic payments network RuPay and New Delhi's protectionist policies were hurting foreign payment companies: Mastercard
- Which of the following words appropriately express the emotions of the Mastercard in the above sentence?
- (a) Vexation (b) Ghastliness (c) Geniality
(d) Atrociousness (e) Amicableness
14. President Donald Trump has claimed that the provision of birthright citizenship has created an entire industry of birth tourism in the US with Chinese people benefitting a lot from this "crazy, lunatic policy". "This policy (birthright citizenship) has even created an entire industry. It's called birth tourism, where pregnant mothers from all over the world travel to America to make their children instant lifelong citizens with guaranteed everything," Trump told his supporters at an election rally in Columbia, Missouri.
- Which of the following words could articulate the feeling of a patriotic and self-esteemed Chinese national in reference to the statement made by President Trump in the above passage?
- (a) Glee (b) Exhilaration (c) Resentment
(d) Indifference (e) Delight
15. Slapped with a fresh Rs 14,000 crore refund order from Sebi, embattled Sahara group on Friday said it would amount to "double payment" as investors have already been paid all their dues except about Rs 17 crore. In a detailed reaction to the capital markets regulator's order against group firm Sahara India Commercial Corporation Ltd (SICCL) and others including Subrata Roy, Sahara said the directive was against the "spirit of natural law" and it would raise the matter at the appropriate platform. Sahara is already engaged in a long-running legal dispute with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) about an earlier order passed in 2011 for refund of over Rs 24,000 crore by two other firms -- Sahara India Real Estate Corporation Ltd (SIRECL) and Sahara Housing Investment Corporation Ltd (SHICL).
- Which of the following words would appropriately articulate the emotional state of Subrata Roy?
- (I) Dolefulness
(II) Indignation
(III) Dismay
- (a) Both (I) and (II)
(b) Only (I)
(c) Both (I) and (III)
(d) All of (I), (II) and (III)
(e) None of the above

1. **(d):** From the above paragraph, we can infer that Ms.Y had a thought that things have a way of working out for the best. This indicates her hope towards the situation. Among the given words, 'optimistic' which means 'being hopeful and confident about the future' is the most suitable word to define the situation. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
2. **(b):** Among the given options, the most suitable word to define the given situation will be "biased" which means "unfairly prejudiced for or against someone or something". Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
Valiant- possessing or showing courage or determination
3. **(a):** Among the given options, the most suitable word to define the given situation will be "observant" which means "good or quick at noticing things". Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.
Gregarious- (of a person) fond of company; sociable
Persistent- continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period
4. **(d):** Among the given options, the most suitable word to define the person will be "eloquent" which means "fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing". Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
5. **(d):** Among the given words, 'benevolence' can be best used to describe Dr. Kalam's act of kindness. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
Benevolence: the quality of being well meaning; kindness
Pompous- affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important
Conceited- excessively proud of oneself; vain
Persistent- continuing to exist or occur over a prolonged period
6. **(c):** Among the given options, the most suitable choice is 'Irony'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
Irony- a state of affairs or an event that seems deliberately contrary to what one expects and is often wryly amusing as a result.
7. **(c):** Among the given options, the most suitable choice is 'Leadership'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
Leadership- the action of leading a group of people or an organization.
8. **(c):** Among the given options, the most suitable choice is 'Quick-witted'. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
Quick-witted- showing or characterized by an ability to think or respond quickly and effectively.
9. **(d):** Among the given options, the most suitable choice is 'Adaptability'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
Adaptability- the quality of being able to adjust to different situations.
10. **(b):** Among the given options, the most suitable choice is 'Well-coordinated'. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
Well-coordinated- effectively organized.
11. **(b):** The hint for the answer can be derived from the first line of the paragraph, especially the clause 'the **nonchalance** with which 16-year-old Saurabh Chaudhary shot his way to gold in the 10-metre air pistol event at the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games on Tuesday'. Kindly notice the word '**nonchalance**'. Nonchalance means being calm. So, option (b) is the correct answer.
12. **(b):** Genial [noun] means 'friendly and cheerful';
Execrable [adjective] means 'extremely bad or unpleasant';
Comradely [adjective] means 'considering someone as a colleague or a fellow member of an organization';
Benevolent [adjective] means 'well-meaning and kindly';
Amicable [adjective] means 'characterized by friendliness and absence of discord';
In the first sentence, Shri Rahul Gandhi talked about saving the democracy of India as the primary objective and in the following sentence, he talked about defeating BJP, suggesting as if defeating BJP would save the democracy of India. Clearly, the feeling of Rahul Gandhi for BJP is bad and/or unpleasant.
The word '**execrable**' has a meaning equivalent to '**extremely bad or unpleasant**'.
Hence, the option (b) is the correct answer.

13. (a): Vexation 'the state of being annoyed, frustrated, or worried';
Ghastliness [noun of Ghastly] means 'the quality of having a feeling which is of great horror or fear';
Geniality means 'the quality of having a friendly and cheerful manner; affability';
Atrociousness means 'the quality of having a feeling which is extremely bad or unpleasant';
Amicableness [noun of Amicable] means 'the quality which is characterized by friendliness and absence of discord';
The statement made by Mastercard suggests that it is frustrated, annoyed and worried about the usage of nationalism to promote the use of domestic payments network RuPay.
Hence, the option (a) is the correct answer.

14. (c): Glee [noun] means 'great delight, especially from one's own good fortune or another's misfortune';
Exhilaration [noun] means 'a feeling of excitement, happiness, or elation';
Resentment [noun] means 'bitter indignation at having been treated unfairly';
Indifference [noun] means 'lack of interest, concern, or sympathy';

Delight [noun] means 'great pleasure';
A patriotic and self-respecting Chinese national would surely feel being insulted at the statement made by President Trump, specifically targeting the Chinese nationals. He would feel being treated unfairly by the statement made.
Among the given words, the word 'resentment' clearly articulate the desired emotions.
Hence, the option (c) is the correct answer.

15. (d): Dolefulness [noun] means 'the quality of expressing sorrow; mournful';
Indignation [noun] means 'anger or annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment';
Dismay [noun] means 'concern and distress caused by something unexpected';
The given passage provides the reaction of Subrata Roy on issue of fine being slapped against his company. He considered that the fine is against the 'spirit of natural law'. He seems to be concerned and distressed and sad.
All of (I), (II) and (III) correctly articulate the emotional state of Subrata Roy.
Hence, the option (d) is the correct answer.



COLUMN Based questions comprises two columns of either different sentences/phrases or words. You will be required either to replace the incorrect word/phrases or connect the two phrases of different columns to combine a grammatically correct and meaningful sentence. Such questions will help candidates polish their ability for sentence formation. A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself, typically containing a subject and predicate, conveying a statement, question, exclamation, or command, and consisting of a main clause and sometimes one or more subordinate clauses. While writing a sentence, it is vital to pay attention to the technical aspects of writing. This includes paying careful attention to the sentence structure. Moreover, an intensive knowledge of vocabulary can help students in the column-based questions which include fill in the blanks.

Strategy to solve column-based questions:

- Identify the grammatically correct phrases/sentences.
- For column-based-sentence questions, identify the relevancy of the sentences from different columns.
- For column-based-filler questions, after going through the sentence, guess the words that can fill the blank from the options.
- Rules of grammar can also help in elimination of some options.
- Knowledge of 'root words' can further help to eliminate some options.
- After selecting the final answer, read the complete sentence(s) again in order to make sure it is contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

Exercise

TYPE I COLUMN BASED SENTENCES

In these questions, you will be provided with different sentences/phrases in two columns. You will be required to connect these so as to form a meaningful and grammatically correct statement. Such questions will help candidates polish their ability for sentence formation. Sentence is not only a set of words put together but also a logical sequence of words providing the desired meaning. A precise sentence structure is vital as it provides us with the framework for the clear written expression of our ideas.

The main ingredients of a good essay include not only the content and your arguments, but also the sentence structures and grammar that bind them together. There may be multiple ways to write a sentence simultaneously maintaining the rules of grammar. The aim of writing is always to form complete sentences which are correctly punctuated. When we read a book, we understand what the author is writing. Every writer follows the same structure and rules of writing so that they can effectively present a piece of text for their readers to understand them.

Following point should be kept in mind while solving these questions:

- Check if there is any grammatical error in the given sentences, exclude such sentences.
- Check whether the context of the phrases in both the columns is relevant or not.
- After selecting the final answer, read the complete sentence(s) again in order to make sure it is contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.

Directions (1-10): In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark (e), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

1. COLUMN I

- (A) On February 15, an auto driver had received a notice from UIDAI
- (B) The Supreme Court of India in its landmark decision has directed UIDAI
- (C) The regional office of UIDAI in a notice dated February 3

COLUMN II

- (D) asserts that the exercise was nothing to do with citizenship.
 - (E) living in Hyderabad to depose before an inquiry officer
 - (F) which stated that a complaint was received against him that he is not an Indian national.
- (a) A-F (b) C-E (c) B-E
(d) C-D & B-E (e) None of these

2. COLUMN I

- (A) Ruia Morrison remembers the silence, and the noise, in London
- (B) The lady invited her to a match and the young Morrison
- (C) Morrison was so enamoured by Court's game

COLUMN II

- (D) when she became the first Maori woman to grace the Wimbledon grass in 1957.
 - (E) that she stood frozen for the first 15 minutes of the match.
 - (F) feels her hands through the old wooden racquet
- (a) A-F (b) A-D (c) B-E
(d) C-E & A-D (e) None of these

3. COLUMN I

- (A) The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation's food price index
- (B) Recent rise in domestic food prices has been blamed largely
- (C) The increase in the retail prices of onion in Delhi from Rs 22 per kg on January 31, 2019 to Rs 50 on January 31, 2020

COLUMN II

- (D) has foreclosed that possibility by restricting onion shipments since September 2019.
 - (E) poor rainfall during the first half (June-July) of the monsoon season.
 - (F) food inflation has made a comeback, both in India and globally.
- (a) A-F (b) C-D (c) B-E
(d) C-D & B-E (e) None of these

4. COLUMN I

- (A) The plan for the proposed new-look Central Vista
- (B) The Agriculture Ministry expects rice production to reach 117.47 million tonnes
- (C) Despite the government's drive to encourage millets and nutri-cereals,

COLUMN II

- (D) production failed to match targets this year.
 - (E) is only grown in the kharif season.
 - (F) will see a major surge in production at 106.2 million tonnes in the current year.
- (a) A-F (b) C-D (c) B-E
(d) C-D & B-E (e) None of these

5. COLUMN I

- (A) Cochin Port is being skipped following the confirmation of two cases of COVID-19
- (B) Mr. Abdullah's supporters held violent demonstrations before the U.S. to
- (C) The JSW Group set up its first largest and fully-automated industrial coil coatings

COLUMN II

- (D) with most of them abstaining from voting in the lacklustre.
 - (E) facility with an annual capacity of 25,000 kilolitre (KL) in Mumbai.
 - (F) have two plants and are planning to expand their business.
- (a) A-F (b) B-D (c) C-E
(d) C-D & B-E (e) None of these

6. COLUMN I

- (A) The discourse on mainstreaming women in the police
- (B) One of the first steps to ensure a level playing field
- (C) The impulse to create men-only battalions

COLUMN II

- (D) sake of augmenting numbers should be eliminated.
 - (E) by making policing inclusive is missing in policy circles.
 - (F) for women in the police is to increase their numbers.
- (a) A-E & B-D (b) A-E & B-F (c) C-F & A-D
(d) B-E & C-D (e) None of these

7. COLUMN I

- (A) It is well known that the efficiency of a government
- (B) In our country during the independence struggle, provincial
- (C) Recognising the possibility of imbalance between resources and

COLUMN II

- (D) regarded as an integral part of the freedom movement.
 - (E) responsibilities, many countries have a system of inter-governmental transfers.
 - (F) depends on, among other factors, its structure.
- (a) B-F & C-D (b) C-E & A-F (c) B-E & A-D
(d) C-E & B-F (e) None of these

8. COLUMN I

- (A) The Indian Constitution lays down the functions
 (B) The Fourteenth Finance Commission
 (C) The Planning Commission was replaced by the

COLUMN II

- (D) new ground in terms of allocation of resources
 (E) as well as taxing powers of the Centre and States
 (F) which was simply a think-tank with no powers
 (a) C-D (b) A-E (c) B-E
 (d) C-F (e) None of these

9. COLUMN I

- (A) Social media and messaging apps are thus at the
 (B) It seems people are as concerned about information from
 (C) Beyond the rise of digital media, the backdrop of disinformation

COLUMN II

- (D) news media as they are about information from social media.
 (E) heart of the disinformation problems that India faces
 (F) problems in India is the reason for low trust in established institutions.
 (a) C-F (b) B-E (c) A-F & B-D
 (d) A-E, C-F & B-D (e) C-F & B-D

10. COLUMN I

- (A) it is clear that Indian news media has a lot of work
 (B) Many express high levels of trust in some
 (C) Some coordinated attempts to spread misleading

COLUMN II

- (D) noting major newspapers and some broadcasters
 (E) do if it wants to gain the trust of the Indian public
 (F) seem to emanate from major political parties
 (a) A-D (b) C-F (c) B-D
 (d) B-E (e) None of these

TYPE- II**COLUMN BASED ERROR**

In these types of questions, different part of the sentence will be highlighted. These highlighted parts may or may not contain some error (either grammatical or contextual). In one column highlighted parts of the sentence will be listed and, in another column, their appropriate replacements. You will be required to choose appropriate replacement to make a grammatically correct sentence. Such questions are comparatively easy because you are provided with both incorrect and correct part. The fastest approach to solve such questions is to directly compare the part of the sentence given in the two columns.

The entire statement must follow a single tense. You need to be aware of grammatical rules. Having thorough

knowledge of the rules related to usage of nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, etc. can assist you master the art of error spotting. It is also mandatory to work on vocabulary to maximize your score as many words come in the exams that may hinder your understanding of the statement. Candidates must not make alteration within the intended meaning of the sentence. The sentences must be carefully read and, in most cases, you can identify the error in a single reading. Subject-verb agreement must be given special attention when going through such statements.

Also, many a times, the statements may contain spelling errors. Just because we have the habit of finding grammatical errors only, we often develop a tendency to ignore errors related to spell check which rarely but do come in exams. At other times, even some idioms occur in sentences in an incorrect way. Such errors must not be overlooked. Common pair of words and phrases where you may face diction error are:

- affect v/s effect (E.g. the effect of the decision, ..affect the outcome)
- adapt v/s adopt
- argue against v/s argue with
- later v/s latter
- lay v/s lie
- few v/s less (E.g. less water left., ..few students in class)

Directions (11-15): In the following questions a sentence is given, some words are given in bold which may have grammatical or spelling error or they may be contextually incorrect. Two columns (I) and (II) are given, **Column (I)** consists of bold words of the sentence and **Column (II)** consists of the appropriate replacement for the bold words. Match the correct replacements. If the sentence is correct mark 'no error' as your answer.

- 11.** Unprecedented **restriction** were imposed in 80 districts **across** 17 States and five Union Territories **affected** by the pandemic.

COLUMN I

- (A) restriction
 (B) across
 (C) affected

COLUMN II

- (D) restrictions
 (E) along
 (F) effected
 (a) (A)-(D)
 (b) (B)-(E) & (C)-(F)
 (c) (A)-(D) & (B)-(E)
 (d) (B)-(E)
 (e) No error

12. Seventeen **members** of a police **patrol** were killed in an **ambush** by Maoists in Chhattisgarh's Sukma on Saturday.

COLUMN I

- (A) members
- (B) patrol
- (C) ambush

COLUMN II

- (D) member
- (E) petrol
- (F) attack
- (a) (A)-(D)
- (b) (B)-(E) & (C)-(F)
- (c) (A)-(D) & (B)-(E)
- (d) (B)-(E)
- (e) No error

13. No new domestically **transmitted** cases of COVID-19 were **find** on the Chinese mainland for the third day in a **roe**.

COLUMN I

- (A) transmitted
- (B) find
- (C) roe

COLUMN II

- (D) transmission
- (E) reported
- (F) row
- (a) (A)-(D)
- (b) (B)-(E) & (C)-(F)
- (c) (A)-(D) & (B)-(E)
- (d) (B)-(E)
- (e) No error

14. Air Canada already **declare** the **resume** of some flight **routes** in Canada, including to Kamloops

COLUMN I

- (A) declare
- (B) resumption
- (C) routes

COLUMN II

- (D) announced
- (E) suspension
- (F) channels
- (a) (A)-(D)
- (b) (B)-(E) & (C)-(F)
- (c) (A)-(D) & (B)-(E)
- (d) (B)-(E)
- (e) No error

15. Members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation **subsidised** steps to **secure** people from the COVID-19 **pandemic**.

COLUMN I

- (A) subsidised
- (B) secure
- (C) pandemic

COLUMN II

- (D) intensified
- (E) fasten
- (F) loose
- (a) (A)-(D)
- (b) (B)-(E) & (C)-(F)
- (c) (A)-(D) & (B)-(E)
- (d) (B)-(E)
- (e) No error

Directions (16-34): In each of the following questions given below, sentences/words are given with some bold words/phrases which may contain errors. Below each of the sentences, a table is given with two columns in which column 'A' contains the list of bold words/phrases, and in column 'B' the suggested corrections are listed. You have to choose the best alternate among the four given options. If no correction is required against the given bold words, mark (e). i.e. "None of the above" as your answer.

16. India is considered **measures** to prevent trade partners, mainly in Southeast Asia, from re-routing Chinese **goods to India in little** added value, two government sources said, **amid strained ties with Beijing** and a push for self-reliance.

COLUMN (I)

- (A) India is considered measures
- (B) goods to India in little
- (C) amid strained ties with Beijing

COLUMN II

- (D) India is considering measures
- (E) goods to India with little
- (F) amid strained ties for Beijing
- (a) A-D & B-E
- (b) A-D, B-E & C-F
- (c) B-E
- (d) C-F & A-D
- (e) no error

17. There's a **widespread impression** that the new Consumer Protection Act **will only be regulate the** operations **of the legacy e-commerce players** Amazon and Flipkart.

COLUMN (I)

- (A) There's a widespread impression
- (B) will only be regulate the
- (C) of the legacy e-commerce players

COLUMN II

- (D) There's an widespread impression
 (E) will only regulate the
 (F) of the legacy e-commerce player
 (a) A-D & B-E
 (b) A-D, B-E & C-F
 (c) B-E
 (d) C-F & A-D
 (e) no error

18. Insurance regulator **IRDAI is exempted** life insurance companies **from issue policy document** and copy of the proposal form in physical form **to policies issued this** fiscal (2020-21) year.

COLUMN (I)

- (A) IRDAI is exempted
 (B) from issue policy document
 (C) to policies issued this

COLUMN II

- (D) IRDAI has exempted
 (E) from issuing policy document
 (F) for policies issued this
 (a) A-D & B-E
 (b) A-D, B-E & C-F
 (c) B-E
 (d) C-F & A-D
 (e) no error

19. By rejecting the three-language formula advocated in the National Education Policy (NEP 2020), Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami **has only reiterated the** State's unwavering position **on an emotive and political issue.**

COLUMN (I)

- (A) By rejecting the three-language
 (B) has only reiterated the
 (C) on an emotive and political issue

COLUMN II

- (D) By rejection the three-language
 (E) have only reiterated the
 (F) in an emotive and political issue
 (a) A-D & B-E
 (b) A-D, B-E & C-F
 (c) C-F
 (d) C-F & A-D
 (e) no error

20. The horrific bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in **1945 did not** immediately draw condemnation **from leaders into the** world.

COLUMN (I)

- (A) The horrific bombing of
 (B) in 1945 did not
 (C) from leaders into the

COLUMN II

- (D) The horrific bomb of
 (E) since 1945 did not
 (F) from leaders across the
 (a) A-D & B-E
 (b) A-D, B-E & C-F
 (c) C-F
 (d) C-F & A-D
 (e) no error

21. The major **attempts** which States will be rated on is their success in **reducing** the cost of farm inputs by distributing soil health cards and encouraging organic farming and micro-irrigation. Risk **levitation** measures carry a 15% weightage, while increased productivity and **investment** in agriculture carry a 10% weight each.

COLUMN (A)

- (1) attempts
 (2) reducing
 (3) levitation
 (4) investment

COLUMN (B)

- (5) parameter
 (6) alluring
 (7) mitigation
 (8) Inclement
 (a) Both (1) - (5) and (3) - (7)
 (b) (2) - (6)
 (c) (1) - (5)
 (d) (3) - (7)
 (e) None of the above

22. A Geographical Indication or a GI is a sign used on **products** that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a **fermentation** that are due to that origin. Such a name conveys an assurance of quality and **robustness** which is essentially attributable to its **origin** in that defined geographical locality.

COLUMN (A)

- (1) Products
 (2) fermentation
 (3) robustness
 (4) origin

COLUMN (B)

- (5) services
 (6) reputation
 (7) distinctiveness
 (8) omission
 (a) (4) - (8)
 (b) (2) - (6)
 (c) (1) - (5)
 (d) Both (2) - (6) and (3-7)
 (e) None of the above

23. In American Spanish, the capitalized term "El Niño" refers to "the boy", so **claimed** because the pool of warm water in the Pacific near South America is often at its **warmest** around Christmas. The original name, "El Niño de Navidad", **traces** its origin centuries back to Peruvian fishermen, who named the weather criterion in reference to the newborn Christ.

COLUMN (A)

- (1) claimed
- (2) warmest
- (3) traces
- (4) criterion

COLUMN (B)

- (5) named
- (6) closest
- (7) braces
- (8) phenomenon

- (a) (3) - (7)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) (1) - (5)
- (d) Both (1) - (5) and (4) - (8)
- (e) None of the above

24. The "greenhouse effect" of the atmosphere is named by **eulogy** to greenhouses which become warmer in **sunlight**. However, a greenhouse is not primarily **warned** by the "greenhouse effect". "Greenhouse effect" is actually a **monomer** since heating in the usual greenhouse is due trapping of heat.

COLUMN (A)

- (1) eulogy
- (2) sunlight
- (3) warned
- (4) monomer
- (5) analogy
- (6) moonlight
- (7) warmed
- (8) misnomer

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) Both (3) - (7) and (4) - (8)
- (d) (1) - (5), (4) - (8) and (3) - (7)
- (e) None of the above

25. Third-party clouds **enable** organizations to focus on their core businesses instead of **pretending** resources on computer infrastructure and **provenance**. Advocates note that cloud computing allows companies to **avoid** or minimize up-front IT infrastructure costs.

COLUMN (A)

- (1) enable
- (2) pretending

- (3) provenance
- (4) avoid
- COLUMN (B)
- (5) durable
- (6) expending
- (7) maintenance
- (8) devoid

- (a) (4) - (8)
- (b) (2) - (6)
- (c) Both (2) - (6) and (3) - (7)
- (d) (1) - (5), (2) - (6) and (3-7)
- (e) None of the above

26. **Entrepreneurs have often regarded** as national assets **which are motivated and rewarded** to the greatest possible extent mainly **because they contribute in terms of** innovation, jobs and improve the **conditions for a prosperous society**.

COLUMN A

- (A) Entrepreneurs have often regarded
- (B) which are motivated and rewarded
- (C) because they contribute in terms of
- (D) conditions for a prosperous society
- COLUMN B
- (I) Entrepreneurs are often regarded
- (II) who are motivated and rewarded
- (III) because they contribute for terms of
- (IV) conditions with a prosperous society

- (a) D-IV and B-II
- (b) B-II and C-III
- (c) A-I and B-II
- (d) None of the given options are correct
- (e) No error

27. **Since banks have professional** and specialized status, **they are in a strength** position to advise entrepreneurs on sustainable lines of investment **by analyzing the to and fro of** each investment as well as management **of investment of customers**.

COLUMN A

- (A) Since banks have professional
- (B) they are in a strength
- (C) by analyzing the to and fro of
- (D) of investment of customers
- COLUMN B
- (I) Since banks had professional
- (II) they are in a strong
- (III) by analyzing the pro and cons of
- (IV) of investment in customers

- (a) D-IV and B-II
- (b) B-II and C-III
- (c) A-I and B-II
- (d) None of the given options are correct
- (e) No error

28. Due to the reason of high wildfire danger in the Washington and Idaho, Avista personnel **will be making changes** to the way **they re-energize** downed power lines.

COLUMN A

- (A) Due to the reason of high wildfire
- (B) in the Washington
- (C) will be making changes
- (D) they re-energize

COLUMN B

- (I) Due to high wildfire
- (II) within the Washington
- (III) will made the changes
- (IV) it re-energizes

- (a) A-I and B-II
- (b) A-I and C-III
- (c) B-II and D-IV
- (d) None of the given options are correct
- (e) no error

29. Top management level changes **have been affected suddenly**, agreements have been **signed with private companies** for satellite-related work, the navigation satellite programme **has suffered a setback**, and the moon mission **has apparently been postponed**.

COLUMN A

- (A) have been affected suddenly
- (B) signed with private companies
- (C) has suffered a setback
- (D) has apparently been postponed

COLUMN B

- (I) has been affected suddenly
- (II) signature for private companies
- (III) have been suffering a setback
- (IV) has been apparently postponed

- (a) A-I and B-II
- (b) A-I and C-III
- (c) B-II and D-IV
- (d) None of the given options are correct
- (e) no error

30. Despite several attempts at a reset, ties between India and Nepal continue to be a cause for concern. **The disconnect among the two governments** was most visible at the seven-nation Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation **military exercises that concluded on Sunday**. After confirming its participation in the exercises in June, **the Nepalese Army was made to withdraw its contingent** due to a "political decision"; it sent only an observer mission at the last hour.

Column (I)

- (A) The disconnect among the two governments
- (B) military exercises that concluded in Sunday.
- (C) the Nepalese Army was made to withdraw its contingent

Column (II)

- (D) The disconnect between the two governments
- (E) military exercises that concluded on Sunday.
- (F) the Nepalese Army was made to withdrew its contingent

- (a) (A)-(D)
- (b) (C)-(F)
- (c) (A)-(D), (B)-(E)
- (d) (A)-(D), (B)-(E), (C)-(F)
- (e) No error

31. The rupee, which is **currently the most worst-performing currency** in Asia, is finally receiving some help from the authorities. The Union government, after a meeting with Reserve Bank of India Governor Urjit Patel, **on Friday announced a list of measures to arrest the sharp decline** in the currency, which has lost about 12% of its value since the beginning of the year. These include steps to curb the import of non-essential goods and encourage the export of domestic goods, **which will help in addressing the country's burgeoning current account** deficit that hit a five-year high in July.

Column (I)

- (A) currently the most worst-performing currency
 - (B) on Friday announced a list of measures to arrest the sharp decline
 - (C) which will help in addressing the country's burgeoning current account
- Column (II)**
- (D) currently the worst-performing currency
 - (E) on Friday announced a list of measures to arrest the sharp declining
 - (F) which will help to addressing the country's burgeoning current account

- (a) (B)-(E)
- (b) (A)-(D)
- (c) (A)-(D), (B)-(E), (C)-(F)
- (d) (A)-(D), (C)-(F)
- (e) No error

32. The 'ISRO espionage case' marked a disgraceful chapter in the history of police investigation in the country. The presence of a Maldivian woman in India became the pretext for **a police witch-hunt against scientists belonging to** the Indian Space Research Organisation in 1994. **Three scientists were arrested with the grave charge** of sharing official secrets related to space technology and launch missions with foreign agents. The order, mercifully, **lasted only for a short time**, as the investigation shifted from the Kerala Police to the Central Bureau of Investigation after a few weeks.

Column (I)

- (A) a police witch-hunt against scientists belonging to
 (B) Three scientists were arrested with the grave charge
 (C) lasted only for a short time **Column (II)**
 (D) a police witch-hunt against scientists belong to
 (E) Three scientists were arrested on the grave charge
 (F) lasted only short time

- (a) (A)-(D)
 (b) (B)-(E), (C)-(F)
 (c) (B)-(E)
 (d) (A)-(D), (C)-(F)
 (e) No error

33. The Supreme Court have ordered a stay on the Reserve Bank of India's February 12 circular asking banks to recognise loans as non-performing even if repayment was delayed by just one day, and resolve them within 180 days. **If banks failed to comply to the RBI's new rules**, these stressed assets had to be forced to undergo swift insolvency proceedings under the new Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). This comes just weeks after the Allahabad High Court refused to grant relief to troubled power companies facing action from the RBI.

Column (I)

- (A) The Supreme Court have ordered a stay on the Reserve Bank of India's
 (B) If banks failed to comply to the RBI's new rules
 (C) This comes just weeks after the **Column (II)**
 (D) The Supreme Court has ordered a stay on the Reserve Bank of India's
 (E) If banks failed to comply with the RBI's new rules
 (F) This comes just weeks as the

- (a) (A)-(D), (B)-(E), (C)-(F)
 (b) (A)-(D)
 (c) (C)-(F)
 (d) (A)-(D), (B)-(E)
 (e) No error

34. The conference of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Bangkok last week, that was to draft a rulebook for the Paris Agreement ahead of a crucial international conference in Poland in December, ran into predictable difficulties over the issue of raising funds to help poorer nations. Some developed countries led by the U.S. — which, under the Trump administration, has rejected the agreement — **are unwilling to commit at sound rules on raising climate finance**. Under the pact concluded in Paris, rich countries pledged to raise \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and **aid populations**

to cope with extreme events such as floods, droughts and storms.

Column (I)

- (A) predictable difficulties over the issue of raising funds
 (B) are unwilling to commit at sound rules on raising climate finance
 (C) aid populations to cope with extreme events

Column (II)

- (D) predictable difficulty over the issue of raising funds
 (E) are unwilling to commit to sound rules on raising climate finance
 (F) aid populations to cope up with extreme events

- (a) (B)-(E) (b) (A)-(D) (c) (C)-(F)
 (d) (A)-(D), (C)-(F) (e) No error

TYPE- III COLUMN BASED FILLER

Similar to double fillers, in **COLUMN Based Fillers**, candidates will be provided with one sentence with two blanks in it. For each blank three-word choices will be provided to you in their respective columns. You have to choose the appropriate pair of words formed from the columns that could fit in the given blanks. When, faced with such questions, sometimes indicators tell you what is coming up. They indicate that the question is now moving to draw a contrast with something stated previously, or support something stated previously. Contrast indicator can be identified by looking at word having the opposite meaning of the keyword or phrase in the given sentence. One the other hand, a Support Indicator can be understood through a word that either supports or will support the statement further by explaining what has already been said.

Given points should be kept in mind to ace this section of examination.

- 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 the given blank.
- Go through the options and try to find the synonym of the word you guessed.
- Check if the synonym of the word fits the given blank contextually.
- Rules of grammar can also help in elimination of some options.
- If all of the above methods fail, you can also use knowledge of 'root words' to eliminate some options.
- Context of the sentence should be kept in mind while choosing appropriate filler.

Directions (35-49): In the questions given below a sentence is given with two blanks in each. Corresponding to each question two columns are given with three words in each column. Which combination of words from the two columns will perfectly fit into the blanks to make the sentence contextually correct and meaningful.

35. The Chennai bench of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has _____ the ₹65-crore resolution plan _____ by Cochin Shipyard Limited for Tebma Shipyards Limited

COLUMN I

- (A) authorized
(B) approved
(C) accept
(a) B-D
(d) C-D

COLUMN II

- (D) submitted
(E) edify
(F) modify
(b) A-E
(c) B-F
(e) C-D and B-F

36. Heavy rain _____ the national capital throughout Friday, affecting traffic movement as visibility dropped considerably in the afternoon due to _____ clouds.

COLUMN I

- (A) pour
(B) mentioned
(C) lashed
(a) A-D
(d) C-D

COLUMN II

- (D) dense
(E) clear
(F) quick
(b) C-E
(c) B-F
(e) C-E and B-F

37. The _____ to escalate UN involvement has been taken in the hopes of a _____ end to the hostilities.

COLUMN I

- (A) idea
(B) phrase
(C) decision
(a) A-E
(d) C-D

COLUMN II

- (D) swift
(E) avarice
(F) alleviate
(b) C-E
(c) B-F
(e) C-E and B-F

38. Tom and Mary went on a cruise near Italy for their honeymoon, but the ship _____ and Tom was _____ in his cabin.

COLUMN I

- (A) sank
(B) drowned
(C) curbed
(a) A-F
(d) C-D

COLUMN II

- (D) sank
(E) cramp
(F) drowned
(b) C-E
(c) B-D
(e) C-E and B-D

39. Cryptocurrencies have now been _____ by international trading firms for use in lending, raising funds for other crypto projects besides _____ easier cross-border payments.

COLUMN I

- (A) return
(B) adopted
(C) allied
(a) A-D
(d) C-F

COLUMN II

- (D) detained
(E) facilitating
(F) expedite
(b) C-D
(c) B-E
(e) C-E and B-F

40. Prime Minister said India would put to use its _____ of water from the rivers flowing to Pakistan and _____ that every single drop was used for the country's farmers.

COLUMN A

- (I) contribution
(II) share
(III) dominant
(a) II-V
(d) II-IV

COLUMN B

- (IV) rationalise
(V) ensure
(VI) tolerate
(b) I-V
(c) III-VI
(e) none of these

41. They were _____ before a magistrate, who _____ them to the Central Jail", Deputy Inspector General V.K Birdi said.

COLUMN A

- (I) produced
(II) propound
(III) presented
(a) II-V
(d) II-IV

COLUMN B

- (IV) bound
(V) sent
(VI) retain
(b) I-V
(c) III-VI
(e) none of these

42. Some _____ in how the job profiles are searched for — with special key words — can help the start-up _____ the search down to candidates who match the requirements more closely.

COLUMN A

- (I) finesse
(II) dedication
(III) smartness
(a) II-V
(d) II-IV

COLUMN B

- (IV) wide
(V) narrow
(VI) relative
(b) I-V
(c) III-VI
(e) none of these

43. A management portal that may _____ employees about core values of the business should be _____.

COLUMN A

- (I) demand
(II) develop
(III) educate
(a) II-V
(d) II-IV

COLUMN B

- (IV) create
(V) destroy
(VI) established
(b) I-V
(c) III-VI
(e) none of these

44. The _____ that you and your team have crossed should be _____ there for people to see.

COLUMN A

- (I) achievements
(II) milestones
(III) targets
(a) II-V
(d) II-IV

COLUMN B

- (IV) grown
(V) out
(VI) told
(b) I-V
(c) III-VI
(e) none of these

45. Anti-government protests _____ in Iraq and Lebanon. Demonstrators in both countries are seeking big changes to political systems dominated by old elite and _____ with corruption.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| (I) arise | (IV) astonished | |
| (II) demanded | (V) adept | |
| (III) continued | (VI) riddled | |
| (a) II-V | (b) I-VI | (c) III-VI |
| (d) II-IV | (e) none of these | |

48. Efforts to _____ social harmony and peace between Hindus and Muslims have taken centre stage after the Supreme Court announced its _____ on the Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid land dispute case on Saturday.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| (I) monitor | (IV) decision | |
| (II) ensure | (V) verdict | |
| (III) praise | (VI) tensions | |
| (a) II-V | (b) I-V | (c) III-VI |
| (d) II-VI | (e) None of these | |

49. On Saturday, the court allowed the _____ of a Ram temple on the disputed Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi site and _____ the Centre to allot a separate 5-acre piece of land for building a mosque.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| (I) beginning | (IV) order | |
| (II) construction | (V) issued | |
| (III) importance | (VI) directed | |
| (a) II-V | (b) I-V | (c) II-VI |
| (d) III-IV | (e) None of these | |

TYPE IV- COLUMN BASED CONNECTORS

Similar to connectors, in this type of column-based questions, two columns are given consisting of few phrases. Along with the two columns few possible connectors are provided to join the two phrases each from a **COLUMN** in order to form a coherent and meaningful sentence.

Directions (50-54): In the question given below few phrases are given in **Column (I)** and **Column (II)**. Connect them by the word given below the statements in the best possible way forming a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful sentence. Choose the best possible combination as your answer.

50. COLUMN I

- (A) I tried to hit the nail
(B) He was rushing to railway station
(C) You can either have Chinese cuisine

COLUMN II

- (D) there is a snowfall in Kashmir
(E) hit my thumb instead
(F) the south Indian food

(i) nor

(ii) but

(iii) or

- (a) (A)-(ii)-(E)
(b) (B)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(D)
(c) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(E)
(d) (C)-(i)-(D) and (B)-(ii)-(F)
(e) None of these

51. COLUMN I

- (A) they do not smoke
(B) I am getting good grades
(C) she left the house

COLUMN II

- (D) she was not feeling well
(E) do they play cards
(F) as there is break out of pandemic
(i) although
(ii) either
(iii) nor

- (a) (A)-(iii)-(E)
(b) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(E)
(c) (C)-(i)-(D) and (B)-(ii)-(F)
(d) (B)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(D)
(e) None of these

52. COLUMN I

- (A) you can attend the session
(B) *My mom was not happy*
(C) *I don't like soda*

COLUMN II

- (D) *was she upset*
(E) teachers are not available
(F) *I think root beer floats are delicious*
(i) as
(ii) yet
(iii) nor

- (a) (C)-(i)-(D) and (B)-(ii)-(F)
(b) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(E)
(c) (B)-(iii)-(D) and (C)-(ii)-(F)
(d) (A)-(ii)-(E)
(e) None of these

53. COLUMN I

- (A) she is a very intelligent girl
(B) I can't go bed
(C) there was raining in morning

COLUMN II

(D) She doesn't take any extra class

(E) I wash my face

(F) we are doing our office work

(i) until

(ii) still

(iii) therefore

(a) (A)-(i)-(F) and (E)-(ii)-(F)

(b) (A)-(iii)-(D) and (B)-(i)-(E)

(c) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (B)-(ii)-(D)

(d) (A)-(ii)-(D)

(e) None of these

54. COLUMN I

(A) the mailman delivered the package

(B) dogs were barking at night

(C) government is not making regulating policy

COLUMN II

(D) GDP decreased by 4% in last quarter

(E) thieves were stolen car

(F) I was at office

(i) yet

(ii) then

(iii) while

(a) (A)-(i)-(F) and (E)-(ii)-(F)

(b) (A)-(iii)-(F)

(c) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (B)-(ii)-(D)

(d) (A)-(ii)-(D)

(e) None of these

Previous Year Questions**IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020**

Directions (1-4): In the questions given below few sentences are given in three column which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them to make the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning while only **COLUMN A** contains starting phrase of statement. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

1. COLUMN (I)

(A) Immense agony and hardship that

(B) and it could be subjected to the

(C) The agitations on the street became an

COLUMN (II)

(1) inseparable from its political context.

(2) imperative because the issues were not

(3) that there is no absolute

COLUMN (III)

(D) apart from thinking about the legal

(E) subjected to a timely judicial examination.

(F) that refused to review its earlier verdict

(a) C2E

(b) B2D and C2F

(c) A3F

(d) C1D and B3E

(e) None of these

2. COLUMN (I)

(A) Sharing, I realise,

(B) Walking is a basic

(C) always felt satisfied.

COLUMN (II)

(1) are designed to do

(2) when we were having

(3) other that we care

COLUMN (III)

(D) from the serving dish

(E) activity that our bodies

(F) is a way of telling the

(a) CE1 and DB2

(b) AF3 and BE1

(c) B2D

(d) A1F and B3D

(e) None of these

3. COLUMN (I)

(A) And lest we forget the

(B) she could not have been subjected

(C) The consequences of disbelief can

COLUMN (II)

(1) that could only be termed

(2) but it bears the imprint

(3) to build networks that enable

COLUMN (III)

(D) wondered if they ought not to come up

(E) has been acquitted by

(F) what is at stake for her as

(a) CE1 and BF2

(b) AD3 and BE1

(c) AF3

(d) C1F and BA3

(e) None of these

4. COLUMN (I)

- (A) There were definitely difficulties
- (B) Reforms are not just
- (C) This smoothen the passage for reforms

COLUMN (II)

- (1) one's ideological commitments
- (2) the numbers in both Houses are much improved
- (3) that we plan to undertake.

COLUMN (III)

- (D) reiterating a socialist and,
- (E) an activity derived from
- (F) socialism had degenerated

- (a) C1F and BA3
- (b) BE1
- (c) AD3
- (d) CE1 and BF2
- (e) None of these

SBI PO MAINS 2020

Directions (1-5): In the questions given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given below the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

1. COLUMN I

- (A) Her baby cannot fall asleep .
- (B) Look at the map, please
- (C) she was taken to hospital

COLUMN II

- (D) she missed the train
- (E) lights are off in the room
- (F) you'll get lost.

- (i) unless
- (ii) in case
- (iii) Otherwise

- (a) (A)-(ii)-(E)
- (b) (B)-(iii)- (F) and (A)-(ii)-(D)
- (c) (B)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(i)-(E)
- (d) (C)-(i)-(D) and (B)-(ii)-(F)
- (e) None of these

2. COLUMN I

- (A) He reads magazines
- (B) Computer is basic need for digital world
- (C) Comic book is very popular

COLUMN II

- (D) I don't like that kind of book.
- (E) schools are running online classes.
- (F) he doesn't like to read books

(i) neither

(ii) but

(iii) even though

(a) (A)-(iii)-(E)

(b) (A)-(ii)-(F) and (C)-(iii)-(D)

(c) (C)-(i)-(D) and (B)-(ii)-(F)

(d) (B)-(iii)- (F) and (A)-(ii)-(D)

(e) None of these

3. COLUMN I

- (A) the government was already
- (B) The steel plant was set up
- (C) He looks very fit

COLUMN II

- (D) entire plant was then valued
- (E) long suffering period from illness
- (F) a sustained agitation

(i) although

(ii) after

(iii) in spite of

(a) (B)-(ii)-(F) and (C)-(iii)-(E)

(b) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (A)-(ii)-(E)

(c) (B)-(iii)- (D) and (C)-(ii)-(F)

(d) (A)-(ii)-(E)

(e) None of these

4. COLUMN I

- (A) The Lok Sabha is expected to function from next week
- (B) Mobile internet services will remain suspended
- (C) Could see a breakthrough as many

COLUMN II

- (D) put across their views on the laws strongly.
- (E) floor leaders of the Opposition parties will meet on Monday

(F) speaking on the motion thanking

(i) as

(ii) nor

(iii) therefore

(a) (A)-(i)-(F) and (E)-(ii)-(F)

(b) (A)-(iii)-(F) and (B)-(i)-(E)

(c) (C)-(iii)- (F) and (B)-(ii)-(D)

(d) (A)-(i)-(E)

(e) None of these

5. COLUMN I

- (A) A group of retired senior civil servants
- (B) rollback of the farm laws turned out
- (C) towards the farmers' protest has been an adversarial

COLUMN II

- (D) were rejected by insurance companies
(E) denial of essential services and sedition
(F) attempts to polarise the agitation
(i) nor
(ii) yet
(iii) so

- (a) (A)-(i)-(F) and (E)-(ii)-(F)
(b) (A)-(iii)-(F)
(c) (C)-(iii)-(F) and (B)-(ii)-(D)
(d) (A)-(ii)-(D)
(e) None of these

IBPS PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below five words are given in bold. These five words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should interchange with each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it then select option (e) as your choice.

- The (A) **academician** did a (B) **commendable** job in (C) **highlighting** the (D) **dangers** of the so called lethal weapon (E) **systems**.
(a) (A) - (E)
(b) (B) - (C)
(c) (B) - (E)
(d) (A) - (D) and (B) and (E)
(e) No interchange required
- Skills are a (A) **asset** (B) **vital** in today's globalised economy where (C) **threat** jobs are under (D) **unskilled** of (E) **automation**.
(a) (A) - (E)
(b) (B) - (C)
(c) (A) - (B) and (C) and (D)
(d) (B) - (E)
(e) No interchange required
- (A) **corruption** employees (B) **facing** criminal or (C) **government** cases are under a (D) **scanner** of the Modi (E) **administration**.
(a) (D) - (E)
(b) (A) - (C)
(c) (A) - (B) and (C) and (D)
(d) (B) - (E)
(e) No interchange required
- If the (A) **obliged** are (B) **alternative**, the (C) **authorities** are (D) **flights** to provide compensation or an (E) **cancelled**.

- (a) (A) - (E)
(b) (B) - (C)
(c) (B) - (E)
(d) (A) - (D) and (B) and (E)
(e) No interchange required

- The revenue (A) **department** has asked customs (B) **officials** to ensure strict (C) **implementation** of (D) **import** on (E) **prohibition** of e-cigarettes.
(a) (A) - (E)
(b) (D) - (E)
(c) (B) - (E)
(d) (A) - (D) and (B) and (E)
(e) No interchange required

SBI PO PRE 2019

Directions (1-2): In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Choose the pair(s) which make(s) a grammatically meaningful sentence.

- Column (1)
(A) The rumors of petrol shortage
(B) The body of camera makes it
(C) There were no surprises
Column (2)
(D) Highly resistant for outdoor use.
(E) Turned out to be false.
(F) The key stakeholders in the economy
(a) C-F and A-D (b) B-F (c) A-F
(d) C-E (e) B-D and A-E
- Column (1)
(A) As the rain water began to collect in pools on the highway
(B) For years, Argentina would dominate in World Cup qualifying matches
(C) Many have accused him of being a quiet misogynist
Column (2)
(D) One of the European countries during the late stages of the tournament
(E) Recently unearthed letters argue against this belief
(F) It began to hamper the flow of traffic
(a) C-F (b) B-F (c) A-F
(d) C-E (e) None of these

Directions (1-3): In the following questions two columns are given containing three sentences/phrases each. In first column, sentences/phrases are A, B and C and in the second column the sentences/phrases are D, E and F. A sentence/phrase from the first column may or may not connect with another sentence/phrase from the second column to make a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. Each question has five options, four of which display the sequence(s) in which the sentences/phrases can be joined to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. If none of the options given forms a correct sentence after combination, mark (e), i.e. "None of these" as your answer.

1. COLUMN I

- (A) If organizations or states do not learn from one another,
 (B) Wide collaboration means including everyone
 (C) The more we talk about the importance of cybersecurity

COLUMN II

- (D) generations of cybersecurity professionals we very much need
 (E) the same attacks will needlessly take down countless entities
 (F) repositories that are part of our operational systems

- (a) C-D & B-F (b) A-E (c) B-D
 (d) C-F & A-E (e) None of these

2. COLUMN I

- (A) Only one museum currently has the funding to contend for
 (B) Speculators, thieves, and promoters long ago created
 (C) Ethical appeals notwithstanding, great

COLUMN II

- (D) transfer will disseminate once static fortunes
 (E) art will increasingly devolve into big business
 (F) and fed a market where cultural icons could be traded like commodities

- (a) B-F & C-D (b) C-E & A-F (c) B-E & A-D
 (d) C-E & B-F (e) None of these

3. COLUMN I

- (A) A lack of meaningful GDPR enforcement by
 (B) Neither companies nor CMPs seem keen on
 (C) The results of our empirical survey

COLUMN II

- (D) shoring up that pathetic 12 percent compliance rate
 (E) regulators had already been fairly well established
 (F) stop data collection, or misled the end user

- (a) A-E & B-D (b) A-E & B-F (c) C-F & A-D
 (d) B-E & C-D (e) None of these

Directions (1-5): In the questions below a statement is given with two blanks in it. For each blank three alternatives are provided in the columns. Choose the alternative from the corresponding column that would fit the give blanks to make the given sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.

1. The Finance Secretary said that one of the _____[I]_____ that the Reserve Bank of India's rate cuts were not being transmitted by the banks was because they didn't have enough liquidity left to _____[II]_____ lend to the private sector after accommodating government borrowing [I] [II]
 (A) Reasons (D) Impingement (B) Crunches
 (E) Distinguish (C) Sanctions (F) Adequately

- (a) B-E (b) C-D (c) A-F
 (d) C-F (e) A-E

2. Department of Commerce is pro-actively pursuing an export promotion strategy involving _____[I]_____ engagement with the EPCs and exporters to quickly address domestic and overseas constraints _____[II]_____ exports. [I] [II]

- (A) Deter (D) Debilitating (B) Ripen
 (E) Impacting (C) Conscious (F) Unsparing
 (a) B-D (b) C-E (c) A-F
 (d) C-F (e) A-D

3. A series of braking mechanisms will be needed to _____[I]_____ reduce the velocity of the Vikram lander from nearly 6,000 km an hour, to _____[II]_____ that the touchdown is soft. [I] [II]

- (A) Drastically (D) Hauled (B) Eloquently
 (E) Ensure (C) Unravelling (F) Prone
 (a) B-D (b) C-E (c) A-F
 (d) C-F (e) A-E

4. Astronomers frequently observe mergers between distant galaxies, but it's _____[I]_____ to reconstruct the interactions that defined the _____[II]_____ Milky Way in part because we lack an outside perspective of our own galaxy. [I] [II]

- (A) Trickier (D) Influence (B) Assiduity
 (E) Modern (C) Reprobate (F) Devious
 (a) B-D (b) C-E (c) A-E
 (d) C-F (e) A-D

5. "Increasing urbanisation, evolving demographics, expanding renewables and changing market dynamics have placed _____[I]_____ pressure on utilities to solve energy-delivery challenges in an economical manner in the shortest possible time with minimum _____[II]_____, " the paper said. [I] [II]

- (A) Altercate (D) Disruption
 (B) Duping (E) Protract
 (C) Extraordinary (F) Perspicuous
 (a) B-E (b) C-E (c) A-F
 (d) C-F (e) C-D

Exercise_Solutions

TYPE-A

1. **(a):** A coherent and logical statement without any grammatical error can be formed with statements (A) and (F) i.e. option (a) while the other alternatives do not make any sense.
2. **(d):** Coherent and logical statements without any grammatical error can be formed with statements (A), (D) and (C), (E) i.e. option (d) while the other alternatives do not make any sense.
3. **(e):** None of the given options form a coherent and logical statement, so option (e) will be our answer.
4. **(b):** A coherent and logical statement without any grammatical error can be formed with statements (C) and (D) i.e. option (b) while the other alternatives do not make any sense.
5. **(c):** A coherent and logical statement without any grammatical error can be formed with statements (C) and (E) i.e. option (c) while the other alternatives do not make any sense.
6. **(b):** Among the given phrases (A)-(E) and (B)-(F) can be successfully connected to form grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statements. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The statements thus formed will be:
(i) The discourse on mainstreaming women in the police by making policing inclusive is missing in policy circles.
(ii) One of the first steps to ensure a level playing field for women in the police is to increase their numbers.
7. **(b):** Among the given phrases, (A)-(F) and (C)-(E) can be connected to form grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statements. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The statements thus formed will be:
(i) It is well known that the efficiency of a government depends on, among other factors, its structure.
(ii) Recognising the possibility of imbalance between resources and responsibilities, many countries have a system of inter-governmental transfers.

8. **(b):** among the given phrases only (A)- (E) can be connected to form grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. The statement thus formed will be:
"The Indian Constitution lays down the functions as well as taxing powers of the Centre and States."
9. **(d):** Among the given phrases, (A)-(E), (C)-(F) and (B)-(D) can be connected to form grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statements. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. The statements thus formed will be:
(i) Social media and messaging apps are thus at the heart of the disinformation problems that India faces
(ii) It seems people are as concerned about information from news media as they are about information from social media.
(iii) Beyond the rise of digital media, the backdrop of disinformation problems in India is the reason for low trust in established institutions
10. **(e):** Among the given phrases, none of them can be connected to form a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

TYPE B

11. **(a):** 'restriction' is incorrectly used here, instead it should be 'restrictions' as can be seen from the usage of 'were'. Remaining words are correct. So, the correct answer choice would be option (a).
12. **(e):** All of the given words are correct as they are. So, the correct answer choice would be option (e).
13. **(b):** From the given highlighted words, 'find' should be replaced with 'reported' because of the use of passive voice in the sentence. Also, 'roe' is incorrectly used here, instead it should be 'row'. So, the correct answer choice is option (b).
14. **(c):** 'declare' should be replaced 'announced' to make the sentence grammatically correct. Also, 'resume' should be replaced with 'suspension' in accordance with sentence structure. So, the correct answer choice is option (c).

15. (a): Here, 'subsided' which means lapse into silence or inactivity, is incorrectly used, instead it should be 'intensified' which will make the sentence contextually meaningful. So, the correct answer choice is option (a).

16. (a): Among the given highlighted phrases "A" and "B" will be replaced with "D" and "E" respectively to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

17. (c): Among the given highlighted phrases only "B" will be replaced with "E" to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

18. (b): The given highlighted phrases "A", "B" and "C" will be replaced with "D", "E" and "F" respectively to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

19. (e): All the given highlighted phrases are making the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

20. (c): Among the given highlighted phrases only "C" will be replaced with "F" to make the statement grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

21. (a): The paragraph is talking about the new index, soil health card to check ease of doing agri- business. Levitation- the action of rising or causing something to rise and hover in the air, typically by means of supposed magical powers. Mitigation- the action of reducing the severity, seriousness, or painfulness of something Alluring- powerfully and mysteriously attractive or fascinating; seductive Inclement- (of the weather) unpleasantly cold or wet Word 'levitation' is totally out of context to the given paragraph. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice. As the Paragraph is stating that 'States will be rated' so the rating should be done based on some 'parameters' not based on some 'attempts'.

22. (d): The paragraph is talking about the GI's. which are defined as "Indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a member, or a

region or a locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographic origin" Fermentation- the chemical breakdown of a substance by bacteria, yeasts, or other microorganisms, which is totally out of context of the given stanza

Robustness- the quality or condition of being strong and in good condition;

Distinctiveness- the quality of being individual or easily distinguishable; Hence option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

23. (d): The paragraph is talking about the El Nino, a weather phenomenon caused when warm water from the western Pacific Ocean flows eastward, and it states how the effects of El Nino can be noticed in many parts of the world, with different regions experiencing varying weather anomalies.

El Nino is a weather phenomenon not a criterion. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

24. (d): The paragraph is talking about the "greenhouse effect", a process by which radiation from a planet's atmosphere warms the planet's surface to a temperature above what it would be without its atmosphere. Eulogy- a speech or piece of writing that praises someone or something highly, especially a tribute to someone who has just died, which is totally out of context.

Analogy is the correct choice as it means "a comparison between one thing and another, typically for the purpose of explanation or clarification."

Misnomer- a wrong or inaccurate name or designation

Monomer- a molecule that can be bonded to other identical molecules to form a polymer

It can be clearly identified that 'monomer' is totally out of context to the stanza.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

25. (c): The paragraph is talking about the how the 'third-party clouds' are benefitting the organization. Provenance means the place of origin or earliest known history of something which it totally out of context of the given stanza. 'pretending resources' doesn't add any meaningful sense to the given stanza hence it should be 'expanding resources' Devoid- entirely lacking or free from Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

26. (c): The sentence can be corrected by replacing the phrases (A) and (B) with (I) and (II) respectively. Phrase (A) creates a contextual error, "have" should be replaced by "are". Moreover, in phrase (B) "Which" should be replaced by "who" as Who (or whom) is a pronoun, and is used as the subject or object of a verb to show which person you are referring to, or to add information about a person just mentioned. It is used for people, not things while "which" is a pronoun, and is used as the subject or object of a verb to show what thing or things you are referring to, or to add information about the thing just mentioned. It is used for things, not people. All the other highlighted phrases are correct. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

27. (b): Phrases (B) and (C) of the sentence contain errors in them. In phrase (B) "strength" should be replaced by "strong" as 'strength' is a noun while 'strong' is an adjective. Therefore to describe the quality of the noun 'position', an adjective must be used. Moreover in phrase (C), there is an idiomatic error. The idiom 'to and fro' means in a constant movement backwards and forwards or from side to side while 'pro and cons' means advantages and disadvantages of something which are considered carefully so as to make a sensible decision. Therefore, to frame a contextually meaningful sentence the phrases (B) and (C) should be replaced by (II) and (III). Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

28. (d): The error lies in only the phrase (A) of the sentence. It is to be noted that the phrase "due to the reason of" stands incorrect as "due to" and "reason" provides similar contextual meaning, hence one of the term is redundant in the phrase. Therefore, phrase (A) should be replaced by phrase (I) to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Since none of the given combinations provide the appropriate answer, option (d) becomes the most feasible answer choice.

29. (e): All the highlighted phrases of the given sentence are grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Thus, they do not require any replacements or corrections. Hence, option (e) is the most viable answer choice.

30. (c): There is an error in the phrase (A) and (B). 'Among' should be replaced with 'between' as we are talking about two governments. And in (B) 'in' should not be used instead 'on' should be used. Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.

31. (b): The use of 'most' with 'worst' is grammatically incorrect. We can use two superlatives together. Hence, only 'worst' should be used. Other phrases are correct. Thus, option (b) is correct answer choice.

32. (c): We use the preposition 'on' with 'arrest' hence, (B) contains an error and (E) provides the correction in the phrase. So, option (c) is correct answer choice.

33. (d): There is an error in the phrases (A) and (B). In phrase (A) 'has' should be used in the place of 'have'. And as for (B), preposition 'with' should be used along with 'comply'. Hence, option (d) is correct answer choice.

34. (a): In place of 'at', 'to' should be used. Others are correct. Hence, option (a) is correct answer choice.

TYPE- C

35. (a): Only 'approved' and 'submitted' can fill the following blanks to make the sentence contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
Edify means to build or establish.

36. (d): Only 'lashed' and 'dense' can fill the following blanks to make the sentence contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
Lashed means beat forcefully against (waves lashed the coast)
Dense means closely compacted in substance.

37. (d): Only 'decision' and 'swift' can fill the following blanks to make the sentence contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
Swift means happening quickly or promptly.
Avarice means excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain.

38. (a): Only 'sank' and 'drowned' can fill the following blanks to make the sentence contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
Sink is used for non-living things while drowned is used for living things.

39. (c): Only 'adopted' and 'facilitating' can fill the following blanks to make the sentence contextually meaningful and grammatically correct.
Expedite means make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.

40. (a): Only option (a) fits in the blank and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (a) is correct answer choice.

- 41. (b):** Only option (b) fits in the blank and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Produce: to bring something out from somewhere and show it. Propound: to suggest a theory, belief, or opinion for other people to consider. Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.
- 42. (b):** finesse: great skill or style
Narrow something down to is a phrase which means to make a number or list of things smaller, by removing the things that are least important, necessary, or suitable.
Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.
- 43. (c):** Only option (c) fits in the blank and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.
- 44. (c):** Only option (c) fits in the blank and makes the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is correct answer choice.
- 45. (c):** The correct answer choice is option (c). Column (III) and (VI) make a perfect match as it is talking that about the protests continued in Iraq and Lebanon and the demonstrators of that nation is protesting against a small group of powerful people who hold a disproportionate amount of wealth, privilege, political power, or skill in a society' and which is engulfed with corruption. Apart from these no other options fit here contextually.
- 46. (d):** The correct answer choice is option (d). Column (II) and (IV) make a perfect match as it is talking about the unrest happened in China and the protestors attacked a news agency which have instigated the mainland's authority of the country. Apart from these no other options fit here contextually.
- 47. (d):** The correct answer choice is option (d). Column (II) and (V) make a perfect match as it is talking that the whole north India is surrounded with smog due to the farmers burning stubble and the revellers celebrating Diwali by firing crackers. Apart from these no other options fit here contextually.
- 48. (a):** The correct answer choice is option (a). Column (II) and (V) make a perfect match as it is talking that after the verdict came in the Supreme Court on Saturday on Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid land dispute case, efforts to ensure social harmony and peace is a major concern'.

- 49. (c):** The correct answer choice is option (c). Column (II) and (VI) make a perfect match as it is talking that the court have allowed the construction of a Ram temple on the disputed site along with that it have directed the Centre to allot a separate 5-acres of land for building a mosque. Apart from that no other options contextually fits.
- 50. (c):** *Option (c)* is the correct choice. *Statements (C) and (F)* can be joined together using the conjunction *"(iii)"* which is 'or'. *Statements (A) and (E)* can be combined using (ii) which is 'but'. The sentence will be "I tried to hit the nail but hit my thumb instead" and "You can either have Chinese cuisine or the south Indian food". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction
- 51. (a):** *Option (a)* is the correct choice. Only *Statement (A) and (E)* can be joined together using the conjunction *"(ii)"* which is 'nor'. The sentence will be *"they do not smoke nor do they play cards"*. All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
- 52. (c):** *Option (c)* is the correct choice. *Statement (B) and (D)* can be joined together using the conjunction *"(iii)"* which is 'nor' and *Statement (C) and (F)* can be joined together using the conjunction 'yet'. The sentences will be "My mom was not happy nor she was upset" and "I don't like soda yet I think root fruit bear floats are delicious". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
- 53. (b):** *Option (c)* is the correct choice. *Statement (A) and (D)* can be joined together using the conjunction *"(iii)"* which is 'therefore' and *Statement (B) and (E)* can be joined together using the conjunction 'until'. The sentences will be "I can't go bed until I wash my face" and "She is intelligent girl therefore she doesn't take any extra class". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
- 54. (b):** *Option (c)* is the correct choice. Only *Statement (A) and (F)* can be joined together using the conjunction *"(iii)"* which is 'while'. The sentences will be *"the mailman delivered the package while I was at office"*. All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020

1. (a): Sol. The correct combination to form contextually and grammatically correct sentence is 'C2E' therefore the correct sentence will be "The agitations on the street became imperative because the issues were not subjected to a timely judicial examination". No other combination makes contextually and grammatically correct sentences.
2. (d): The correct combinations to form contextually and grammatically correct sentences are 'A1F' and 'B3D' therefore the correct sentences will be "Walking is a basic activity that our bodies are designed to do" and "Sharing, I realize, is a way of telling the other that we care". No other combination make contextually and grammatically correct sentence.
3. (e): There is no correct combination of phrases hence correct choice is option (e)
4. (b): The correct combination to form contextually and grammatically correct sentence is 'BE1' therefore the correct sentence will be "Reforms are not just an activity derived from one's ideological commitments". No other combination makes contextually and grammatically correct sentences. Hence the correct choice is option (b)

SBI PO MAINS 2020

1. (c): **Option (c)** is the correct choice. **Statements (B) and (F)** can be joined together using the conjunction "(iii)" which is '**OTHERWISE**'. Statements (A) and (E) can be combined using (i) which is '**UNLESS**'. The sentences will be "Her baby cannot fall asleep unless lights are off in the room" and "Look at the map, please otherwise you'll get lost". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
2. (b): **Option (b)** is the correct choice. **Statements (C) and (D)** can be joined together using the conjunction "(iii)" which is '**EVEN THOUGH**'. **Statements (A) and (F)** can be combined using (ii) which is '**BUT**'. The sentences will be "He reads magazines but he doesn't like to read books" and "Comic book is very popular even though I don't like that kind of book". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.

3. (a): **Option (a)** is the correct choice. **Statements (B) and (F)** can be joined together using the conjunction "(ii)" which is '**EVEN THOUGH**'. Statements (C) and (E) can be combined using (iii) which is '**IN SPITE OF**'. The sentences will be "The steel plant was set up after a sustain agitation" and "He looks very fit in spite of long suffering from illness". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
4. (d): **Option (d)** is the correct choice. Only **Statements (A) and (E)** can be joined together using the conjunction "(i)" which is '**As**'. The sentence will be "The Lok Sabha is expected to function from next week as floor leaders of the Opposition parties will meet on Monday". All the other combinations of the statements fail to connect using any conjunction.
5. (e): No statement can be formed using any conjunction.

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1. (e): The given sentence is grammatically and contextually correct. The positions of all the words are correct and hence no interchange is required. Therefore, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.
2. (c): In the given statement, position of the word automation is correct. However, the words (A)-(B) and (C)-(D) need to be interchange to frame a grammatically correct and contextually correct sentence. The sentence thus formed is "Skills are a **vital asset** in today's globalised economy where **unskilled jobs** are under **threat of automation**." Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
3. (b): In the given statement, the positions of the words (B), (D) and (E) are correct. However, the words (A) and (C) require an interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Thus the correct sentence formed is "**Government employees facing criminal or corruption cases** are under a **scanner** of the Modi **administration**."

4. (d): In the given statement, position of the word (C) is correct. However, words (A)-(D) and (B)-(E) need to interchange to form a grammatically and contextually correct sentence. The sentence thus formed is "If the **flights** are **cancelled**, the **authorities** are **obliged** to provide compensation or an **alternative**." Hence, option (d) is the correct answer choice.

5. (b): In the given statement, the positions of the words (A), (B) and (C) are correct. However, the words (D) and (E) require an interchange to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Thus the correct sentence formed is "The revenue **department** has asked customs **officials** to ensure strict **implementation** of **prohibition** on **import** of e-cigarettes."

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1. (e): B-D :: The body of camera makes it highly resistant for outdoor use. A-E::: The rumors of petrol shortage turned out to be false.

2. (c): Only sentence (A) and (F) makes a perfect match. Word 'highway' and 'traffic' give us a clue. None of the two sentences makes the meaningful coherent sense. Had the sentence C and E been connected with 'but' it would be a possible match. Hence option (c) is the correct answer choice.

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1. (b): Among the given phrases, only A-E can be successfully connected to make a contextually meaningful and grammatically correct statement. The statement thus formed will be:

"If organizations or states do not learn from one another, the same attacks will needlessly take down countless entities."

2. (d): Here, the phrases given in (B) and (F) connect well to form a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Similar is the case with (C) and (E). The statements thus formed will be:

"Speculators, thieves, and promoters long ago created and fed a market where cultural icons could be traded like commodities."

"Ethical appeals notwithstanding, great art will increasingly devolve into big business."

3. (a): Here, the phrases given in (B) and (D) connect well to form a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful statement. Similar is the case with (A) and (E). The statements thus formed will be:

(i) *A lack of meaningful GDPR enforcement by regulators had already been fairly well established.*
(ii) *Neither companies nor CMPs seem keen on shoring up that pathetic 12 percent compliance rate.*

IBPS clerk mains 2019

1. (c): Crunches means crush (a hard or brittle foodstuff) with the teeth, making a loud but muffled grinding sound. Sanctions mean a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.

Impinge means to have an effect on something, often causing problems by limiting it in some way. Distinguish means very successful, authoritative, and commanding great respect.

Hence, the correct combination of word to fill the given blanks would be option (c)

2. (b): Deter means prevent the occurrence of.

Ripen means become or make ripe.

Conscious means determined and intentional

Debilitating means (of a disease or condition) making someone very weak and infirm. Impacting means a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation. Unsparing means given freely and generously. So, from the given options, only option (b) will fill the given blanks to make the given sentences both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct choice would be option (b)

3. (e): Drastically means severe and sudden or having very noticeable effects

Eloquently means fluency or persuasiveness in speaking or writing.

Unravelling: investigate and solve or explain (something complicated or puzzling)

Hauled means propel or pull oneself with difficulty.

So, from the given options, only option (e) will fill the given blanks to make the given sentences both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct choice would be option (e)

4. (c): Trickier: If a piece of work or problem is tricky, it is difficult to deal with and needs careful attention or skill

Assiduity: constant or close attention to what one is doing

Reprobate: a person without morals who is disapproved of

Devious means showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals.

So, from the given options, only option (c) will fill the given blanks to make the given sentences both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct choice would be option (c)

5. **(e):** Altercate means dispute or argue noisily and publicly.

Duping means to deceive someone, usually by making that person do something that they did not intend to do

Extraordinary means very unusual, special, unexpected, or strange Protract means lasting for a long time or longer than expected or usual.

Perspicuous means clearly expressed and easily understood lucid

So, from the given options, only option (e) will fill the given blanks to

make the given sentences both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct choice would be option (e)



RRB PO

Spelling Errors

Sentence Based Spelling

Spellings are critical component of communication and are closely related with our reading skills, which eventually helps develop overall literacy. Incorrectly spelt words can hamper with our basic ability to communicate. Spelling is the **art of correctly assembling words** from their letters and is an essential component of successful writing. The ability to identify the links between word of the same origin and understanding the relationships between the words has been proven to aid comprehension skills.

Learning how to spell words is one of the most useful skills. While some spelling mistakes are harmless and funny, many aren't. It is clear that it is very important to learn how to spell and it should not be considered less important in the age of technology. The typing error has not only the **power to make us appear less intelligent** than we are but also creates confusion, a loss of clarity and meaning. It has the potential to completely disturb customer relationships.

Nothing can make you lose credibility more quickly and seem uneducated than a spelling mistake. A research has shown that as soon as people spot a spelling mistake on a website they'll often leave it because they fear it's fraudulent.

Spelling requires candidates to draw on a range of knowledge which includes:

- **Phonological knowledge** - knowledge of the sound structure of language.
- **Orthographical knowledge** - knowledge of the system of written symbols used to represent spoken language.
- **Morphemic knowledge** - knowledge of the smallest parts of words that carry meaning.
- **Etymological knowledge** - knowledge of the origins of words.

Remembering spelling can be difficult but when you give that information more meaning, it becomes easier to memorize. **Mnemonics** can turn information into a picture, a sentence, a rhyme or anything else that's easier to remember. For example, "The spelling of word **GEOGRAPHY** can be remembered as **George's Elderly Old Grandfather Rode A Pig Home Yesterday.**"

Maybe you already know how to spell most commonly misspelt words or maybe you just don't use the word too often when you're writing. **Write down** words that you have trouble spelling, even if they seem simple. Then learn their spelling rules or memorize them with mnemonics.

Exercise

Directions (1-2): In the following questions, a sentence is given, with a blank and a word given in bold, followed by five alternatives. Identify the correct pair indicating the word that fits in the blank and the correct spelling of the highlighted word.

1. The fire inside the Bandipur tiger reserve shows us the **enromity** of the crisis weface.
 (a) engaging, enromity
 (b) raging, enromity
 (c) pacifying, emornity
 (d) mollifying, enorimty
 (e) adventurous, enormity

2. While the deer is normally a forest, it is often seen in the inner cities because of the **distruction** of natural resources.
 (a) reptile, destrcution
 (b) mammal, distruc tion
 (c) inhabitant, distraction
 (d) denizen, destruction
 (e) member, distraction

Directions (3-7): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts consisting of a highlighted word in each part. Choose the option reflecting the word which is either misspelt or grammatically incorrect. If all the highlighted words are correct, choose option (e) i.e. "all are correct" as your answer choice.

3. The will to **survive** is/ extraordinary and at times **overwhelming**/, **capeable** of fashioning some form of /**normality** even out of the darkest hour.
(a) survive (b) overwhelming
(c) capeable (d) normality (e) All are correct
4. This elevated **region** is/ known as the **plateau** of/ Matto Grosso, and its **elevations**/ so far as known rarely **exceed** 3000 ft.
(a) region (b) plateau (c) elevations
(d) exceed (e) All are correct
5. While I knew we were **helplessly**/ to do anything positive in Howie's **absence**/, I never-the-less **opened** the site /where Betsy located cases for our **attention**.
(a) helplessly (b) absence (c) opened
(d) attention (e) All are correct
6. It would **be** the first/ time in an **airoplane** for//her and she wanted **details** of/ what to **expect**.
(a) be (b) airoplane (c) details
(d) expect (e) All are correct
7. He was **respectful** of her/ **concerns**, but they didn't see eye-to-eye /on any of it - **except** the fact /that they both wanted **another** child.
(a) respectful (b) concerns (c) accept
(d) another (e) All are correct

Direction (8-12): The following questions consist of a sentence. Four of the words of the sentences are marked in bold, which may or may not be correctly spelled. Choose the option which gives the word which is incorrectly spelled. If there is no misspelled word in the sentence then choose (d), i.e., 'No correction required' as your answer.

8. Google has **announced** that it would stop providing its Android **software** to Huawei, the **Chinese telecom** company
(a) announced (b) software (c) Chinese
(d) telecom (e) No correction required.
9. Indian democracy's **robustness** is underscored by high voter **turnouts**, and large number of **candedates** in the **fray**.
(a) robustness (b) turnouts (c) candedates
(d) fray (e) No correction required.
10. It is **evident** that demands for action against Indian **officiels** and **amendment** of laws can cross the line on Indian **sovereignty**.
(a) evident (b) officiels (c) amendment
(d) sovereignty (e) No correction required.
11. Gandhi Ji **enspired** such trust that he proved a **determining** force in the **formation** of public **opinion**.
(a) enspired (b) determining (c) formation
(d) opinion (e) No correction required.

12. Given the special **circumstances** that AFSPA **engenders**, doing business in Assam is more **cumbersome** than other parts of the **country**.
(a) circumstances (b) engenders (c) cumbersome
(d) country (e) No correction required.

Directions (13-17): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts consisting of a highlighted word in each part. Choose the option reflecting the word which is either misspelt or grammatically incorrect. If all the highlighted words are correct, choose option (e) i.e. "all are correct" as your answer choice.

13. The **withdrawal** of/ **troops** from the area has/ **created** a security/ **vacuum** which will need to be filled
(a) withdrawal (b) troops (c) created
(d) vacuum (e) All are correct
14. Your **friend** Mr. Abbott went/ to the hospital and **Lieutenant Robert**/ is setting up a **command**/center at **headquarters**.
(a) friend (b) Lieutenant (c) command
(d) headquarters (e) All are correct
15. **Humble** clerks who have gone a/ bust on clothes for **marriageable**/ daughters are **outraged** but/ too **timid** to protest.
(a) Humble (b) marriageable (c) outraged
(d) timid (e) All are correct
16. **Regiments** are usually /commanded by a **kernel** and/ are sometimes made up of **soldiers**/from a **particular** city or part of the country.
(a) regiments (b) kernel (c) soldiers
(d) particular (e) All are correct
17. These **categories** are then/ subdivided or **classified**, so/ as to create more **manageable** groups /that can later be **analysed**.
(a) categories (b) classified (c) managable
(d) analysed (e) All are correct

Directions (18-20): In the following questions, a sentence is given, with a blank and a word given in bold, followed by five alternatives. Identify the correct pair indicating the word that fits in the blank and the correct spelling of the highlighted word.

18. After Peter and Karen's daughter was killed in a car accident, the couple became for the **stringnt** sentencing of drunk drivers.
(a) advocates, stringent
(b) curious, strintgent
(c) ridiculous, stringent
(d) anxious, strengent
(e) furious, stringent

19. Anyone who can pay the tuition fees is allowed to _____ at an online school that has not been **enddorsed** by an academic board.
 (a) articulate, andorrssed
 (b) educate, andorsed
 (c) matriculate, endorsed
 (d) graduate, endressed
 (e) felicitate, endorrred
20. The _____ lost his license to practice when it was discovered he often took steps to **fabircate** evidence to keep his clients out of jail.
 (a) capacity, fabricate

- (b) doctrine, fabricate
 (c) authority, fabricate
 (d) advocate, fabrecate
 (e) attorney, fabricate

Directions (21-22): In the following questions, choose the option that reflects the correct (precise) spelling of the word.

21. (a) separate (b) separate (c) saperate
 (d) saparate (e) saperete
22. (a) occurred (b) occurred (c) ocuured
 (d) occured (e) occuured

Previous Year Questions

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Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts consisting of a highlighted word in each part. Choose the option reflecting the word which is either misspelt or grammatically incorrect. If all the highlighted words are correct, choose option (e) i.e. "all are correct" as your answer choice.

- The manager **balanced (A)** the **strength (B)** of his team against that of their **opponent (C)** and **sighed. (D)**
 (a) balanced (b) strength (c) opponent
 (d) sighed (e) All are correct
- One evening Rohan **pripared (A)** a nice **supper (B)** and put it on low heat in the oven to keep it **tepid (C)** while his wife **dressed. (D)**
 (a) prepared (b) supper (c) tepid
 (d) dressed (e) All are correct
- She was able to **breathe (A)** easier when she stood outside the **massive(B)** **fortress (C)** that sat on a clearing the size of two **football (D)** fields.
 (a) breathe (b) massive (c) fortress
 (d) football (e) All are correct
- From time to time Jack would **looking over(A)** Mungo's shoulder, **suggesting(B)** **tactics (C)** which invariably proved **disastrous.(D)**
 (a) looking over (b) suggesting (c) tactics
 (d) disastrous (e) All are correct
- Horried (A)** passengers saw Olive **stumble (B)** and **fall of (C)** a platform as an express **roared (D)** in.
 (a) Horried (b) stumble (c) fall of
 (d) roared (e) All are correct

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Direction (1-6): The following questions consist of a sentence. Four of the words of the sentences are marked in bold, which may or may not be correctly spelled. Option corresponding to misspelt word is your answer. If there is no misspelled word in the sentence then choose (d), i.e., 'All are correct' as your answer.

- Education**, for most of us, is a necessary public good central to the task of nation **building** and, like fresh air, is **neccessary** to make our **communities** come alive.
 (a) Education (b) Building (c) Neccessary
 (d) Communities (e) All are correct
- The Budget's **provisons** for collecting more in taxes from the **incomes** of the super-rich were aimed at **redistributing** wealth to bring about more **equitable** development.
 (a) Provisons (b) Incomes (c) Redistributing
 (d) Equitable (e) All are correct
- Ideas **rejected** more than two **decades** ago during the **liberalisaetion** phase are back in **circulation**.
 (a) Rejected (b) Decades
 (c) Liberalisaetion (d) Circulation (e) All are correct
- The proposal to **establish** a National Research Foundation, with an "**overarching** goal to enable a culture of research to **permeate** through our universities" needs to be **applauded** and widely supported.
 (a) Establish (b) Overarching (c) Permeate
 (d) Applauded (e) All are correct
- Policymaking** has three **essenteal** ingredients: technical elements, **administrative** inputs and political goals and **packaging**.
 (a) Policymaking (b) Essenteal (c) Administrative
 (d) Packaging (e) All are correct

6. The Central **Bureau** of Investigation has set up an Online Child Sexual **Abuse** and **Exploitation** Prevention/**Investigation** Unit.

- (a) Bureau (b) Abuse (c) Exploitation
(d) Investigation (e) All are correct

Directions (1-5): In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts consisting of a highlighted word in each part. Choose the option reflecting the word which is either misspelt or grammatically incorrect. If all the highlighted words are correct, choose option (e) i.e. "all are correct" as your answer choice.

1. A British court has **ruled** that British arms **sales** to Saudi Arabia **wear** unlawful on Humanitarian **Grounds**.

- (a) ruled (b) sales (c) wear
(d) Grounds (e) All are correct

2. I'm **tyred** of **hearing** politicians making **pious** pronouncements about their **devotion** to the people

- (a) tyred (b) hearing (c) pious
(d) devotion (e) All are correct

3. It is likely that weaving **prospered** and partly **relocated** towards areas **within** easy reach of the army **contractors**.

- (a) prospered (b) relocated (c) within
(d) contractors (e) All are correct

4. This cat and mouse **tactic** was **purposely** designed to provoke, **inrage** and **panic** the unemployed.

- (a) tactic (b) purposely (c) inrage
(d) panic (e) All are correct

5. Indian democracy's **robustness** is underscored by high voter **turnouts**, and large number of **candedates** in the **fray**.

- (a) robustness (b) turnouts (c) candedates
(d) fray (e) No correction required.

Solutions

1. **(b):** "Raging" and "enormity" is the appropriate pair that fits in the context of sentence. All the other combinations are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice. Raging means continuing with great force or intensity.

Enormity means the great or extreme scale, seriousness, or extent of something perceived as bad or morally wrong.

Mollifying means appease the anger or anxiety of (someone).

2. **(d):** "denizen" and "destruction" is the appropriate pair that fits in the context of sentence. All the other combinations are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice. Denizen means a person, animal, or plant that lives or is found in a particular place. Destruction means the action or process of causing so much damage to something that it no longer exists or cannot be repaired.

Reptile means a vertebrate animal of a class that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles etc.

Inhabitant means a person or animal that lives in or occupies a place.

3. **(c):** Correct spelling of the word is capable.

4. **(e):** No correction is required.

5. **(a):** An adjective is required here but helplessly is an adverb, so it must be replaced with helpless.

6. **(b):** The correct spelling is aeroplane.

7. **(c):** The word "accept" should be replaced by "except" to make the sentence contextually correct.

Accept- consent to receive or undertake (something offered).

Except- not including; other than.

8. **(d):** From the given highlighted words, "Telicom" is misspelled correct spelling is 'Telecom.' Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

9. **(c):** From the given highlighted words, 'Candedates' is misspelled, correct spelling is 'Candidates' Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

10. **(b):** From the given highlighted words, 'Officiels' is misspelled, correct spelling is 'Officials' Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

11. **(a):** From the given highlighted words, 'Enspired' is misspelled, the correct spelling is 'Inspired' Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

12. **(e):** There is no spelling error in the highlighted words. Hence, option (e) is the correct answer

13. **(e):** All are correct .there is no misspelt or grammatically incorrect word in the given sentence.

- 14. (b):** Correct spelling of the word is lieutenant. A lieutenant is an officer of middle rank in the army, navy, or air force
- 15. (b):** Correct spelling of the word is marriageable which means suitable for marriage
- 16. (b):** Kernel means the central, most important part of an idea or a subject whereas colonel means an officer of high rank in the army, the marines, or the air force.
- 17. (c):** Correct spelling of the word is manageable which means something that can be managed.
- 18. (a):** “advocates” and “stringent” is the appropriate pair that fits in the context of sentence. All the other combinations are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice. Stringent means (of regulations, requirements, or conditions) strict, precise, and exacting. Furious means extremely angry. Anxious means feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome.
- 19. (c):** “matriculate” and “endorsed” is the appropriate pair that fits in the context of sentence. All the other combinations are either grammatically incorrect or contextually

meaningless. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice. Matriculate means be enrolled at a college or university. Endorsed means declare one's public approval or support of. Felicitate means congratulate. Articulate means having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently.

- 20. (e):** “Attorney” and “fabricate” is the appropriate pair that fits in the context of sentence. All the other combinations are either grammatically incorrect or contextually meaningless. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice. Attorney means a person, typically a lawyer, appointed to act for another in business or legal matters. Fabricate means invent (something) in order to deceive. Doctrine means a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a Church, political party, or other group.
- 21. (a):** The correct spelling is separate (from something/somebody) forming a unit by itself; not joined to something else.
- 22. (b):** The correct spelling is occurred which is a past form of occur which means to happen.

PYQ Solutions

SBI CLERK PRE 2020

- (a):** Except “balanced” which is spelt as “balanced” all other words are correctly spelt so our answer choice will be option (a).
- (a):** Except “pripared” which is spelt as “prepared” all other words are correctly spelt so our answer choice will be option (a).
- (d):** Except “footbal” which is spelt as “football” all other words are correctly spelt so our answer choice will be option (d).
- (a):** Except “looking over” which is grammatically wrong all other words are correctly spelt and are grammatically flawless so our answer choice will be option (a). Replace “looking over” with “look over”.
- (c):** Except “fall of” which is spelt as “fall off” all other words are correctly spelt so our answer choice will be option (c).

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- (c):** From the given words, spelling of ‘Necessary’ is incorrect, instead it should be ‘Necessary’ which means essential. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- (a):** From the given words, spelling of ‘Provisons’ is incorrect instead it should be ‘Provisions’ which means the action of providing or supplying something for use. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
- (c):** From the given options, spelling of ‘Liberalisaetion’ is incorrect instead it should be ‘Liberalisation’ which means the removal or loosening of restrictions on something. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
- (e):** There is no spelling error in the highlighted words. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e)

5. **(b):** From the given options, spelling of 'essenteal' is incorrect instead it should be 'essential' which means absolutely necessary; extremely important. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
6. **(a):** From the given words, spelling of 'Bureou' is incorrect instead it should be 'Bureau' which means an office or department for transacting particular business. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)

1. **(c):** "Were" should be used in place of "wear"
2. **(a):** Correct Spelling is Tired
3. **(e):** All the given words are correct.
4. **(c):** The correct spelling is "enrage"
5. **(c):** From the given highlighted words, 'Candedates' is misspelled, correct spelling is 'Candidates' Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.



RRB PO

Word Rearrangement

1. First, read the whole sentence so as to get an idea of the context discussed in the sentence.
2. Certain sentences may already have correct word placements hence you should be alert about such a scenario.
3. Having sizeable knowledge of vocabulary will help you to solve such questions.
4. Sentences where it is difficult to grasp the context of the sentence, it's advisable to use the option elimination method and find the answer using the options itself.

Exercise

TYPE-I
WORD WAP

1. A proper reading of the sentence allows you to understand the context of the sentence and helps in arrangement if present.
2. Check if the sentence structure is correct, i.e. if an adjective/adverb/verb is placed where it is needed or not.
3. If the meaning of all the words in the statement is known, this type of question becomes highly scoring
4. The easiest way to address a relatively difficult question will be using the elimination method as only two words have to be swapped at a time.
5. Before finding the mistakes in the given question read the sentence to see if it's correct to save your time and effort
6. Read the corrected sentence to see that no part of the sentence can be further swapped to make a better meaning

Q. The possibility of **decided** (A) India the Su-57, the **Russian** (B) Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft, is being **explored** (C) but it has not been **offering** (D) yet.

(a) B-D (b) A-D (c) C-D
(d) A-B (e) No replacement required.

We can see that the words ‘decided (A)’ and ‘offering (D)’ do not provide precise context to the given sentence. Thus, by interchanging the position of both words, we can successfully form a grammatically correct and contextually meaningful sentence.

1. India has (A) **cases** to become the global (B) **performing** in the number of new daily (C) **managed** of COVID-19 and the worst (D) **leader** of all major (E) **economies** during the pandemic so far.

(a) A-D & B-E (b) C-E (c) B-D & C-A
(d) E-A & B-C (e) No interchange required.

2. The good rabi (A) **revive** and very good monsoon provided some (B) **respite** in agriculture, but with (C) **incomes** down, farm prices are unlikely to (D) **harvest** and ensure (E) **sufficient** returns for cultivators over the year.

(a) B-E (b) A-D (c) E-A & B-C
(d) B-D & C-A (e) No interchange required.

3. Instead of testing, tracing, (A) **shut** and treating — which is (B) **effective** but is still the only (C) **costly** way to deal with this disease — the central government (D) **isolating** everything down across the country without (E) **warning**.
 (a) E-A & B-C (b) B-D (c) C-A
 (d) D-A & B-C (e) No interchange required.
4. State governments have been (A) **effects** to do all the heavy (B) **denied** of dealing with the health (C) **crisis** and the economic (D) **forced** of the pandemic on their own, even as the Centre has (E) **lifting** them resources to do this effectively.
 (a) A-D & B-E (b) C-E (c) B-D & C-A
 (d) E-A & B-C (e) No interchange required.
5. Not (A) **spending** now will push the economy into a (B) **deficit** hole, reducing incomes and, therefore, also (C) **taxes**, and creating a bigger fiscal (D) **deeper** even with (E) **lower** spending.
 (a) E-A & B-C (b) B-D (c) C-A
 (d) D-A & B-E (e) No interchange required.

Directions (6-8): In the sentences given below, four words have been highlighted and may be placed incorrectly in a sentence. Choose among the options having the correct interchange of the words. If all the words are placed correctly, mark your answer as option (e); No interchange required.

6. Non-alignment was a policy (A) **fashioned** during the Cold War, to (B) **retain** an autonomy of (C) **policy** (not equidistance) between two politico-military (D) **blocs**.
 (a) B-D (b) A-C & B-D (c) D-A & C-B
 (d) A-D (e) No interchange required
7. De-colonisation was (A) **dismantled** complete by then, the apartheid (B) **disarmament** in South Africa was being (C) **largely** and the campaign for universal nuclear (D) **regime** was going nowhere.
 (a) A-D & B-C (b) A-D (c) B-C
 (d) C-A & B-D (e) No interchange required
8. The External Affairs Minister (A) **clarified** that a (B) **rush** of non-alignment does not mean a (C) **rejection** to alignment: India will not join an (D) **alliance** system.
 (a) C-D (b) A-B (c) B-C
 (d) C-A (e) No interchange required

Directions (9-10): In the sentences given below, four words have been highlighted and may be placed incorrectly in a sentence. Choose among the options having the correct interchange of the words. If all the words are placed correctly, mark your answer as option (e); No interchange required.

9. Unemployment does not have the same (A) **dire** consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary (B) **failing**, and when there were no (C) **countervailing** social programs for those (D) **breadwinners** in the labor market.
 (a) B-D (b) A-C & B-D (c) D-A & C-B
 (d) A-D (e) No interchange required
10. Most of those (A) **pathologies** by the poverty statistics are elderly or (B) **statistics** or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty (C) **handicapped** are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market (D) **counted**.
 (a) B-D & A-C (b) D-A & B-C (c) A-C & B-D
 (d) C-A (e) No interchange required

TYPE -II REARRANGEMENT

Words Rearrangement: These questions generally involve recognizing correct placement and reorganizing all the highlighted words of a sentence. The finest approach to approach such a question can be to read the entire sentence even though it might not make sense at that particular moment it surely will help in deciding which word should be placed to form a correct sentence.

Ex. The move to cut

- (A) corporate taxes, for which an
 (B) sentiment has already been issued by the
 (C) government, is on a par with the
 (D) ordinance -boosting 'dream budget' of 1997.
 (a) BDCA (b) ADCB (c) CDAB
 (d) DABC (e) No interchange required

Explanation: The given sentence needs the rearrangement of the words 'sentiment' and 'ordinance'. This is because there is use of 'an' in front of 'sentiment', hence, it is grammatically incorrect. Moreover 'sentiment-boosting' is contextually correct. Other words are correct. Hence, option (b) is correct answer choice.

Directions (11-15): In each of the questions given below four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it then select option (e) as your choice.

11. New Delhi should learn to (A) **isolate** contentious issues and not let them (B) **dictate** the overall tenor of bilateral (C) **relations** especially in the case of the two (D) **pivotal** powers in West Asia — Turkey and Iran.
 (a) BADC (b) BCDA (c) CABD
 (d) CBDA (e) No rearrangement required.

12. Until a few years ago Saudi Arabia showed some (A) **consensus** of stability because its (B) **political** system was underpinned by a (C) **ruling** within the extended (D) **semblance** family.
 (a) DABC (b) DCAB (c) DBAC
 (d) DACB (e) No rearrangement required.
13. At a time when water (A) **transported** pervades many urban centres, it is important to (B) **ensure** that water being (C) **scarcity** through pipes is not lost through (D) **leakages**.
 (a) CABD (b) CBAD (c) BADC
 (d) BACD (e) No rearrangement required.
14. If the world continues to (A) **economic** the current model of (B) **pursue** growth without (C) **factoring** in environmental costs, one million species could go (D) **extinct**, many in a matter of decades.
 (a) BACD (b) ADBC (c) ACDB
 (d) BDAC (e) No rearrangement required.
15. For the (A) **squirrel** time, researchers have (B) **sighted** nests of the grizzled giant (C) **species**, an endangered (D) **first** at Pakkamalai Reserve Forests near Gingee in the Eastern Ghats.
 (a) DACB (b) DCAB (c) DCBA
 (d) DBAC (e) No rearrangement required.

Directions (16-20): In the given questions, a statement is given with four bold words. These words may or may not be correct in their corresponding position. Following each statement four options are provided suggesting the possible arrangement of the highlighted words. Option corresponding correct arrangement is your answer.

16. Indian Army has taken the **undergoing (A)** to **induct (B)** women in rank and file, and the first **initiative (C)** of 100 women soldiers is **batch (D)** training.
 (a) DBCA (b) ADBC (c) CABD
 (d) CBDA (e) No rearrangement required.
17. All seven Indian nationals **treatment (A)** with the **virus (B)** have been **shifted (C)** to hospitals in Japan for **infected (D)**.
 (a) DBCA (b) ADBC (c) CABD
 (d) CBDA (e) No rearrangement required.
18. New research **previously (A)** the virus was more **alarm (B)** than **suggesting (C)** thought added to the **contagious (D)**.
 (a) BCAD (b) ACBD (c) CDAB
 (d) CBDA (e) No rearrangement required. / check order
19. The **deserted (A)** shopping malls and cinemas of Daegu, a city of 2.5 million people, **became (B)** one of the most **striking (C)** images **outside (D)** China of the virus outbreak.
 (a) ABDC (b) DBCA (c) BADC
 (d) DABC (e) No rearrangement required.
20. Hundreds of **stranded (A)** remained **hope (B)** between **Expressway (C)** and despair at Zero Point on the Yamuna **people (D)**
 (a) DABC (b) BADC (c) CABD
 (d) ADCB (e) No rearrangement required.

Previous Year Questions

IBPS PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-4): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given with three words in bold. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

1. The role played by human rights organisations in **documenting (A)** and questioning state **component (B)** and excesses is a necessary **functioning (C)** of civil society activism
 (a) BAC (b) None of these (c) CAB
 (d) BCA (e) ACB
2. The C&AG's observations in its **divisible (A)** audit report relate to the denial of States' **financial (B)** in the **share (C)** taxes pool.
 (a) CBA (b) BAC (c) ACB
 (d) None of these (e) BCA

3. Many countries have chosen to ignore the connection between biodiversity and well-being, and **pursuit (A)** ecological capital in **prosperity (B)** of financial **depleted (C)**.
 (a) None of these (b) CAB (c) ABC
 (d) BCA (e) CBA
4. Gandhi's repeated **thought (A)** on service to all human beings from all traditions of **emphasis (B)** was the **essence (C)** of his non-violent democratic theory.
 (a) ABC (b) ACB (c) CAB
 (d) BAC (e) None of these

IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

Directions (1-4): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given with three words in bold. Choose the option which gives the correct sequence of these words to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

- The U.P. ordinance not only **conflict(A)** guaranteed fundamental rights but is also in **violates(B)** with **existing(C)** personal laws
(a) ABC (b) BAC (c) CAB
(d) ACB (e) None of these
- The **deficit (A)** changes in the sector brought in through the three laws have **aggravated (B)** the trust **abrupt (C)** of the government.
(a) ABC (b) CAB (c) BAC
(d) CBA (e) None of these
- The Chinese Communist Party initially **aftermath (A)** nationalism as a co-option **embraced (B)** in the **strategy (C)** of the Tiananmen Square massacre
(a) None of these (b) CAB (c) ABC
(d) BCA (e) CBA
- The Supreme Court has been asking States to **reservation (A)** quantifiable data to **justify (B)** their levels of **produce (C)**.
(a) None of these (b) CAB (c) ACB
(d) BCA (e) CBA

SBI PO PRE 2020

Directions (1-3): In each of the questions given below four words are given in bold. These words may or may not be in their correct position. Following each sentence four sequences are provided. Select the sequence of the words which will make the given sentence contextually meaningful. If the words are correct at their current position then choose 'no rearrangement required' as your answer.

- Drone **vital(A)** is playing a **technology(B)** role in delivering food and other **activities(C)** alongside relief **essentials(D)**.
(a) BADC (b) ADCB (c) CDBA
(d) BACD (e) No rearrangement required
- Individual (A)** of speech and expression **pedestal (B)** to media is not on a higher **freedom (C)** than the rights of **available (D)** citizens.
(a) BADC (b) ADCB
(c) No rearrangement required
(d) BACD (e) CDBA
- Schools that **provide (A)** pick and drop services to **students (B)** have been asked to **ensure (C)** that the service **providers (D)** always have their masks on.
(a) BADC
(b) ADCB
(c) No rearrangement required
(d) BACD
(e) CDBA

Direction (1-4) In the following questions, four words are highlighted in bold and numbered as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Some words have been swapped from their places and interchanged with other words which are highlighted and labelled. Choose the option which displays correct swapping of words making the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. If all words are in their places, choose option (e) "No Correction Required" as your answer.

- Amid the **solace (A)** of COVID-19-**induced (B)** lockdown, the considerable improvement in the city's air quality gave some **challenges (C)** for Delhiites fighting a **contagion (D)** from the confines of their homes.
(a) A-D
(b) B-D
(c) C-A
(d) Both A-B and C-D
(e) No replacement required
- The Minister said the Railways was also **route (A)** "metro-like" trains on the **corridor (B)** between Palwal and Sonipat for **commuters (C)** travelling daily on the **mulling (D)** for jobs and business.
(a) Both A-C and B-D
(b) Only B-C
(c) Only A-D
(d) Both A-D and B-C
(e) No replacement required
- The salient **seal (A)** of these masks are **that (B)** they provide a complete **features (C)** around the nose and mouth with a **gasket (D)** fitting that provides no leakage.
(a) A-E
(b) B-D
(c) C-A
(d) Both A-B and C-E
(e) No replacement required
- The **fillip (A)** of an elderly Nagaland couple with **stigma (B)** has given a **recovery (C)** to the State government's fight against the **comorbidities (D)** surrounding the novel coronavirus infection.
(a) Both A-C and B-D
(b) Only B-C
(c) Only A-D
(d) Both A-D and B-C
(e) No replacement required

IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020

Directions (1-5): In the following question there are two statements in each question. Each sentence has two highlighted words which may or may not be contextually and grammatically incorrect. Find the correct combination(s) of words which must be replaced to make both the sentences grammatically and contextually correct.

1. (I) A library movement **emanate (A)** in a short span of time in Jamtara district is receiving a **steady (B)** flow of students and helping them turn a new page.
(II) The **majority (C)** of online fraud calls received by people across the country **developed (D)** from the district.
(a) only (A)-(C)
(b) only (B)-(C)
(c) BOTH (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)
(d) Only (A)-(D)
(e) No correction required
2. (I) The results of the ICMR's third **serological (A)** survey to **suspensions (B)** the spread of COVID-19 show that nearly one in five Indians may have been infected.
(II) The sharp statements from New Delhi and Tokyo now **reflect (C)** their deep disappointment and their **ascertain (D)** about the motivations.
(a) Both (A)-(D) and (B)-(C)
(b) only (A)-(C)
(c) Only (A)-(D)
(d) only (B)-(D)
(e) No correction required
3. (I) A young freelance journalist was arrested and **run (A)** with lacking appropriate media **executive (B)**.
(II) A number of social media pages **charged (C)** by newspapers and websites were blocked by **credentials (D)** order
(a) Both (A)-(C) and (B)-(D)
(b) only (A)-(C)
(c) Only (A)-(D)
(d) Only (B)-(C) & (A-D)
(e) No correction required
4. (I) The Supreme Court has spoken up in its lucid **interludes (A)**, but often **retreated (B)** rather than face down obvious abuses.
(II) Politics of religious offence **constitute (C)** another clear **threat (D)** to freedom of speech and expression.
(a) Both (A)-(D)
(b) only (A)-(C)
(c) Only (A)-(D)
(d) only (B)-(D) and (B)-(C)
(e) No correction required

5. (I) In the matter of **contentious (A)** the right to freedom of movement, the Supreme Court has encountered **paved (B)** turbulence.
(II) The violence on Republic Day has **unanticipated (C)** the way to tar the **regulating (D)** issue of the farm laws by crying 'conspiracy'.
(a) only (B)-(D)
(b) only (A)-(D) and (B) and (C)
(c) Only (A)-(D)
(d) Both (A)-(C) and (B)-(D)
(e) No correction required

IBPS CLERK PRE 2019

Directions (1-5): In each of the questions given below four words are given in bold. These four words may or may not be in their correct position. The sentence is then followed by options with the correct combination of words that should replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Find the correct combination of the words that replace each other. If the sentence is correct as it then select option (e) as your choice.

1. Today, thermal **accounts (A)** capacity **generation (B)** for about two-thirds the **installed(C)** generation **capacity(D)** in the country.
(a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-D
(d) C-D (e) The sentence is correct
2. The IMF **followed(A)** the World Bank in **reducing(B)** its forecast for India's **economic(C)** growth in the current **financial(D)** year.
(a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-D
(d) C-D (e) The sentence is correct
3. In **pursuit (A)** of novel ways to draw **caught (B)** to the Big Prize, the **Academy(C)** seems to have been **attention (D)** on the wrong foot again.
(a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-D
(d) C-B (e) The sentence is correct
4. With **power (A)** growth, the **demand(B)** for **economic (C)** in India is only going to **increase(D)** further.
(a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-D
(d) C-D (e) The sentence is correct
5. The Air Quality Index of Delhi **worsened(A)** slightly and **expected (B)** in the "poor" category and is **stayed (C)** to further **deteriorate(D)** from the last week of the month.
(a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-C
(d) C-D (e) The sentence is correct

Directions (1-6): In the sentences given below, four words have been highlighted and placed in a sentence. Identify the correct sequence of the words in the sentence. Also, one of the given words will need to be replaced. Identify the correct sequence and the correct replacement and mark that option as your answer.

- Governments and (A) **contagion** institutions can set targets and (B) **multilateral** for other parties to change their (C) **sustainably** and use their resources both efficiently and (D) **behaviour**.
(a) BDAC; C- sufficiently
(b) DCBA; D- hyphenated
(c) BACD; A- mandate
(d) CADB; A- tenets
(e) No interchange required
- Specifically, (A) **harshesht** in technology enable solar panels to work even in the (B) **generate** conditions, such as in (C) **innovations** hot climes, and can even (D) **eternity** power in damp weather.
(a) DABC; A- harangued
(b) BCDA; all words are correct
(c) CBDA; B- genre
(d) CADB; D- extremely
(e) No interchange required
- The "Clean Up Mekong" (A) **realistic** in Viet Nam is an example of how cross-sector (B) **collaboration** helps provide (C) **solutions** and actionable (D) **champagne** to climate change.
(a) BADC; A- virtual

- (b) CDAB; B- condolence
(c) DBAC; D- campaign
(d) DCBA; B- corroboration
(e) No interchange required
- When (A) **engaged** lead, and when their entire workforces are (B) **mindset**, the public's (C) **livid**, behaviour and (D) **companies** can also change.
(a) CADB; B- miniscule
(b) BADC; C- livelihood
(c) DABC; C- lifestyles
(d) CDAB; D- cognates
(e) No interchange required
- Partnerships between governments, the private sector, (A) **civil** institutions and (B) **essential** society will be (C) **targets** to ensure we meet the UN Sustainable Development Goals (D) **multilateral**.
(a) BDCA; C- torment
(b) DCAB; B- efficacy
(c) CDAB; A- civilian
(d) DABC; all words are correct
(e) No interchange required
- Companies can provide (A) **technologies** to make solutions more (B) **accessible** and affordable to all - especially MNCs (C) **operating** across multiple business sectors and (D) **industries**.
(a) BDAC; C- occupational
(b) DCBA; D- industrious
(c) BACD; A- technocracy
(d) CADB; A- compelling
(e) No interchange required

Solutions

Exercise

TYPE-A TYPE I WORD SWAP

- (c): Among the given highlighted words, 'leader' and 'performing' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. A similar interchange is required between 'managed' and 'cases'. The correct statement thus formed will be:
India has (A) **managed** to become the global (B) **leader** in the number of new daily (C) **cases** of COVID-19 and the worst (D) **performing** of all major (E) **economies** during the pandemic so far. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

- (b): Among the given highlighted words, 'harvest' and 'revive' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. The good rabi (A) **harvest** and very good monsoon provided some (B) **respite** in agriculture, but with (C) **incomes** down, farm prices are unlikely to (D) **revive** and ensure (E) **sufficient** returns for cultivators over the year. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.
- (d): Among the given highlighted words, 'isolating' and 'shut' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. A similar interchange is required between 'costly'

and 'effective'. The correct statement thus formed will be:

Instead of testing, tracing, (A) **isolating** and treating — which is (B) **costly** but is still the only (C) **effective** way to deal with this disease — the central government (D) **shut** everything down across the country without (E) **warning**.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

4. (a): Among the given highlighted words, 'forced' and 'effects' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. A similar interchange is required between 'lifting' and 'denied'. The correct statement thus formed will be:

State governments have been (A) **forced** to do all the heavy (B) **lifting** of dealing with the health (C) **crisis** and the economic (D) **effects** of the pandemic on their own, even as the Centre has (E) **denied** them resources to do this effectively.

Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

5. (b): Among the given highlighted words, 'deficit' and 'deeper' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. Not (A) **spending** now will push the economy into a (B) **deeper** hole, reducing incomes and, therefore, also (C) **taxes**, and creating a bigger fiscal (D) **deficit** even with (E) **lower** spending. Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

6. (e): All the given words have been correctly placed and do not require any interchange. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

7. (d): All the highlighted words have been incorrectly placed and must be interchanged to make the statement correct and meaningful. Among the given words, 'largely' must be replaced with 'dismantled'. Similar interchange is required between 'regime' and 'disarmament'. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

8. (c): Among the given highlighted words, 'rejection' and 'rush' must be interchanged to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

9. (a): Among the given highlighted words, 'failing' and 'breadwinners' must be interchanged in order to make the statement grammatically correct and meaningful. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

10. (b): Among the given highlighted words, all of them have been incorrectly placed. The most suitable

interchange will be 'pathologies'-'counted' and 'statistics'-'handicapped'. Hence, option (b) will be appropriate answer choice.

TYPE II REARRANGEMENT

11. (e): All the highlighted words in the given statement have been correctly arranged and do not require any rearrangement. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.

12. (c): The correct rearrangement of the given highlighted words is **DBAC**. The correct statement after rearrangement will be:

Until a few years ago Saudi Arabia showed some **semblance** of stability because its **political** system was underpinned by a **consensus** within the extended **ruling** family.

Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

13. (b): The correct rearrangement of the given highlighted words is **CBAD**. The correct statement after rearrangement will be:

At a time when water scarcity pervades many urban centres, it is important to ensure that water being transported through pipes is not lost through leakages.

Hence, option (b) is the most suitable answer choice.

14. (a): The correct rearrangement of the given highlighted words is **BACD**. The correct statement after rearrangement will be:

If the world continues to **pursue** the current model of **economic** growth without **factoring** in environmental costs, one million species could go **extinct**, many in a matter of decades.

Hence, option (a) is the most suitable answer choice.

15. (d): The correct rearrangement of the given highlighted words is **DBAC**. The correct statement after rearrangement will be:

For the **first** time, researchers have **sighted** nests of the grizzled giant **squirrel**, an endangered **species** at Pakkamalai Reserve Forests near Gingee in the Eastern Ghats.

Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

16. (d): As the given sentence is elaborating on the, so the correct arrangement to use to make the given sentence both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful would be CBDA. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (d).

"Indian Army has taken the initiative to induct women in rank and file, and the first batch of 100 women soldiers is undergoing training."

17. (a): As the given sentence expands on Indians who have been affected by the virus being shifted to Japan for treatment, so accordingly the correct arrangement to use to make the given sentence both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful would be. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a).

"All seven Indian nationals infected with the virus have been shifted to hospitals in Japan for treatment."

18. (c): As the given sentence talks about some of the, the correct arrangement to use to make the given sentence both grammatically correct and contextually meaningful would be CDAB. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c).

New research suggesting the virus was more contagious than previously thought added to the alarm.

19. (e): As the given sentence is elaborating on the how a city outside China became a ghost town due to the virus outbreak currently affecting different parts of the globe, so no rearrangement is required. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e).

20. (a): In the given sentence author is talking about the mental state of the people when they were left stranded at the Yamuna Expressway. So, on the basis of this information it can be clearly seen that the correct arrangement of the words to make a contextually meaningful paragraph would be DABC. So, the correct answer choice would be option (a).

PYQ Solutions

IBPS PO PRE 2020

1. (e): ACB is the correct sequence.
The role played by human rights organisations in documenting and questioning state functioning and excesses is a necessary component of civil society activism
2. (e): BCA is the correct sequence.
The C&AG's observations in its financial audit report relate to the denial of States' share in the divisible taxes pool.
3. (b): CAB is the correct sequence
Many countries have chosen to ignore the connection between biodiversity and well-being, and depleted ecological capital in pursuit of financial prosperity.
4. (d): BAC is the correct sequence.
Gandhi's repeated emphasis on service to all human beings from all traditions of thought was the essence of his non-violent democratic theory.
IBPS CLERK PRE 2020

1. (b): "BAC" is the correct sequence.
The U.P. ordinance not only violates guaranteed fundamental rights but is also in conflict with existing personal laws
2. (d): "CBA" is the correct sequence.
The abrupt changes in the sector brought in through the three laws have aggravated the trust deficit of the government.

3. (d): "BCA" is the correct sequence
The Chinese Communist Party initially embraced nationalism as a co-option strategy in the aftermath of the Tiananmen Square massacre
4. (e): "CBA" is the correct sequence.
The Supreme Court has been asking States to produce quantifiable data to justify their levels of reservation.

SBI PO PRE 2020

1. (a): The correct sequence is BADC.
Drone **technology(B)** is playing a **vital(A)** role in delivering food and other **essentials(D)** alongside relief **activities(C)**.
2. (e): The correct sequence is CDBA.
Freedom (C) of speech and expression **available (D)** to media is not on a higher **pedestal (B)** than the rights of **individual (A)** citizens.
3. (c): All the highlighted words in the given sentence are correctly placed. Hence, no rearrangement is required.

IBPS PO MAINS 2020

1. (c): C-A will replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.
2. (c): A-D will replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.

3. (c): C-A will replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the right answer choice.
4. (a): Both A-C and B-D will replace each other in order to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (a) is the right answer choice.

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1. (d): In above (A) and (D) need to be exchange to make statements grammatically and contextually correct.
Hence the correct statement will be "A library movement developed in a short span of time in Jamtara district is receiving a steady flow of students and helping them turn a new page."
"The majority of online fraud calls received by people across the country emanate from the district."
emanate means to produce or show something.
2. (d): In above (B) and (D) need to be exchange to make statements grammatically and contextually correct.
Hence the correct statement will be "The results of the ICMR's third serological survey to ascertain suspicions the spread of COVID-19 show that nearly one in five Indians may have been infected."
"The sharp statements from New Delhi and Tokyo now reflect their deep disappointment and their suspicions about the motivations".
3. (a): In above (A) with (C) and (B) with (D) need to be exchange to make statements grammatically and contextually correct.
Hence the correct statement will be "A young freelance journalist was arrested and charged with lacking appropriate media credentials"
"A number of social media pages run by newspapers and websites were blocked by executive order".
4. (a): The above given statements are contextually and grammatically correct hence no correction required.
5. (b): In above (A) with (D) and (B) with (C) need to be exchange to make statements grammatically and contextually correct.
Hence the correct statement will be "In the matter of regulating the right to freedom of movement, the Supreme Court has encountered unanticipated turbulence."
"The violence on Republic Day has paved the way to tar the contentious issue of the farm laws by crying 'conspiracy'".

IBPS CLERK PRE 2019

1. (a): In the given sentence, 'Accounts' and 'Generation' at their current position fails to impart valid meaning to the sentence. But interchanging them will make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (a)
2. (e): All of the given highlighted words are correct at their respective position. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (e)
3. (c): In the given sentence, 'caught' and 'attention' at their current position are incorrect as they fails to impart valid meaning to the sentence but interchanging them will make the sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)
4. (b): In the given question, 'Economic' at its current position fails to impart reasonable meaning to the sentence, also, it is not in accordance with the sentence structure. But, interchanging it with 'Power' will make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (b)
5. (c): In the given statement, 'stayed' and 'expected' at their current position fails to add a reasonable sense in the sentence but interchanging them will make the given sentence both grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, the correct answer choice would be option (c)

IBPS PO MAINS 2019

1. (c): For the highlighted words, the correct arrangement will be **BACD**. Also, "**contagion**" must be replaced with "**mandate**" to make the statement grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
2. (d): For the highlighted words, the correct arrangement will be **CADB**. Also, "**eternity**" must be replaced with "**extremely**" to make the statement grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.
3. (c): For the highlighted words, the correct arrangement will be **DBAC**. Also, "**champagne**" must be replaced with "**campaign**" to make the statement grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.

4. **(c):** For the highlighted words, the correct arrangement will be **DABC**. Also, “**livid**” must be replaced with “**lifestyles**” to make the statement grammatically and contextually correct. Hence, option (c) is the most suitable answer choice.
5. **(d):** Among the given highlighted words, the correct rearrangement will be **DABC**, which will make the statement contextually meaningful and grammatically correct. Also, all the given words

are correct and do not require improvement. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable answer choice.

6. **(e):** Among the given highlighted words, all of them have been correctly placed and are correct in context of the given statement. Therefore, none of them needs to be replaced. Hence, option (e) is the most suitable answer choice.



RRB PO

Exercise

Direction (1-10): The following question consists of a sentence which is divided into three parts which contain grammatical errors in one or more than one part of the sentence, as specified in bold in each part. If there is an error, choose the correct part to be corrected. If there is no error, choose (e), i.e., "No correction required" as your answer.

1. For many decades, the Indian policy **framework facilitated the interaction of (I)/** science and innovation with entrepreneurship, **that is leading for competition and (II)/** the subsequent development of an industry structure **that delivered sustainable economic(III)/** benefits.
 (I) framework facilitates interaction among
 (II) which led to competition and
 (III) who delivered sustainable economic
 (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
 (c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Only (II)
 (e) No correction required
2. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) **have come under a lot of fire in recent(I)/** months for its interest rate decisions. Critics went to town claiming **it was seeing imaginary inflation pressures in(II)/** the economy. These attacks turned severe when the consumer price data for June was released. **The sharpen acceleration in inflation since than(III)/** shows the critics were wrong.
 (I) has come under a lot of fire in recent
 (II) it is seen imaginary inflation pressures in
 (III) The sharp acceleration in inflation since then
 (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
 (c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
 (e) No correction required
3. Education systems in many countries are not performing up to expectation and many **families has been turning towards (I)/** private schools since they feel that **the later deliver better education(II)/**, especially when public schooling itself is not fully free. India too fails **to provide free secondary public education (III)/**
 (I) families have been turning to
 (II) the latter deliver better education
 (III) at provided free secondary public education
 (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
 (c) Only (II) (d) Both (I) and (II)
 (e) No correction required
4. India has taken some **steps in the direction of developing regulatory(I)/** frameworks for private schools, **with several states enacting fee-regulation(II)/** legislation and the courts **intervening to challenge private sector failures.(III)/**
 (I) steps for the direction of developed regulatory
 (II) with several states enacted fee-regulation
 (III) intervening to challenges encountered in private sector failures
 (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
 (c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
 (e) No correction required
5. Various Indian governments have long argued that international **credit ratings agencies discriminate for emerged market in(I)/** general and India in particular. The last Economic Survey of India, the official document released at the time of the Union government's annual budget early in the year, **devoted an entire box to this complaint.(II)/** The government's arguments were persuasive: "India has a strong growth trajectory, which coupled with its commitment to fiscal discipline **exhibits over the last three years of suggestions that its deficit(III)/** and debt ratios are likely to decline significantly over the coming years."
 (I) credit ratings agencies discriminate against emerging markets in
 (II) devoted a entire box to this complaint.

- (III) exhibited over the last three years suggests that its deficit
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required
6. Asian governments need to do **more to encourage homeowners and(I)/** builders to make greener choices. Part of the task involves **providing reliable certifications and educating the(II)/** public about the virtues of energy-efficient buildings, so that property buyers choose and will pay a premium for them. At the same time, **officials must do a far better job of getting local governments(III)/** to adopt and enforce tougher building codes.
- (I) however, much to encourage homeowners and , as well as,
(II) which providing reliable certifications and educate them
(III) officials must be doing an far better job of getting local governments
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required
7. The economics of pollution control is now a flourishing sub-discipline within the burgeoning field of environment studies. Air quality monitoring **has also become quite sophisticated with continuous (I)/** monitoring of a whole vector of pollution indicators and readings available, along with an air quality index (AQI), on a daily basis from multiple city locations. However, the regulatory framework **have been remained largely the unchanged(II)/**, still dependent on the "command and control" (C&C) approach instead of market-based instruments (MBI). The same fatal flaw that **had rendered the pollution control Acts(III)/** ineffective 20 years ago still applies today.
- (I) has also been becoming the quit sophisticated with continuous
(II) has remained largely unchanged
(III) shall have rendered the pollution over control Acts
- (a) Only (II) (b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required
8. There are forecasts that the pollution crisis may abate. Hopefully the gods will be kind, **surface winds will rise and blow the crisis away(I)/** in a day or two. Meanwhile, the Environment Pollution Prevention and Control Authority **has lain down a set of emergency measured to help(II)/** mitigate the crisis. But what can be done to avoid such crises in the

- future? The question is best addressed in four parts: **pollution drivers over which government has no control(III)/**, pollution sources which require inter-governmental cooperation, pollution sources which the government can regulate through MBIs and sources or actions which it can directly control.
- (I) surface winds will risen and blowing the crisis away
(II) has laid down a set of emergency measures to help
(III) pollution drivers onto what government has been no control
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required
9. The slashing of taxes on over 200 items under the goods and services tax (GST) **regime has not led to a commensurate decrease in their prices.(I)/** That's the complaint against businesses that have refused to cut their prices to pass on the benefit of lower taxes to consumers. In fact, **many customers have taken to social media to point out that(II)/** food outlets like McDonald's and Starbucks, which now pay 5% instead of 18% in taxes, have raised their menu prices to make up for lower taxes. The government, for its part, **has created the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) who (III)/** will supposedly ensure that the tax cuts are passed on to consumers.
- (I) regime has not leading to a commensurate decreasing in their price
(II) many customers has taken to social media to point out that
(III) has created the National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) that
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required
10. London's iconic red double-decker buses **will soon run on a biofuel partially made from old(I)/** coffee grounds. The fuel **will be supplied by a demonstration project(II)/** set up by Bio-bean Ltd, a London-based company that joined with Royal Dutch Shell Plc on the initiative. It will produce **6,000 litres a year of the fuel.(III)/**
- (I) will soon run around a biofuel partially making old
(II) will be supplied by an demonstration project
(III) litres in an year of the fuel
- (a) Only (I) (b) Only (III)
(c) Both (I) and (III) (d) Both (II) and (III)
(e) No correction required

Directions (11-14): In the question given below, there is an error in each part of sentence. Read each sentence to find out the part of sentence which has No error. If No part is correct, mark (e) as your answer.

11. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have come under (a)/ a lot of fire in recent months for its interest rate decisions.(b)/ Critics went to town claiming it was seeing imaginary inflation pressures in the economy. These attacks turned severe when the consumer price data for June was release. (c)/ The sharpen acceleration in inflation since than shows the critics were wrong. (d)/ No part is correct.(e)
12. Education systems in many countries are not performing up to (a)/expectation and many families has been turning towards private schools (b)/since they feel that the later deliver better education, (c)/especially when public schooling itself is not full free (d)/ No part is correct.(e)
13. It is pity that a son (a)/born from very good parents(b)/should live an life of (c)/misery and deprivation off the worst order(d)/No part is correct. (e)
14. I were pretty sure that (a)/ he would support my views (b)/ for changing the age-old (c)/ and statics structure of our organisation.(d)/ No part is correct.(e)

Directions (15-24): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and there is no correction required mark (e) as the answer.

15. The supermarkets are **falling at** themselves to attract customers to their shops.
(a) falling around (b) falling about (c) falling on
(d) falling over (e) No improvement
16. Your grandmother is coming to visit today, so don't forget to **hang around** your clothes when you tidy your room.
(a) hang on (b) hang out (c) hung up
(d) hang up (e) No improvement
17. My friends were on holiday in my city, so they **looked me on** and we all went to a restaurant for a meal.
(a) looked me around (b) looked me up
(c) looked me at (d) looked on me
(e) No improvement
18. Don't buy anything from that company: the lady from their customer service department **hung out** on me last week.
(a) hung up (b) hang up (c) hang at
(d) hang (e) No improvement

19. My parents were coming to visit this week, but we had to put them **away** because our heating is broken.
(a) in (b) on (c) off
(d) out (e) No improvement
20. What time did you get home last night? Your mother and I **waited up** for you until 2 am.
(a) had waiting (b) wait in (c) wait upon
(d) waited upon (e) No improvement
21. She went out with her friends every night instead of studying and **threw further** her chance of a place at university.
(a) throw away (b) threw out (c) throw off
(d) threw in (e) No improvement
22. You've made a spelling mistake here. **Rub it off** and correct it, please.
(a) Rub it up (b) Rub it on (c) Rub it out
(d) Rub it away (e) No improvement
23. He's a fantastic singer. The recording companies will be **queueing up to** give him a contract.
(a) queueing up at
(b) queueing in to
(c) queueing at to
(d) queueing on to
(e) No improvement

24. The runner was called at home plate, and the manager **came out** to argue about the call.
(a) called in (b) called out (c) called away
(d) called on (e) No improvement

Directions (25-39): In the questions given below, find out which of the phrases (I), (II), (III) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required mark (e) as the answer.

25. The air conditioner **cuts in** when the temperature gets to 22°C.
I. Cut back II. Cut down III. Cut over
(a) Only I (b) Only I and II (c) only II
(d) Only III (e) No change required
26. We **called off** but we weren't able to find the car part we needed.
I. Call up II. called around III. Called in
(a) Only I and II (b) Only III (c) only II
(d) Only I (e) No change required
27. We have to **work over** the total cost before we buy the house.
I. work up II. work through III. work out

- (a) Only I and Only II
- (b) Only II
- (c) Only III
- (d) Only II and Only III
- (e) No change required

28. I **ran in** an old school-friend at the mall.

- I. run away
- II. ran into
- III. run out
- (a) only II
- (b) only III
- (c) only I
- (d) only I and only III
- (e) No change required

29. We're going to freeze out here if you don't let us **get round** the bus.

- I. get over
- II. get together
- III. get on
- (a) only III
- (b) only II
- (c) only II and only I
- (d) only I
- (e) No change required

30. I was in the middle of a sentence, and he **hang around** on me! How rude.

- I. Hang on
- II. Hang out
- III. Hung up
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

31. He **checked over** the old car to see if it was worth buying.

- I. check up on
- II. check through
- III. check with
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

32. You need to **think this up** carefully before you make a decision.

- I. think through
- II. think over
- III. thing on
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

33. My boss really **stuck it to** me when I arrived late to work for the third time this week

- I. stick to
- II. stick up for
- III. stick down

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

34. I **run out** of my English teacher at the movies last night. She's so nice!

- I. run off
- II. ran into
- III. run down
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

35. Mark **pull down** too quickly and crashed into the wall.

- I. pull through
- II. pulled in
- III. pull out
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

36. Everybody said she would never finish the puzzle, but she it **keep down** until it was done.

- I. keep out
- II. keep off
- III. kept to
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

37. We should **hold upon** on making dinner until your parents arrive.

- I. hold back
- II. hold on
- III. hold off on
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

38. You don't need a computer. You can **get around** the typewriter.

- I. get by with
- II. get by on
- III. get away with
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

39. We usually **eat in** instead of going out for dinner.

- I. eat out
- II. eat up
- III. eat away
- (a) Only I
- (b) Only I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) No change required

Direction (40-50): In the question given below, there is an error in one or more sentences. Please select the most appropriate option, out of the five options given for each of the following sentences, which, in your view, is grammatically incorrect or structurally incorrect.

40. Burn

- I. The children burned the house down while playing with matches.
 - II. He burnt up the files.
 - III. The papers were burned up in the fire.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

41. Wait

- I. Each waitress waits on three different tables in the restaurant.
 - II. Don't wait up.
 - III. Let's wait down for Mary to see how her date went.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

42. Turn

- I. My keys turned away in the bedroom.
 - II. They turned the wallet over to the police
 - III. They turned us away at the border because we didn't have visas.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

43. Stand

- I. SCUBA stands for "self contained underwater breathing apparatus."
 - II. Soledad is so beautiful! She really stands for in a crowd.
 - III. I need you to stand up for and answer the phone when my broker calls.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (III)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

44. Put

- I. I thought Ms. Smith put her ideas down rather clearly in the meeting.
 - II. I told you kids to put your toys away.
 - III. She always puts down people who don't share her opinions.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

45. Make

- I. Allen made up for being late by getting me flowers.
 - II. The teacher made me do my homework over
 - III. Fortunately, my professor let me make up the exam I missed yesterday.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

46. Lie

- I. I need to lie down before we go out tonight.
 - II. I'm going to lie down on the sofa for a while.
 - III. Whether or not you can go to the party lies down your father.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

47. keep

- I. I always keep a dictionary around to translate new words.
 - II. Keep back! The burning building is about to collapse.
 - III. Everybody said she would never finish the puzzle, but she kept to it until it was done.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

48. Hold

- I. The teacher held Frank back a year, so he couldn't enter fifth grade.
 - II. Hold back tight! The roller coaster is about to take off.
 - III. Stop holding out and tell us where you found all of these old records.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

49. Go

- I. They love to go out every Saturday night.
 - II. Do you usually go out your notes before class?
 - III. I need to have my lawyer go through this contract before I sign it.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

50. Eat

- I. The heavy rains ate away at the sandstone cliffs.
 - II. We usually eat in instead of going out for dinner.
 - III. They eat out once a week.
- (a) Only I
(b) Only (II) and (I)
(c) Only III
(d) Only II
(e) All are correct

Directions (1-5): The following question consists of a passage in which certain phrase/Sentences are printed in bold. Find out if there is an error in any of the bold part of the sentence, find the correct alternatives to replace those parts from the three options given below each question to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given sentence is grammatically correct or does not require any correction, choose (e), i.e., "No correction required" as your answer.

Free and compulsory education of children in the 6 to 14 age group in India

(1) **become a fundamental right** when, in 2002, Article 21-A was inserted in the 86th Amendment to the Constitution. This right was to be governed by law, as the state may determine, and the enforcing legislation for this came eight years later, as the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2010, or the RTE Act.

(2) **With examples from all around hundred countries which having various** and similar pieces of legislation or regulations already in place, there were practices drawn from similar experiences.

(3) **Since its enactment, the RTE Act has been lauded and** disparaged. But there has been a concern not only over its provisions but also about the lacunae in the school education system. However, there are clauses in the Act

(4) **which has enormous catalytic potential but it** have gone largely untouched and unnoticed. A focus on three of these provisions can result in an immediate and discernible impact.

The RTE Act is a game-changer in that it establishes that the onus to ensure free and compulsory education lies on the state.

(5) **However, the 'compulsory' and 'state liability' part needs to be imbibed by the educational bureaucracy, which is** now lacking.

1. I. Will become a fundamental right
II. became a fundamental right
III. have become a fundamental right
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only I and II (e) No correction required

2. I. having examples from over a hundred countries having various
II. With examples over a hundred of the countries having a various
III. With examples from over a hundred countries having various
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only I and II (e) No correction required

3. I. Since its enactment, the RTE Act been lauded and
II. Since their enactment, the RTE Act have been lauded and
III. Since its enactment, the RTE Act will been lauded and
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only I and II (e) No correction required

4. I. which had enormous catalytic potential though it
II. which must be having enormous catalytic potential but should
III. which have enormous catalytic potential but that
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only I and II (e) No correction required

5. I. However, the 'compulsory' and 'state liability' part needs for be imbibe by the educational bureaucracy, which is
II. However, the 'compulsory' and 'state liability' part needed to be imbibed by the educational bureaucracy, which is then
III. Though, the 'compulsory' and 'state liability' are the part needs to be imbibed by the educational bureaucracy, which are in turn
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Only I and II (e) No correction required

Directions (6-15): Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage and make it meaningful and coherent. Words in option can be modified according to the tense of the sentence keeping the meaning of root word intact. If none of the options is correct mark (e) as the answer.

6. In spite of government's efforts to **curb** the growth of cryptocurrencies and Blockchain in India, the people of India and the Indian market for cryptocurrencies appear to love them all the more. The year 2017 has been particularly interesting for the growth of cryptocurrencies in India, mainly due to the 'to the moon' journey of the Bitcoin missile. Digital currency's rapid price appreciation has **sparked** a nationwide interest, with the mainstream Indian media going **haywire** on cryptocurrency reporting. Media routinely gives both 'investment' advice and reiterates

- 'cautionary' warnings from the Indian government at the same time.
- (a) limitation, rein, relating
 - (b) grapple, wrestle, plugging
 - (c) stop, light, bring
 - (d) check, enkindle, erratic
 - (e) None is correct
7. The country has been at the **forefront** of massive cryptocurrency adoption this year and the government has **struggled** to keep up with developments and trading in the industry, where **arbitrage** between exchanges is commonplace.
- (a) head, deal, asset
 - (b) front, grappled, trade
 - (c) violent, scuffle, determined
 - (d) vanguard, congested, trade
 - (e) None is correct
8. Judges of the constitutional courts are often those who have left **lucrative** careers in the legal profession to follow the path of justice administration. This means a big cut in their income and a **limited** social life, leave aside **transfers** out of their parent State High Court.
- (a) profitable, restricted, carry
 - (b) lofty, engage, selling
 - (c) trade, terms, purely
 - (d) expensive, strained, view
 - (e) None is correct
9. Urban planning is a **mechanistic** process that pays little heed to evolving urban landscapes. Taken together, this means band-aid solutions to **congestion**, i.e. building more roads. That is what the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission did, as it allocated 80% of the budget to building roads and **flyovers**.
- (a) customers, buttress, roads
 - (b) technician, overcrowding, fly-past
 - (c) rear, further, maps
 - (d) emit, trade, lift
 - (e) None is correct
10. Urban planning is a **mechanistic** process that pays little heed to evolving urban landscapes. Taken together, this means band-aid solutions to **congestion**, i.e. building more roads. That is what the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission did, as it allocated 80% of the budget to building roads and **flyovers**.
- (a) customers, buttress, roads
 - (b) technician, overcrowding, fly-past
 - (c) rear, further, maps
 - (d) emit, trade, lift
 - (e) None is correct
11. India is known for many wonderful things. On the international stage, it is recognized as the fastest-growing economy in the world, and is well-known

- for its culture, **exquisite** cuisine and sense of community and family, among many other **qualities**. One thing it is less known for is the **discovery** and development of new medicines.
- (a) bridge, public, search
 - (b) beautiful, process, felt
 - (c) lovely, standard, finding
 - (d) classic, back, findings
 - (e) None is correct
12. Energy, in the form of electricity, was used in ancient India, which was called as *vaidyutaagni*. The same energy was also used as atom bomb in **ancient** India, which was called as *Brahmastra*. In the Mahabharata war, the atom bomb (*Brahmastra*) was used and its full **description** along with all the **posterior** effects (as observed in Hiroshima) were clearly explained.
- (a) former, illustration, rear
 - (b) new, terms, determined
 - (c) formation, brawl, spar
 - (d) latest, asset, forms
 - (e) None is correct
13. When you go to a bank, the manager will do many adjustments in the basic pattern of rules of administration in order to help the **customer**. Without **violating** the fundamental set-up of the administration, some talented ways may be applied by the manager so that the customers feel happy and the bank is maintained with many customers **supporting** it.
- (a) fight, grapple, finite
 - (b) consumer, breaching, aiding
 - (c) extent, few, convey
 - (d) people, limiting, product
 - (e) None is correct
14. No figures are available about India, but every year we are **enacting** new criminal statutes both at the Centre as well as in the states. The triple divorce bill is yet another **instance** of over criminalization. Even the Supreme Court had noted that incidence of triple divorce is **insignificant**.
- (a) scuffle, trade, free
 - (b) erratic, limit, restraint
 - (c) validating, example, meaningless
 - (d) example, van, spread
 - (e) None is correct
15. India is stuck in a collective action problem: It's not rational for anyone to switch to public transport until everyone else also follows. An individual will stop using his car if the bus is faster, but that is possible only if others also get their cars off the road. **Unfortunately**, city-development plans have failed to

create the right **incentives**, as is borne out by the **preference** for private transport.

- (a) sadly, inducement, priority
- (b) greatly, bear, plug
- (c) flight, lovely, kind
- (d) stuffing, terms, determined
- (e) None is correct

16. Over the last two decades, several areas of the economy have been **deemed** sunrise sectors. This billing meant broad recognition of the sector's potential to generate vast amounts of jobs and revenue. Policymakers put in place measures such as tax breaks to **encourage** these sectors. In the past, information technology (IT) and biotechnology (BT) were the two most **prominent** holders of the sunrise-sector tag.

- (a) breach, trivial, whip
- (b) influence, pass, comply
- (c) seen, view, replace
- (d) regarded as, uplift, important
- (e) None is correct

Direction (16-20): The following question consists of a sentence which is divided into three parts which contain grammatical errors in one or more than one part of the sentence, as specified in bold in each part. If there is an error in any part of the sentence, find the correct alternatives to replace those parts from the three options given below each question to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given sentence is grammatically correct or does not require any correction, choose (e), i.e., "No correction required" as your answer.

17. Recent history of the Indian Science Congress Association (I) **suggest that it most often making news for the matters else then** science. Like the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now (II) **known as the British Science Association**, it was meant to be a forum for scientists to present topical research, (III) **get funds and served as an platform for science to reach out** to the broader public.

- (I) suggests that it most often makes news for matters other than
- (II) knowing as British Science Association
- (III) get funds and serve as a platform for science to reach out
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

18. The navy and the coast guard braved the rough **weather to rescue others adrift on** the choppy waters but coastal communities **are angry** that the state government, **which seems to have been surprised** by the freak weather condition, was slow to react.

- (I) whether to rescue other's adrift upon
- (II) waters but coastal communities is angry
- (III) who seemingly to have been surprising
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

19. The World Inequality Report 2018 released by the World Inequality Lab last week says that income **inequality in India has increased since economic liberalisation**. This, it notes, is in contrast to the earlier decades when inequality dropped under socialist policies. As expected, **the finding has been used by many to argue** that the rich should be taxed more to help the poor. **The logic is that the rich get rich over the expenses of the poor**, so taxes that redistribute wealth are only a rational response to inequality.

- (I) inequality in India have increased for economic
- (II) the finding has been used by much for argue
- (III) The logic is that the rich get richer at the expense of the poor
- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

20. **India needs for quick frame the appropriate and updation of cybersecurity policies**, create adequate infrastructure, and foster closer collaboration between all those involved to ensure a safe cyberspace. Minister of Communications Manoj Sinha said at the Global Conference on Cyberspace 2017 **that there must be enhanced cooperation among nations and reaffirmed** a global call to action for all United Nations member nations to not attack the core of the Internet even when in a state of war. This also clearly **emphasizes the fact that more than ever before, there is a need** for a Geneva-like Convention to agree on some high-level recommendations among nations to keep the Internet safe, open, universal and interoperable.

- (I) India needs to quickly frame an appropriate and updated cybersecurity policy,
- (II) that their must be enhancement cooperation between nations and reaffirmed

(III) emphasizes the fact that more then ever before, there is need

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (III)
- (c) Both (I) and (III)
- (d) Both (II) and (III)
- (e) No correction required

21. The government's decision to increase import duties on a variety of products, including phonesand TV sets, is not a good idea. This has been done inthe name of promoting Make in India, but experience, of India's own past and of Asia's tiger economies, shows that forcing import substitution behind high tariff walls is a bad way to promote manufacture.

- (I) The government's decision at increasing import duties over an
 - (II) of India's owning past and of Asia's tiger economies, shows
 - (III) walls is a bad way for promoting the manufactured
- (a) Only (I)
 - (b) Only (III)
 - (c) Both (I) and (III)
 - (d) Both (II) and (III)
 - (e) No correction required

Direction (21-25): Below in each question, some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme (or find the odd sentence out) and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

- 22. A.** This has proven a boon for the aerospace industry. Globally, in the next two decades, more than 41,000 aircraft are expected to be produced, with a value of over \$6.1 trillion.
- B.** Across the globe, rising wealth and the advent of discount airlines have made air travel more of a mass proposition than ever before.
- C.** This bounty will flow not only to plane manufacturers but also to a range of supporting parts and service suppliers.
- D.** A monthly cap of Rs10,000 for each means users may only use them for such use cases as utilities, telephone bills and so forth.
- E.** At the same time, the boom in electronic and mobile commerce has increased air-freight volumes as consumers order goods across borders, demanding speedy delivery.
- (a) BCEA (b) DBCA (c) BEAC
 - (d) EADC (e) EABC

23. A. These are the electrodes that record the impulses of individual cells, ideally simultaneously with lots

of others, in order to try to work out how networks of cells process information.

- B.** Until the invention of the microscope, microbiology did not exist. Neuroscience, too, has advanced recently on the back of some powerful tools, particularly techniques for scanning whole brains.
- C.** But the devices that look at the nitty-gritty of how nerve cells themselves work are still Heath-Robinson affairs.
- D.** For example, since the 2016 edition, the indicator on ease of getting electricity began to include indicators on reliability of supply, price of electricity, and transparency of tariffs.
- E.** Science is a mixture of the intellectual and the practical. And the practical requires tools. Until the invention of the telescope, astronomy had been stuck in a rut for millennia.
- (a) BCDA (b) CAED (c) DBCA
 - (d) BACD (e) EBCA

- 24. A.** He speculated that both types of sounds were important for sending signals to others, but was unsure If this was true. In the years that have passed since his death, ornithologists have proved time and again that birds' songs, squawks and shrieks are used for sending signals to their kin, their rivals and sometimes even their predators.
- B.** Such quick fixes may even be effective, but will only remain under the glare of the media.
- C.** In "The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex" he devoted equal space to both the sorts of sounds that emerge from birds' beaks and the more percussive noises that they make with other parts of their bodies, such as their feet and feathers.
- D.**
- E.** In contrast, their more percussive sounds have received almost no attention at all . A study published in Current Biology by Trevor Murray at the Australian National University, in Canberra, however, suggests that is a mistake. At least one bird creates a specific, audible warning with the flapping of its wings.
- F.** CHARLES DARWIN was fascinated by bird communication.
- (a) DCAB (b) CABD (c) ECAD
 - (d) ECAB (e) CAED

- 25. A.** They have also taken to flirting with deep science to achieve a part of this vision.
- B.** The common refrain is that IT services firms are not original enough, and seek to profit only on the deep technology advancements made by other firms, usually based in Silicon Valley.

- C. However, to be fair, Infosys Ltd and some of the other firms in this category such as Wipro Ltd and Tata Consultancy Services Ltd (TCS) have actually been hard at work to retool their operations to allow for the creation of new technology “products” such that these become an increasingly important part of their eventual go-to-market propositions.
- D. Information technology (IT) services providers are often faulted for not having any “original” product ideas.
- E. Meanwhile, private industry can’t justify investment in expensive research that doesn’t yet have clear commercial potential.
- (a) DBAC (b) DBCA (c) EDCB
(d) BCEA (e) BDEC
26. A. Another part of the flawed start can be explained by poor incentive design.
- B. The overdue transition to the new goods and services tax (GST) has started off on the wrong foot.
- C. One part of the flawed start can be explained by political realities. The complicated federal bargaining in the GST council led to a system of five tax rates, along with a special rate for gold, as well as cesses that go against the very basic principles of value-added taxation.
- D. The three main problems have been the complicated tax structure that can create distortions, onerous compliance procedures that have created working capital stress in many smaller companies, and technical glitches in the GST network.
- E. This widened the trade deficit to \$14.01 billion, the highest level since \$14.08 billion in May 2017.
- (a) BCAD (b) ECBA (c) DABC
(d) BDCA (e) EABD

Direction (27-30): Below in each question, some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme of the passage or find the odd one out.

27. A. Of course, the actual number of new jobs that need to be created every year could be lower, due to falling labour force participation, especially among women. This latter fact itself is a cause for worry, but we won’t dwell upon it here.
- B. an estimated 75,000 jobs were lost in the telecom sector due to financial stress in companies, and industry consolidation leading to redundancies.
- C. Much of India’s workforce is in the informal sector. Which means that workers do not have a written contract, nor retirement or health insurance benefits.
- D. They also lack security of tenure. India’s challenge is to create 10-15 million jobs per year as new

aspirants attain working age. In addition to this number are the workers seeking to escape the trap of low productivity jobs in agriculture.

- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) Only D (e) None of the above
28. A. Among the many new gadgets unveiled at the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas was a pair of smartphones able to exchange data using light.
- B. Using light offers the possibility of breaking out of this conundrum by exploiting a completely different part of the electromagnetic spectrum, one that is already ubiquitous because it is used for another purpose: illumination.
- C. These phones, as yet only prototypes from Casio, a Japanese firm, transmit digital signals by varying the intensity of the light given off from their screens.
- D. The flickering is so slight that it is imperceptible to the human eye, but the camera on another phone can detect it at a distance of up to ten metres.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) Only D (e) None of the above
29. A. At the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, talk of Ultra HD was on everyone’s lips.
- B. The recent floor of 3D films largely failed that test.
- C. The development most are hoping will do the trick is a display technology known as Ultra High-Definition that offers four times the resolution of today’s 1,080p HDTV sets.
- D. Having seen interest in 3D television fizzle, consumer-electronics firms are desperate to find some other blockbuster product that will get customers back into big-box stores.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) Only D (e) None of the above
30. A. The rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover is one of the most dramatic changes in nature currently occurring anywhere on the planet, with profound environmental and economic implications.
- B.
- C. There are several oil-related environmental risks specific to the Arctic Ocean.
- D. The once fabled northeast and northwest passages will reduce shipping times and costs by as much as half, bringing China and Japan much closer to Europe and North America’s east coast.
- E. We stand to lose one of the Earth’s largest and most significant ecosystems.
- (a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) Only D (e) None of the above

31. A. For better or worse, youth brands have lost the fear of alienating people who are not the core demographic.
B. The '91and later generations have grown up with a far wider and more global set of influences.
C. Or at least expect them to take a lot more ribbing without complaining.
D. These ads are early signs of the clash between the pre and post liberalization generations.
(a) Only A (b) Only B (c) Only C
(d) Only D (e) None of the above

Direction (31-35): In each question, the word at the top is used in three different ways, numbered to (I) to (III). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is Incorrect or Inappropriate.

32. Meet

- I. When she didn't arrive on time, we were worried that she might have met to an accident.
II. We can't comply with all your requests, but we can meet you halfway.
III. We only met one other car on the road.
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Both I and II (e) Both II and I

33. Question

- I. There is considerable question about the actual value of the property.
II. There is no question that he was one of the greatest players of the game.
III. Is success all just a questioning of being in the right place at the right time?
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Both I and II (e) Both II and III

34. Among

- I. The property was divided equally among the four survivors.
II. They compared several new cars but found few differences amonged them.
III. The people of the town were frightened to think that a killer might be living among them.
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Both I and II (e) Both II and III

35. Across

- I. The disease spread quickly across the country.
II. They traveled back and forth acrossed the border.
III. The accident happened just across the state line.
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Both I and II (e) Both II and III

36. Happen

- I. Do you happen to know the way to the station?
II. An odd thing happened too me on my way to the office last week.
III. I happen to think that the movie was actually very good.
(a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III
(d) Both I and II (e) Both II and III

Directions (37-40): In each question, there is pair of words/phrases that highlighted. From the highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

37. I. For reasons that I can't reveal, I **advise** (a) / **advice** (b) you to maroon Zhark on an uninhabited planet rather than expose him to the humiliation of a public execution.
II. Volcanoes can temporarily **affect**(a)/ **effect**(b) the atmosphere.
III. The revised edition of Nelson's book contains a new **afterword**(a)/**Afterward**(b) on hurricane Katrina's devastation of the city.
(a) aab (b) bab (c) bba
(d) aaa (e) abb

38. (I) It is the **averse**(a)/**adverse**(b) effect of television viewing on the lives of so many people that makes it feel like a serious addiction.
(II) According to the National Safety Council, there were more than 600 **accidental**(a) / **incidental** (b) shooting deaths in the United States last year.
(III) The lawyer's **indiscreet** (a) / **indiscrete** (b) remarks to the media provoked an angry response from the judge.
(a) bab (b) aba (c) abb
(d) baa (e) aaa

39. (I) I didn't mean to **imply**(a)/ **infer**(b) that I didn't like it. On the contrary, I think it's beautiful. It's just different, that's all.
(II) "Young man," my father said, "there is a big difference between you and **I**(a)/**me**(b)."
(III) Jimmy left for school early the next morning, **hoping**(a)/**hopping**(b) to avoid Benny and his buddies.
(a) bbb (b) bba (c) aba
(d) aab (e) baa

40. (I) An unemployed man with a metal detector stumbled upon one of the greatest **horde**(a)/**hoards**(b) of Anglo-Saxon treasure ever discovered in Britain.

- (II) Dad memorized **historical(a)/historic(b)** facts, like the years each president served in office, and he'd repeat these dates in an effort to calm himself.
- (III) Lily and her team **jibed(a)/jive(b)** during their practice before the big tournament.
- (a) bab (b) aaa (c) aba
(d) baa (e) aab

41. (I) Experiment with recipes until you find what tastes **well(a)/good(b)** to you.
- (II) It's always easiest to catch birds with **baited(a)/bated(b)** traps at times of the year when there is little food available.
- (III) The man **besides (a) / beside (b)** her was wearing a brown suit and hat.
- (a) baa (b) bab (c) abb
(d) aab (e) aab

Directions (42-51): Which of the words/phrases (a),(b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words / phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

42. Indian criminal law **occasionally** criminalises acts that deceive a person. However, it is surprising that the criminalisation of an act that **frighten** the sanctity of a pure social institution such as marriage, by way of **deception** and lies, is facing challenges in the past few decades.
- (a) give, clear, monitor
(b) seldom, split, creating
(c) explicitly, breaches, deceit
(d) normally, break, forwarding
(e) No change required.
43. A welfare-oriented and **inclusively** country like India, while demanding that a marriage be registered in order to acknowledge and protect the rights of the parties involved, cannot **do on** with a crime which **undermined** the same legally recognized institution.
- (a) deceiving, remove, imprison
(b) comprehensive, lessen, clear
(c) services, foundation, hinder
(d) inclusive, do away, undermines
(e) No change required.
44. Even within the narrow **enclose** of the heteronormative definition of marriage as recognized under Indian law, the **comprehensive** of the IPC regarding adultery seem particularly **medieval**.
- (a) release, donation, requirements

- (b) confines, provisions, medieval
(c) hold, providing, disruptive
(d) supply, decisive, modern
(e) No change required.

45. In the last few decades, with **upgrade** in technology, irrigation practices, and extension services, and with **disruptive** agricultural policies, India has seen **improvement** in food and nutrition security.
- (a) strides, progressive, improvement
(b) incarcerate, remove, expected
(c) ruin, exertion, severity
(d) regard, including, effectiveness
(e) No change required.
46. Deficiency of iron in women not only reduces physical work capacity and causes **lessen**, but could lead to depression and post-partum maternal haemorrhage. In children, it **upgrade** growth and **donation** development.
- (a) tiredness, improve, real
(b) fatigue, impairs, cognitive
(c) vigour, enhance, formation
(d) exhaustion, hinder, breakable
(e) No change required.
47. The global **swirl** would be caused by the fact that such a finding would go against the current **news** of the spread of Indo-European languages across Eurasia and also against current **generated** evidence.
- (a) frequent, froth, origin
(b) heave, subside, common
(c) churning, understanding, genetic
(d) subside, see, arising
(e) No change required
48. What the world **witnessed** in the past few days at the United Nations, on a resolution demanding that the U.S. **vigorous** its recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, was an **unpredicted** display of the arrogance of power.
- (a) witnessed, rescind, unprecedented
(b) viewer, equaled, relating
(c) see, encourage, differently
(d) observe, frequent, limit
(e) No change required
49. The recent trend of **intense** in imports indicates that the government may have moved too late to **curbing** them, but **flawed** market timing isn't the real issue.
- (a) extreme, unmatched, limitation
(b) excess, check, nullify
(c) abate, viewer, disturb
(d) moderation, curb, flawed
(e) No change required

50. The government must devise better means to **show up** farm incomes without **thrilling** up inflation or upsetting carefully **cultivating** food security partnerships around the world.

- (a) rousing, change, subside
- (b) shore up, stirring, cultivated
- (c) bring, brake, excess
- (d) put up, distorted, defective,
- (e) No change required

51. The Indian economy's energy mix needs to be **structure** through investments in clean renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and low-emissions bioenergy, and by **lift** the level of energy efficiency through investments in building **retrofitting**, grid upgrades, and industrial efficiency.

- (a) shape, along, causing
- (b) remodeled, raising, retrofits
- (c) figure, pull, and
- (d) component, clear, common
- (e) No change required

Direction (52-66): In each question, the word at the top is used in five different ways, numbered to (a) to (e), Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

52. **Fall**

- (a) The sound of the parade fell away in the distance.
- (b) When her health insurance was canceled she had nothing to fall over.
- (c) The tree fell over during the storm.
- (d) The pie was falling apart as I tried to serve it
- (e) He told her to stop falling about and make her mind up

53. **Do**

- (a) They did pretty well me when I retired.
- (b) I could do with a little less criticism right now, if you don't mind!
- (c) She did up her dress.
- (d) I've been done out of what was rightfully mine!
- (e) We're planning to do over the kitchen next year.

54. **ACT**

- (a) The book gives advice to parents whose children act up.
- (b) What can parents do when their kids start acting out?
- (c) She acted if nothing had happened.
- (d) Now that he's rich he certainly acts the part
- (e) We were too late to act upon his suggestion.

55. **Back**

- (a) I'll back you up if I think you're right.
- (b) Remember to back up your work before you log off.
- (c) The deal fell through when investors backed out.
- (d) She was getting irritated, so I backed into.
- (e) The strike is expected to continue because neither side is willing to back down.

56. **Ask**

- (a) He greeted us warmly and asked after our families
- (b) We usually ask around before trying a new restaurant.
- (c) If you invest your money without doing careful research, you're just asking for trouble.
- (d) Ask yourself what you would do in that situation.
- (e) Unhappy with the service, he asked the store manager.

57. **Call**

- (a) He called to passersby upon help.
- (b) The opposition has called for an investigation.
- (c) She called in sick yesterday.
- (d) It's getting late. I think we should call it a night.
- (e) You may be called upon to do several jobs.

58. **Break**

- (a) These huge losses are going to break
- (b) Large pieces of the rock ledge have broken away.
- (c) This old motorcycle is constantly breaking down.
- (d) The report breaks down into three sections
- (e) Someone tried to break while we were away.

59. **Come**

- (a) They're worried that the government might be coming after them.
- (b) I'm going to the museum tomorrow. Would you like to come along?
- (c) The guard told him to come away from the door.
- (d) I asked him how he came by the money, but he wouldn't tell me.
- (e) One of the tree's branches came below during the storm

60. **Bring**

- (a) What brought up the crisis?
- (b) The boxer was knocked out and it took the doctor several minutes to bring him around
- (c) We gradually brought the conversation back to the subject of his unpaid bills.
- (d) All this rainy weather is really bringing me down.
- (e) The company has decided to bring in outside experts to help on the project.

61. Hang

- (a) We hung paper lanterns from the trees.
- (b) They hung around the theater after the play was over.
- (c) The project has been hanging fire for several years.
- (d) The little girl followed the older children but hung back a little.
- (e) The patient's life was hanging in a thread.

62. Account

- (a) The game was canceled on account of the rain.
- (b) On no account should the children be left alone.
- (c) Try to take our feelings into account.
- (d) She bought the house entirely at about her own account.
- (e) You didn't have to clean your room on my account. I don't care if your room is dirty.

63. Enter

- (a) Knock on the door before you enter into the room.
- (b) The two companies finally entered into a partnership.
- (c) The country is entering upon a period of prosperity.
- (d) Money didn't enter the equation when he offered to help.
- (e) The idea of quitting never entered my mind.

64. Give

- (a) Our prices are so cheap we're practically giving away everything in our store!
- (b) He virtually gave the election away when he made a racist remark.
- (c) He refused to give in on to their demands.
- (d) The telescope can detect light given off
- (e) They eventually gave over bothering me and let me alone.

65. KEEP

- (a) If you keep at it long enough you'll succeed.
- (b) The police asked the spectators to keep back.
- (c) The soldiers were ordered to keep down.
- (d) You shouldn't keep your anger in all the time.
- (e) Please keep the dog off from the sofa.

66. LAY

- (a) Lay the fabric carefully on the table.
- (b) The company has laid along strict new safety standards.
- (c) heroes who laid down their lives to preserve our nation
- (d) The wires were laid out along the floor.
- (e) The company has had to lay off most of the staff.

Direction (67-76): In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

67. ____. Our society is still deeply mired in propagating caste and religious prejudices; rather than take up the issue in isolation, we need to strike at the root cause — caste prejudice. I wonder how this marginalized community will be able to attain some kind of social mobility even with reservation when there is a growing anti-reservation sentiment. We need to do something for them which is sustainable and helps them in achieving a social status on their own.

- (a) Because there is no support by society to eliminate the most inhuman of professions, manual scavenging still persists which is the basic reason
- (b) Because there is despicable practice of manual scavenging which still persists in India, society support inhuman profession
- (c) The basic reason why the despicable practice of manual scavenging still persists in India is because there is negligible or no support by society to eliminate this most inhuman of professions.
- (d) No support by society to eliminate this most inhuman of professions manual scavenging still persists in India which is a despicable practice
- (e) Why the despicable practice of manual scavenging still persists in India is negligible and no support by society.

68. ____. More than half of the acre under cultivation does not have access to irrigation. Agriculture income generated at average size of land holding is not adequate to meet farmers' needs. Modern agriculture requires investment in farm machinery and use of purchased inputs like seed, fertiliser, agri-chemicals, diesel and hired labor. Most often, savings generated from unremunerative crop enterprise are inadequate for such investments. Rising expenses on health, education, social ceremonies and non-food items put additional financial demand on farm families.

- (a) Indian agriculture low scale and low productivity. About 85% of the operational land-hold the country below 5 acre and 67% farm house hold one acre.

- (b) Indian agriculture is known by low scale and productivity. Operational land –holding in country below 5 acre and 67% farm households survive average.
- (c) About 85% of the operational land-holding is below 5 acres and 67% households Indians survive on average landholding on one acre.
- (d) About 85% of the operational land-holding in country are below 5 acre and 67% average landholding on one acre.
- (e) Indian agriculture is characterized by low scale and low productivity. About 85% of the operational land-holdings in the country are below 5 acres and 67% farm households survive on an average landholding of one acre.

69. _____. However, with the declaration of peace, there was a need to do something about the installed capacity. And so, in 1946, Tupperware company came into being.

At present, the use of plastic has become so ubiquitous that even birds, animals and fish have unwittingly made it part of their diet. Disposed plastic degrades slowly, its chemicals getting leached into surroundings. Further, it breaks down into smaller components over time, entering our food chain and landing up on our plates.

- (a) The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and was derived from fossil fuels. Large scale production during Second World War, was directed for war effort.
- (b) Plastics had their origin in cellulose derivatives. The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and was derived from fossil fuels. During the Second World War, large-scale production of plastic was directed towards the war effort.
- (c) Plastic originates from derivatives. Bakelite was derived from fossil fuels. Large-scale production of plastic was directed towards war effort.
- (d) During the Second World War, large-scale production of plastic was for war effort. The first plastic Bakelite.
- (e) During Bakelite was call first synthetic plastic, was derived from fossil fuel. Plastic had origin in cellulose derivatives. Large-scale production of plastic towards war.

70. _____. The concept, credited to British economist John Maynard Keynes, has been heavily criticized for its assumption that people are naïve. The theory of rational expectations, which among other things states that people learn from experience and

can reset their earlier beliefs, was a response to the idea of money illusion.

- (a) The people care about the nominal value money rather than its real value. Workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages double in a year if real money drop more than half
- (b) The notion that people care about drop by more than half during the same period. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages gets double.
- (c) The notion that people care more about the nominal value, would be impressed if their wages double than its real value. Real values of their money were to drop by more than half during the same period.
- (d) The notion that people care more about the nominal value of money rather than its real value. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages double in a year even if the real value of their money were to drop by more than half during the same period.
- (e) The notion were to drop by more than half during the same period. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if its wages double.

71. _____. Down the ages, man has tried to discover life's meaning, the purpose of living, whether there is a God or release from suffering... and to attain to some spiritual state where all the questions are understood by some experience, a transcendent mystical union with the ultimate.

- (a) Trying to be something that you are not is not possible. The very want is no different than any other want that we might have.
- (b) The very want is no different than any other want. It is not possible.
- (c) Trying to be something that you are not is possible. The vary want is not different.
- (d) We might have, something that we are not, is not possible. The very want is no different.
- (e) No different than any other want that they might have.

72. _____. However, it is not the case with e-commerce issues. In fact, e-commerce is a misnomer here. What is under discussion is placing great limitations on digital policymaking by any country in the name of promoting e-commerce. Few understand the real nature of the digital issues involved and the

relevant policy requirements of the present and the future. In these circumstances, blank cheque could possibly be made out to global digital corporations and the countries backing them.

- (a) Negotiate about their implications are many contentious issues involved in the Negotiators for the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership RCEP .
- (b) Issues involved in the Negotiators for the proposed regional comprehensive Economic Partnership RCEP, negotiate.
- (c) Many contentious issues involved in Negotiators for the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic partnership RCEP, like implications.
- (d) While there are many contentious issues involved in the Negotiators for the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership RCEP, countries at least know what they are negotiating about and their likely implications.
- (e) Countries at least know what negotiate about implications, while many contentious issues involved Proposed Regional comprehensive Economic partnership.

73. _____. No doubt there is still a lot of software code to be written and IT to be pulled together, and India retains some key advantages in core IT areas. But the issues of e-commerce or digital trade are much larger. We face a very new reality today as we stand on the threshold of a digital society, where every major economic and social activity will be underpinned by digital intelligence.

- (a) India is still stuck in the IT realities of yesterday. It remains in denial about the major transformations in the sector that are taking place along with unprecedented job losses
- (b) IT Realities of yesterday. Major transformations in the sector that are taking place.
- (c) It remains in denial about the major transformations, unprecedented job losses, India is still stuck in the IT reality of yesterday.
- (d) India stuck in the IT reality of yesterday. Denial about the major transform the sector
- (e) Taking place along with unprecedented job losses, India is still stuck in the IT reality of yesterday

74. _____, may have triggered the current standoff with India in the Sikkim section of the China-India border, says a widely circulated Chinese Internet blog.

- (a) China's decision to complete the construction of a road to a watchtower in the Doklam area, which it had built in 2014
- (b) In Doklam area, china decides to complete the construction of a road to watchtower
- (c) In 2014, China decides to complete the construction of road in the Doklam area, built in 2014
- (d) Construction of a road to a watchtower in Doklam area, triggered current stand off
- (e) China's decision to complete the construction in Doklam area, build in 2014

75. _____, as fashion designers have discovered to their discomfiture. The very slightest slight to the emblem invites the unwelcome attentions of the police. Even variations in the dimensions of the flag are verboten.

- (a) designers discomfort the discoveries, India mightly uptight the tricolor
- (b) Tricolour India's might, wrapping yourself in the flag is offence
- (c) Emblem invite the unwelcome tricolor, wrapping yourself has
- (d) Wrapping yourself in the flag is offence, India might uprightly about tricolour
- (e) India is mightily uptight about the tricolour. Wrapping yourself in the flag is an offence

76. _____ the first time this has happened in over a decade. While this marks a reversal of the trend till two years back, when states were more fiscally prudent than the central government, it is worrying that the run-rate is likely to continue and possibly worsen — triggered by a combination of revenue and expenditure side issues.

- (a) With the gross fiscal deficit- GDP ratio breached 3 percent, combining fiscal position of states deteriorated.
- (b) GDP ratio breaching the 3 percent threshold in 2015-2016, last couple of years
- (c) The combined fiscal position of states has deteriorated sharply over the last couple of years, with the gross fiscal deficit-GDP ratio breaching the 3 per cent threshold in 2015-16
- (d) With the gross fiscal deficit-GDP ratio breached the 3 per cent, sharply over the last couple of year
- (e) Breaching the 3 per cent threshold in 2015- 2016, combined fiscal position of states has deteriorated sharply

Exercise

1. **(d):** There is an error in II part of the sentence. "that is leading. " is incorrect use , as the sentence is in past tense. Replace it with II statement given in option.
2. **(c):** There is an error in part I and III of the sentence. RBI is a single body organization, hence, "HAS" should be used.
Similarly in part III of the sentence, use of "than" is incorrect here. Then is mainly an adverb, often used to situate actions in time. For example, you wake up in the morning and then have breakfast. It's also used in if ... then constructions such as, "If you wake late, then you might have to skip breakfast."
Than is a conjunction used mainly in making comparisons—e.g., "My breakfast is better than yours"; "I make breakfast differently than you do."
3. **(d):** There are errors in I and II part of the sentence. In I replace "has" with "have".
In II Use of "Later" is incorrect.
Later- happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.
Latter- referring to the second of two things or persons mentioned (or the last one or ones of several)
4. **(e):** No correction required
5. **(c):** There is an error in part I of the sentence. "discriminate against" should be used in place of "discriminate for".
Where as in part III, use "exhibited" in place of "exhibits".
6. **(e):** No correction required
7. **(a):** Part II is grammatically incorrect.
8. **(b):** There is an error in part II of the sentence. In the past tense, "lay" becomes "laid" (Last week I laid down the law and told her it was inappropriate for her to pick her nose) and "lie" becomes "lay" (Yesterday she lay down for a nap that afternoon and picked her nose anyway). Yes, "lay" is also the past tense of "lie." And the confusion doesn't end there.
To throw you for another loop, "laid" is also the past participle form of "lay." So, when helping verbs are involved, "lay" becomes "laid" and "lie"

becomes "lain." Grandma had laid the chicken in the oven earlier this morning. The chicken had lain there all day until it was cooked all the way through and ready for us to eat.

Remember: Lay and laid both mean to set something down, while lie, lay and lain all mean the subject is setting itself down.

Lay is the present tense of a verb whose basic meaning is 'place something in a more or less horizontal position', with the past tense and participle laid.

Lay is also the past tense of the verb lie ('assume a horizontal or resting position'); while lain is the past participle.

9. **(b):** Use "that" in place of "who" in III part of the paragraph.
10. **(e):** No correction required
11. **(b):** There is no error in (b) part.
Part (a) is incorrect. RBI is a single body organization, hence, "HAS" should be used.
Replace 'release' with "released" in part (c)
Similarly, in part (d) of the sentence, use of "than" is incorrect. 'Then' is mainly an adverb, often used to situate actions in time. For example, you wake up in the morning and then have breakfast. It's also used in if ... then constructions such as, "If you wake late, then you might have to skip breakfast."
Than is a conjunction used mainly in making comparisons—e.g., "My breakfast is better than yours"; "I make breakfast differently than you do."
12. **(a):** Part A is correct.
There are errors in (b) and (c) part of the sentence. In B replace "has" with "have".
In 'C', Use of "Later" is incorrect.
Later- happening at a time subsequent to a reference time.
Latter- referring to the second of two things or persons mentioned (or the last one or ones of several)
Hence replace 'later' with 'latter'. In art D, replace full with "fully".
13. **(a):** There is no error in part A.
In B - Use 'of' in place of 'from'
In C- use "a life", in place of an life. In D- use "of the worst".

- 14. (b):** There is no error in B.
In part A, replace 'were' with 'was'.
In C, Views should be followed by 'on' and not 'for'.
"Your views on something are the beliefs or opinions that have about it, for example, whether you think it is good, bad, right or wrong".
In part D, replace 'statics' with 'static'.
- 15. (d):** If you fall over yourself (or fall all over yourself) to do something, you are very keen to do it.
- 16. (d):** To hang up something (or hang something up) means to hang something, especially clothes, on a hanger or hook.
- 17. (b):** To look somebody up (or look up somebody) is to locate and visit someone you have not seen for a long time.
- 18. (a):** To hang up means to end a telephone conversation, especially suddenly or unexpectedly.
- 19. (c):** To put off someone (or put someone off) is to delay seeing them or doing something for them.
- 20. (e):** To wait up is to stay awake and not go to bed because you are waiting for someone.
- 21. (a):** To throw away something (or throw something away) means to ruin or lose something valuable or important, by doing something reckless or foolish.
- 22. (c):** To rub out something (or rub something out) is to remove writing from a surface by rubbing or wiping it with an eraser or a piece of cloth
- 23. (e):** To be queueing up to do something is to want to do it very much. If people are queueing up for something or to do something, a lot of them want to do it or have it.
- 24. (b):** called out-a decision made by an official in a sports contest
- 25. (e):** cut in-start operating (of an engine or electrical device)
cut in-pull in too closely in front of another vehicle
cut something down-make something fall to the ground
cut something out-remove part of something (usually with scissors and paper)
cut back on something-consume less
- 26. (c):** call around-phone many different places/people
call something off-cancel
call somebody back-return a phone call
call somebody up-phone
call on somebody-visit somebody

- 27. (c):** work something out-make a calculation
work out-be successful
work out-exercise
work (someone) over- to hurt (someone) by hitting, kicking, etc.
work through-to deal with (something that is difficult or unpleasant) successfully
work (someone) up: to make (someone) feel very angry, excited, upset, etc.
- 28. (a):** run into somebody/ something-meet unexpectedly
run over somebody/ something-drive a vehicle over a person or thing
run over/ through something-rehearse, review
run away-leave unexpectedly, escape
run out-have none left
- 29. (a):** get on something-step onto a vehicle
get over something-recover from an illness, loss, difficulty
get round to something-finally find time to do
get together-meet (usually for social reasons)
- 30. (d):** Hang up — To end a call on the phone, especially if it's before the other person is ready.
Hang out — To spend time with someone, casually.
Hang on — To keep something.
- 31. (e):** check over -closely examine the condition of something
check out of - leave a hotel, hospital
check through- send luggage through (to a destination) investigate someone or something
check with- ask a person for confirmation
- 32. (a):** think through - consider carefully
think up - create or invent a false story
think over-consider
'Think something over' means 'consider'. For example:
'It was an interesting proposition, but I didn't want to decide straight away. So I asked my boss if I could have a few days to think it over'.
'Think something through' means separate something out into its individual parts and stages. This might involve envisaging a plan of action, and deciding what you might do first, and what you would do if things were to go wrong.
thinking something over means you'll consider it in a general way, whereas thinking something through suggests you'll consider it more carefully, step by step, logically.
Hence think through is correct

- 33. (e):** stick it to - severely criticize a person (inf.) stick to - persevere, keep trying
Stick up for - defend oneself or opinions
- 34. (c):** run into - meet unexpectedly run off - make leave
run off- reproduce (photocopies) run off leave quickly
run out of - not have any more of something run down- loose power, be very tired
- 35. (c):** pull in - park (a vehicle) pull out- depart (a vehicle)
pull through- barely survive pull down- earn
- 36. (d):** keep to- continue, persist in (an activity) keep up- stay on the required schedule
keep over- cover something with, put something above
keep out- prevent from entering keep off - prevent from stepping or
keep down - not vomit, not throw up, keep in one's stomach
- 37. (d):** hold off on - delay
hold back- not allow to advance in school hold on - grasp tightly
hold up - rob (a bank, a person) with a weapon hold up- delay (a flight, traffic)
- 38. (a):** get by with - manage with
get by on - survive with minimal resources
get by - survive without having the things you need or want
get away with - do something against the rules or illegal and not get caught or punished
get around - go many places
- 39. (e):** eat in - eat inside the home eat up - devour
eat away- gradually destroy, erode eat out - eat outside the home
- 40. (e):** burn down - destroy by setting fire to
Burn down- burn until completely gone (building)
burn up - consume by fire
- 41. (c):** Let's wait up for Mary to see how her date went.
wait on - serve, service (a table)
wait up- not sleep because you are waiting for something or someone
wait up for- not sleep because you are waiting for someone or something
- 42. (a):** My keys turned up in the bedroom.
turn away- refuse to deal with or give service turn over - give to authorities (said of evidence or stolen / lost property)
turn up - find unexpectedly

- 43. (b):** Soledad is so beautiful! She really stands "out" in a crowd.
I need you to stand 'by' and answer the phone when my broker calls.
Stand by - wait
Stand up- not arrive to a date or an appointment (inf.)
Stand up for- defend (something one believes in)
stand for - represent
Stand for - tolerate
- 44. (a):** I thought Ms. Smith put her ideas across rather clearly in the meeting.
put away - return to the proper place of storage
put across - communicate (an idea or suggestion) clearly so that it is understood put down - insult, say bad things about put in - officially submit a request (in the armed forces or public services)
- 45. (e):** make up for- compensate for make up- reconcile
make over- do again
make up - complete what was missed make up - put on cosmetics
- 46. (c):** Whether or not you can go to the party 'lies with' your father.
lie with - be decided by
lie down on - rest, recline (on a couch, bed) lie down - rest, recline
- 47. (e):** keep to - continue, persist in (an activity) keep in - keep in a particular place,
have something in a specific location
keep down - not vomit, not throw up, keep in one's stomach
keep back - maintain a safe distance, cause to maintain a safe distance
- 48. (d):** Hold 'on' tight! The roller coaster is about to take off.
hold out - not give in, continue to resist hold out against- not give in, resist
hold on - tell someone to wait on the telephone
hold off - restrain
hold on to- grasp tightly
hold back - not allow to advance in school
- 49. (d):** Do you usually go 'over' your notes before class?
go out - take part in social activities (usually at night)
go over - review
go over - be well received, succeed
go through - examine in detail, study carefully
- 50. (a):** The heavy rains ate 'away' at the sandstone cliffs.
eat in - eat inside the home eat out- eat outside the home
eat away- gradually destroy, erode eat up - devour

Exercise-II

1. **(b):** Option B is the appropriate choice. PastIndefinite tense is required here, For this reason other options can be eliminated easily.
2. **(c):** Option C is the most appropriate choice here. Other options can be ruled out as they are grammatically incorrect.
3. **(e):** No correction required
4. **(c):** Option C is the most appropriate choice here. Plural verb "have" is the correct usage.
5. **(e):** No correction required
6. **(d):** Curb-a check or restraint on something. synonyms-restraint, restriction, check, brake, rein, control, limitation, limit, Sparked -emit sparks of fire or electricity, ignite. Haywire-erratic; out of control
7. **(b):** Forefront-the leading or most important position or place.
Synonyms- vanguard, van, spearhead, head, lead, fore, front, front line, cutting edge, foreground
Struggled -make forceful or violent efforts to get free of restraint or constriction, engage in conflict. Synonyms-fight, grapple, wrestle, scuffle, brawl, spar,
Arbitrage- the simultaneous buying and selling of securities, currency, or commodities in different markets or in derivative forms in order to take advantage of differing prices for the same asset. Synonym- merchandise, trade, investing
8. **(a):** Correct choice is option A.
Lucrative-producing a great deal of profit. synonyms- profitable, profit-making, gainful, remunerative, moneymaking, paying, high-income
Limited-restricted in size, amount, or extent; few, small, or short.
Synonyms-restricted, finite, bounded, little, narrow, tight, lean, slight, slender,
Transfers-move from one place to another, change to another place, route, or means of transport during a journey. synonyms-move, convey, shift, remove, take, carry, fetch, lift, bring, bear, conduct, send
9. **(b):** Mechanistic -relating to theories which explain phenomena in purely physical or deterministic terms, determined by physical processes alone. Congestion-the state of being congested. Synonyms - crowding, overcrowding; obstruction, blockage, stoppage, blocking, clogging, choking, plugging, stuffing; traffic jam, bottleneck
Flyovers-a bridge carrying one railway line or road over another, a low flight by one or more aircraft over a specific location. Synonyms-Flight, flying
10. **(c):** Exquisite-extremely beautiful and delicate, intensely felt.
Synonyms- beautiful, lovely, elegant, graceful
Qualities-the standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind; the degree of excellence of something. synonyms-standard, grade, class, classification, caliber, status, condition, character, nature, constitution, Make-up, form, rank, worth, value, level
Discovery-the action or process of discovering or being discovered.
Synonyms-finding, locating, location, uncovering, unearthing
11. **(a):** Ancient-belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.
Synonyms- of long ago, earliest, first, early, past, former, bygone
Description-a spoken or written account of a person, object, or event, a type or class of people or things.
Synonyms- account, explanation, elucidation, illustration, representation, interpretation, sort, variety, kind, style, type, category, order, breed, species
Posterior-further back in position; of or nearer the rear or hind end.
Synonyms- rear, hind, back, hinder, rearward
12. **(b):** Customer -a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business. synonyms- shopper, consumer, buyer, purchaser
Violating -break or fail to comply with (a rule or formal agreement), synonyms- contravene, breach, commit a breach of, infringe, infract, break, transgress, overstep
Supporting-bear all or part of the weight of; hold up, give assistance to, especially financially, provide with a home and the necessities of life. synonyms- hold up, bear, carry, prop up, keep up, bolster up, brace, shore up, underpin, buttress, reinforce

- 13. (c):** Enacting-make (a bill or other proposal) law, put into practice (an idea or suggestion). synonyms- make law, pass, approve, ratify, validate, sanction, authorize, accept, give theseal of approval to
Instance -an example or single occurrence of something.
Synonyms- example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case, typical case, case in point, illustration, specimen, sample, exemplar
Insignificant -too small or unimportant to be worth consideration, (of a person) withoutpower or influence, meaningless, trivial.
- 14. (a):** Unfortunately -synonyms- unluckily, sadly, regrettably, unhappily, woefully, lamentably, alas
Incentives-a thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something.
Synonyms-inducement, motivation, motive, reason, stimulus, stimulant, spur, impetus, encouragement, impulse
Preference-a greater liking for one alternative over another or others, a thing preferred.
- 15. (d):** Deemed -regard or consider in a specified way. synonyms- regard as, consider, judge, adjudge, hold to be, look on as, view as, see as, take to be, take for, class as, estimate as, count, rate, find, esteem
Encourage-give support, confidence, or hope to (someone). synonyms- hearten, cheer, buoy up, uplift, inspire, motivate, egg on, spur on, stir, stir up, whip up, fire up, stimulate, animate, invigorate, vitalize, revitalize,
Prominent-important; famous, projecting from something; protuberant.
Synonyms-important, well known, leading, eminent, pre-eminent, distinguished, notable, noteworthy, noted, public, outstanding, foremost.
- 16. (c):** There is an error in I and III. Both I and III are grammatically incorrect. In I replace "else then" with "other than" and making with Makes. Similarly, III Option statement is more appropriate and grammatically coherent than the bold part in passage.
- 17. (e):** No correction required.
- 18. (b):** Rich get richer is the correct expression. Hence correct choice is option B.
- 19. (a):** There is an error in I bold part of the paragraph.I part given in option is the appropriate expression.
- 20. (e):** No correction required.

- 21. (c):** Correct Choice is option C. Statement B is most likely the starting sentence. Now that we know statement B is the starting statement A and C gets eliminated as second sentence. Statement E follows B, which is then followed by A and C. Now we can see Sentence D has no correlationwith aerospace industry, and its business, We can rule out Sentence D.
- 22. (e):** Correct Choice is option E. Statement E logically initiate the discussion, followed by B, which further elaborates Idea introduced in E. Subsequently A explains C. Hence EBCA is the apt choice.
Hence, we can rule out Option D as it is not contributing to provide coherent meaning.
- 23. (c):** Correct Choice is option C. Statement E starts the discussion, followed by C, 'He' is the hint. Here 'He' refers to CHARLES DARWIN. Then comes statement A, which elaborates "types of sounds", which is referred in statement C. Statement D is the concluding statement. B is ruled out as it is out of context.
- 24. (b):** Correct Choice is option B.
Statement D initiates the discussion, followed by B and C. Statement A concludes the statement. Statement E is out of context.
- 25. (d):** Correct Choice is option D. Statement E is out of context.
Correct choice is BDCA.
- 26. (b):** Statement C is the first sentence followed by D and A. Statement B is the not contributing to themain theme of the passage.
- 27. (b):** "breaking out of this conundrum" in statement B is not related to any of the other three sentences. The other three sentences in the order of A, C and D introduce a new discovery or technology to us.
- 28. (b):** The other sentences are about ultra HD because the interest in 3D television sets has fizzled. 3D films "failing the test" i.e. B is out of context.
- 29. (b):** "oil related environmental risks" is not related to the other sentences which talk about the effects of rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover.
- 30. (b):** The other three sentences are about youth brands. The theme is youth brands rather than what B talks about – wider and more global exposure of the liberalized generation. It is relevant to the theme but is not the theme. A, C and D follow the theme.

31. (a): Replace 'to' with 'with'.
 'When she didn't arrive on time, we were worried that she might have met with an accident'.
 meet with (something) - to have or experience (something)
 meet (someone) halfway-to reach an agreement with (someone) by giving up something that you want, to compromise with (someone)
32. (c): Replace 'questioning' with 'question'.
 'Is success all just a question of being in the right place at the right time?' is the correct statement.
 A question of— used to say that one thing results from or requires another, doubt or uncertainty about something, a sentence, phrase, or word that asks for information or is used to test someone's knowledge
33. (c): Replace 'questioning' with 'question'.
 'Is success all just a question of being in the right place at the right time?' is the correct statement.
 A question of— used to say that one thing results from or requires another, doubt or uncertainty about something, a sentence, phrase, or word that asks for information or is used to test someone's knowledge
34. (b): Among- used to indicate the group of people or things being considered, compared, etc., in the presence of (a group of people)
35. (b): Replace 'acrossed' with 'across'.
36. (b): Replace 'too' with 'to'.
 II. An odd thing happened to me on my way to the office last week.
 Used to make an angry or forceful statement — followed by to + verb,
 happen on/upon (someone or something)
 literary-to find or meet (someone or something) by chance
37. (d): Option D is the correct choice.
38. (d): The adjective **adverse** means harmful, unfavorable, or antagonistic. Often it refers to conditions or things rather than people.
 The adjective **averse** means having a feeling of opposition, distaste, or repugnance. We're most often adverse to actions, events, and things (which we most frequently describe as adverse or designate as adverse forms or adversities). We're averse to (rarely from) things and people we dislike, but we almost never speak of an averse thing or person.
 The adjective **indiscreet** means imprudent, lacking good judgment, or carelessly talkative.

The noun forms of indiscreet are indiscreetness and indiscretion.

The adjective **indiscrete** means not separated into distinct parts. The noun form of indiscrete is indiscreteness.

39. (c): A writer or speaker **implies** (or suggests) something; a reader or listener **infers** (or deduces).

"In a sense, these two words can be thought of as the opposite sides of a single coin. Imply means "to indicate without stating" or "to express indirectly." Infer means "to draw a conclusion." Thus, what a writer may imply, a reader may infer."

I is the subject form of the first-person singular pronoun: "I laughed."

Me is the object form of the first-person singular pronoun: "Bart laughed at Lisa and me."

Hoping is the present-participle form of hope—to wish or feel that something good or desirable will happen, or to expect something with a degree of confidence.

Hopping is the present-participle form of hop—to make small jumps (sometimes on just one foot), to be very busy, or to be extremely upset (as in the expression "hopping mad").

40. (d): The noun **hoard** refers to a supply of something that has been stored up and often hidden away. As a verb, hoard means to collect and store away or to keep something to oneself.

The noun **horde** means a crowd, throng, or swarm.

The adjective **historic** means important, momentous, or historically significant.

The adjective **historical** means relating to the past. Use the indefinite article a, not an, before historic, historical, historian, and history.

As both a noun and verb, the word "**gibe**" refers to a taunting, aggressive, rude, insulting, or derisive remark intended to have a negative effect.

In this sense, **jibe** is considered an acceptable alternative to gibe.

The verb "jibe" means to be in harmony or accord or to be consistent with something. In addition, jibe (commonly spelled gybe in British English) is a nautical term that refers to the shifting of a sail. Jibe can also be used figuratively for any sudden shift of direction.

The noun "**jive**" refers to swing music, foolish talk, or the jargon of hipsters. As a verb, jive means to dance, talk, or mislead. Don't confuse jive with jibe.

41. (b): **Good** is usually an adjective (a good book, a good job). Good can also function as a noun (the common good).

Well is usually an adverb (runs well, a well-written essay).

In formal speech and writing, the adjective good generally follows linking verbs such as be, seem, taste, and appear. See the usage notes below.

Baited is the past form of the verb bait, which means to tease, harass, or put food (or bait) in a trap. A hook, witness, or animal is baited (lured, enticed, tempted).

The word **bated** is a clipped form of the past tense of the verb abate, which means to reduce or restrain. Breath is bated.

Beside is a preposition meaning next to or in comparison with.

As a preposition, **besides** means except or in addition to. As a conjunctive adverb, besides means also or moreover.

42. (c): Correct Choice is Option C.

explicitly-in a clear and detailed manner, leaving no room for confusion or doubt. **breaches**-an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct. **deceit**-the action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

43. (d): Correct Choice is Option D.

inclusive-including all the services or items normally expected or required, containing (a specified element) as part of a whole. synonyms- all-in, all-inclusive, with everything included, comprehensive, in toto

do away -To do away with something means to remove it completely or put an end to it.

undermines-erode the base or foundation of (a rock formation), lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of, especially gradually or insidiously, synonyms- subvert, sabotage, threaten, weaken, compromise, diminish, reduce, impair, mar, spoil, ruin, impede, hinder,

44. (b): Correct Choice is Option B.

confines-keep or restrict someone or something within certain limits of (space, scope, or time), (of a person) be unable to leave (one's bed, home, or a wheelchair) because of illness or disability, the borders or boundaries of a place, especially with regard to their restricting freedom of movement.

Synonyms-enclose, incarcerate, imprison, intern, impound, hold captive, trap

antonyms-release

provisions -the action of providing or supplying something for use, financial or other arrangements for future eventualities or requirements, an amount or thing supplied or provided.

Synonyms-supplying, supply, providing, purveying, delivery, furnishing, equipping, giving, donation, allocation, distribution, presentation
medieval-relating to the Middle Ages. synonyms-of the Middle Ages, Middle Age, of the Dark Ages, Dark-Age, 11th to 14th century, 6th to 14th century, Gothic, early

45. (a): Option A gives coherent meaning. strides -walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction, cross (an obstacle) with one long step. progressive-happening or developing gradually or in stages, (of a medical condition) increasing in severity, (of a person or idea) favouring social reform. synonyms-modern, liberal, advanced, forward-looking, forward-thinking, go-ahead, enlightened, enterprising, innovative, up-and-coming, new, dynamic, avant-garde, modernistic, disruptive improvement-an example of improving or being improved, the action of improving or being improved. synonyms-advance, development, upgrade

46. (b): Correct Choice is Option B. fatigue-extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness. weakness in metal or other materials caused by repeated variations of stress. Synonyms-tiredness, weariness, exhaustion, overtiredness antonyms- energy, vigour impairs -weaken or damage (something, especially a faculty or function). synonyms- damage, harm, diminish, reduce, weaken, lessen, decrease, blunt, impede, hinder, mar, spoil, disable; More antonyms-improve, enhance cognitive -relating to cognition.

47. (c): Correct Choice is Option C. churning-a container in which cream is stirred or shaken to make butter, (with reference to liquid) move or cause to move about vigorously, (of a broker) encourage frequent turnover of (investments) in order to generate commission.

Synonyms- be turbulent, heave, boil, swirl, toss, seethe, foam, froth

Near Antonyms of churn-abate, calm, subside
genetic-relating to genes or heredity, relating to origin, or arising from a common origin.

48. (a): Correct Choice is Option A. witnessed-a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place, evidence; proof.

Synonyms-observer, onlooker, looker-on, eyewitness, spectator, viewer, watcher rescind-revoke, cancel, or repeal (a law, order, or agreement).

Synonyms- abrogate, overturn, overrule, override, annul, nullify unprecedented-never done or known before. synonyms-unparalleled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled

49. (d): moderation-the avoidance of excess or extremes, especially in one's behaviour or political opinions, the action of making something less extreme, intense, or violent. synonyms-self-restraint, restraint, self-control, self-discipline curb-a check or restraint on something. synonyms-restraint, restriction, check, brake, rein, control, limitation, limit flawed-having or characterized by a fundamental weakness or imperfection, synonyms- unsound, defective, faulty, distorted, inaccurate, incorrect, erroneous, imprecise

50. (b): stirring-causing excitement or strong emotion; rousing.

Synonyms-exciting, thrilling, action-packed, gripping, riveting, dramatic, rousing, spirited cultivated-refined and well educated.

Synonyms-cultured, educated, well read, well informed

51. (b): Correct Choice is Option B. modeled means change the structure or form of (something, especially a building), shape (a figure or object) again or differently.

raising-lift or move to a higher position or level. retrofits-add (a component or accessory) to something that did not have it when manufactured, an act of retrofitting a component or accessory

52. (b): fall back on (something) also fall back upon (something); to use (something) for help or protection when you are in a bad situation.

fall apart-to break into parts in usually a sudden and unexpected way

fall away [phrasal verb]- to become gradually less: to disappear gradually

53. (a): do by (someone)-to deal with or treat (someone) well or badly-"They did pretty well by me when I retired" means they treated me pretty well when I retired

do with (something)-to be helped by having (something)

do up or do (something) up or do up (something) of clothing : to be fastened or to fasten (something) with buttons, a zipper, etc. do (someone) out of (something)-to unfairly prevent (someone) from getting or having (something) do (something) over or do over (something) : to decorate or change a room, house, etc., so that it looks very different

54. (c): She acted as if nothing had happened-to pretend that something is true — usually used in the phrases act as if, act as though, and act like Now that he's rich he certainly acts the part. [=behaves like a rich person]-To act the part is to behave the way that people in a particular role usually behave.

act out-to behave badly especially because you are feeling painful emotions (such as fear or anger)

act up-to behave badly : to act in a way that is not polite or acceptable

We were too late to act upon his suggestion.-to use (something, such as a feeling or suggestion) as a reason or basis for doing something

55. (d): She was getting irritated, so I backed off.-to stop bothering someone

I'll back you up if I think you're right means to give help or support to

back out -to decide not to do something that you had agreed to do

back down-to stop arguing or fighting for something

56. (e): ask for (someone)-to request to see or talk to (someone)

ask after (someone or something)-to ask about (someone or something)

ask around-to ask many people to tell you information about someone or something

To ask yourself something is to think about the true answer to a question.

57. (a): He called to passersby for help.

call for (something)- to say or demand publicly that something is needed or should be done

call in- to make a telephone call to a place (such as the place where you work)

call on/upon (someone or something) : to ask (someone or something) to do something : to say that someone or something should do something

58. (e): Someone tried to break in while we were away.-
break in-to enter a house, building, etc., illegally
break away-to get away from someone or
something especially by using force or effort
break down - to stop working properly
break down- to be able to be divided or to divide
(something) into parts or groups

59. (e): One of the tree's branches came down during the storm-come down-to move or fall downward
come away from (something)- to move away from
come by (something)-to get or acquire
(something)

60. (a): "What brought about the crisis?" "It was brought about by many factors."-bring about (something)
also bring (something) about-to cause
(something)
bring (someone) around -to cause (someone) to
become awake again after being unconscious
bring back -to cause (something or someone) to
return to a condition, subject, etc.
bring (someone) down -to cause (someone) to
become sad or depressed
bring in (someone) or bring (someone) in-to
cause (someone) to become involved in a process,
activity, etc.

61. (e): The patient's life was hanging by a thread. [=the patient was very close to dying]-hang by a thread-
to be in a very dangerous situation or state : to be
very close to death, failure, etc.
hang around/about/round or hang around /
about / round (a place)-to be or stay in a place for
a period of time without doing much
hang back -to be or stay behind othershang fire
chiefly-to be delayed

62. (d): She bought the house entirely on her own account.-
on your own account- by yourself : on your own :
without the help of others
take (something) into account or take account of
(something)-to think about (something) before
doing something (such as making a decision)
on your own account- by yourself : on your own
: without the help of others
on someone's account-because of someone : in
order to please someone

63. (a): enter -to go or come into (something)
enter into (something)-to begin to be in or to take
part in (something)
enter on/upon (something)-to begin to be in or to
take part in (something)
enter (into) the equation-to become something
that must be considered or dealt with enter your
mind/head-to occur in your thoughts

64. (c): give in- He refused to give in to their demands
means he refused to do what they demandedthat
he do give (something) away or give away
(something)-to make a present of (something)
give (something) away or give away(something)-
to lose (something) in a careless way give off
(something)-to send (light, energy,etc.) out from
a source

65. (e): keep off (something) or keep (someone or
something) off (something); to stop or prevent
(someone or something) from being on
(something) keep at it -to continue doing or
trying to dosomething keep back -to not go near
something keep down - to stay close to the
ground or floor keep (something) in : to not
show or express(something, such as an emotion)

66. (b): The company has laid down strict new safety
standards-lay (something) down or lay down
(something)-to clearly state (a rule, standard,
guideline, etc.)
lay (something) out or lay out (something)-to
place (something) on a surface in a carefully
arranged way

67. (c): The basic reason why the despicable practice of
manual scavenging still persists in India isbecause
there is negligible or no support by society to
eliminate this most inhuman of professions.

68. (e): Indian agriculture is characterized by low scale
and low productivity. About 85% of the
operational land-holdings in the country are
below 5 acres and 67% farm households survive
on an average landholding of one acre.

69. (b): Plastics had their origin in cellulose derivatives.
The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and
was derived from fossil fuels. During theSecond
World War, large-scale production of plastic was
directed towards the war effort.

70. (d): The notion that people care more about thenominal
value of money rather than its real value.
According to this idea, workers, for instance,
would be impressed if their wages double in a
year even if the real value of their money were to
drop by more than half during the same period

71. (a): Trying to be something that you are not is not
possible. The very want is no different than any
other want that we might have.

72. (d): While there are many contentious issues involved in the Negotiators for the proposed Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership RCEP, countries at least know what they are negotiating about and their likely implications.

73. (a): India is still stuck in the IT realities of yesterday. It remains in denial about the major transformations in the sector that are taking place along with unprecedented job losses

74. (a): China's decision to complete the construction of a road to a watchtower in the Doklam area, which it had built in 2014

75. (e): India is mightily uptight about the tricolour. Wrapping yourself in the flag is an offence

76. (c): The combined fiscal position of states has deteriorated sharply over the last couple of years, with the gross fiscal deficit-GDP ratio breaching the 3 per cent threshold in 2015-16



RRB PO

How to improve Vocabulary

A Brief Discussion

A

Above average:	More than average, esp. In amount, age, height, weight etc.
Absolutely necessary:	Totally or completely necessary
Abuse drugs:	To use drugs in a way that's harmful to yourself or others
Abuse of power:	The harmful or unethical use of power
Accept (a) defeat:	To accept the fact that you didn't win a game, match, contest, election, etc.
Accept a challenge:	To agree to do something difficult or dangerous
Accept an apology:	To forgive someone who says they're sorry
Accept an invitation:	To say "yes" after getting an invitation
Accept responsibility:	To take the blame when something goes wrong
Aches and pains :	Mild pains that come and go, esp. From physical work or old age
Achieve a goal:	To do what you'd planned or hoped to do
Act suspiciously:	To behave in a way that makes people suspicious
Action movie:	A movie with lots of action and violence
Active ingredient:	The chemical in a drug, medicine or pesticide that makes it work
Active volcano:	A volcano that could erupt at any time
Actively involved:	Laying an active role
Admit defeat:	To accept that you can't win a competition or achieve a goal
Against the law:	Illegal
All alone:	Completely alone, or without friends or people you know
All along:	Continuously from when something begins
All over:	Completely finished
Almost certainly:	Almost definitely
Alphabetical order:	An order based on the letters of an alphabet, with "a" being the first and "z" being the last in english
Alternative energy:	Power or electricity produced by using energy from the sun, wind, water, etc.
Alternative medicine:	Medical treatments using natural substances and traditional knowledge instead of pharmaceutical drugs and modern surgery
Answer a letter:	To write back to someone who sent you a letter
Answer a prayer:	To respond to a prayer
Answer an advertisement:	To contact a person or company after seeing their advertisement
Ask a favour:	To ask someone to do something for you because you need their help
Ask a question:	To ask somebody to tell you something
Ask for advice:	To ask someone what they think you should do
Ask for directions:	To ask someone to tell you the way to a place
Attract attention:	To create interest
Awful lot:	More than expected, usual, normal, etc.

B

Bad loser:	Someone who gets upset or angry when they lose
Bad temper:	A tendency to become angry quickly and easily
Badly damage:	To do a lot of damage to something
Badly hurt:	Seriously injured
Balance a budget:	To make income and expenditure equal in a budget
Balanced diet:	A diet with the proper amounts of all necessary nutrients
Bare essentials:	Things that are needed the most
Barely able (to do):	Only just able to do something
Basic right:	A fundamental right that we all share, or that all animals share
Bear a resemblance:	To look like, or be similar to, somebody or something
Beat a record:	To do something better, faster, longer, etc. Than somebody else
Beat to death:	To beat a person or animal so badly that it causes death
Become increasingly:	Become more and more
Best ever:	Best until now
Best friends:	Closest friends
Best possible:	The best that can be found or achieved
Big deal:	Something that's very important or very special
Big decision:	Very important decision
Big money:	A lot of money
Bitterly cold:	Extremely cold, of weather, wind, rain, etc.
Bitterly disappointed:	Extremely disappointed
Blind faith:	Unquestioning belief in something, even when it's unreasonable or wrong
Blind loyalty:	Unquestioning support under any circumstances
Blind obedience:	Unquestioning obedience, even when you're told to do something you know is wrong
Blissfully ignorant:	Unaware of something that might sadden or disturb you if you knew about it
Block of flats:	A building with flats or apartments on several levels or floors
Blow your nose:	To clear your nose of mucus by forcing air through it
Book a flight:	To buy a ticket for a flight on a plane
Boost morale:	To increase morale or enthusiasm within a group of people
Break a law:	To do something illegal
Break a promise:	To fail to do what you promised to do
Break a record:	To beat a previous record in sport, speed, sales, etc.
Break news:	To tell someone bad news
Bright idea:	A brilliant, clever or original idea
Bring about change:	To cause or create change in something or someone
Bring attention to:	To make people aware of something
Bring to an end:	To conclude an event, a process, a sequence, etc.
Bring to justice:	To make somebody face trial or punishment for their crime
Broken home:	A family in which the parents have separated or divorced

C

Call a meeting:	To order or invite people to hold a meeting
Call a name:	To say somebody's name loudly
Call a strike:	To decide that workers will protest by not going to work
Call an election:	To decide that an election will be held
Call attention to:	To make someone notice or consider someone or something
Call in sick:	To telephone your place of work and say you're not coming because you're sick
Call names:	To tease or bully somebody by calling them nasty or offensive names

Call the police:	To telephone the police, esp. In an emergency
Can't afford:	Unable to buy or do something because it's too expensive or problematic
Can't help:	Unable to stop yourself doing something you shouldn't do
Can't stand:	Dislike someone or something very much
Carry weight:	To have authority or influence
Cast a spell:	To use magic to make something happen
Cast a vote:	To vote in an election or a poll
Cast doubt:	To make something seem less believable or less reliable
Casual clothes:	Comfortable clothes you wear in your free time
Casual relationship:	A relationship that isn't serious or long-term
Catch a cold:	To become sick after being infected with a cold virus
Catch a glimpse:	To see something or someone for a moment only
Catch a whiff:	To smell something for a moment only
Catch sight of:	To suddenly see something or someone
Cause trouble:	To create problems or difficulties for somebody or something; to start fights or incite violence.
Centre of attention:	The main focus of interest or attention
Certain amount:	Some, or not very much but more than very little
Change course:	To go in a different direction
Change the subject:	To start talking about a different topic
Change your mind:	To change your opinion or decision
Claim responsibility:	To say that you're responsible for something
Clean energy:	Energy or power supply that doesn't pollute or damage environments in its production or use
Clear message:	A message that's easy to understand
Clear understanding:	An understanding that's free of confusion or doubt
Close the gap:	To reduce the difference between people or things
Close together:	Very near to each other, or separated by a short distance or time
Come alive:	Become lively, active or exciting
Come close (to):	Almost do something, achieve something, complete something, etc.
Come to a conclusion:	To conclude, decide or believe something after thinking about it
Come to a realization:	To become aware of something
Come to a stop:	To stop moving or happening
Come to an end:	To finish, of an event, a performance, a meeting, etc.
Come to expect:	Learn to expect that something is likely to happen
Come to rescue:	To save someone or something from danger or failure
Come true:	To become real, or what you'd hoped for
Commit suicide:	To deliberately kill oneself
Completely different:	Totally different
Conduct research:	To organize and carry out research into something
Consider a possibility:	To think about a possible choice, solution, outcome, etc.
Cost a fortune:	Cost a lot of money
Cover costs:	To make enough money to pay for costs like production, materials, labour, etc.
Cross mind:	To briefly think of something
Crystal clear:	Completely clear or transparent; easy to understand or very obvious
Cut costs:	to reduce costs

D

Dead ahead:	Straight ahead
Dead end:	A point at which no further progress seems possible; a street or road that traffic enters and leaves at one end only
Dead tired:	Very tired
Dead-end job:	A job with no prospects for advancement
Deadly weapon:	Any object that's used for killing
Deafening silence:	A silence that everyone notices
Declare war:	To officially announce that a country is going to war against another country
Deep sleep:	If you're in a deep sleep, you can't be easily woken.
Deeply divided:	Seriously split by disputes or different opinions
Deeply held:	Strongly held, esp. Of beliefs, views, convictions, etc.
Deeply rooted (in):	Strongly connected to the past, esp. Of beliefs, culture, prejudice, conflict, etc.
Departure time:	The exact time at which a plane, train, etc. Is scheduled to leave
Desk job:	A job at a desk or in an office
Detailed description:	A description that includes many details
Diametrically opposed:	Completely different
Direct flight:	A flight that doesn't stop on its way to a destination
Direct quote:	The exact words that a quoted person said or wrote
Directly opposite:	Straight across from
Dirty player:	A player who breaks the rules or tries to hurt other players
Distant relative:	A relative you share distant family ties with
Do a deal:	To make an arrangement, esp. In business
Do a favour:	Do something to help somebody
Do better:	to improve in performance or condition
Do business (with):	To engage in business activity
Do damage:	To cause harm or damage
Do good:	To have a good effect on somebody or something
Do harm:	To have a bad effect on somebody or something
Do likewise:	Do the same thing
Do the dishes:	To wash plates, cups, pots, pans, knives, forks, etc. Used to cook and eat a meal
Do well:	To perform well in a job, a game, an exam, etc.
Do your best:	Do all you can to succeed
Don't care:	To not be upset or concerned about something
Drive (sb) crazy:	To make somebody feel very annoyed or upset
Drop the subject:	To stop talking about something
Dual nationality:	Having citizenship in two different countries

E

Early days:	Soon after something begins
Early night:	Earlier bedtime than usual
Early riser:	Someone who usually gets up early in the morning
Early start:	A beginning or departure early in the morning
Earn a living:	To work and earn money for yourself or your family
Easy money:	Money that's made without working hard
Easy target:	Someone or something that's easy to attack or criticize
Eat well:	To eat plenty of food
Eating habits:	What you usually eat and the way you eat it
Economic growth:	An increase in the size of an economy, or the rate of this

Eke out a living:	To earn just enough money to survive
Empty promises:	Promises that probably won't be kept
Empty words:	Words that aren't really meant, or that won't lead to action
Enter a plea:	To plead guilty or not guilty in a court of law
Entry-level job:	A job at the lowest level of pay or responsibility
Equal rights:	Rights that are the same for all races, genders, classes, etc.
Ethical investment:	Investment in a company that's ethical, not harmful or exploitative
Ethical standards:	Ethically acceptable levels of behaviour
Ethnic minority:	A group of people living in a country in which most other people are from another culture or race
Ethnic tensions:	Bad feelings between people from different races or ethnic groups
Even number:	Any whole number that can be exactly divided by two, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.
Evenly matched:	If two opponents are evenly matched, they are equally likely to win.
Every single:	All of them
Exactly the same:	Identical
Exceed expectations:	Be more or better than expected
Express concern:	To say or show that you're worried about something
Express interest (in):	To show that you're interested in something
Extend a deadline:	To give someone more time in which to do something

F

Face a challenge:	To have to deal with a challenging situation
Face down:	With the front or face towards the ground
Face the fact(s):	To accept that something is real or true, esp. If it's difficult to accept
Fail miserably:	To fail very badly
Fair deal:	A reasonable deal in business or a morally correct arrangement
Fall asleep:	To go to sleep
Fall dramatically:	To fall quickly, esp. Of prices, sales, rates, temperatures, etc.
False impression:	A misleading or incorrect image
Familiar face:	Someone you know personally
Far away:	A long way from somewhere
Far better:	Be much better; do much better
Far more:	Much more, or to a much greater degree
Fast asleep:	Sleeping deeply, or in a deep sleep
Fast becoming:	Quickly becoming
Fatal accident:	An accident in which someone dies
Fatal mistake:	A bad mistake that has terrible consequences
Feel guilty:	To feel bad about what you have or haven't done
Feel strongly (about):	To have a very strong, or passionate, opinion about something
Fight a fire:	To try to put out a fire
Fight corruption:	To try to prevent corruption in government and business
Fight hard:	To try very hard to get or achieve something
Figure prominently:	To be an important part of a process, an event, a story, etc.
Fill a gap:	To fill a space or an opening
Find difficult:	To feel that something's difficult, esp. While trying to do it
Find time:	To make time available, or find room in your schedule
Fire a shot:	To make a gun shoot a bullet
Firmly established:	Well established and unlikely to change
Flat battery:	A battery that no longer works, or needs recharging
Flat tyre:	A tyre that doesn't have enough air in it

Follow a pattern:	Happen in a regular way, or according to a pattern
Follow directions:	To go the way you've been told to go, or do something as directed
Follow instructions:	To do what instructions or instructors tell you to do
Free speech:	Speech that isn't restricted by law, religion, censorship, etc.
Free spirit:	A Person who doesn't behave in a conventional way

G

Gain access:	To get into a place, or be given access to something or someone
Get a call:	To receive a telephone call from somebody
Get a joke:	To understand a joke
Get a shock:	To be very surprised by something
Get a ticket:	To get a fine for parking illegally, speeding, etc.
Get angry:	To become angry about something
Get back together:	To become a couple or a group again after being apart
Get better:	To improve
Get better (at):	To improve in skill or ability
Get dark:	To become dark, esp. When the sun goes down
Get into trouble:	To become involved in a bad, difficult or dangerous situation
Get married:	To marry somebody, or marry each other
Get tired of:	To become bored or annoyed with something or somebody
Get used to:	To become accustomed to something
Give a hand:	To give help, support or assistance
Give notice:	To tell somebody that a job, or the occupation of a property, will end at a certain time
Give rise to:	To cause or result in something
Give a call:	To telephone somebody
Give a chance:	To give somebody the opportunity to do something
Give a go:	To attempt something, esp. Something you've never tried to do before
Give thought (to):	To think about or consider something
Give up hope:	to stop hoping for something because you think it's no longer possible
Give way:	To collapse due to weight or pressure; to yield, or let another vehicle go first, when driving intraffic
Go bald:	To become bald, or have hair fall out
Go bankrupt:	To be unable to pay debts and go out of business or into receivership
Go crazy:	To become mentally ill; to get very excited
Go out of fashion:	To become unfashionable
Go smoothly:	Happen without problems, difficulties or delays
Go unchallenged:	To not be challenged or corrected
Go wrong:	To not go well, or to have bad results
Good cause:	An organization, activity or charity that helps people or animals in need
Good chance:	Quite a high probability or likelihood
Good company:	If someone says you're good company, they enjoy spending time with you.
Good deal:	A fair deal or fair price
Good enough:	As good as necessary
Good time:	An enjoyable or fun experience
Great deal of:	A very large amount of
Growing number (of):	More and more, or an increasing number
Guilty conscience:	A feeling of shame or remorse after doing something wrong or bad
Guilty party:	Person or organization guilty of doing something wrong or bad

H

Happy hour:	A scheduled time when alcoholic drinks cost less than usual
Hard job:	A difficult job or task
Hard to see:	Difficult to see; difficult to imagine
Hard to tell:	Difficult to know or deduce something
Hardly any:	Almost none
Hardly ever:	Almost never
Hardly likely:	Very unlikely or very improbable
Hate to think:	To be afraid to, or not want to, imagine something
Have a go:	To have a turn at doing something; to attempt to do something
Have a right:	Have a moral or legal claim or ability
Have a word:	To talk about something with somebody
Have access (to):	To be able to get or use something
Have an effect (on):	To cause a change
Have got:	To own, possess or have
Have got to:	Must
Have room:	To have enough space for something
Heavily guarded:	Guarded by many people
Heavy losses:	Large or high losses, esp. Of money or lives
Heavy schedule:	A schedule with many meetings, appointments, dates, etc.
Heavy traffic:	Traffics that's congested and moving slowly
Heavy workload:	If you have a heavy workload, you have a lot of work to do.
Hidden extras:	Extra costs that companies or sellers try to hide from buyers
Highly regarded:	Thought to be very good by many people
Highly unlikely:	Very unlikely
Hold a referendum:	If a country holds a referendum, citizens can vote for or against introducing a new law or piece of legislation.
Hold an election:	To have or conduct an election
Hold an inquiry:	To have or conduct an official inquiry
Hold hands:	If two or more people hold hands, each person holds another person's hand.
Hold office:	To occupy a powerful position or role, esp. In government
Hold hostage:	To imprison somebody and demand something in exchange for their release
Hold prisoner:	To force somebody to stay somewhere
Hold talks:	To have formal or official discussions about an issue or a situation
Honest mistake:	A mistake that wasn't made deliberately, or had no bad intent
Hope so:	Used to express hope that something's true
Human cost:	Damage or loss caused to people or societies, incl. Material loss, social costs, psychological damage, etc.
Human error:	A mistake caused by a person, and not by mechanical failure or natural forces

I

Icy cold:	Extremely cold
Icy wind:	Very cold wind
Ill effects:	Bad effects caused by something
Ill health:	Poor health
Immediate action:	Action taken right away, or without waiting
Immediate family:	Your closest relatives by birth, meaning only your parents, brothers, sisters and children
Immediate future:	The period of time directly following the present
Impose conditions:	To set conditions or requirements that must be met or satisfied
Impose restrictions:	To place limits or bans on particular actions or activities

Impose sanctions:	To ban or limit trade or contact with a country in order to bring about a change of government or policy
Inextricably linked:	If two or more things are inextricably linked, the connections between them are essential or extremely close.
Intense pressure:	Very strong or extreme pressure
Interest rate:	The percentage of a loan that borrowers must pay back in addition to the amount they borrowed
Internal injury:	An injury inside the body
Internal organ:	An organ inside the body
Invest heavily:	To spend a lot of money on something to improve or develop it
Irreparable damage:	Damage that's too serious to repair
Issue a permit:	To give somebody an official document that permits them to do something

J

Jet fighter:	Armed jet plane used in war
Job losses:	Reductions in the number of jobs available
Job opportunity:	Prospect or chance of finding a job
Join forces:	If two or more people or groups join forces, they work together to achieve a common goal.
Join the army:	To enlist and serve in the army
Joint account:	A bank account held jointly by two or more people
Joint effort:	Something achieved or created by two or more people working together
Joint owners:	Two or more people or parties who share ownership of something
Jump to a conclusion:	To decide, or make up your mind, before knowing all the facts
Junk food:	Unhealthy food, esp. Processed food with lots of fat, salt, sugar, etc.
Junk mail:	Advertising material that's sent to people who haven't asked for it
Just about:	Almost or very nearly
Just cause:	A cause that it is morally right or just

K

Keep a diary:	To own and write in a diary
Keep a promise:	To do what you promised to do
Keep a secret:	To not tell anyone a secret
Keep an appointment:	To meet somebody at the time you agreed to
Keep busy:	To have or find many things to do
Keep fit:	To stay in good physical condition by exercising
Keep going:	To continue in the same direction; to continue driving, riding, running, walking, etc.; to continue doing whatever you're doing
Keep in touch:	To have regular contact with somebody by phone, mail, email, etc.
Keep records:	To store detailed information, e.g. In business, legal cases, health care, education, etc.
Keep safe:	To prevent loss or damage
Keep waiting:	To make somebody wait
Keep quiet:	To stop somebody or something from making too much noise
Keep score:	To keep a record of the score in a game or a match
Keep still:	To not move
Keep the change:	To not return the change after someone has paid for something
Keep your balance:	To remain steady on your feet and not stumble or fall
Key issue:	The most, or one of the most, important issues
Key role:	The most, or one of the most, important roles

Keynote address:	The main speech or lecture at a conference, seminar, meeting, etc.
Keynote speaker:	The main speaker at a conference, seminar, meeting, etc.
Kill time:	To do something to fill in spare time
Know better:	To be sensible enough to know that it's better not to do something
Know the score:	To know the truth or the facts about something

L

Language skills:	Skills related to using a language
Last long:	Continue for a long time
Late night:	A night when you go to bed later than usual
Lay the groundwork:	To do preliminary work in preparation for future work
Lead the field:	To be winning in a race
Lead the world:	To be the most successful or advanced in the world
Lead to believe:	To encourage somebody to believe something, or to hint that something might happen
Leave a message:	To leave information for someone you haven't been able to meet or talk to
Leave home:	To move out from the home you grew up in
Leave school:	To stop going to school
Legal advice:	Advice from a lawyer, a solicitor, or any other a legal expert
Level playing-field:	A situation that's fair for everyone, or in which everyone has the same opportunities
Level teaspoon:	A teaspoon filled to the level of the sides of the spoon
Lie ahead:	If something lies ahead, it's going to happen in the future.
Light a fire:	To start a fire
Liquid refreshments:	Alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks
Little known:	Not known by many people
Live at home:	To live in the home you grew up in, or with the people who raised you
Live music:	Music played on instruments in front of an audience
Living conditions:	Physical conditions in which people live
Living things:	All things that are alive, incl. Microorganisms, plants, animals, etc.
Long overdue:	Should have been done, or should have happened, a long time ago
Long time:	A great amount of time
Long way:	A great distance
Lose control:	To no longer be in control of something
Lose faith:	To no longer have faith in something you once believed in or trusted
Lose interest:	To no longer be interested in something
Lose money:	To have less money after gambling, investing, starting a business, etc.
Lose weight:	To become lighter in weight
Lose your life:	To die because of an accident, war, illness, crime, etc.
Lose your temper:	To suddenly become angry
Love dearly:	To love very much, esp. Of family members and friends
Lucky escape:	If you had a lucky escape, you came close to being killed or badly injured.

M

Main course:	The largest course in a meal
Make a bed:	To neatly arrange the sheets, blankets and pillows on a bed
Make a decision:	To decide what to do
Make a difference:	To cause a situation or condition to change
Make a fortune:	To make a huge amount of money
Make a fuss:	To create unnecessary excitement or concern about something
Make a living:	To earn money for the things you need in life
Make a mess:	To create an untidy or disorganized state or situation
Make a mistake:	To do something that's wrong or has bad results

Make a note (of):	To write down something so that you don't forget it
Make a profit:	To make money from business or investments
Make a reservation:	To book or reserve a seat on a train, a table in a restaurant, a room in a hotel, etc.
Make amends:	To do something to show you're sorry for your bad behaviour in the past
Make an appointment:	To arrange a date and time to visit an office, clinic, dentist, doctor, etc.
Make an effort:	To put time and energy into doing something
Make an excuse:	To give a reason for doing something you shouldn't do, or for not doing something you should do
Make arrangements:	To arrange all aspects of an event such as a wedding, funeral, meeting, conference, etc.
Make believe:	To pretend that something is real or true
Make changes:	To change something in specific ways
Make clear:	To make something easy to understand, or to express yourself clearly
Make contact:	To contact a person or an organisation
Make friends:	To form new friendships
Make progress:	To get closer to a goal, or to improve in ability
Make room:	To create space by moving something
Make sense:	If an idea, plan or action "makes sense", it's sensible and rational and not stupid or likely to fail; If a sentence or statement "makes sense", it can be understood by the people who read it or hear it.
Make easy:	To cause something to be less difficult
Make sure:	To check so that you're sure about something
Married couple:	Two people who are married to one another
Mass market:	The great majority of people who buy goods in a society
May (very) well:	Could or might
Medical care:	Help given to someone who's sick or injured
Medical history:	All the illnesses, injuries and treatments that someone has had in the past
Meet a need:	To provide what is needed
Meet a standard:	To reach a certain standard or level of quality, safety, etc.
Meet a target:	To reach the number or amount set as a target, e.g. In sales, profits, savings, website traffic, etc.
Meet opposition:	To receive a negative response or reaction
Meet with approval:	To receive a positive response or reaction
Mental illness:	Illness causing thoughts or feelings that seriously disrupt a person's normal state of mind
Miles away:	Far away, or a long way from a particular place
Miss a flight:	To arrive too late to board a flight on a plane
Miss an opportunity:	To have an opportunity to do something, but fail to do it
Missing in action:	If someone is "missing in action", they haven't been seen or contacted since being involved in military action.
Mixed feelings:	Different emotions, or conflicting impulses, felt at the same time
Moral obligation:	Moral requirement to do something because you know it's the right thing to do
More or less:	Somewhat, fairly or almost; approximately
Murder mystery:	A book, play or film about the investigation of a murder
Mysterious circumstances:	Circumstances that aren't understood, or haven't been revealed or explained

N

Nasty habit:	A bad or unpleasant tendency
Nasty shock:	An unpleasant surprise
Native country:	The country in which you were born
Native speaker:	Someone for whom a particular language is their first or native language
Natural causes:	If you die of natural causes, your life ends naturally and not because of an accident, murder or suicide.
Natural disaster:	A natural event that causes great harm, e.g. An earthquake, cyclone, tornado, etc.
Natural resources:	Things from nature that we can use, e.g. Oil, coal, rivers, lakes, trees, forests, etc.
Neat and tidy:	Not messy
Need badly:	To need very much
Negative attitude:	An attitude that shows a critical viewpoint or a negative bias
Nervous wreck:	A person who's very stressed or nervous
Net profit:	Profit remaining after taxes and costs have been deducted
Net result:	The final or overall effect or result of something
Net worth:	The total value of everything you own, including property and money, minus any debts you owe
Never knew:	To not know something
New generation:	A new group of people or products that appeared around the same time
New job:	A different job or a job you've found recently
Next-door neighbours:	People living in a house next to yours
Non-stop flight:	Flight that doesn't stop over on its way to a destination
Not necessarily (so):	Not always or not definitely
Nothing else:	No other thing or things
Nothing much:	Nothing that's important
Nothing wrong with:	Nothing that's causing a problem
Null and void:	Having no legal effect or force

O

Obey an order:	To do what someone orders or commands you to do
Occupational hazard:	A danger that people doing a particular job face
Odd socks:	Socks that don't match
Offer a job:	To tell someone they can have a job if they want it
Offer an explanation:	To explain why something was done
Offer condolences:	To convey sympathy to the family or friends of someone who's died
Offer your services:	To offer your time and skills to help a person or an organization
Office block:	A large building that houses many offices
Old age:	The time in life after middle age
Old friend:	A friend you've known for a very long time
Open an account:	To start an account with a bank, credit union, building society, supplier of goods, etc.
Open an investigation:	To begin an investigation into something
Opening hours:	The time during which a club, park, library, shop, gallery, etc. is open
Opposition party:	A political party that's in opposition to the party or parties in power
Optional extras:	Special features a product can have if you pay extra for them
Organic farming:	Farming without using artificial chemicals
Overall effect:	The general effect, or overall result, of something
Owe an apology:	If you think you owe somebody an apology, you think you should say sorry to them.
Owe an explanation:	If you think someone owes you an explanation, you think they should explain why they did something that badly affected you.

Pack of cards:	A full set of playing cards
Painful memory:	A memory that's upsetting or disturbing
Painful reminder:	If something's a painful reminder, it reminds you of something you find upsetting or disturbing.
Pair work:	A type of learning activity in which two students work together
Part company:	To end a relationship or partnership; to stop travelling or spending time together and go different ways
Pass a law:	To bring in a new law by voting in parliament or by decree
Pay a bill:	To pay the amount stated on a bill
Pay a visit:	To visit someone or something
Pay attention:	To watch closely or listen carefully to someone or something
Pay increase:	An increase in the amount of money paid as a wage or salary
Peace and quiet:	No noise or disturbance
Perfectly normal:	Not unusual at all
Personal belongings:	Personal possessions that belong to you
Phone rings:	If your phone rings, it makes a noise to let you know someone's calling you.
Pick your nose:	To use a finger to remove dried mucus from inside your nose
Piece of advice:	A particular suggestion given as advice
Piece of equipment:	One particular item used as equipment
Piece of information:	A particular fact or item of information
Piece of music:	Any musical work, including musical compositions, traditional works, improvised music, pop songs, etc.
Piece of paper:	One sheet or scrap of paper
Place an order:	Put in an order to buy something
Play a part:	Perform a particular role, or be involved in a particular way
Political prisoner:	Someone who's imprisoned because of their political beliefs
Poor eyesight:	Not very good eyesight
Poor health:	Not very good health
Popular belief:	An idea that most people believe is true
Pose a risk:	To create risk of danger or harm
Pose a threat:	Create the threat of danger or harm
Press a key:	To put a finger on a key on a keyboard and press down
Public opinion:	The opinions of the majority of people in a society
Pull a muscle:	To injure a muscle by lifting something heavy or moving too quickly
Push a button:	To press a button on a machine or an appliance
Put on weight:	To become heavier or fatter, of a person or an animal
Put out a cigarette:	To stop a cigarette from burning
HOW	
Put out a fire:	To stop a fire from burning
Put up prices:	To increase prices
Put up wages:	To increase wages
Put up your hand:	To raise your arm if you want to say something, ask or answer a question, show you're present, etc.

Q

Quality of life:	The level of personal satisfaction, happiness and health in somebody's life
Quick fix:	A solution to a problem that can be quickly or cheaply implemented, but may not be a good or long-lasting solution
Quick reply:	A prompt or almost immediate reply to a letter or email
Quiet life:	A simple and peaceful way of living
Quiet night:	A night when you stay at home instead of going out
Quietly confident:	Feeling confident, but not saying much about it
Quit a job:	To tell an employer you no longer want your job
Quit drinking:	To stop drinking alcohol
Quit smoking:	To stop smoking cigarettes
Quite a lot:	Quite often, or quite a large amount
Quite agree:	Agree completely
Quite enough:	As much as necessary
Quite good:	Fairly good
Quite often:	Fairly often
Quite right:	Completely correct
Quite sure:	Completely sure

R

Racial discrimination:	Unfair treatment of someone because of their race
Radical reform:	Major and fundamental reform
Rain hard:	Rain heavily, as during a storm or a downpour
Rainy day:	A day during which it rains quite a lot
Raise a family:	To raise one or more children in a family setting
Raise doubts:	To express doubts or concerns about something
Raise hopes:	To make somebody feel more hopeful
Raise questions:	To bring issues or questions to somebody's attention
Raise your voice:	To show anger by speaking louder than usual
Rapid growth:	Fast growth, or growth in a short period of time
Rate of return:	The percentage of an original investment that is returned as profit
Rave review:	A very good review of a book, movie, play, concert, etc.
Reach a verdict:	To decide if the accused is guilty or not
Reach an agreement:	To finally agree after discussing or negotiating something
Readily available:	Easy to obtain or easy to find
Real life:	Life as it's really experienced, or life in the real world
Real live:	Present in reality, and not in a film, on tv, etc.
Real wages:	The true value of wages, in terms of what you can buy with the money

Reasonable explanation:	An explanation that most people can accept or believe
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Reasonably happy:	Fairly pleased or reasonably satisfied
Reasonably priced:	For sale or rent at a fair price
Reasonably well:	Fairly well or satisfactorily
Recommend highly:	To strongly recommend someone or something
Regain control:	To get control of something again after losing control
Repair damage:	To fix the damage to something
Resort to violence:	To use violence when other methods have failed

Restore confidence:	To bring back confidence, trust or belief in something
Restore order:	To bring back order after a period of revolt or disorder
Retain control:	To maintain control of, or keep control over, something
Return a call:	To call someone back after not answering their call
Return address:	A sender's address, for replying to or returning a letter or parcel
Return fire:	To fire back when someone's firing a weapon at you
Return flight:	The flight back from where your first flight took you
Return home:	To come back home, or to go back home
Return ticket:	A ticket for travelling to a place, and then back again
Rhetorical question:	A question that's asked to make a point, not get an answer
Right away:	Immediately, or without delay
S	
Room for improvement:	The possibility or need for something to improve
Root cause:	The main or fundamental cause of something
Root crop:	A plant with roots or other underground parts that can be eaten, like carrots, potatoes, ginger, etc.
Rough draft:	An unedited or unpolished version of an essay, book, speech, screenplay, etc.
Rough estimate:	An approximate estimate
Rough idea:	A vague or approximate idea, concept, memory, etc.
Run a business:	To be in charge of a business
Run the risk of:	To do something risky, or that could have a bad result
Running late:	Behind schedule
Running low:	Almost used up or almost exhausted, esp. Of fuel, supplies, foods, drinks, etc.
Safe and sound:	Not harmed, hurt or damaged in any way
Safe distance:	Far enough away from danger to be safe
Safety hazard:	Something that isn't safe or creates danger
Safety net:	Government programs that help people in trouble, esp. The poor, sick, unemployed, old, homeless, etc.
Safety record:	A record showing how effective safety measures have been
Sales force:	All the people employed to sell a company's products
Satisfy a need:	To give or provide what somebody needs
Satisfy a requirement:	To have what a requirement states or specifies
Satisfy demand:	To sell products in the quantities demanded by the market
Scare tactic:	A tactic that uses fear to make people behave a certain way
Security forces:	Military and police forces
See reason:	To see that your view is unreasonable or wrong, and reconsider
See what means:	To understand somebody's viewpoint or observation
Sense of direction:	A natural ability to know which direction you're going in
Serious accident:	An accident in which someone is badly injured or killed
Serious illness:	A very harmful or dangerous illness
Serious injury:	A very bad injury
Serious mistake:	A very bad mistake
Seriously damage:	Badly damage (of material objects); badly affect (of non-material or abstract things)
Seriously ill:	Very sick
Seriously wounded:	Badly hurt by a weapon
Serve a purpose:	To be useful, esp. In achieving an aim or performing a function

Serve interests:	To benefit or support the interests of someone or something
Set a date:	To decide the date on which something in the future will happen
Set a goal:	To decide what it is you'll try to achieve
Set a standard:	To set or establish a certain level of quality
Set free:	To let someone or something go free
Set menu:	A complete meal with several courses for a fixed price
Solve a crime:	To find out who committed a crime
Solve a problem:	To find the solution to a problem
Spare time:	Time when you're free to do whatever you want to do
Speedy recovery:	A quicker recovery from illness or injury than usual
Spend your life:	To use the time you have in life
Stand trial:	To be judged for a crime in a court of law
Stay put:	To stay in the same place or situation
Steady job:	A job that offers constant work and a reliable income
Steady stream:	Constant sequence, or many things one after another
Stiff competition:	Strong competition from rivals or opponents
Still (be) alive:	Not yet dead
Straight after:	Immediately after something happens or finishes
Straight ahead:	Directly in front
Straight answer:	An honest and direct answer to a question
Straight away:	Immediately
Strictly speaking:	According to a strict definition of a meaning or a regulation
Strike a balance:	To find a balanced position that's reasonable and fair for all or both sides
Strongly support:	To support or believe in somebody or something very much
Sure sign:	A sign or evidence that something is happening or definitely true

T

Take temperature:	To measure somebody's body temperature
Take to court:	To begin a legal case against someone
Take a look:	To examine, inspect or look at something
Take a message:	To write down or memorize a message for somebody
Take a seat:	To sit down on a chair, bench, sofa, etc.
Take a step:	To put one foot in front of the other, as when walking; to do something that helps to achieve a goal
Take a test:	To sit an examination or do a test
Take action:	To do something to achieve a goal or solve a problem
Take advice:	To do what somebody advises you to do
Take ages:	To take a long time
Take care:	Be careful
Take care of:	To care for or look after somebody or something
Take charge:	To take control or assume responsibility
Take drugs:	To use mind-altering or mood-altering drugs
Take exercise:	To exercise your body for health or fitness
Take hostage:	To capture and threaten somebody in order to get something
Take long:	To take a long time to do or finish
Take notes:	To write notes in a lecture or when reading
Take part:	To be involved, or to participate in something
Take place:	To happen or occur
Take pride in:	To be proud of your talent, skills, work, achievements, etc.

Take place:	To replace somebody, or to do something instead of somebody else
Take up space:	To occupy or fill up space
Take your time:	To take as long as you like, without rushing
Tell the time:	To tell somebody what time it is
Tell the time:	To be able to look at a clock, a sundial, stars, etc. And know what time it is
Tight budget:	A budget that severely limits the amount of money that can be spent
Tight grip:	A firm hold
Tight schedule:	A schedule with very little time between appointments, meetings, etc.
Time off:	Time away from work
Top floor:	The highest level or storey in a building
Top priority:	The most important of several issues, goals, tasks, etc.
Top speed:	The fastest speed that something can travel at
Travel light:	To travel without much luggage
Try hard:	To put a lot of effort into doing something
Turn a corner:	To go around a corner
Turn around:	To turn your body or head so that you're facing the opposite way

U

Ulterior motive:	The hidden reason or purpose behind an action
Ultimate goal:	Final objective or goal
Uncertain future:	A future that's likely to be worse than the present
Unconditional love:	Love that isn't based on conditions or requirements
Undergo surgery:	To have a surgical procedure or operation
Undergo treatment:	To have treatment for a medical condition
Unemployment	
benefit:	A regular payment from the government to help someone who can't find a job
Unfair advantage:	An advantage that isn't fair or hasn't been earned
Unfair dismissal:	Unjust or unfair firing of a worker
Unrequited love:	Love you feel for someone who doesn't love you
Unusually wealthy:	Much wealthier than other people in the same position or with the same job
Upper deck:	Deck of a ship that's above lower decks and open to the sky
Upper echelons:	The highest ranks in a society or organization
Upper limit:	The highest level or amount allowed
Upset stomach:	If something upsets your stomach, it causes a stomach problem that makes you feel sick.
Upset stomach:	If you've got an upset stomach, you feel sick in the stomach.
Urban development:	The building or development of towns and cities
Urban renewal:	The renewal of poor parts of a city by improving services and attracting investment
Urban sprawl:	The poorly-regulated spread of urban development into the countryside near a city
Used car:	A car that's already been owned by someone
Utterly ridiculous:	Completely ridiculous or unreasonable

V

Vague idea:	An approximate or imprecise idea
Vague memory:	Unclear or incomplete memory
Valid point:	A point that most people would find reasonable and logical
Valid reason:	A reason that most people would find acceptable or believable
Valuable contribution:	An important contribution to something's development or success
Valuable information:	Important or useful information
Valuable lesson:	If an experience becomes a valuable lesson, it teaches you something important.
Vary widely:	To vary a lot, or include very different types, amounts, degrees, etc.
Vast majority:	Great majority, or the most by far
Victory lap:	A lap around a field or track to celebrate a victory
Victory parade:	A parade held to celebrate a victory, esp. In sports, war, politics, etc.
Violent crime:	A crime that causes injury or death
Violent movie:	A movie with many violent scenes
Visiting hours:	Hours of the day when you can visit a hospital, prison, museum, zoo, government office, etc.
Vital organs:	Organs that are essential for life, incl. The brain, heart, kidneys, liver and lungs
Vital role:	A very important role
Vocal critic:	A person who often criticizes something or someone in public
Vocal minority:	A group that voices an opinion that the majority of people don't agree with
Vocal music:	Music that includes parts for one or more singers, with or without instruments
Vocal organs:	Organs used when speaking or making sounds
Vote against:	To not support someone or something with your vote
Vote for:	To give someone or something your vote

W

Wage war:	To begin a struggle or campaign to fight something
Warm welcome:	A friendly or positive reception
Warning sign:	A sign or indication that something's wrong
Waste an opportunity:	To not make use of an opportunity or chance
Waste of time:	Something that's not worth spending time on
Waste time:	To spend time doing something that brings no results
Waste water:	Used water that's discharged from factories, farms, homes, etc.
Wave goodbye:	To wave your hand when leaving, or when someone else is leaving
Way ahead:	Far ahead, or a long way in front
Weak point:	Part of something that's easy to attack or criticize
Wear and tear:	Damage caused by normal use over time
Welcome change:	A pleasant or long-awaited change
Well after:	A long time after
Well ahead:	A long way ahead
Well aware of:	Fully or completely aware or informed
Well before:	A long time before
Well behind:	A long way behind
Well worth:	Definitely worth doing, getting, seeing, etc.
Whole thing:	The entire thing, or all of something
Wide awake:	Completely awake or fully alert
Wide open:	Fully open, of a door, window, eyes, mouth, etc.
Wide range:	A large number of similar products, services, styles, options, etc.; many different types, esp. Of people, opinions, choices, results, etc.
Widely used:	Used by many people or in many places

Wild animal:	An animal that's living free in its natural habitat
Win a game:	To beat your opponent in a game
Win a war:	To defeat the enemy in a war
Win an award:	To receive an award
Win an election:	To be awarded victory by those running an election
Work hard:	To put a lot of effort into what you're doing
Work well:	Operate or function properly, efficiently, smoothly, etc.
Working conditions:	Environment and conditions in which you work
Worth a fortune:	Worth a lot of money
Wrong number:	An incorrect telephone number
Wrong way:	Wrong direction; incorrect method, technique, strategy, etc

X

ray vision:	The ability to see into or through objects made of non-transparent materials
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Y

Yawning gap:	A very wide gap
Yet again:	One more time, after many other times
Yield results:	To produce or provide results
Young child:	A person who's very young, but not a baby
Young couple:	Two young people in a romantic relationship
Young person:	A person who's still young, but no longer a child
Youthful enthusiasm:	Great enthusiasm that a young person feels

Z

Zero tolerance:	Legal policy that allows politicians to set mandatory punishments that judges must apply; absolutely no tolerance for something
Zero visibility:	Absolutely no visibility due to darkness, poor weather, etc.



How to improve Vocabulary

There are two ways of improving your vocabulary. The first is to ignore the exam and to treat improving your vocabulary as an end in itself. The second is to learn vocabulary purely from the exam point of view.

The first approach is not a time-bound exercise. It is undertaken not with the purpose of preparing for a particular exam but with the honest purpose of improving one's vocabulary, and thereby one's reading skills, proficiency in the language, and most importantly one's communication skills. One must realize that one's communication skills are equal to the number of words one has mastered. Your ability to express thoughts clearly and precisely and even your ability to think clearly and precisely depends on the number of words that you know. A man with a scant vocabulary will almost certainly be a weak thinker. As Henry Hazlitt remarked "The richer and more copious one's vocabulary and the greater one's awareness of fine distinctions and subtle nuances of meaning, the more fertile and precise is likely to be one's thinking." Realizing this truly in oneself motivates one to earnestly work towards mastering new words and new ideas. That is the non-exam-specific approach. Towards the end, you must read widely, and use the dictionary extensively to learn new words. Any unfamiliar word that you come across is a candidate for learning—for the simple reason that it is unfamiliar.

Students find learning new words rather cumbersome. Memory or retention is a big problem. We are not able to retain the words we learn; we forget the words; and we forget their meanings more easily. Altogether, it looks like a futile exercise, and boring too. There are solutions to all these problems.

Making Study of Vocabulary Effective

If we slightly change the way we learn new words all the above problems can be addressed very easily, giving us tangible results in quick time. We generally note down the new words and their meanings and learn them by rote. This method gives rise to the following problems: inadequate retention of the words themselves and their meanings and the inability to use the new word in speech or writing.

Remember, the functions of a word as an instrument of communication are:

1. to speak,
2. to write, and
3. to think.

The change suggested here in the way you learn new words takes account of these functions:

1. **TO SPEAK:** You must know how the word is pronounced. Hence whenever you come across a new word, look it up in a dictionary and before anything else learn its pronunciation. Most dictionaries give the pronunciation of the word immediately after it. Some dictionaries (good ones) use symbols or the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) to show its pronunciation. Web-based dictionaries may even have pronunciation audio. Use all this effectively to master the correct pronunciation of the word. If the symbols are unfamiliar look at the first few pages of the dictionary—the symbols are always explained as "guide to pronunciation."

Remember, unless you know the correct pronunciation, your confidence in relation to that word will always be low, leading to a hesitation to speak the word and thus it slips out of your memory more easily. You will feel confident about the word if you pronounce it correctly (say loudly a few times). In turn, it enhances your memory and retention. You will get the feeling that you now own that word. Try it with this word: **demagogue**—pronunciation is \ **dem-uh-gog** \. Read this loudly to yourself a few times. In IPA, the symbols for **demagogue** will look like this/ Èd[mYaRa /

2. **TO WRITE:** To be confident to write a word, you must know its spelling. Pay attention to the spelling of the word as you learn its pronunciation. Learning the spelling is easy—but do pay attention to the combination of alphabets and notice any peculiarity (e.g., weird is spelt “ei” rather than “ie” etc.) When you have done the above two things well, before rushing to find its meaning, you will experience that the word you learnt is now a part of your vocabulary. The chances of forgetting it later are reduced, because the new word is now yours. Your vocabulary has now improved.
3. **TO THINK:** Next is the meaning. In order to retain the meaning of the word well and to be able to use it in your writing or speech, you need to slightly change the way you learn its meaning. The meaning of ‘**demagogue**’ is ‘one who attempts, in essence, to mislead the people’. When you have learnt the meaning this way it hardly helps in understanding the word well. Hence look at the context in which the word occurs. And learn the word along with a bit of the context in which it occurs and remember it as a phrase (at least two words). For example, do not remember ‘demagogue’, remember “**demagogic politician**”. When you remember it as “**demagogic politician**” the meaning of the word becomes much clearer and remains in memory for long time (perhaps, forever!) and you will be able to use the word at least in one context with confidence. Memory does not fail you. The word silk will trigger the word back into your memory.

The above method, if diligently adhered to, will give quick and great results.

Also, try to read as much as possible about the word itself—its root meaning, etymology, history etc. A casual reading of such details about the word itself will go a long way in improving retention.

For example, read this information related to “via”

Origin: The word trivia is a compound of ‘via’, (which means by way of), which is from the Latin word for ‘road’ and ‘tri’ which means ‘three’. Whereas, ‘trivial’ means ‘of little value or importance’. (Quite Confusing!! NO??) Read the following information to understand the meaning of the word ‘trivia’.

History: Where three roads intersect, you are likely to find busy traffic, lots of people, in short a fairly public place, so you are not going to talk of important or confidential matters, lest you should be overheard. You will, instead, talk of trivial (TRIV-ee-il) things -whatever is unimportant, without great significance; you will confine your conversation to trivialities (triv’-ee-AL’-i-teez) or to trivia which means insignificant trifles.

Now you know the word much better. A few words learnt in this way regularly will go a long way in improving your vocabulary over time.

Exam-specific Learning of Vocabulary

Root lists, wordlists, flashcards, and books (there are innumerable books in the market) are much useful in learning vocabulary for an exam. You must memorize as many words as possible from such sources. It is better to do such mechanical work as close to the exam as possible for a few hours at a stretch. This way your memory remains fresh at the time of the examination, and if those words are not there in the examination, you can at least be satisfied that you haven’t invested too much time in learning useless words, which you will anyhow soon forget.

The general study of vocabulary must go on always, complemented by the exam-specific method during your preparation for competitive examinations. You must also solve as many vocabulary related questions as possible.

Wordlist

1. **Agony:** Extreme pain Synonyms- misery, anguish Antonyms- joy, contentment
Usage- Nothing in his life had prepared him for this intense agony.
2. **Exult (V):** cheer
Synonyms- rejoice, celebrate Antonyms- grieve, mourn
Usage- After winning first place in the contest, his family took him out to exult in the victory.
3. **Disparity (N):** discrepancy Synonyms- distinction, imbalance Antonyms: similarity, likeness
Usage- Disparities between major states result in unhealthy competition.
4. **Euphoria:** extreme happiness Synonyms- elation, exhilaration Antonyms- woe, despair
Usage- No one in the last two decades has come to power with greater euphoria than the Narendra Modi sarkar.
5. **Cripple (N):** paralyze Synonyms- immobilize, stifle Antonym- mobilize, encourage
Usage- he was crippled by incipient disease of the brain.
6. **Conducive (Adj):** favorable for Synonyms- helpful, useful Antonym- hindering, worthless
Usage- Indians are entrepreneurial by nature; they just need a conducive environment.
7. **Abstain (v):** To refrain from something Synonyms- decline, constrain
Antonym- indulge, embrace
Usage- Ten people voted in favour, five against and two abstained.
8. **Assimilate (v):** To absorb and incorporate Synonyms- grasp, incorporate
Antonym- exclude, misinterpret
Usage- Immigrants have been successfully assimilated into the community.
9. **Discern (v):** to be aware of, detect Synonyms- ascertain, apprehend Antonym- overlook, disregard
Usage- She could discern an air of tension in the room.
10. **Exalt (Adj):** celebrate Synonyms- august, elevated Antonym- denounce, castigate
Usage- The Red house student felt exalted when topped at the sports meet.
11. **Gregarious (Adj):** fond of the company of others
Synonyms- friendly, sociable Antonym – introvert, inhospitable
Usage- Gregarious people are better at work situations that involve group activity.
12. **Voracious (Adj):** eating and wanting large amount of something
Synonyms- rapacious, insatiable Antonym- satisfied, quenched
Usage- He has voracious and indiscriminating appetite for facts.
13. **Virulent (Adj):** extremely bitter Synonyms- hostile, dangerous Antonym- harmless, helpful
Usage- A very virulent form of the disease appeared in China.
14. **Antipathy (N):** strong or deep-rooted dislike, aversion
Synonyms- abhorrence, animosity
Antonym- esteem, sympathy
Usage- His professional judgment was colored by his personal antipathies.
15. **Embargo:** any legal restriction of commerce Synonyms: injunction, censorship Antonym: assistance, aid
Usage- The embargo on the sale of tobacco has been lifted.
16. **Pauper (N):** Extremely poor Synonyms- bankrupt, insolvent Antonym- rich, wealthy
Usage- He died a pauper and is buried in an unmarked grave.
17. **Tantamount (Adj):** equivalent, parallel Synonyms- comparable, commensurate Antonym- polar, reverse
Usage- If he resigned it would be tantamount to admitting that he was guilty.

18. **Dissemble(V):** avoid the truthSynonym- camouflage, falsify Antonym- disclose, reveal
Usage- He had meant to wait; but, with his keeneyes on her, she could not dissemble.
19. **Despondent (adj):** depressed, gloomySynonyms- despairing, disheartened Antonym- joyful, cheerful
Usage- she was becoming increasinglydespondent about the way things were going.
20. **Demure(adj):** sober, modestSynonyms- basful, affected Antonyms- extrovert, brave
Usage- She wore a demure navy dress with awhite collar.
21. **Impertinent(adj):** rude Synonyms- impolite, insolentAntonyms- refined, polite
Usage- No teacher can tolerate impertinentbehaviour.
22. **Haughtiness(N):** arrogance and prideSynonyms- vanity, snobbery Antonym- modesty, humility
Usage- There was a certain haughtiness in her manner that raised the hackles of her classmates.
23. **Exonerate(v):** free from guilt, accusationSynonyms- vindicate, absolve Antonyms- condemn, accuse
Usage-This is clear from the pains you took to exonerate your conscience, in your generosity to the orphans.
24. **Benign(adj):** kindly
Synonyms- amiable, benevolentAntonyms- harsh, unkind
Use- You would never have guessed hisintentions from the benign gestures he makes
25. **Chaos(N):** a state of complete confusion anddisorder
Synonyms- bedlam, disarrayAntonyms- calm, quiet
Usage- The house was in chaos after the part
26. **Bolster(v):** to improve or make strongerSynonyms- boost, reinforce
Antonyms- discourage, undermine
Usage- Falling interest rate may help to bolsterup the economy.
27. **Egalitarian(Adj):** advocating full political andsocial equality for all people.
Synonyms- equable, unprejudicedAntonyms- elitist, undemocratic
Usage- Some leaders believe in an egalitariansociety.
28. **Emancipate(V):** to set free Synonyms- liberate, release Antonyms- detain, imprison
Usage- The emancipation of women has beenquite pronounced in the 20th centaury.
29. **Labyrinth(N):** a complicated series of passagesSynonyms- maze, network
Antonyms- simplicity, ease
Usage- He got lost again in the labyrinth of thecorridors.
30. **Niggardly (Adj):** mean, stingy Synonyms- parsimonious, miserlyAntonyms- unfriendly, generous
Usage- we are finding it hard to make the two ends meet on the niggardly pittance we are earning.
31. **Apposite (Adj):** Pertinent Synonyms- relevant, germaneAntonyms- inappropriate
Usage- Talk should proceed by instances; by theapposite, not the expository.
32. **Embolden (V):** Encourage Synonyms- energize, invigorate Antonyms- dishearten, discourage
Usage- Emboldened by his success, I followedhis advice.
33. **Uphold(V):** To support or defend againstopposition.
Synonyms- defend, advocateAntonyms- overturn, oppose
Usage- You are expected on all occasions touphold the authority of me.
34. **Exacerbate(V):** To aggravate Synonyms- intensify, exasperateAntonyms- calm, reduce
Use- The pain reliever exacerbated the paininstead of acting as a reliever.
35. **Divulgate (V):** To make publicly knownSynonyms- Uncover, exhibit
Antonyms- conceal
Usage- She merely again urged the Princessnever to divulgate the secret.
36. **Concord(N):** Agreement between twoSynonyms- mutual, harmony Antonyms- disagreement, discord
Usage- The symbol of Concord was two righthands joined together.

37. **Diffident(Adj):** hesitant Synonyms- bashful, unassuming Antonyms- confident, conceited
Usage- The diffident took heart before her, and the presumptuous were checked.
38. **Expatiate(V):** speak or write at great length Synonyms- enlarge, develop
Antonyms- compress, lessen
Usage- It cannot be necessary to expatiate at all upon the nature of the offence.
39. **Abeyance(N):** state of inactivity; disuse Synonyms- dormancy, latency Antonyms- continuance, revival
Usage- Due to budget cuts, employer contributions to retirement accounts are being put in abeyance.
40. **Invincible(Adj):** too strong to be defeated Synonyms- indomitable, irresistible Antonyms- conquerable, destructible
Usage- What invincible pride there was in the man's very surrender.
41. **Sanity(N):** health of mind soundness of judgment
Synonyms- prudence, normality Antonyms- insanity
Usage- I really believe you have saved the sanity of my friend. Went worth.
42. **Infuriate(V):** fill with fury or rage Synonyms- aggravate, exasperate Antonyms- please, soothe
Usage- It appears that she had lost her temper and tried her best to infuriate him.
43. **Capacious(Adj):** spacious
Synonyms- comfortable, commodious Antonyms- cramped, small
Usage- She shook the capacious fluttering folds and handed it to its owner.
44. **Reconnaissance(N):** examination or survey conducted in advance
Synonyms- investigation, exploration Antonyms- overlook, neglect
Usage- It was already dusk when we returned from the reconnaissance.
45. **Tarnished(V):** corrupt Synonyms- damage, defame Antonyms- honor, improve
Usage- To fail him in these ways would have tarnished her opinion of herself.
46. **Dissonance(N):** disagreement Synonyms- disparity, conflict Antonyms- accord, peacefulness
Usage- Dissonance arises from the divergence of one of these agents.
47. **Scrupulous(Adj):** extremely careful Synonyms- honest, meticulous Antonyms- careless, dishonest
Usage- Everything was managed with scrupulous formality and courtesy.
48. **Extraneous(Adj):** irrelevant Synonyms- incidental, nonessential Antonyms- essential, relevant
Usage- He is not conscious of closing his mind to extraneous knowledge.
49. **Digress(V):** deviate Synonyms- meander, depart Antonym- stay
Usage- I will digress a bit and explain how these stone-quarries were discovered.
50. **Scuttle(V):** destroy Synonyms- abandon, sink Antonyms- construct, create
Usage- A scuttle in the deck of a steamer to admit fuel for the engine.
51. **Upshot(N):** end result Synonyms- aftereffects, gist Antonyms- beginning, opening
Usage- The upshot of his rough life is, that he becomes a true Christian.
52. **Unwitting(Adj):** without fully realizing Synonyms- forgetful, inadvertent Antonyms- attentive, intentional
Usage- It is impossible for a publisher to make an "unwitting" affidavit of that sort.
53. **Discernment(N):** perception Synonyms- acumen, understanding Antonyms- ignorance, stupidity
use- Tact is skill in touching; nice perception or discernment in dealing with others.
54. **Narcissism(N):** egotism Synonyms- arrogance, selfishness Antonyms- humility, modesty
use- Narcissism is a result of stunted growth and of childhood abuse.
55. **Sabotage(N):** damage
Synonyms- vandalism, disruption Antonyms- assistance, fix
use- The sabotage of the Preliminary had been the first local step in that direction.

56. **Recede (V):** withdraw Synonyms- abate, regress Antonyms- prolong, strengthen
Usage- The Cabinet will recede more and more from our principles, our party.
57. **Wanton (Adj):** extravagant Synonyms- lustful, outrageous Antonyms- decent, careful
Usage- Between 1868 and 1872 they added ten millions by wanton extravagance to the State debt.
60. **Grapple (V):** grab Synonyms- confront, cope
Antonyms- avoid, disconnect
Usage- Every blood-vessel was striving to grapple with the present.
61. **Addle (V):** confuse Synonyms- baffle, bewilder Antonyms- explain, clarify
Usage- No earthly profit unless to addle the brain and leave the pocket empty.
62. **Renunciation (N):** rejection Synonyms- repudiation, abandonment Antonyms- agreement, approval
Usage- She existed, unapproachable, behind the blank wall of his renunciation.
63. **Depose (V):** dismiss Synonyms- dethrone, impeach Antonyms- allow, obey
Usage- The first witness to depose alleged a number of most damaging facts.
64. **Vociferous (Adj):** loud Synonyms- strident, clamorous Antonyms- quiet, silent
Usage- This is an exceedingly noisy bird, and is most vociferous at dawn.
65. **Ineffable (Adj):** too great for words Synonyms- heavenly, ethereal Antonyms- utterable, definable
Usage- To dream that dream, this was the great, the ineffable happiness.
66. **Beleaguer (V):** harass Synonyms- besiege, beset Antonyms- aid, soothe
Usage- The fall of the beleaguered town could no longer be deferred.
67. **Tranquil (Adj):** peaceful Synonyms- amicable, gentle Antonyms- agitated, excited
Usage- He lived happy, tranquil, in a state of moral well-being most complete.
68. **Levity (N):** silliness
Synonyms- amusement, giddiness Antonyms- sense, seriousness
Usage- For the Assistant Commissioner was not constitutionally inclined to levity.
69. **Opulent (Adj):** luxurious
Synonyms- extravagant, ostentatious Antonyms- economical, poor
Usage- There was poetry of an opulent, resonant sort in the brave show.
70. **Trite (Adj):** dull
Synonyms- hackneyed, banal Antonyms- original, uncommon
Usage- It is a trite remark that diamonds can be polished only by diamond dust.
71. **Deprecate (V):** belittle Synonyms- condemn, derogate Antonyms- approve, commend
Usage- I deprecate the vice of excessive novel-reading in young persons.
72. **Callow (Adj):** immature Synonyms- inexperienced, naive Antonyms- experienced, mature
Usage- Callow childhood furnishes not the old, proper companionship.
73. **Ignominious (Adj):** disgraceful Synonyms- humiliating, embarrassing Antonyms- respectable
Usage- No, Max would have no traffic at all in the offer of such an ignominious position.
74. **Infallible (Adj):** dependable Synonyms- authoritative, flawless Antonyms- faulty, imperfect
Usage- I knew that such a plan was infallible, because it saved her dignity.
76. **Poignant (Adj):** affecting Synonyms- bitter, pathetic Antonyms- cheerful, happy
Usage- It was too poignant, too deep-seated in the springs of her physical being.
77. **Obsequious (Adj):** submissive Synonyms- abject, beggarly Antonyms- arrogant, confident
Usage- With a flattering and obsequious bow our guide leads the way.
78. **Adulation (N):** praise Synonyms- applause, flattery Antonyms- abuse, criticism
Usage- Through all this adulation Franklin passed serenely, if not unconsciously.

79. **Odious (Adj):** hateful
Synonyms- loathsome, abhorrentAntonyms- attractive, loveable
Usage- The chief had come forward with thatodious smiling face of his.
80. **Affable (Adj):** friendly Synonyms- amiable, graciousAntonyms- hateful, irritable
Usage- They are affable, charming companions,and give in readily to the wishes of others.
81. **Abase (N):** disgrace
Synonyms- dishonor, degradationAntonyms- laud, grace
Usage- The demotion did not abase hiscredibility with his peers.
82. **Plausible (Adj):** believable Synonyms- probable, credible Antonyms- impossible, irrational
Usage- She stammered, and I realized that shehad no plausible plan.
83. **Blatant (Adj):** obvious Synonyms- glaring, conspicuousAntonyms- moral, secret
Usage- There are a number of others, but theseare some of the most blatant.
84. **Repudiate (V):** reject Synonyms- abandon, revokeAntonyms- accept, allow
Usage- He glared at them, half inclined to returnthem and repudiate responsibility.
85. **Plethora (N):** excess Synonyms- plenty, profusionAntonyms- lack, scarcity
Usage- Taxation is necessary just as blood-lettingis necessary in plethora.
86. **Huddle (N):** crowd Synonyms- assemblage,chaos Antonyms- arrangement, calm
Usage- We tried to grip each other, but in thehuddle we were thrust apart.
87. **Amplly (Adv):** sufficiently Synonyms- abundantly, generously
Antonyms- insufficiently, inadequately
Usage- The produce of the farm is amplysufficient to provide them with all necessities.
88. **Dissident (Adj):** disagreeing Synonyms- discordant,differing Antonyms- agreeing, conforming
Usage- His head answers for his discretion; heis a dissident priest.
89. **Reconciliation (N):** conciliation Synonyms- accord, harmony Antonyms- disagreement, dissension
Usage- It will no doubt render the reconciliationmore agreeable to him.
90. **Enchant (V):** delight Synonyms- entice,beguileAntonyms- annoy, offend
Usage- His perfectly cultivated intellect couldenchant her always.
91. **Wizened (Adj):** dried Synonyms- lean, diminishedAntonyms- moist, smooth
Usage- Beside the platform stood a wizenedand elderly little man in tweeds.
92. **Maze (N):** confusion
Synonyms- entanglement, labyrinthAntonyms- organization, certainty
Usage- She was lost, for the instant, in a mazeof disagreeable reflection.
93. **Privileged (Adj):** elite Synonyms- favored, honored
Antonyms- disadvantageous, unexempt
Usage- They made a noble and privilegedorder—open to the whole world.
94. **Slain (Adj):** slaughtered Synonyms- killed, murderedAntonyms- preserve
Usage- An attacking party of five hundred wasslain north of the town.
95. **Inundate (V):** drown Synonyms- overwhelm, delugeAntonyms- underwhelm
Usage- It was the month of July; the Nile wasabout to inundate the country.
96. **Casuistry (N):** Deception Synonyms- chicanery, equivocalAntonyms- certainty, honesty
Usage- On this excuse I settled my point ofcasuistry in an instant.
97. **Slovenly (Adj):** disordered Synonyms- careless, bedraggledAntonyms- ordered, organised
Usage- He lived in a large, stone house, kept inrather a slovenly manner.
98. **Oppressed(Adj):** abused Synonyms- destitute, enslavedAntonyms- soothe, comfort
Usage- Such were the wild thoughts thatoppressed his soul during those terrible hours.

99. **Ascertain (V):** make sure Synonyms- determine, verify Antonyms- disprove, invalidate
Usage- All efforts to ascertain your fate proved utterly fruitless.
100. **Testimony (N):** declaration about truth Synonyms- affidavit, deposition Antonyms- denial, veto
Usage- Will the jury believe him with no other testimony at his back?
101. **Whimsical (Adj):** fanciful Synonyms- comical, eccentric Antonyms- boring, regular
Usage- A whimsical look, half smile, half frown, came over his face.
102. **Discerning (Adj):** discriminating Synonyms- astute, insightful Antonyms- overlooking, unaware
Usage- Where sounds are lacking, of what use is the faculty of discerning them?
103. **Diabolic (Adj):** evil, Synonyms- cruel, demonic Antonyms- gentle, moral
Usage- He had charmed her from her home by the exercise of diabolic arts.
104. **Conducive (Adj):** favorable for Synonyms- help, useful Antonyms- useless, worthless
Usage- Well-filled stomachs were conducive to friendlier dispositions.
105. **Ventured (Adj):** risked
Synonyms- ventured, attempted Antonyms- idleness, certainty
Usage- This made her so curious that she once ventured to ask him what they were.
106. **Mitigate (V):** diminish Synonyms- alleviate, assuage Antonyms- aggravate, provoke
Usage- For good or evil, the great towns are here, and we can but mitigate.
107. **Denounce (V):** condemn Synonyms- accuse, revile Antonyms- applaud, approve
Usage- Their suspension of the penalties for nonconformity was denounced.
108. **Goad (V):** incite Synonyms- harass, coerce Antonyms- block, restraint
Usage- Goaded by something akin to despair, she was now more dangerous than resolute.
109. **Rational (Adj):** realistic Synonyms- analytical, lucid Antonyms- senseless, foolish
Usage- Enacted institutions are products of rational invention and intention.
110. **Promulgation (N):** announcement Synonyms- proclamation, dissemination Antonyms- secret, suppression
Usage- The scene of that promulgation of the laws was stirring and impressive.
111. **Spectacle (N):** Something showy Synonyms- demonstration, display Antonyms- hiding, normality
Usage- As the music ceased, the master of the spectacle came forth from his retreat.
112. **Fervor (Adj):** excitement Synonyms- ardor, passion Antonyms- calm, depression
Usage- The fervor of his words touched her, for she felt that they were sincere.
113. **Onus (N):** Burden
Synonyms- blame, encumbrance Antonyms- blessing, praise
Usage- It was clear that the onus of further speech was to rest with him.
114. **Rhetoric (N):** Wordiness Synonyms- hyperbole, oratory Antonyms- quiet, conciseness
Usage- It seems to us that you are yielding to rhetoric a little, aren't you?
115. **Retaliatory (V):** get even with someone Synonyms- reciprocate, recompense Antonyms- beneficial, rewarding
Usage- The natives, on the other hand, had not been slow to retaliate.
114. **Looming (Adj):** rising
Synonyms- approaching, imminent Antonyms- later, distant
Usage- The moment of chance had been looming on the horizon for months.
115. **Exuberant (Adj):** energetic Synonyms- enthusiastic, buoyant Antonyms- discourage, dull
Usage- He emerged as the focus of interest for a large, exuberant crowd of loiterers.
116. **Expedited (V):** make happen faster Synonyms- hasten, facilitate Antonyms- retard, cease
Usage- A rumour of the King's having arrived in London expedited her resolves.

117. **Distress (N):** agony Synonyms- pain, affliction
Antonyms- joyfulness, happiness
Usage- The government admitted the distress, but denied that it was increasing.
118. **Insolvency (N):** failure
Synonyms- deterioration, inadequacy Antonyms- accomplishment, triumph
Usage- There's many a man lived to regret everdreaming of insolvency.
119. **Saddled (Adj):** stuck Synonyms- baffled, caught Antonyms- assist, delight
Usage- They found that all the horses in the stable were saddled and bridled for use.
120. **Overarching (Adj):** encompassing Synonyms- overall, throughout Antonyms- release, exclude
Usage- He had plunged down the path beneath the overarching clematis.
122. **Penchant (N):** fondness Synonyms- inclination, affinity Antonyms- hatred, antipathy
Usage- I had a penchant for running away from disagreeable surroundings.
123. **Provident (Adj):** frugal Synonyms- careful, canny Antonyms- careless, wasteful
Usage- It is well to be provident and I'd paid for my meal in more than money.
124. **Regal (Adj):** fit for royalty Synonyms- glorious, august Antonyms- common
Usage- At bottom, the country is republican, and its monarchy is a sort of crowned presidency void of regal pom
125. **Obdurate (Adj):** stubborn Synonyms- adamant, callous Antonyms- submissive, amenable
Usage- The three young Argonauts pleaded, but the old pioneer was obdurate.
126. **Explicable (Adj):** explainable Synonyms- solvable, intelligible Antonyms- incomprehensible
Usage- His omissions as a correspondent were explicable in a sentence.
127. **Collateral (Adj):** secondary Synonyms- ancillary, indirect Antonyms- necessary, primary
Usage- Both testimonies are unsupported by any collateral evidence.
128. **Shear (V):** clip Synonyms- cut, snip
Antonyms- gradual, heavy
Usage- Rise and shear —this flock of mine have too much wool on them.
129. **Exalt (V):** praise Synonyms- extol, promote
Antonyms- disparage, despise
Usage- It is not in the nature of civilisation to exalt the savage.
130. **Levy (N):** assessment Synonyms- tax, burden
Antonyms- exonerate, disapprove
Usage- They levy toll from every one who descends these long flights of stairs.
131. **Presumption (N):** belief
Synonyms- assumption, hypothesis Antonyms- fact, reality
Usage- We may therefore begin by claiming this presumption in their favour.
132. **Abandon (N):** disregard
Synonyms- spontaneity, recklessness Antonyms- restraint, self-control
Usage- Unless we help them they must abandon their homes, their all.
133. **Slain (Adj):** slaughtered Synonyms- killed, murdered Antonyms- alive, live
Usage- Who could have slain our little sister whom we loved so much?
134. **Stagger (V):** falter Synonyms- lurch, wobble Antonyms- decide, advance
Usage- They were uninjured, however; so he once more attempted to stagger on.
135. **Inflict (V):** impose something Synonyms- exact, dispense Antonyms- hold, take
Usage- But they had no power under the Roman government to inflict the death penalty.

136. **Strive (V)**: try for Synonyms- aim, contend
Antonyms- neglect, discourage
Usage- Something to strive for we demand, even at the risk of bereavement.
137. **Deter (V)**: avert Synonyms- block, daunt
Antonyms- facilitate, assist
Usage- Yet you see this did not deter her from trusting her fortune to you.
138. **Persuade (V)**: convince to do Synonyms- advise, assure Antonyms- dissuade, suppress
Usage- But by what means could He persuade the people that He was their King?
139. **Enormity (N)**: horribleness Synonyms- depravity, horror Antonyms- delight, goodness
Usage- These chaps seemed to value a man by the enormity and number of his crimes.
140. **Perseverance (N)**: hard work Synonyms- dedication, endurance Antonyms- apathy, indifference
Usage- Almost any job can be shaken off in time and with perseverance.
141. **Ransacked (V)**: turn inside out in search Synonyms- pillage, explore
Antonyms- neglect, protect
Usage- They will ransack the entire boat; but they won't find you down there.
142. **Reassert (V)**: make known clearly Synonyms- acknowledge, maintain Antonyms- contradict, suppress
Usage- But by degrees the evil spirits in some of the party began to reassert their power.
143. **Evince (V)**: manifest Synonyms- declare, attest Antonyms- conceal
Usage- I shall be happy, on every occasion, to evince my regard for the Fraternity.
144. **Adversary (N)**: opponent Synonyms- antagonist, competitor Antonyms- ally, supporter
Usage- He tried to imagine the combat, his own attitude, and the position of his adversary.
145. **Reckrimination (N)**: charge of wrongdoing Synonyms- allegation, denunciation Antonyms- commendation, approval
Usage- There is one case I must observe to you in which reckrimination has peculiar poignancy.
146. **Entail (V)**: require
Synonyms- encompass, involve Antonyms- exclude, untwist
Usage- It follows that the slightest check might entail a serious disaster.
147. **Atavism (N)**: return to a former state Synonyms- lapse, backsliding Antonyms- progress
Usage- I used the word ' atavism ' to mean a reversion to the primitive.
148. **Distrust (N)**: lack of faith in something Synonyms- doubt, misgiving
Antonyms- belief, confidence
Usage- Also, she had brought her niece up to hate and distrust them.
149. **Rampage (N)**: violence Synonyms- storm, turmoil Antonyms- Calm, happiness
Usage- This stream is on a rampage and only a powerful man could get to shore.
150. **Snobbish (Adj)**: stuck up Synonyms- aloof, condescending Antonyms- friendly, benevolent
Usage- They were snobbish folk with whom I had but little in common.
151. **Impetus (N)**: stimulus Synonyms- impulse, stimulant
Antonyms- hindrance, discouragement
Usage- It was then and there that I myself received my impetus toward an education.
152. **Exhilarated (Adj)**: happy Synonyms- ebullient, cheerful Antonyms- depressed
Usage- Our success in crushing the first attack had exhilarated us.
153. **Undue (Adj)**: excessive
Synonyms- extreme, disproportionate Antonyms- appropriate, decent
Usage- The mischief is in the blood,—I mean, in the undue distribution of the blood.

154. **Penurious (Adj):** lacking money; excessively unwilling to spend, not having enough money to pay for necessities.
Synonyms- hard up, circumstances Antonyms- generous, wealthy
Usage- Warren Buffett, famous multi-billionaire, still drives a cheap sedan, not because he is penurious, but because luxury cars are gaudy and impractical.
155. **Turpitude (N):** a corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice.
Synonyms- depravity, corruption Antonyms- virtue, honour
Usage- During his reign, Caligula indulged in unspeakable sexual practices, so it is not surprising that he will forever be remembered for his turpitude.
156. **Byzantine (Adj):** intricate and complex Synonyms- involved, tangled Antonyms- noncomplicated, simple
Usage- Getting a driver's license is not simply a matter of taking a test; the regulations and procedures are so byzantine that many have found themselves at the mercy of the Department of Motor Vehicles.
157. **Expunge (V):** to eliminate completely; remove by erasing or crossing out or as if by drawing a line.
Synonyms- excise, scratch, strike Antonyms- construct, establish
Usage- When I turned 18, all of the shoplifting and jaywalking charges were expunged from my criminal record.
158. **Aggrandize (V):** increase or intensify. Synonyms- aggrandise, blow up, dramatise, embellish, embroider.
Antonyms- censure, denounce
Usage- The history of the past illustrates how Indira Gandhi aggrandized her power to act aggressively in international affairs without considering the wishes of Congress.
159. **Besmirch (V):** charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone
Synonyms- defame, denigrate, smear. Antonyms- honour, upgrade
Usage- The scandalous remarks in the newspaper besmirched the reputations of every member of the society.
160. **Tenebrous (Adj):** dark and gloomy. Synonyms- Stygian, tenebrific, tenebrious Antonyms- inviting, light
Usage- TENEBOUS > TENT+BRUSH. When you go camping, it is difficult, at night, to find your tooth BRUSH inside your TENT because it is so TENEBOUS without street lights
170. **Coup (N):** a sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force
Synonyms- action, revolution Antonyms- failure, election
Usage- Victoria Azarenka, Kerber pulled off an extraordinary coup under severe pressure
171. **Iteration (N):** the action or a process of iterating or repeating
Synonyms- emphasis, monotony Antonyms- lack, want
Usage- We all grow so weary with the iteration of even the best of truths!
172. **Peerless (Adj):** unequalled
Synonyms- Expand, unmatched, unequalled Antonyms- mediocre, inferior
Usage- Serena Williams has appeared just as peerless over a similar period, but one match in which anxiety reduced her level and a brave, inspired opponent elevated hers proved the difference between a Major won and one lost.
173. **Intransigence (N):** stubbornly refusing to compromise
Synonyms- inflexibility, rigidity, obstinacy Antonyms- compliant, flexible
Usage- One could imagine a collective, global sigh of relief as the chief objector to the changes, the U.S. Congress, dropped its intransigence in December.
174. **Stratum (N):** Layer Synonyms- level, grade Antonyms- unstable, irregular
Usage- The reduction was greatest among households that belonged to the lowest socio-economic stratum.
175. **Recalcitrant (adj):** stubbornly resistant to authority or control
Synonyms- fractious, refractory Antonyms- manageable, compliant
Usage- Banks have the habit of throwing good money after bad money, and letting the recalcitrant promoters freely run their enterprises" the University suspended the most recalcitrant demonstrators"
176. **Pervasive (adj):** spreading or spread throughout Synonyms- permeant, permeating
Antonyms- scarce, uncommon
Usage- Discrimination is all-pervasive and is often suffered silently.

177. **Ferret (verb):** dig Synonyms- uncover, uprootAntonyms- ignore, dirty
Usage- Not only are we accused of not having the administrative capacity of ferreting out wrongdoing, we do not punish the wrong-doer,unless he is small and weak.
178. **Recalcitrant (Adj):** stubborn Synonyms- obstinate, headstrong Antonyms- manageable, agreeable
Usage- Banks have the habit of throwing good money after bad money, and letting the recalcitrant promoters freely run their enterprises.
180. **Bombard (Verb):** To attack with bombs, shells, or missiles.
Synonyms- assault, harassAntonyms- aid, assist
Usage- He or she would be bombarded withtelephone calls.
181. **Discrete (Adj):** Separate
Synonyms- unconnected, detached, differentAntonyms- connected, similar
Usage- A store room is a discrete place within ahouse.
182. **Abjure (V):** Give up
Synonyms- Renounce, take back, renegeAntonyms- allow, emphasize
Usage- I request you to abjure smoking.
183. **Obdurate(Adj):** stubborn
Synonyms- shameless, inflexible, callousAntonyms- amenable, suceptible
Usage- The shopkeeper is very obdurate tocollect the due amount.
184. **Peril (N):** Destruction
Synonyms- Dandger,grave risk, lossAntonyms- certainty, safety
Usage- Spending night in jungle will leave us inperil.
185. **Mutate (V):** To change Synonyms- alter, modify, varyAntonyms- remain, stay
Usage- Vaccines are available and, as long as the flu does not mutate too far from the known strains.
186. **Affront (N):** An insult
Synonyms- put down, impertinence, indignity Antonyms- praise, flattery
Usage- She feels it was an affront to her when no one invited her to the party.
187. **Adjure (V):** Request earnestly Synonyms- entreat, order, obligateAntonyms- mind, obey
Usage- I adjure you to give up your bad habitfor smoking.
188. **Bizarre (Adj):** Unusual
Synonyms- ludicrous, extraordinary, odd Antonyms- ordinary, normal
Usage- On one bizarre occasion, Kavita found herself dependent upon an old woman who rana rubber plant.
189. **Belligerent (Adj):** Unfriendly and aggressive Synonyms- contentious, quarrelsome, bellicoseAntonyms- peaceful, neutral
Usage- she is always very belligerent towardsher maid.
190. **Aversion (N):** an intense dislike Synonyms- animosity, distaste, antipathyAntonyms- liking, inclination
Usage- students have an aversion to getting upearly.
191. **Incorrigible (Adj):** beyond correction Synonyms- unreformable,incurable,intractable Antonyms- occasional, repentant
192. **Indolent (Adj):** lazy
Usage- he is incorrigible, not even the sternest punishment can make him mend his naughty habits.
Synonyms- languid,lackadaisical,slothfulAntonyms- industrious, energetic
Usage- I was feeling indolent to leave thecomfort of my bed that sunday morning.
193. **Meticulous (Adj):** extremely carefulSynonyms- diligent, punctilious Antonyms- careless, sloppy
Usage- The work had been excecuted withmeticulous attention.
194. **Nonchalant (Adj):** to appear calm Synonyms- unruffled, imperturbableAntonyms- attentive, aware
Usage- She appeared nonchalant when herfather handed him the exam timetable.

195. **Opprobrium (N):** severe criticism
Synonyms- castigation, vituperation, vilification
Antonyms- esteem, honour
Usage- The government did not deserve the opprobrium heaped on it by public.
196. **Magnanimity (N):** generosity
Synonyms- benevolence, philanthropy
Antonyms- meanness, selfishness
Usage- Jack accepted the criticism with generosity.
197. **Nudge (V):** push slightly
Synonyms- touch, punch
Antonyms- collide, knock
Usage- A little nudge might bring students out of academic risk.
198. **Vindictive (Adj.):** disposed to seek revenge or intended for revenge.
Synonyms- revengeful, vengeful.
Antonyms- charitable, forgiving
Usage- punishments...essentially vindictive in their nature.
199. **Allegiance (Noun):** Loyalty to a person, country, group, etc.
Synonyms- adhesion, devotedness, loyalty, steadfastness.
Antonyms- disloyalty, falseness
Usage- Eventually he renounced his allegiance to the sultan, but was overthrown by a Turkish army in 1822.

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Phrasal Verb

1. **Ask after** (ask about the welfare, inquire after) I met your brother at the party, he asked after you.
2. **Ask for** (request for) She asked for a glass of water.
3. **Back out** (go back on, withdraw from promise) He agreed to help but backed out at the last moment.
4. **Bear away** (win) Suhani bore away the first prize in the dance competition.
5. **Bear on/upon** [relevant, (bearing on)] Your remarks have no bearing on the main problem.
6. **Bear out** (support the argument, corroborate) I am sure my classmates will bear out my statement.
7. **Bear with** (to show patience, co-operate) In view of the heavy losses suffered by the company, the shareholders were requested to bear with.
8. **Bear out (extinguish)** The candle blew out as the gust of wind came in.
9. **Blow over** (pass off without harm, come to an end) Don't worry, the crisis are likely to blow over.
10. **Blow up** (explode, start suddenly) The plan of the enemy to blow up the fly-over was foiled by the police.
11. **Break down** (emotional collapse, stop functioning) While giving evidence in the court, she broke down.
12. **Break into** (enter by force) The robbers broke into his house last night.
13. **Break out** [spread (war, epidemic, fire, riots)] The fear that AIDS has broken out in India is not unfounded.
14. **Break through** (discover a secret, major achievement) There is no hope of break through in the murder case.
15. **Break up** [terminate (meeting, school, session)] The college will break up next week for summer vacation.
16. **Bring about** (cause to happen) The administration helped to bring about a peaceful settlement.
17. **Bring out** (explain the meaning, publish) When asked to explain, she could not bring out the meaning of the poem.
18. **Bring round** (to make one agree, bring to senses) I was able to bring my mother round to my view with great difficulty.
19. **Bring up** (rear, educate) Fathers are beginning to play a bigger role in bringing up their children.
20. **Call in/call out** (send for help) The police were called in without delay by the residents.
21. **Call off** (suspend or abandon) We decided to call off the strike.
22. **Call on** (go and visit a person) It is a tradition for the Prime Minister to call on the President.
23. **Call upon** (appeal, exhort) He was called upon to prove the correctness of the press reports.
24. **Carry on** (continue) Now it is difficult to carry on this business in the teeth of stiff competition.
25. **Carry out** (implement, obey, execute) It is not likely that your father will carry out the threat of disinheritance.
26. **Cast down** (dejected, down cast) Now-a-days he is cast down as a result of his failure in the examination.
27. **Cast off** (release, remove) Organization must cast off old fashioned practices in order to survive.
28. **Catch up with** (make up for deficiency, overtake) He remained ill for many days but caught up with the pending work very soon.
29. **Come about** (happen) It is not good that such an unfortunate accident came about.
30. **Come across** (meet by chance) I came across my old friend in the market yesterday.
31. **Come by** (get) How have you come by such a precious diamond?
32. **Come of** (belong to) Reeta comes of a family of freedom fighters.
33. **Come round** (agree, recover from illness) My father at first refused to let me continue study but became round in the end.

34. **Cope with** (manage) They coped with all their problems cheerfully.
35. **Cut down** (curtail, reduce) Since you are out of job these days, you must cut down your expenditure.
36. **Cut out for** (suitable) He is cut out for an administrative career.
37. **Die down** [gradually disappear (riots, excitement, storm etc.)) The wind has died down.
38. **Die out** (become out of use or existence) He thought that the custom had died out a long time ago.
39. **Do away with** (eradicate) We should do away with social evils.
40. (Have) **Done with** (have no relation) I have done with him because of his dishonesty.
41. **Drop out** (retire in the midst of doing something) She could not qualify for the selection as she dropped out while the race was in progress.
42. **Fall back** (retreat) The rioters fell back when the police arrived.
43. **Fall back on** (depend on) You must save money to fall back on it in old age.
44. **Fall off** (decrease in number, get separated) In the wake of roof tragedy the admissions in the school have fallen off.
45. **Fall out** (quarrel) The two friends appear to have fallen out over a minor issue.
46. **Get along** (be friendly) They just can't get along together because of temperamental differences.
47. **Get at** (reach, understand) It is very difficult to get at the truth etc.
48. **Get away** (escape) They got away on scooter.
49. **Get away with** (without being punished or with little punishment) Although his fault was serious, he got away with light punishment.
50. **Get on** (progress) How is your son getting on with your study?
51. **Get over** (recover from illness or shock, come over) He is still trying to get over the financial crises.
52. **Get through** (pass through, succeed) It is not possible to get through examination without labour.
53. **Give away** (distribute) She has given away jewellery worth thousands of Rupees.
54. **Give in** (surrender, agree) At first she was adamant but at last she gave in to the request of her friend.
55. **Give up** (stop, abstain from) He gave up smoking to save money.
56. **Give way** (collapse under pressure, break) The contractor was charged with negligence when the roof of a new building gave way.
57. **Go down** (be believed) Your excuse will not go down.
58. **Go off** (explode and be discharged) When he was cleaning his gun it went off and killed him.
59. **Go through** (read hurriedly, endure) He didn't lend me the newspaper because he was going through it.
60. **Hand out** (distribute) Hand out the books to the students.
61. **Hand over** (give charge or authority) He has not handed over charge to the new manager.
62. **Hold on** (carry on, bear difficulties, persist) In spite of financial difficulties he held on and succeeded in the long run.
63. **Hold out** (resist) When the robbers ran short of ammunition, they could no longer hold out.
64. **Jump at** (accept happily) He jumped at the offer of his boss to accept the job abroad.
65. **Jump to** (arrive suddenly [conclusion]) You should never jump to conclusions.
66. **Keep from** (refrain from, not to mix with) Always keep from selfish people because they can harm you anytime.
67. **Keep off** (keep at a distance) There was a notice at the site, "Keep off the bushes."
68. **Keep on** (continue) She kept on crying in spite of my assurance of help.
69. **Lay by** (save money) The wise men always lay by money for their old age.
70. **Lay down** (establish a rule, sacrifice, surrender) The conditions laid down by the Department of Health were violated by the nursing homes.
71. **Lay off** (to discontinue work, dismiss temporarily) The workers have been laid off for want of raw material.
72. **Lay out** (plan building, garden etc.) A number of gardens were laid out by the Moghuls.

73. **Let down** (humiliate, to lower down) We should never let down our friends.
74. **Live on** (depend for food (staple food) The lion is carnivorous and lives on flesh.
75. **Live by** (means/manner) You must learn to live by honest means.
76. **Look after** (take care of) In her old age she has no one to look after her.
77. **Look at** (see carefully) The boys are looking at the sky.
78. **Look back on** (to think of the past) People can often look back and reflect on happy childhood memories.
79. **Look for** (search for a lost thing) She was looking for her lost books.
80. **Look down upon** (hate, despise) It is folly on your part to look down upon the poor students.
81. **Look into** (investigate the matter) A committee was set up to look into the problem.
82. **Look upto** (respect) His younger brother looks upto him and obeys his every order.
83. **Make off with/away with** (run away, destroy) They made off with the cash and fled.
84. **Make out** (understand the meaning) The police could not make out the coded message they intercepted.
85. **Make over** (transfer possession, convert) Since she had no legal heir, she made over her house in charity.
86. **Make up** (to end (quarrel), compose) You should make an effort to make up a quarrel with your friend.
87. **Make up for** (compensate for) After her long illness she is trying her best to make up for her deficiency in study.
88. **Pass away** (die, expire) On the passing away of his father I sent him a message of condolence.
89. **Pass for** (regarded to be) The TATAs pass for philanthropists in the country.
90. **Pass off** (take place) The elections are likely to pass off peacefully.
91. **Pass oneself off** (show off) The hypocrites always pass themselves off as honest persons.
92. **Pass out** (leave after completing education) The cadets will pass out next month after completing their training.

93. **Pull down** (demolish a structure) Why did they pull the shops down?
94. **Pull off** (succeed) India pulled off victory in the last stage of the match.
95. **Pull up** (stop, scold) The students were pulled up by the Principal for their misbehaviour with the class teacher.
96. **Put down** (crush, keep down) The riots were put down by the local police.
97. **Put off** (postpone, avoid, discourage) The meeting had to be put off because the President could not come.
98. **Put on** (wear, pretend) It is difficult to put on the appearance of innocence for a long time.
99. **Put out** (extinguish) The fire was put out suddenly.
100. **Put up** (stays, question) He is putting up at a hostel these days.
101. **Put up with** (tolerate patiently) For an honourable person it is difficult to put up with the haughty behaviour of the Directors.
102. **Run after** (pursue, hanker after) We should not run after money.
103. **Run down** (criticise, poor health) As a result of long illness she has run down a lot.
104. **Run into** (come across, meet by chance) While walking along the roadside, I ran into my old schoolmates.
105. **Run out** (come to an end) When the rations ran out, the head office was informed.
106. **Run over** (crush under) He was run over by a speeding car.
107. **Run through** (waste money) It is a pity that he has run through his fortune over gambling and drinking.
108. **See off** (to escort a guest for his departure) His friends were present at the station to see him off.
109. **See through** (discover something hidden, motive) Man has grown so clever that it is difficult to see through his tricks.
110. **Send for** (summon) She sent for a doctor when her husband fell ill.
111. **Set about** (start doing) As soon as she reached home, she set about calling up her friends.

- 112. Set aside** (allocate, strike down, turn down) The High court set aside the verdict of the lower court in this sensitive matter.
- 113. Set in** (begin) As soon as the summer sets in, the reptiles come out of hibernation.
- 114. Set off** (to start a series of events, process, improve)
(i) Cosmetics set off the natural grace.
(ii) Privatisation has set off the process of liberalisation in foreign trade.
- 115. Set forth** (start on a journey, explain) The party will set forth its views on globalisation at a publically.
- 116. Stand by** (support, help) Although he promised to stand by me in difficulties, he did not live up to it.
- 117. Stand for** (represent) T.E.C. stands for Technical Education Certificate.
- 118. Stand out** (to be conspicuous) She stood out from the crowd because of her amiable manners.
- 119. Strike off** (remove from the list) His name has been struck off the admission list.
- 120. Take after** (resemble) She always reminds me of her mother since she takes after her mother.
- 121. Take down** (write) She was busy in taking down the dictation which the teacher was giving.
- 122. Take off** (remove, leave the ground, improve)
It is difficult for Indian economy to take off in the absence of heavy investment.

- 123. Take over** (take up responsibility) The agency tried to take over another company.
- 124. Taken aback** (be surprised) I was taken aback to hear of the news of his failure.
- 125. Turn down** (reject, strike down) I turned down the request of my friend to go to Simla.
- 126. Turn off** (stop, switch off) Please make it a point to turn off water tap before go out.
- 127. Turn on** (switch on, start) She turned on the shower to take bath.
- 128. Turn over** (change, capsize, upset) The boat turned over and ten persons were drowned.
- 129. Turn out** (prove, reveal, expel) Nothing ever turned out right for me in life.
- 130. Turn up** (arrive, take place) Who can say what will turn up next?
- 131. Wipe away** (cleanse, remove) The marks of blood were wiped away by the accused.
- 132. Wipe out** (destroy completely) We must try to wipe out poverty from the country.
- 133. Work up** (incite, instigate) The politicians should not try to work up communal frenzy.
- 134. Work upon** (influence) The leader tried to work upon the mob.



Collocations

A

Abase (v.)	to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem—I wouldn't abase myself by getting into an argument with him. Noun: abasement.
Abdicate (v.)	abdicate: to cast of discard; to relinquish—He abdicated all responsibility for the work to his elder son. Noun: abdication.
Aberrant (adj.)	straying from the right or normal way; deviating from the usual or natural type; atypical— His aberrant behaviour after his failure worried his friends. Nouns: aberrant (person who behaves exhibits aberrant behaviour) aberrance; aberrancy.
Abeyance (n.)	a state of temporary suspension or inactivity—The plan was held in abeyance till the funds could be arranged.
Abnegation (n.)	a denial; self-denial; Abnegation of responsibility is bringing with it the anarchy, chaos and violence in society.
Abrogate (v.)	to cancel by authority—The treaty can be abrogated only by the President himself.
Abstemious (adj.)	marked by restraint especially in the consumption of food or alcohol—The hermit led an abstemious way of life.
Abstruse (adj.)	hard to understand; deep; recondite—The concept was too abstruse for the average student to grasp.
Acerbic (adj.)	tasting sour; harsh in language or temper—The opposition party's acerbic comments about the Prime Minister was met with wide disapproval.
Acquiesce (v.)	to agree without protest—The students acquiesced to the fee hike even though they were opposed to it.
Acrimony (n.)	harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition—There was too much acrimony between the brothers for the dispute to be solved amicably.
Adjure (v.)	to command solemnly; to urge or advise earnestly; beg—The judge adjured the witness to speak honestly and truthfully.
Adroit (adj.)	having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations; clever; dexterous— His adroit handling of an awkward situation won him praise from everyone.
Aesthetic (adj.)	of, relating to, or dealing with the beautiful aesthetic theories; artistic a work of aesthetic value; pleasing in appearance aesthetic features—His review made one wonder what kind of aesthetic taste the critic had.
Aggrandize (v.)	to make more powerful; increase; enlarge—He exploited the situation to aggrandize himself.
Alacrity (n.)	promptness in response; cheerful readiness—She accepted the invitation with alacrity.
Alleviate (v.)	to relieve; lessen; to make (as suffering) more bearable. Her sympathy alleviated his distress.
Altruism (n.)	unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of—There are certainly people who take up causes that help people they have never met with pure altruism.
Ambivalent (adj.)	simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward; continual fluctuation (as between one thing and its opposite); uncertainty as to which approach to follow— Many parents are ambivalent about giving their child a cell phone, worried that their child will spend all their time chatting to their friends.
Ameliorate (v.)	to improve or make better—There are several biologically plausible reasons why zinc may help in ameliorating symptoms of the common cold.

Anachronism (n.)	a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other. The film about Ice Age had an anachronism in one of the frames with a car in the background.
Anoint (v.)	to smear with ointment or apply an oily substance; choose by or as if by divine intervention—She was anointed the head of the Christian fundamentalist group.
Anomaly (n.)	an oddity, inconsistency; a deviation from the norm—The defence lawyer pointed out a glaring anomaly in the evidence.
Antagonism (n.)	hostility; opposition—The antagonism was created by a misunderstanding.
Antipathy (n.)	a strong dislike or repugnance—She had an antipathy toward meat as she was a vegetarian.
Apocalypse (n.)	one of the Jewish and Christian writings of 200 BC to AD 150 marked by pseudonymity, symbolic imagery, and the expectation of an imminent cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom; revelation; something viewed as a prophetic revelation; Armageddon—Science-fiction movies seem to relish apocalyptic visions—In the nuclear age, we live in the shadow of the apocalypse.
Apocryphal (adj.)	counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity—Wildly apocryphal rumours about terrorist attacks raced through the city.
Arcane (adj.)	obscure; mysterious; understood only by a few—The old men found the technical consultant's explanation of the problem arcane.
Archetype (n.)	original pattern or model; prototype; a perfect example—Frankenstein, Dracula, Dr Jekyll, and Mr Hyde are the archetypes that have influenced many horror stories.
Assiduous (adj.)	carefully attentive—She tended her garden with assiduous attention.
Assuage (v.)	to relieve; ease; make less severe—Medication should assuage the pain.
Attenuate (v.)	to thin out; to weaken—Medicine attenuated the fever's effect.
Austere (adj.)	having a stern look; having strict self-discipline—Gandhi led an austere life.
Avarice (n.)	excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; greediness—His avarice for money made him work long hours and without rest.
Azure (adj.)	the clear blue colour of the sky—The azure sky made the picnic day perfect.

B

Baleful (adj.)	harmful, malign, deadly or pernicious in influence; foreboding evil—The Florida eagles have a fierce baleful look.
Banal (adj.)	trite; without freshness or originality—this is the hundredth Hindi film that I have seen with the banal tale of unrequited love.
Baneful (adj.)	deadly or causing distress; seriously harmful—He was ruined by the baneful habit of cocaine.
Bastion (n.)	a fortified place or strong defence—The strength of the bastion saved the soldiers inside of it.
Batten (v.)	to grow fat; to feed gluttonously; to grow prosperous especially at the expense of another—Politicians batten themselves on the helpless.
Bellicose (adj.)	quarrelsome; warlike—The bellicose guest would not be invited back again.
Beneficent (adj.)	doing or producing good: especially, performing acts of kindness and charity—He is a beneficent person, always helping people in need.
Berate (v.)	scold; reproach; criticize—The child was berated by the parents for telling lies.
Bilateral (adj.)	having two sides; affecting reciprocally two nations or parties — The bilateral agreement between the neighbouring countries prevented war between them at all times.
Blasphemous (adj.)	irreligious; away from acceptable standards; speaking ill of using profane language—The upper-class parents thought that it was blasphemous for their son to marry a waitress.
Blatant (adj.)	obvious; unmistakable; crude; vulgar—She broke down at his words uttered with blatant disregard for a person's feelings.

Bode (v.)	foretell; to indicate by signs; presage—The controversy about who should be chief bodes ill for both of the candidates.
Boor (n.)	a rude person—The not invited, the boor turned up for the party.
Broach (v.)	to open up (a subject) for discussion, to make known for the first time—We broached our plans for the new year.
Brusque (adj.)	abrupt in manner or speech- His brusque answer was neither acceptable nor polite.
Bucolic (adj.)	relating to or typical of rural life—The bucolic setting inspired the artist.
Burgeon (v.)	to grow or develop quickly—Many people view the quickly burgeoning population of the cities as a problem.
Burlesque (n.)	a literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation; a mockery—The antics of the defence attorneys turned the trial into a burlesque of justice.
Burly (adj.)	strong; bulky; muscular—Her bodyguard was a burly man.

C

Cache (n.)	a hiding place for goods—The cache of arms was hidden under the bed.
Cacophony (n.)	a harsh and discordant sounds; dissonance—Rock music was termed by his grandfather as mere cacophony.
Cajole (v.)	to persuade with flattery or gentle urging; to deceive with soothing words or false promises—The contractor resorted to lies in order to cajole the disgruntled workers back to work.
Callow (adj.)	lacking adult sophistication; immature—Although the girl could be considered an adult, the action was very callow.
Calumny (n.)	a misrepresentation intended to blacken another's ; slander—It is pure calumny to say that the tribal worship their idols in a way any different from ours.
Canard (n.)	false or unfounded report or story—The ruling coalition is trying to prove that the scam was a canard contrived by the opposition.
Caprice (n.)	a sudden, impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated notion or action; a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes—I'm tired of the old man and his caprices.
Captious (adj.)	disposed to find fault—A captious attitude often causes difficulties in a relationship.
carte blanche (n.)	unlimited authority—The interior designer was given carte blanche to do the house.
Castigate (v.)	to punish through public criticism—The Minister castigated the bureaucrat for the delay in the implementation of the scheme.
Cataclysm (n.)	flood, deluge, catastrophe; an event that brings great changes—The stress of puberty is the most intense natural cataclysm that a growing child has to undergo.
Catharsis (n.)	a purging or relieving of the body or mind—The city may be in mourning, but the numerous prayers and candlelight vigils help provide some emotional catharsis.
Censure (v.)	to criticize or disapprove of—He was censured by his employers for the impolite behaviour with a client.
Chafe (v.)	to annoy, to irritate; to wear away or make sore by rubbing—His constant teasing chafed her.
Chagrin (n.)	disquietude or distress of mind caused by humiliation, disappointment, or failure—To her chagrin, the party ended just as she arrived.
Chicanery (n.)	trickery or deception—The swindler seemed to be well-trained in chicanery.
Chimera (n.)	an impossible fancy—Perhaps he saw a flying saucer, but perhaps it was only a chimera.
Circumspect (adj.)	careful considering all circumstances and possible consequences; prudent—After the first failure they became circumspect in all their decisions.
Cogent (adj.)	appealing forcibly to the mind or reason convincing—The lawyer made a cogent and compelling presentation of the case in favour of the defendant.
Cogitate (v.)	to think hard; ponder; meditate—It is necessary to cogitate on decisions which affect life goals.

Cognitive (adj.)	possessing the power to think; capable of perception—An estimated 23% of people over 65 years of age suffer from mild cognitive impairment.
Cohesion (n.)	the act of holding together; unity—The staff lacked cohesion in pursuing the common goal of the company.
Commiserate (v.)	to show sympathy for—When I lost, she commiserated over my failure.
Complacent (adj.)	content; self-satisfied; smug—He had become complacent after years of success.
Complaisance (n.)	the quality of being agreeable or eager to please—The complaisant waiter was in no humour for us to leave.
Conceit (n.)	an exaggerated personal opinion—The film star's belief that he was the most popular actor in the industry was pure conceit.
Conciliatory (adj.)	reconciling, appeasing—The two neighbouring nations never seem to find any conciliatory ground between them.
Conclave (n.)	any private meeting or closed assembly—The conclave was to meet outside the city.
Connoisseur (n.)	expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)—Let him choose the wine—he's the connoisseur.
Consecrate (v.)	to declare sacred; to dedicate—The park was consecrated to the memory of the missing soldiers.
Consternation (n.)	amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion—The two friends stared at each other in consternation, and neither knew what to do.
Contiguous (adj.)	being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point—Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are contiguous states.
Contravene (v.)	to act contrary to; to oppose or contradict—The management cannot frame rules that contravene the law of the state.
Contrite (adj.)	regretful; sorrowful; having repentance—The contrite man apologized profusely.
Conundrum (n.)	a puzzle or riddle—I spent two hours trying to figure out the conundrum.
Corroborate (v.)	to support with evidence; confirm—The account given by the accused was not corroborated by the statement of the witnesses.
Covenant (n.)	a binding and solemn agreement—With the exchange of vows, the covenant was complete.
Cower (v.)	to huddle and tremble—The hostages cowered in their seats.
Culpable (adj.)	deserving blame; guilty—She was the one who committed the crime but he was culpable also.
Curmudgeon (n.)	an ill-tempered person—The curmudgeon asked the children not to play near his house.
Cursory (adj.)	rapidly and often superficially performed; hasty—A cursory reading of the report convinced him about her involvement in the crime.
Cynic (n.)	a fault-finding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest—A cynic might see this charity drive as simply a ploy to make us part with more money.

D

Dauntless (adj.)	fearless; not discouraged—The dauntless firefighters rescued the child.
Debacle (n.)	disaster; collapse; a rout—The new regulations by the SEBI are meant to prevent another debacle in the stock markets.
Debase (v.)	to make lower in quality—People from the North complain that people in Mumbai have debased the Hindi language.
Debauchery (n.)	extreme indulgence in sensuality—It suits you so badly—all this debauchery, dissipation, and the rest of it.
Debilitate (v.)	to enfeeble; to wear out—The prolonged illness debilitated him to the point that he was unable to walk.

Decadence (n.)	a decline in morals or art; implies a reaching and passing the peak of development and a turn downward with a consequent loss in vitality or energy—Love of luxury as a sign of cultural decadence.
Decry (v.)	to denounce or condemn openly—The critics decried the film for its lack of technical skill.
Deferential (adj.)	respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; affected or ingratiating regard for another's wishes—The student was polite and deferential while speaking to his professor.
Deleterious (adj.)	harmful; hurtful; noxious—Deleterious fumes escaped from the overturned truck carrying chemicals.
Delineate (v.)	to outline; to describe—the Minister delineated the steps taken by the government to control prices.
Demur (v.; n.)	to delay, hesitate—She hated air travel, so when the subject of the vacation came up she demurred.
Deprecate (v.)	to express disapproval of; to protest against—The environmentalists deprecated the cutting down of trees for the new road.
Desultory (adj.)	moving in a random, directionless manner—Most of the audience felt that his speech was desultory.
Determinate (adj.)	distinct limits—The new laws were very determinate as far as what was allowed and what was not allowed.
Dexterous (adj.)	skillful, quick mentally or physically; clever—The batsman showed dexterous ingenuity with the bat.
Diatribes (n.)	a bitter or abusive speech—Graceless in loss, he burst into a diatribe against his rivals when he lost the championship.
Didactic (adj.)	instructive; dogmatic; preachy—Our teacher's didactic technique boosted our scores.
Dilettante (n.)	an admirer of the fine arts; a dabbler; an amateur—Though she played the piano like a professional, she was merely a dilettante.
Disarray (n.)	(state of) disorder—The thief left the house in disarray.
Discreet (adj.)	showing good judgment in conduct; prudent—I told her about my affair, because I could trust her to be discreet.
Discrete (adj.)	separate; individually distinct; composed of distinct parts—these are two discrete issues; they need to be discussed separately.
Disdain (n.)	intense dislike; look down upon; scorn—The problem with my friend is that if I don't agree with him, he shows great disdain for me.
Disingenuous (adj.)	not frank or candid; deceptively simple—His answers are always disingenuous; you cannot make out what he really means.
Disinterested (adj.)	neutral; unbiased—His decision will be fair to everyone as he is the most disinterested party in this controversy.
Disparage (v.)	to belittle; undervalue; to discredit—She disparaged her student's efforts in the event when she took the credit for its success all for herself.
Disparate (adj.)	unequal; dissimilar; different—He and his poor friend come from starkly disparate backgrounds.
Dissemble (v.)	to pretend; to feign; to conceal by pretence—The man dissembled his assets to avoid paying taxes.
Distension (n.)	inflation or extension—The wooden table distended and lost shape after being left in the rain.
Dither (v.)	to act indecisively; a confused condition—She dithered every time she had to make a decision.
Dogmatic (adj.)	stubborn; biased; opinionated—When the professor became too dogmatic in his speech, the students began to leave his lectures.
Dormant (adj.)	as if asleep—They say that only one-third of one's vocabulary is active; two-thirds is dormant.
Doughty (adj.)	brave and strong—The doughty fireman saved the woman's life.
Duplicity (n.)	deception—She broke up with him for his duplicity.
Duress (n.)	imprisonment; the use of threats—The convict pleaded in the court that his confession to the police was made under duress.

Ebullience (n.)	an overflowing of high spirits; effervescence—She emanated ebullience as she learnt about her first rank in the exam.
Eclectic (adj.)	selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles; composed of elements drawn from various sources—To be good in reading Comprehension your reading should be eclectic.
Edify (v.)	to build or establish; to instruct and improve the mind; enlighten—The students found their philosophy professor's lectures to be edifying.
Efface (v.)	to erase; to make inconspicuous—Daylight effaced the stars.
Effrontery (n.)	arrogance—The effrontery of the young man was offensive.
Effusive (adj.)	pouring out or forth; overflowing—The effusive currents rush through the broken dam.
Egress (n.)	a way out; exit—The doorway provided an egress from the chamber.
Ellipsis (n.)	omission of words that would make the meaning clear—The accidental ellipsis confused all those who heard the speech.
Elucidate (v.)	to make clear; to explain—The first sentence of the chapter elucidated its purpose.
Elusive (adj.)	hard to catch—The thief proved to be too elusive for the police, they could never catch him.
Emanate (v.)	to emit—Thick smoke emanated from the building that was on fire.
Embellish (v.)	to make beautiful with ornamentation; decorate—His fanciful account that embellishes the true story.
Encomium (n.)	formal expression of high praise—The actor's speech was along encomium for his producer and director as he received the award.
Encumber (v.)	to hold back; to hinder; to burden, weigh down—His was a life that has always been encumbered with responsibilities.
Endemic (adj.)	native to a particular area; constantly present in a particular country or locality—The endemic fauna was of great interest to the anthropologist.
Enervate (v.)	to weaken; to deprive of nerve or strength—The sickness enervates its victims completely.
Engender (v.)	to cause to exist; produce—The group attempted to engender changes to the law.
Enigmatic (adj.)	baffling—The enigmatic murder puzzled the detective.
Ennui (n.)	boredom; apathy—Ennui set in when the children had broken all the toys.
Ephemeral (adj.)	very short-lived; lasting only a short time—His happiness was always ephemeral as he lived alone; it was soon replaced by boredom.
Epicure (n.)	a person who has good taste in food and drink—As an epicure, he visits only the best restaurants in town.
Epitome (n.)	model; typical or ideal example—The student chosen to represent the school was the epitome of dedication and excellence.
Equivocal (adj.)	doubtful; uncertain—His equivocal behaviour increased the uneasiness.
Erudite (adj.)	learned, having a wide knowledge acquired through reading—He was erudite scholar in philosophy.
Eschew (v.)	to shun; to avoid—Gandhi exhorted people to eschew violence.
Esoteric (adj.)	understood by only a chosen few; confidential—The esoteric language was only known by the select group.
Evanescent (adj.)	vanishing quickly; dissipating like a vapour—The evanescent mirage could only be seen at a certain angle.
Exculpate (v.)	to free from guilt—Though he was innocent he did not try to exculpate from the crime he was charged with.
Exhume (v.)	to unearth; to reveal—The scientists exhumed the body from the grave to test the body's DNA.

Exigent (adj.)	a situation calling for immediate attention—The exigent request for more assistance was answered quickly.
Exonerate (v.)	to declare or prove blameless—Hopefully, the judge will exonerate you of any wrongdoing.
Expedient (adj.)	convenient in obtaining a result; guided by self-interest—To drop the case against the minister was politically expedient decision.
Expedite (v.)	to hasten the action of—We can expedite the transaction if we tell them it is an emergency.

F

Facetious (adj.)	joking in an awkward or improper manner—When I called you a fool, I'm sure you realized I was only being very facetious.
Fallible (adj.)	liable to be mistaken or erroneous—The sick man kept repeating that he was in the hands of God, not fallible human doctors.
Fanatic (n.)	enthusiast; extremist—The terrorist group was comprised of fanatics.
Fastidious (adj.)	difficult to please; dainty—The fastidious girl would not accept any offers as suitable.
Fathom (v.)	to understand—It was difficult to fathom why he sold his business.
Fatuous (adj.)	lacking in seriousness; vain and silly—This is going to sound completely fatuous, but it's my honest answer.
Fecund (adj.)	productive; fertile; prolific—Zebrafish are highly fecund each female is capable of laying 200 eggs per clutch.
Feign (v.)	pretend- It is not uncommon for a child to feign illness in order to stay home from school.
Ferret (v.)	to force out of hiding; to search for—The police will ferret the fugitive out of his hiding place.
Fetish (n.)	anything to which one gives excessive devotion; fixation—She has made a fetish of cleanliness, cleaning her house several times a day.
Finesse (n.)	the ability to handle situations with skill and diplomacy—She managed that situation with great finesse.
Flaccid (adj.)	lacking firmness—His muscles have become completely flaccid.
Flagrant (adj.)	glaringly wrong—The flagrant foul during the game was apparent to everyone.
Flamboyant (adj.)	being too showy or ornate—They were all very flamboyant women, very well dressed with lots of jewellery.
Flippant (adj.)	talkative; disrespectful—The teacher became upset with the flippant answer from the student.
Flux (n.)	a flow; a continual change—Fashion is always in a state of flux.
Foray (v.)	to raid for spoil; a venture or an initial attempt outside one's usual area—An actor's foray into politics.
Forbearance (n.)	patience; self-restraint—He exhibited remarkable forbearance when his boss insulted him in public.
Forensic (adj.)	belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical; relating to or dealing with the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems forensic medicine, forensic science, forensic pathologist and forensic experts –The forensic squad dealt with the legal investigation.
Fortitude (n.)	firm courage; strength—He showed great fortitude during his long illness.
Fortuitous (adj.)	happening accidentally—His fortuitous meeting with his friend proved lucky for him.
Fractious (adj.)	rebellious; apt to quarrel—Fractious siblings aggravate their parents.
Frenetic (adj.)	frenzied—The police received a frenetic call from the scene of the crime.
Forward (adj.)	not willing to yield or comply with what is reasonable—The executive had to deal with a forward peer who was becoming increasingly difficult.
Fulminate (v.)	to blame, denunciate—The social activist in his speech fulminated against political chicanery.
Furtive (adj.)	secretive; sly—He cast a furtive glance in her direction.

Gaffe (n.)	a blunder—Calling his fiancée by the wrong name was a huge gaffe.
Gainsay (v.)	to speak against; to contradict; to deny—During the group discussion, he tried to gainsay me, but I was well prepared with facts.
Galvanize (v.)	to stimulate as if by electric shock; startle; excite—The group is trying to galvanize support for the victimized woman.
Gamut (n.)	a complete range; any complete musical scale—SRK's roles in films run the entire gamut of villain to superhero to comedian.
Garish (adj.)	gaudy, showy—The gold fixtures seemed garish.
Garner (v.)	to gather up and store; to collect—The squirrels garnered nuts for the winter.
Garrulous (adj.)	extremely talkative or wordy—He became more garrulous after drinking a couple of beer.
Gauche (adj.)	awkward; lacking social grace—Would it be gauche of me to ask her how old she is?
Gauntlet (n.)	a protective glove—The gauntlet saved the man's hand from being burned in the fire. (An open challenge (as to combat)—used in phrases like throw down the gauntlet).
Genre (adj.)	designating a type of film or book—The genre of the book is popular science.
Germane (adj.)	pertinent; related; to the point—My personal opinion isn't germane to our discussion of the facts of the case.
Gerrymander (v.)	to gain advantage by manipulating unfairly—To gerrymander during negotiations is considered unfair.
Glib (adj.)	smooth and slippery; speaking or spoken in a smooth manner—The salesman was so glib that the customers failed to notice the defects in the product.
Glutton (n.)	overeater—He is such a glutton that he ate the whole cake.
Gourmand (n.)	on who is excessively fond of eating and drinking—He is such a gourmand that he vacationed to Europe every year just for the wine.
Grandiose (adj.)	magnificent; flamboyant—He was always full of grandiose ideas.
Gregarious (adj.)	fond of the company of others—She is outgoing and gregarious.
Guile (n.)	slyness; deceit—By using his guile, the gambler almost always won at the card table.
Gullible (adj.)	easily fooled—They sell overpriced items to gullible tourists.
H	
Hackneyed (adj.)	lacking in freshness or originality; commonplace; trite—It may be hackneyed, but it is true that the harder you work, the luckier you get.
Haggard (adj.)	untamed; having a worn look—She looked tired and haggard after the illness.
Halcyon (adj.)	tranquil; happy—I keep remembering the halcyon years of growing up in a village.
Hapless (adj.)	unlucky; unfortunate—The injured and hapless captain could not lead the team to victory.
Harangue (v.)	a speech addressed to a public assembly; a ranting speech or writing—The chief guest launched into a long harangue about the evils of pop culture.
Harbinger (n.)	forerunner; indication—The new year was seen as a harbinger of better times.
Haughty (adj.)	proud of oneself and scornful of others—The haughty ways she displayed her work turned off her peers.
Hedonistic (adj.)	living for pleasure—Their vacation to Switzerland turned to be hedonistic adventure.
Hegemony (n.)	dominance, especially of one nation over others—Colonization was an example of imposing British hegemony over other regions.
Heresy (n.)	opinion contrary to popular belief or ideology—The fact that the earth is round was considered heresy at one time.
Hiatus (n.)	interval; break; period of rest—Summer vacation provided a much-needed hiatus for the students.

Hierarchy (n.)	a system of persons or things arranged according to rank—When I joined the company I was at the bottom of the hierarchy.
Homily (n.)	solemn moral talk; sermon—We listened to another one of his homilies about the value of public service.
Hubris (n.)	arrogance—His failure in life was brought on by his hubris.
Histrionic (adj.)	theatrical—She had a tendency to throw things, bang doors, and other histrionic displays of temper.
Holocaust (n.)	destruction by fire—We live in the shadow of a nuclear holocaust.
Horticulture (n.)	the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants—Women constitute the majority of workers in African export horticulture.
Humane (adj.)	marked by kindness or consideration—It is not humane to treat animals that way.
Husbandry (n.)	frugality; thrift; also agriculture—In accordance with his practice of good husbandry, he never buys anything on credit.
Hybrid (n.)	anything of mixed origin—The flower was a hybrid of three different flowers.
Hyperbole (n.)	an exaggeration, not to be taken seriously—The snake in the garden was 20 feet long, he said with a measure of hyperbole.
Hypochondriac (n.)	person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness—My brother is a real hypochondriac. Every time he reads about some new disease, he thinks he has it.

I

Iconoclast (n.)	one who destroys revered images; an attacker of cherished beliefs—His criticism of the government, religion, and custom made him an iconoclast.
Idiosyncrasy (n.)	any personal peculiarity, mannerism—Her tendency to bite her nails is an idiosyncrasy.
Imbue (v.)	to soak or stain; permeate—The values that he had imbued from education remained with him all his life.
Immaculate (adj.)	perfectly clean; correct; pure—He always dressed immaculately.
Imminent (adj.)	likely to happen without delay—The clouds signalled the imminent rains.
Immutable (adj.)	unchangeable; permanent—Nature's laws are immutable.
Impasse (n.)	a situation that has no solution or escape; deadlock—An arbitrator is necessary to break the impasse in the negotiations.
Impassive (adj.)	showing no emotion—The culprit remained impassive throughout the trial.
Impecunious (adj.)	poor; having no money—They were impecunious and did not buy any gift for the host.
Impede (v.)	to stop the progress of; obstruct—The rain impeded the work on the building.
Impenitent (adj.)	without regret, shame, or remorse—His impenitent remark proved that he did not regret the crime.
Imperious (adj.)	arrogant; urgent—Her imperious manner cost her all her friends.
Imperturbable (adj.)	calm; not easily excited—He remained imperturbable throughout the argument.
Impervious (adj.)	impenetrable; not allowing anything to pass through; unaffected—The politician wore a vest that was impervious to bullets.
Impetuous (adj.)	moving with great force; done with little thought—The young man had an impetuous temperament.
Impiety (n.)	irreverence toward God; lack of respect—Gandhi considered all forms of violence as impiety.
Implacable (adj.)	unwilling to be pacified or appeased—She was implacable after she heard the news about her friend's accident.
Imprecate (v.)	to pray for evil; to invoke a curse—Witches are known to imprecate people through a curse.
Impromptu (adj.)	without preparation—His witty impromptu dialogues entertained everyone.
Improvident (adj.)	not providing for the future—An improvident person may end up destitute in latter life.

Impudent (adj.)	disrespectful and shameless—Impudent actions caused him to be unpopular.
Impugn (v.)	to attack with words; to question the truthfulness or integrity—He impugned his rival's character.
Imputation (n.)	to charge, to attribute a fault or misconduct to another—I resent the imputation that I am nice to her because she has money.
Inadvertent (adj.)	not on purpose; unintentional—It was an inadvertent error on my part.
Inchoate (adj.)	not yet fully formed; rudimentary—The outline of the thesis was the inchoate form of a very complex theory.
Incisive (adj.)	getting to the heart of things; to the point—She's known for her incisive mind and quick wit.
Incognito (adj.)	unidentified; disguised; concealed—The actor preferred to travel incognito.
Incredulous (adj.)	sceptical—Many people were incredulous that the investigating agency could not identify the murderer.
Inculcate (v.)	to impress upon the mind, as by insistent urging—A mother tries to inculcate good habits in her child.
Incursion (n.)	an entry into, especially when not desired—The Air-force does not allow any incursion into the country's air space.
Indelible (adj.)	that which cannot be blotted out or erased—The stories that his grandmother told him left an indelible impression on his mind.
Indemnify (v.)	to insure against or pay for loss or damage—It is important to indemnify your valuables with an insurance company.
Indict (v.)	charge with a crime—The court indicted him for theft.
Indigence (n.)	the condition of being poor—The family's indigence was obvious in the way they lived.
Indigenous (adj.)	native to a region; inborn or innate—The plants are indigenous to the Deccan Plateau.
Indignant (adj.)	expressing anger to an injustice—He was indignant over the way he was treated.
Indolent (adj.)	lazy; inactive—The indolent man slept all day.
Indomitable (adj.)	not easily discouraged or defeated—Though injured his indomitable spirit helped him win the match, even against unbearable pain.
Indubitable (adj.)	unquestionable; sure—The student was the indubitable leader of the group.
Ineluctable (adj.)	something inevitable—The sick man was preparing for the ineluctable death.
Ingenious (adj.)	clever, resourceful—His ingenious ideas helped to market the product well.
Ingenuous (adj.)	showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness; lacking craft or subtlety—The child's ingenuous admission of guilt touched everyone's heart.
Ingratiate (v.)	to bring into one's good graces—The man was hoping to ingratiate himself with his boss by enquiring after his children.
Inimical (adj.)	hostile, unfriendly—When I mentioned her boyfriend, she gave me an inimical stare.
Iniquitous (adj.)	wicked; unjust—The insult to the man was truly iniquitous.
Innate (adj.)	natural; inborn—She has an innate talent for art.
Innocuous (adj.)	harmless; dull; innocent—His comment about the professor was inappropriate but innocuous.
Innuendo (n.)	an indirect remark; insinuation—The office was rife with innuendo that a takeover was in the works.
Insinuate (v.)	to work into gradually and indirectly—He was insinuating the need for a break by saying that they must be tired.
Inspid (adj.)	uninteresting, boring flat, dull—Many people left the inspid movie before it was finished.
Insolvent (adj.)	unable to pay debts—Unable to pay off his debts he declared himself insolvent.
Insular (adj.)	having the characteristics of an island; narrow-minded, provincial—The insular community was not receptive to new ideas.
Intercede (v.)	to plead on behalf of another; mediate—India does not want any nation to intercede between Pakistan and India.
Intermittent (adj.)	periodic; occasional—The patient experienced intermittent pain in the chest.

Intractable (adj.)	stubborn, obstinate; not easily taught or disciplined—Every teacher in the school became frustrated with the intractable student and sent him to the principal's office.
Intransigent (adj.)	uncompromising—She was intransigent; no argument could change her mind.
Intrepid (adj.)	fearless, bold—The intrepid reporter went right to the scene of the battle during the war.
Inundate (v.)	to flood; to overwhelm with a large amount of—After the success of the show he was inundated by congratulatory calls.
Inured (adj.)	accustomed to pain—The common man has become inured to constant price rise in commodities.
Inveterate (adj.)	a practice settled on over a long period of time—He is an inveterate liar.
Irascible (adj.)	prone to anger—He has an irascible disposition.
Itinerary (n.)	travel plan; schedule; course—Their trip's itinerary was disrupted by unexpected bad weather.

J

Jaded (adj.)	worn-out—The people are jaded by the number of scams in the government.
Jargon (n.)	incoherent speech; specialized vocabulary in certain fields—The doctor spoke in medical jargon which we could not understand.
Jeopardy (n.)	danger; peril—The firefighters routinely put their lives into jeopardy.
Jettison (v.)	to throw overboard goods to lighten a vehicle; to discard—With his ship rapidly sinking, the captain ordered a last-ditch jettison of much of its cargo.
Jingoism (n.)	extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked especially by a belligerent foreign policy—When the war began many people were caught up in a wave of jingoism.
Judicious (adj.)	to have or show sound judgment—Judicious planning now can prevent problems later.
Juggernaut (n.)	irresistible crushing force—There was no escaping the juggernaut of hype for the filmmaker's biggest summer blockbuster.
Juncture (n.)	critical point; meeting—Negotiations between the countries reached a critical juncture.
Junket (n.)	trip, especially one taken for pleasure by an official at public expense—The minister was criticized for his expensive junkets to foreign countries.
Junta (n.)	group of persons joined in political intrigue; cabal—Although the country is very strictly ruled by a military junta, people are allowed to attend church.
Juxtapose (v.)	place side-by-side—In the film, scenes of extravagance were often juxtaposed with scenes of scarcity.

K

Kleptomania (n.)	an abnormal, persistent impulse or tendency to steal, not prompted by need—The filmstar caught shoplifting admitted that he was suffering from kleptomania.
Knavery (n.)	a dishonest act—The teacher made it clear no knavery will be tolerated in the school.
Knead (v.)	mix; massage—After mixing the ingredients, she kneaded the dough and set it aside to rise.
Knotty (adj.)	to be puzzling or hard to explain—In the group discussion, the candidates cautiously gave their views on an array of knotty issues.

L

Labyrinth (n.)	maze; something extremely complex or tortuous in structure—The culture that I grew up in was a labyrinth of customs and rules.
Lacerate (v.)	to tear or rend roughly; to cause sharp mental or emotional pain to; distress—The broken glass lacerated his feet.
Laconic (adj.)	sparing of words; terse, pithy—He was generally laconic, but always to the point.
Laggard (n.; adj.)	a person who has fallen behind; moving slowly—I hate being stuck behind laggard motorists on the highway.

Lambaste (v.)	to scold or beat harshly—His father lambasted him for failing in his exams.
Lament (v.; n.)	to mourn or grieve; expression of grief or sorrow—The boy is lamenting the loss of his book.
Languid (adj.)	lacking vitality; indifferent—The languid student was always late to class.
Larceny (n.)	theft; stealing—He was found guilty of larceny for stealing from a shop.
Lascivious (adj.)	indecent; immoral; involves lust—He was dismissed from his job for making lascivious comments to a female co-worker.
Lassitude (n.)	a state of being tired or listless—Lassitude set in after they had worked for several continuous days.
Latency (n.)	a period of inactivity—The buds went from latency to full bloom in a few days.
Laud (v.)	praise—He lauded his daughter for winning the trophy.
Lecherous (adj.)	impure in thought and act—The men at the bar were lecherous and were looking for some action.
Lethargic (adj.)	lazy; passive—Feeling very lethargic, he watched television or slept the whole day.
Levity (n.)	lack of seriousness; instability—The teacher did not tolerate any sign of levity during the class.
Lewd (adj.)	lustful; wicked—The comment was so lewd it could not be repeated in front of children.
Liaison (n.)	connection; link—The union leader served as a liaison between the management and the workers.
Licentious (adj.)	morally lacking in restraint—The culture in the entertainment industry is seen to be licentious and corrupt.
Lithe (adj.)	easily bent; pliable; supple—A gymnast needs to be lithe.
Livid (adj.)	discoloured, as if bruised; extremely angry; furious—the boss was livid when yet another deadline was missed.
Loquacious (adj.)	very talkative; garrulous—The radio jockey was a loquacious person.
Lucid (adj.)	shiny; clear minded—The old man recognized his sons only in his lucid moments.
Lurid (adj.)	glowing through haze; shocking, sensational—The tabloid was famous for lurid stories about celebrities.
Luxuriant (adj.)	to grow with energy and in great abundance—She had a luxuriant garden in front of her house.

M

Magnanimity (n.; adj.)	a quality of nobleness of mind, disdain of meanness or revenge; unselfish—The rich man was well known also for his magnanimity and his large contributions to charity.
Malediction (n.)	putting a curse on someone; talking negatively about another—The two old women began cursing and heaping maledictions upon one another.
Malefactor (n.)	an evil person—She regards anyone who would cause the break-up of a family as a malefactor of the worst sort.
Malevolent (adj.)	wishing evil (opposite: benevolent)—Hindi films are generally about the struggle between relentlessly malevolent villains on one side and faultless saints on the other.
Malingering (v.)	to pretend to be ill in order to escape work—He will malingering on Friday so he can go to the movies.
Malleable (adj.)	easy to shape or bend; pliable—Clay is malleable.
Mandate (n.)	order; charge—The winning political party believed that it had been given a mandate for change.
Maudlin (adj.)	foolishly and tearfully sentimental—He became maudlin and started crying like a child.
Maverick (n.)	a person who does not conform to the norm—There's always one maverick who has to go his own way.
Meander (v.; adj.)	wind, wander; winding, wandering aimlessly—The stream meanders through the valley.
Mellifluous (adj.)	having a sweet sound—The mellifluous sound of the flute held the audience captive.

Menagerie (n.)	a collection of wild or foreign animals kept especially for exhibition—The living room had a menagerie of glass animals.
Mendacious (adj.)	given to or characterized by deception or falsehood or divergence from absolute truth—The newspaper story was mendacious and hurtful.
Mercenary (adj.)	working or done for payment only; a soldier—It became apparent that his affection was pretended and he was taking care of us only for mercenary reasons.
Metamorphosis (n.)	change of form—The caterpillar becomes a butterfly in a beautiful metamorphosis.
Meticulous (adj.)	exacting; precise—The lab technicians must be meticulous in their measurements to obtain exact results.
Mien (n.)	appearance, demeanour—The professor's mien suggested that she would not put up with nonsense.
Minatory (adj.)	threatening—A minatory black ghost is said to haunt that house.
Misanthrope (n.)	a person who distrusts everything; a hater of mankind—After the man swindled all of the woman's savings, she became a misanthrope.
Mitigate (v.)	alleviate; lessen; soothe—Government has announced myriad schemes to mitigate the suffering of the poor.
Modulate (v.)	to regulate or adjust; to vary the pitch—He modulated the knob until the heater was just the right temperature.
Mollify (v.)	to soften; to make less intense—All attempts to mollify the extremists have failed.
Moot (adj.)	subject to or open for discussion or debate—Theorizing a work by such an emotive director is very tempting, but somewhat moot.
Mordant (adj.)	cutting; sarcastic—Her mordant remark made me feel miserable.
Morose (adj.)	moody, despondent—The fans were morose after the team lost.
Motif (n.)	theme—The novel contained several recurring motifs.
Mundane (adj.)	ordinary; commonplace—The city girls found the small town mundane and boring.
Munificent (adj.)	giving generously—The wealthy man made a munificent donation for the blind.
Myriad (n.)	a large number—There are a myriad of options available to us.

N

Narcissism (n.)	self-love, excessive interest in one's appearance, comfort, abilities, etc.—The narcissistic actor was difficult to get along with.
Nascent (adj.)	starting to grow or develop—His singing career is still in its nascent stages.
Nebulous (adj.)	unclear or vague—These philosophical concepts are nebulous.
Nefarious (adj.)	morally bad; wicked—The criminals hatched nefarious scheme to cheat people out of their money.
Nemesis (n.)	a person who inflicts just punishment; retribution; a rival—Batman is the Joker's main nemesis and always foils his wicked plots.
Neophyte (n.)	beginner; newcomer—The neophyte dancer was overcome by the fast tempo.
Nettle (v.)	annoy; irritate—The younger brother nettled his older sister until she slapped him.
Noisome (adj.)	harmful to health; having a foul odour—Noisome garbage was strewn all over the street.
Nostalgia (adj.)	longing for the past; homesickness—A wave of nostalgia swept over me when I saw my childhood home.
Noxious (adj.)	harmful to one's health—The factory was shut down for releasing noxious waste into the river.
Nugatory (adj.)	trifling; futile; insignificant—The book is entertaining, but its contributions to scholarship are nugatory.

O

Obdurate (adj.)	stubborn- The obdurate child refused to take medicines.
Obeisance (n.)	a gesture, of respect or reverence—He touched the feet of the dead man paying obeisance to him.
Obfuscate (v.)	to darken, confuse, bewilder—The explanation only helped to obfuscate and confuse the issue.
Obliterate (v.)	destroy completely—The steep increase in property rates obliterated my plans of buying a house.
Obloquy (n.)	widespread condemnation or abuse; disgrace or infamy resulting from this—the stranger became a victim of obloquy and hatred.
Obsequious (adj.)	servilely attentive; fawning—He is obsequious to anyone in authority.
Obsolete (adj.)	out of date—Cassettes have become obsolete with the popularity of compact discs and memory sticks.
Obtrude (v.)	to force oneself or one's ideas upon another—Stop obtruding in others' affairs.
Obtuse (adj.)	dull; slow to understand or perceive—he is too obtuse to take the hint.
Obviate (v.)	to make unnecessary—Computers have obviated the use of typewriters.
Odious (adj.)	hateful; disgusting—It was an odious and unforgivable insult.
Oligarchy (n.)	form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small, exclusive group—The oligarchy took control after the king was overthrown.
Ominous (adj.)	being or exhibiting an omen—An ominous threat of war loomed over the standoff.
Omniscient (adj.)	having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight- God is omniscient.
Opprobrious (adj.)	abusive—Nobody liked working for him because he was so opprobrious.
Opulence (n.)	wealth; fortune—In some parts of the city nearly unimaginable opulence can be found side by side with nearly unthinkable poverty.
Ostensible (adj.)	apparent—The ostensible reason for the meeting turned out to be a trick to get him to the surprise party.
Ostentatious (adj.)	being showy—He wears an ostentatious diamond ring on his little finger.
Ostracize (v.)	to exclude—The students tend to ostracize the children they dislike.

P

Paean (n.)	a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honours someone—His farewell party featured many paeans for his excellent service to the company.
Palindrome (n.)	a word or phrase which reads the same backwards and forwards—"Dad" and "Madam" are examples of palindromes.
Palpable (adj.)	touchable; clear, obvious—I felt a palpable sense of relief.
Panegyric (n.)	formal or elaborate praise—His panegyric of the opponent was met with widespread disapproval.
Paradigm (n.)	model, prototype; pattern—James Joyce's Ulysses set a new paradigm for the novel.
Paraphernalia (n.)	equipment; accessories—The soldiers carried the paraphernalia of war with them.
Pariah (n.)	an outcast—The match fixing charges against the captain made him a pariah in the world of cricket.
Parochial (adj.)	narrow-minded—The protest against the influx of people into cities is sometimes looked upon as the expression of a parochial attitude.
Parody (n.)	a piece of work imitating another in a satirical manner—The film was a parody of the affairs of the actor himself.
Parsimonious (adj.)	very frugal; unwilling to spend—The parsimonious customer argued that a hundred rupees was too much for a shirt.
Peccadillo (n.)	a slight fault or offence—We need to at all times forgive a child's peccadilloes.

Pecuniary (adj.)	pertaining to money—The company forbids giving or accepting pecuniary gifts.
Pedagogue (n.)	a teacher—He considered his teacher a true pedagogue.
Pedantic (adj.)	characterized by a narrow, often ostentatious concern for book learning and formal rules—The pedantic attention to details resulted in the students not getting the big picture.
Pejorative (adj.)	making things worse—The pejorative comment deepened the dislike between the two.
Pellucid (adj.)	transparent—The pellucid roof of the tent was not a shield from the sun.
Penchant (n.)	a liking for—I have a penchant for vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.
Penitent (adj.)	feeling sorry for what one has done—The penitent man asked for forgiveness.
Pensive (adj.)	reflective; contemplative—He was pensive and requested to be left alone.
Perfidious (adj.)	faithless; treacherous—The business failed as one of the partners indulged in perfidious deals.
Perfunctory (adj.)	done in a routine, mechanical way, without interest—He was bored with his job and did all his tasks perfunctorily.
Perjury (n.)	the practice of lying—Lying while on the witness stand is perjury.
Pernicious (adj.)	dangerous; harmful—She thinks television has a pernicious influence on our children.
Peruse (v.)	to read carefully; to study—The letter stated all the facts of the case for his perusal.
Petulant (adj.)	peevish; cranky; rude—The long illness put the boy in a petulant mood.
Philanthropy (n.)	charity; unselfishness—Among the industrialist's philanthropies was a home for the blind.
Phlegmatic (adj.)	without emotion or interest; sluggish and dull—The phlegmatic child rarely went outside to play.
Pique (n.)	resentment at being slighted—He slammed the door in a fit of pique.
Pithy (adj.)	terse/and full of meaning—His comments are always pithy.
Placate (v.)	to appease or pacify—The angry customer was not placated by the salesman's apology.
Placid (adj.)	undisturbed and calm—In the morning the lake was placid and beautiful.
Plaintive (adj.)	being mournful or sad—The song was plaintive and melodious.
Platonic (adj.)	idealistic or impractical; not amorous or sensual—They had a platonic friendship, not a romantic one.
Plausible (adj.)	probable; feasible—We could not find a plausible explanation for our failure.
Plethora (n.)	a superabundance—He thought an MBA would open a plethora of options.
Ponderous (adj.)	unwieldy from weight; dull or laboured—the students fell asleep during the ponderous lecture.
Portend (v.)	to be an omen of; signify—The thunder portends of an oncoming storm.
Pragmatic (adj.)	matter-of-fact; practical—His pragmatic view comes from years of experience.
Precipitate (v.)	to cause to happen; happening quickly—The insult to his wife precipitated the fight between them.
Precocious (adj.)	developed or matured earlier than usual—The precocious eight-year-old could write poems.
Presage (n.)	an omen; a foreshadowing characteristic—The lull presages a storm.
Prescience (n.)	knowing about something before it happens—My prescience that I would win came true.
Prevaricate (v.)	to speak equivocally or evasively, i.e., to lie—When questioned about his affair, he began to prevaricate.
Pristine (adj.)	primitive, pure, uncorrupted—My native village is still in its pristine condition.
Privy (adj.)	private; confidential—He was one of a handful of people privy to the news of the pending merger.
Probity (n.)	honesty—The defence lawyer questioned the probity of the witness.
Proliferate (v.)	to reproduce quickly—Rumours about the secret wedding of the celebrity proliferated on the Internet.
Prolific (adj.)	producing fruit; marked by abundant inventiveness or productivity—Winston Churchill was a prolific writer too.
Propensity (n.)	a natural tendency towards; bias—She has a propensity to hire men over women.
Propinquity (n.)	closeness in time or place; closeness of relationship—The propinquity of the disasters put the community in chaos.
Propitiate (v.)	to win the goodwill of—The superstitious community performed animal sacrifices to propitiate the gods.

Prosaic (adj.)	tiresome; ordinary—He wanted to escape from his prosaic life of a farmer.
Proselytize (v.)	to convert from one belief or religion to another—The preacher's efforts to proselytize the villagers were met with resistance.
Provincial (adj.)	regional; unsophisticated—Accustomed to city life, he found his family back home too provincial.

Q

Quaff (v.)	to drink deeply—We stopped at a bar and quaffed a few beers.
Quagmire (n.)	marshy land; a difficult, precarious, or entrapping position—The protracted custody dispute between the divorced couple became a judicial quagmire.
Quaint (adj.)	old-fashioned; unusual; odd—The book describes the quaint customs of the natives.
Qualm (n.)	sudden feeling of uneasiness or doubt—He accepted their offer without a qualm.
Quandary (n.)	dilemma—I'm in a quandary about whether I should try to repair my stereo or buy a new one.
Quarantine (n.)	isolation of a person or persons to prevent the spread of disease—The astronauts were put under quarantine when they returned.
Quiescent (adj.)	inactive, at rest—On Sunday morning everyone is quiescent.
Quintessence (n.)	the pure essence of anything—This scam is the quintessence of India's political class.
Quirk (n.)	peculiar behaviour; startling twist—Wearing white shoes everyday is one of his quirks.

R

Rabid (adj.; n.)	furious; going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion—He is a rabid supporter of the political party.
Raconteur (n.)	a person who excels in telling stories—Apart from being good in his subject, our teacher is also an excellent raconteur.
Ramification (n.)	the arrangement of branches; consequence—We should take into the account the ramifications of the decision.
Rampant (adj.)	growing unchecked; widespread—Rumours were rampant about the imminent crash in the stock market.
Rancid (adj.)	having a bad odour—Left out too long, the oil turned rancid.
Rancour (n.)	strong ill will; enmity—Rancour filled every line that he wrote in the letter.
Ratify (v.)	to make valid; confirm—The parliament ratified the new law.
Raucous (adj.)	disagreeable to the sense of hearing; harsh; hoarse—The street was full of raucous protesters.
Rebuttal (n.)	refutation—He noted the points made by his rival for a systematic rebuttal during the debate.
Recalcitrant (adj.)	stubbornly rebellious—The recalcitrant girl did whatever the others did not want her to do.
Recidivism (n.)	habitual or chronic relapse of criminal or antisocial offences—The criminal was sent back to prison as he experienced several episodes of recidivism.
Recondite (adj.)	hard to understand; concealed—Many quantum physics theories are recondite.
Recusant (adj.)	disobedient of authority—A recusant attitude will lead to denial of privileges.
Refurbish (v.)	to make new; renovate—He is refurbishing his old house.
Refute (v.)	challenge; disprove—She refuted the allegations against her.
Reiterate (v.)	to repeat—The teacher reiterated the instructions for those who have not understood.
Relegate (v.)	banish; put to a lower position—The British used to relegate political rebels to faraway islands.
Relinquish (v.)	to let go; abandon—In the face of fierce criticism he relinquished his position.
Remonstrate (v.)	to protest or object to—The public remonstrated against the faulty verdict in the murder case.
Renegade (n.)	a person who abandons something; a traitor—The opposition welcomed into their fold the renegade from the ruling party.
Repast (n.)	food that is eaten—She offered us a light repast before we set out on our trip.

Reprehend (v.)	to criticize—Without exception, book reviewers reprehended the novel's tired plot
Reproach (v.)	to scold—The major reproached his troops for not following orders.
Reprobate (v.)	to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil—Without hesitation she reprobated such an indecent idea.
Reproof (n.)	a rebuke—For all his hard work, all he got was a reproof of his efforts.
Repudiate (v.)	to disown; to deny support for; reject; cancel—The offer was repudiated because of its cost.
Repugnant (adj.)	inconsistent; offensive or repulsive—The walls were full of repugnant graffiti.
Resplendent (adj.)	dazzling and shining—Her new diamond was resplendent in the sunshine.
Resurgent (adj.)	rising or tending to rise again—A resurgent wave of enthusiasm erupted from the crowd.
Reticent (adj.)	silent; reserved; shy—The reticent child played alone.
Retract (v.)	to draw or take back—You should not retract from your commitments.
Reverie (n.)	trance; dreamy—He was lost in a reverie.
Reville (v.)	to be abusive in speech—It is not appropriate for a teacher to revile a student.
Rhetorical (adj.)	having to do with verbal communication; artificial eloquence—In posing a rhetorical question, he hoped to get people thinking.
Ribald (adj.)	vulgar joking or mocking—Some of the ribald scenes were removed from the movie.
Rudimentary (adj.)	elementary—This class requires a rudimentary knowledge of number system.
Ruminate (v.)	to consider carefully—He ruminated over the implications of their decision.
Rummage (v.)	search thoroughly—He rummaged the attic for his coin collection.
Rustic (adj.)	plain and unsophisticated; rural—The suburb has a rustic atmosphere.

S

Sagacious (adj.)	wise—The old man gave sagacious advice.
Salient (adj.)	noticeable; prominent—Her most salient feature is her dark eyes.
Salubrious (adj.)	promoting good health—The salubrious air of the hills helped him recover from his illness.
Salutatory (adj.)	of or containing greetings—The institute sent out salutatory letters to every student.
Sanguine (adj.)	optimistic; cheerful; red—Her sanguine temperament was infectious.
Sarcasm (n.)	ironic; bitter humour—His unhappiness was evident in the petty sarcasms that he resorted to in his speech.
Sardonic (adj.)	having a sarcastic quality—H. L. Mencken was known for his sardonic writings on political figures.
Satire (n.)	a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn—This novel is a political satire.
Saunter (v.)	to walk at a leisurely pace; stroll—Not knowing what to do with his time, he sauntered into the park.
Savant (n.)	one who is intelligent—He is a savant in the field of fuel cells.
Schism (n.)	a division in an organized group—The issue exposed the schism between the members of the party.
Scourge (v.)	to whip severely—The trainer will scourge the animal if it attacks someone.
Scrupulous (adj.)	morally upright; careful—She is always scrupulous about her behaviour and work.
Scurrilous (adj.)	vulgar—His scurrilous language offended everyone.
Sedition (n.)	a revolt—The leaders of the tribal people were charged and arrested for sedition.
Sequester (v.)	to separate or segregate—The suspects were sequestered in special room for identification by witnesses.
Serendipity (n.)	making fortunate discoveries accidentally—They found each other by pure serendipity.
Servile (adj.)	slavish; grovelling—He maintained a servile attitude around people with money.
Sinuous (adj.)	full of curves; twisting and turning—The mountain road was sinuous and dangerous.

Sceptic (n.)	doubter—Sceptics have pointed out flaws in the theory.
Skulk (v.)	to move secretly—The burglar skulked in the area observing each house.
Slander (v.)	defame; maliciously misrepresent—The celebrity filed suit against the critic for slander.
Slovenly (adv.)	sloppy—His teachers did not approve of his slovenly manner.
Sojourn (v.)	to stay temporarily—The family will sojourn at their ancestral house.
Solace (n.)	hope; comfort during a time of grief—When she was sad she found solace in her friend.
Solemn (adj.)	marked by the invocation of a religious sanction; sublime—They made a solemn vow to love each other for ever.
Sombre (adj.)	gloomy—The sad story had put everyone in a sombre mood.
Soporific (adj.)	causing sleep—As the medicine was soporific, he avoided it while driving.
Sordid (adj.)	filthy; base; vile—He shared the sordid details of his past.
Sovereign (adj.)	supreme—It is the government's sovereign duty to protect the rights of its citizens.
Specious (adj.)	having a false look of truth or genuineness—We could see through his specious reasoning meant to deceive us.
Spurious (adj.)	not genuine, false; bogus—The newspaper was notorious for spurious information.
Squalid (adj.)	filthy; wretched (from squalor)—We were touched by the squalid conditions in the slum.
Stagnant (adj.)	motionless—The stagnant water became breeding place for mosquitoes.
Staid (adj.)	marked by self-control; serious—Were surprised by the joke from a usually staid professor.
Stigmatize (v.)	to characterize or make as disgraceful—The pilferage she committed in her first job stigmatized her career.
Stoic (adj.)	calm, indifferent to pleasure or pain—She bore the loss of her mother with stoic calm.
Stolid (adj.)	showing no emotion—With a stolid expression, the man walked away from the confrontation.
Strident (adj.)	harsh, loud—The procession raised strident slogans against the government.
Stupor (n.)	a stunned or bewildered condition—The hit on the head sent him into a stupor.
Stymie (v.)	to hinder or obstruct—My efforts were stymied by lack of funds.
Suave (adj.)	effortlessly gracious—As a public relations officer he was suave in his dealings with others.
Subjugate (v.)	to bring under control—The royal family subjugated the peasants.
Subsume (v.)	to include within a larger group—Red, green, and yellow are subsumed under the term "colour."
Subtlety (n.)	understatement; barely noticeable—Please state your demand clearly and do not resort to subtleties.
Succinct (adj.)	clearly stated; characterized by conciseness—The speech was succinct yet emotional.
Succour (n.)	aid; assistance—The government provided succour to the victims of the earthquake in the relief camps.
Supplant (v.)	to take the place of—Can you supplant my position in the team if I cannot play?
Suppliant (adj.)	asking earnestly and submissively—He said he was a suppliant sinner asking forgiveness from god.
Surreptitious (adj.)	done secretly—She gave a surreptitious glance in his direction.
Susceptible (adj.)	easily imposed; inclined She is susceptible to all kinds of allergies. Sycophant (n.) flatterer—He is sycophantic to anyone in authority.
Syllogism (n.)	reasoning in order from general to particular; deductive reasoning—"Every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable" is a syllogism.
Synergy (n.)	interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects—The synergy created by the merger is expected to reduce the cost of operations.

T

Tacit (adj.)	not voiced or expressed—She felt that she had the tacit approval of her parents to marry her boyfriend.
Taciturn (adj.)	inclined to silence; speaking little—Being taciturn, he never initiates a conversation.
Tawdry (adj.)	cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; ignoble—The celebrity's personal life as reported in the tabloid was a tawdry affair.
Temerity (n.)	foolhardiness; recklessness—He was punished for his temerity.
Tenacious (adj.)	persistent—He was tenacious in his pleas; she finally agreed.
Tenet (n.)	a principle accepted as authoritative—The tenets of socialism were explained in the book.
Tenuous (adj.)	thin; weak—His claim to the ownership of property was tenuous.
Terrestrial (adj.)	pertaining to the earth—Cows are terrestrial animals; fish are aquatic.
Timorous (adj.)	lacking courage; timid—The timorous child hid behind his parents.
Tortuous (adj.)	full of twists and turns—The tortuous path had too many hairpin turns.
Tractable (adj.)	easily managed—He is very tractable child.
Tranquillity (n.)	peace; stillness; harmony—The tranquillity of the sunset filled with joy.
Transpire (v.)	to take place; come about—Tell me what transpired in that room.
Trenchant (adj.)	cutting; keen or incisive words—He was a writer with trenchant wit.
Trepidation (n.)	apprehension; uneasiness—He felt trepidation at agreeing to their proposal.
Truculent (adj.)	fierce, savage, cruel—The dies hard fans became truculent and violent when their team lost.
Truncate (v.)	to shorten by cutting—The session was truncated owing to lack of time.
Tumult (n.)	a noisy commotion; disturbance—The teacher had to shout to be heard over the tumult.
Turbid (adj.)	thick and dense; cloudy—The river turned turbid after the rains.
Turpitude (n.)	vileness—Have you ever been arrested or convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude?
Tyranny (n.)	absolute power; autocracy—The king sought an absolute tyranny over the colonies.

U

Ubiquitous (adj.)	omnipresent; present everywhere—Nowadays cell phones are ubiquitous.
Umbrage (n.)	offence or resentment—The student took umbrage at the remark of his mentor.
Uncanny (adj.)	of a strange nature; weird—She had an uncanny resemblance to someone I had seen before.
Undermine (v.)	to weaken; often through subtle means—The scams have undermined people's confidence in the government.
Unequivocal (adj.)	clear and unambiguous—It was an unequivocal mandate with 50-0 votes.
Ungainly (adj.)	clumsy and unattractive—The ungainly man knocked over the expensive flower vase.
Unobtrusive (adj.)	out of the way; remaining quietly in the background—The shy man found an unobtrusive seat in the far corner of the room.
Upshot (n.)	the final act or result—The upshot of the debate was that the bill would be released to the floor.
Urbane (adj.)	cultured; suave; notably polite or polished in manner—He was the most urbane in the group of aristocrats.
Usurp (v.)	to take something by force—I shall not allow him to usurp my authority.
Utopia (n.)	imaginary land with perfect social and political systems—Voltaire wrote of a utopia where the streets were paved with gold.

V

Vacuous (adj.)	empty; lacking in ideas; stupid—He had a vacuous expression in his face.
Vagary (n.)	caprice; whim—Most of my grandmother's ideas were dismissed as mere vagaries of age.
Valedictory (adj.)	pertaining to farewell—The valedictory speech by the Principal was very emotional.
Vapid (adj.)	dull and unimaginative; insipid—In her interview she came across as very vapid and artificial person.
Variegated (adj.)	many-coloured—The dancers wore variegated costumes.
Vendetta (n.)	blood feud; series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts—He waged a personal vendetta against those who opposed him.
Venerable (adj.)	deserving high respect—The venerable old man was a source of advice for the villagers.
Venison (n.)	the meat of a deer—Venison is said to be low in fat.
Veracity (n.)	truthfulness—We questioned the veracity of his statements.
Verdant (adj.)	green; lush in vegetation—Soon after the rains the hills were verdant.
Verisimilitude (n.)	appearance of truth, likelihood—the novel's degree of verisimilitude is compromised by 18th-century characters who speak in very 21st-century English.
Vernal (adj.)	pertaining to spring—The trees and flowers were in vernal bloom.
Viable (adj.)	practical or workable; capable of maintaining life—The plan did not appear viable at all.
Vicarious (adj.)	experienced imaginatively through another person—She had never seen the Himalayas but through the description of her friends she could experience its grandeur vicariously.
Vicissitude (n.)	change of fortune—A business run on moral grounds may not survive the vicissitudes of the market.
Vignette (n.)	picture; short literary sketch—The film is a series of vignettes about living with cancer.
Vindicate (v.)	clear from blame; exonerate; justify or support—She will be completely vindicated by the evidence.
Vindictive (adj.)	out for revenge; malicious—You are being vindictive for no apparent reason.
Virtuoso (n.)	highly skilled artist—Ronald is a computer virtuoso.
Virulent (adj.)	extremely poisonous; hostile; bitter—The disease is caused by a virulent bacterium.
Vitiate (adj.)	spoil the effect of; make inoperative—The impact of the film was vitiated by poor acting.
Vitriolic (adj.)	corrosive; sarcastic—His speech was vitriolic.
Vituperative (adj.)	containing or characterized by verbal abuse—The discussion was in danger of becoming a vituperative, schoolboy argument.
Vociferous (adj.)	clamorous; noisy—The decision was made over their vociferous objections.
Voluble (adj.)	fluent; glib; talkative—Voluble consumer groups help build public opinion.
Voracious (adj.)	ravenous—He has a voracious appetite.
Vulpine (adj.)	like a fox; crafty—They were taken in by his vulpine charms.

W

Waft (v.)	move gently by wind or breeze—The aroma of food cooking wafted out of the kitchen.
Waive (v.)	to give up; to put off until later—Seeing his difficulty, the Principal waived part of the fees for the course.
Wan (adj.)	lacking colour; sickly pale—Her face became wan at the sight of blood.
Wanton (adj.)	playfully mean or cruel; mischievous—They were accused of wanton cruelty toward animals.
Warrant (v.)	justify; authorize—The punishment he received was not warranted.
Whet (v.)	to sharpen by rubbing; to stimulate—The ads are trying to whet the consumers' appetite.
Whimsical (adj.)	fanciful; subject to erratic behaviour or unpredictable change—It is difficult to make plans with such a whimsical friend.
Wily (adj.)	concealing; sly—He turned out to be a wily negotiator.

Winsome (adj.)	charming; sweetly attractive—His winsome words moved the crowd to love him even more.
Wizened (adj.)	shrivelled; withered—The wizened face of the old man was covered by his hat.
Wrath (n.)	violent or unrestrained anger; fury—I waited until my initial wrath had eased before voicing my complaint.
Wreak (v.)	to give vent; to inflict—Gangs have been wreaking mayhem in the city.
Wrest (v.)	to pull or force away by a violent twisting—He wrested the book out of her hands.
Wry (adj.)	mocking; cynical—He has a wry sense of humour which offends people.

X

Xenophobia (n.)	fear of foreigners—He was apprehensive of going abroad to study because of the stories of violence due to xenophobia.
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Y

Yeoman (n.)	one that performs great and loyal service—The Principal has done a yeoman's job in enhancing the reputation of this institute.
Yoke (n.)	harness; collar; bondage—India was able to throw off the yoke of imperialism and embrace freedom.
Yore (n.)	time past and especially long past—My favourite stories are about the kings, princes, and princesses of yore.

Z

Zealot (n.)	a believer, fanatic—The zealots on both sides of the issue resorted to threats.
Zenith (n.)	point directly overhead in the sky; highest point—The zenith of her career came when she became the CEO.
Zephyr (n.)	a gentle wind; breeze—It was a beautiful day, with a zephyr adding to the pleasant chill.

