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# Section A GRAMMAR

#### Chapter

1

# **Nouns**

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

#### Which are as follows:

- (i) Proper Noun
- (ii) Common Noun
- (iii) Collective Noun
- (iv) Material Noun
- (i) **Proper Noun:** Proper Noun Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

For Ex - India, Calcutta, Ramesh, The Ganga, etc.

(ii) Common Noun: Common Noun is the name given in common to every person or thing of

the same class or kind.

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

(iii) Collective Noun: Collective Noun denotes a group or collection of similar individuals

considered as one complete whole.

#### Some of the collective nouns are given below:-

Examples of Collective Noun.

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

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

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

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

For Ex -

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness

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

#### (a) From Verbs:

live	life
know	knowledge
see	sight
advise	advice
laugh	laughter
please	pleasure
grow	growth
govern	government
serve	service
obey	obedience
practise	practice
think	thought

#### (b) From Adjectives

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

#### (c) From Common Nouns:

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

#### The Noun-Number (Singular/Plural)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rule 1: Hyphenated noun does not have plural form.

- Ex (a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (change 'rupees' into 'rupee')
  - (b) He stays in **five-stars** hotels. (change 'stars' into 'star')

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

Ex -

Wrong	Correct
1. Cousin brother / Cousin sister	1. Cousin
2. Pick pocketer	2. Pick pocket
3. Good name	3. Name
<b>4.</b> Big blunder	4. Blunder (means a big mistake)
5. Strong breeze	5. Strong wind (Breeze is always light and gentle)
6. Bad dream	6. Nightmare
7. Proudy	7. Proud
<b>8.</b> According to me	8. In my opinion

We generally get confused while using the following nouns:-

- (a) **Floor** (the flat surface of a room)
- (a) **Ground** (surface of the earth)
- (b) **Skill** (we acquire it by learning)
- (b) **Talent** (A natural ability)
- (c) **Envy** (a wish to possess that the other person has.)
- (c) **Jealousy** (a feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you have.)

#### **How Plural is formed**

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

#### For Ex -

boy – boys	Girl – girls
Bird – birds	Cow – cows
Ship — ships	Desk – desks
Pencil – pencils	Book - Books
Cassette – cassettes	Film — films

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Mass	Masses
Kiss	Kisses	Toss	Tosses
Miss	Misses	Bus	Buses
Brush	Brushes	Dish	Dishes
Bush	<b>Bushes</b>	Watch	Watches
Bench	<b>Benches</b>	Match	Matches
Branch	<b>Branches</b>	Tax	Taxes
Box	Boxes	Topaz	Topazes

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

Stomach Stomachs
Monarch Monarchs

**Rule 2:** If there is −O in the end of a noun, put −es to the end for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Zero	Zeroes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes	Echo	Echoes
Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Negro	Negroes	Cargo	Cargoes
Bingo	Bingoes		

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos
Dynamo	Dynamos	Canto	Cantos
Quarto	Quartos	Momento	Momentos
Solo	Solos	Stereo	Stereos

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

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

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

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

(a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.

For Ex - Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.

**(b)** Names of certain articles of dress.

For Ex - Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.

(c) Certain other nouns.

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

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

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

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

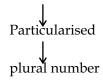
If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they becomes as plural nouns.

(a) **My Mathematics** are strong.



Plural Number

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



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

singular number

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now, look at these examples:

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### For Ex -

Village after village — correct

Match after match — correct

Row upon row — correct

Word for word. — correct

But,

Villages after villages — wrong
Matches after matches — wrong
Rows upon rows — wrong
word for words — wrong

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Singular	Plural		
Colour : hue	Colours:	1.	Hues
(111111)		2.	the flag of a
211111			regiment
Custom : habit	Customs:	1.	habits.
		2.	Duties levied on
n <sup>a</sup>	11.		imports.
Effect : result	Effects:	1.	results
		2.	property
Manner : method	Manners:	1.	methods
		2.	correct behaviour
Moral : a moral lesson	Morals:	1.	moral lessons
		2.	conduct
Number : quantity	Numbers:	1.	quantities
		2.	verses
Pain : Suffering	Pains:	1.	sufferings
		2.	care, exertion
Premise : proposition	Premises:	1.	propositions
		2.	buildings.
Quarter : fourth part	Quarters:	1.	Fourth part.
		2.	Lodgings

Singular	Plural		
Spectacle : a sight	Spectacles	: 1.	sights.
		2.	Eye-glasses
Letter : letter of the	Letters :	1.	letters of the
alphabet			alphabet
		2.	epistles
		3.	literature
Ground : earth	Grounds:	1.	enclosed land
		2.	attached to house
		3.	reasons dregs

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

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

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

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

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

**For Ex -** Kindness = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

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

**For Ex -** Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

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

**For Ex -** Coppers-Copper coins.

Irons —fetters.

Tins —cans made of tin.

Woods - forests.

#### The Noun - Gender

In grammar, gender is the sexual classification of noun.

Gender can be divided into four categories.

#### Which are as follows:

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

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman
King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Cock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Drone	Bee
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare	Bullock	Heifer
Hart	Roe	Buck	Doe
Wizard	Witch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Earl	Countess	Groom	Bride
Drake	Duck		1111
Colt	Filly		
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch		
Monk (or Frian)	Nun		
Lad	Lass		

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

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

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

For Ex -

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

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

For Ex -

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

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

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

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

For Ex - Cow, Duck, Bee

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.

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

Virgin (an unmarried woman)

Flirt (woman pretending to make love)

Virago (a turbulent woman)

Dowager (widow with late husband's property)

Siren (an enticing woman)

Brunette (a dark-complexioned woman)

Prude (a woman of a affected modestry)

4. Some Masculines have no corresponding Feminies.

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

#### The noun - case:

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

#### Cases are of four types:

- **1.** Nominative (Subjective)
- **2.** Accusative (Objective)

3. Possessive

- 4. Dative
- **1. Nominative Case (Subjective case):** It Noun or Pronoun is used as subject, it is said to be the Nominative case.
  - For Ex (a) Ram is playing.
    - (b) She is reading a Novel.
  - ⇒ Note: After 'Than' Pronoun should be used in Nominative case

**For Ex.** ⇒ Shyam is smarter than her **(wrong)** 

Shyam is smarter than she (correct)

- ⇒ After 'If', pronoun is used in Nominative case.
- For Ex If I were him I would have come. (Wrong)

If I were he I would have come. (Correct)

**2. Accusative Case (Objective Case):** Accusative Case is said to be the one in which noun or pronoun is used as the object.

For ex. - She loves him accusative

That is Neelam accusative

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

For Ex - Let we go. (Wrong)

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

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

Everything is fine between her and me (Correct)

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

For ex – Rajeev's book.

Aditya's sister

V
Relation

↓ Possession

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

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

**Use of Possessive Case** 

Use of 'of'/ 'apostrophe' with nouns

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

#### Living things

- Ex (a) Mohan's book
- (b) A cow's horn
- (c) A woman's purse
- (B) If a plural noun ends in 's/es', 's' is not added while apostrophe with the plural form.
  - Ex (a) boys' college
    - (b) Girls' school

**Note:** If plural form is different from singular form, 's' comes with both the forms.

- Ex (a) Child's play, Children's school.
- (b) Man's duty, Men's wear.

- (c) Working women's hostel
- (C) When noun ends in hissing sound, 's' is not added after apostrophe.
  - Ex (a) For peace' sake
- **(b)** for conscience' sake
- (c) for goodness' sake

- (d) Ganesh' idol
- (e) for Jesus'sake

Note: God's sake

- (D) Apostrophe is **not** used with **possessive pronouns** (his, hers, yours, hours, theirs)
  - **Ex -** Yours faithfully, yours truly
- (E) Apostrophe can come only at the end of the compound nouns.
  - (a) Commander-in-chief's orders.
  - (b) My son-in-law's sister.
- (F) 'Appostrophe' is not used with non-living things. We use 'of':
  - Ex Table's leg (\*)

Leg of table (✓)

#### **Exceptions:**

- (1) When a non-living thing is personified
  - Ex (a) Sun's fury
- (b) Nature's love
- (2) Nouns related to 'time/weight/place'
  - Ex (a) a day's leave
- (b) arm's length
- (c) a pound's weight

- (3) With respectable nouns
  - Ex (a) court's order
- (b) At duty's call

- (4) With phrases
  - Ex (a) at wit's end
- **(b)** at a stone's throw
- (5) With heavenly objects
  - Ex (a) Earth's atmosphere
- **(G)** Do not use double apostrophe.
  - Ex (a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired. (x)

The mother of my wife's secretary has expired.  $(\checkmark)$ 

(b) Mrs. Sharma the society's chariman's proposal was rejected by the members of the society. (\*)

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

(H) 's' is used with anybody/nobody/everybody/somebody/anyone/someone/no one/everyone.

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

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

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

For Ex - Shivam, Go there.

Read loudly, Priya.

#### Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. Jaya Jyostsna went (1)/to her friend's house (2)/and gave her two ten-rupees note. (3)/No error (4).
- 2. There was (1)/no money in the bank in Dhananjay's (2)/ and Mritunjay's joint account. (3)/No error (4)
- 3. Thousand (1)/of rupees were (2)/ spent by him. (3)/No error (4)
- **4.** The machineries are (1)/not functioning properly (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
- 5. The poetries (1)/of R.N. Tagore has been taught (2)/ in the class. (3)/No error (4)
- 6. Thousand of people (1)/had already been killed (2)/in the accident near Fatuha. (3)/No error (4)
- 7. Five thousand (1)/rupee is a large amount (2)/ for everybody. (3)/No error (4)
- **8.** There is (1)/no place (2)/in the compartment. (3)/ No error (4)
- 9. Mr. Sharma is one of the (1)/best teacher (2)/ in our school. (3)/No error (4)
- **10.** One of the important lesson (1)/he taught me was to save (2)/at least thirty percent of my gross income. (3)/No error (4)
- 11. The table's legs (1)/have been (2)/elaborately carved. (3)/ No error (4)
- **12.** None of the student (1)/in the class scored below the (2)/ given cut-off marks. (3)/No error (4)
- **13.** He is (1)/one of the tallest boy (2)/in the class. (3)/No error (4)
- **14.** I have (1)/many works (2)/ to do. (3)/ No error (4)
- **15.** Mritunjay prefers (1)/extra sugars in (2)/ his tea. (3)/No error (4)
- **16.** All the child playing (1)/at the beach ran towards Sam when (2)/ they heard him shout. (3)/No error (4)
- 17. Cattles are (1)/ not allowed to (2)/ enter this place. (3)/No error (4)
- 18. It is a pity that (1)/even five years old boys are (2)/engaged in hazardous factories. (3)/ No error (4)
- 19. I visited Anna's and Steve's house (1)/ twice but found (2)/ the couple absent. (3)/No error (4)
- 20. A ton's weight (1)/ is too heavy for anyone to (2)/ carry on his head. (3)/No error (4)
- **21.** He did not approve (1)/ of his son raising stupid questions and thereby (2)/ vexing the teacher. (3)/No error (4)
- **22.** America's problems (1)/ are, however, not so serious (2)/ and awful as India. (3)/No error (4)
- **23.** The Finance Minister boasts of improving (1)/ the economic condition of (2)/ the country's. (3)/No error (4)
- 24. For your sake as well as for your wife (1)/ we all wish that you may (2)/ get that job. (3)/No error (4)
- **25.** The expert mason reported to the owner of the hotel that (1)/ there was no question (2)/ of the wall's falling down. (3)/No error (4)
- **26.** As we are told, this idea of Mrs. Gandhi's (1)/ was totally valid in the (2)/present condition of India. (3)/ No error (4)

- 27. The teacher said to us that one ought (1)/ to work hard in order (2)/ to attain one goal. (3)/No error (4)
- **28.** Being sure of his success, he told his friends that (1)/ he would never forget (2)/ even his enemies names. (3)/No error (4)
- 29. Very few soldiers dared to turn (1)/ a deaf ear to their (2)/ Commander's-in-Chief orders. (3)/No error (4)
- **30.** Your son's-in-law's friends is seriously ill (1)/ and he wants you (2)/ to see him as soon as possible. (3)/ No error (4)
- 31. I have read many plays of Shaw's (1)/ who is called the (2)/ Shakespeare of our age. (3)/No error (4)
- 32. I do not want to bring her to (1)/my home because her rashness (2)/ is quite intolerable. (3)/No error (4)
- **33.** He is chiefly concerned (1)/ with his own problems (2)/ but you say that his is not. (3)/No error (4)
- **34.** A friend of my (1)/ wife came to me (2)/ yesterday and asked me for some money. (3)/No error (4)
- **35.** He suggested to me (1)/ that I should go to the nursery (2)/ to bring some beautiful summer's flowers. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** He came to his wits (1)/ end when he found that his younger (2)/ brother has slapped his wife. (3)/No error (4)
- **37.** The former P.M. of India's Mr. P.V. NarsimhaRao's (1)/ visit to Japan strengthened the relationship (2)/ between India and Japan. (3)/No error (4)
- 38. It was India's past glory (1)/ that attracted (2)/ a number of invaders in the remote past. (3)/No error (4)
- **39.** 'Everybody's business is nobody's business', (1)/ said the teacher (2)/ to the students. (3)/No error (4)
- **40.** I postponed him going to Delhi tonight as (1)/ I wanted him to deal with (2)/ one of my major problems. (3)/No error (4)
- **41.** When I arrived (1)/ at the gate of his house, I found (2)/ his locking up the door. (3)/No error (4)
- **42.** Keeping in view the public's demands, (1)/ the company has declared to improve the quality and lower (2)/ the prices of its products. (3)/No error (4)
- **43.** These building's decoration (1)/ is not as much impressive as it (2)/ ought to be. (3)/No error (4)
- **44.** Keats's poetry is characterized (1)/ by his unique style which he developed (2)/ during the long span of his life. (3)/No error (4)
- **45.** Brutus role in 'Julius Caesar' is very attractive as (1)/ well as important as far as (2)/ the action of the play is concerned. (3)/No error (4)
- **46.** He did not know even (1)/ the name of the scientist who discovered (2)/ the laws of the earth gravitational force. (3)/No error (4)
- **47.** 'This blade's edge is sharper than any (1)/ other blade's', said (2)/ the sales representative of the company. (3)/No error (4)
- **48.** The President of India (1)/ constitutional power is limitless (2)/ but it is the P.M. who is, indeed, powerful. (3)/No error (4)
- **49.** Many a man's life is in danger (1)/ if the Government does not take (2)/ any serious action to safeguard us. (3)/No error (4)
- **50.** Nobody's claim to be a permanent member (1)/ of club is valid (2)/ in the eyes of the committee. (3)/No error (4)

#### **Solutions**

- 1. (3); Use 'ten-rupee note'in place of 'ten-rupees note'.
- **2. (2)**; Use 'Dhananjay' in place of 'Dhananjay's'.
- **3. (1)**; Use 'Thousands' in place of 'Thousand'.
- **4. (1)**; Use 'The machinery is' in place of 'The machineries are' because machinery is an 'Uncountable Noun.
- **5. (1)**; Use 'The poetry' in place of 'The poetries'.
- **6. (1)**; Use 'Thousands of people' in place of 'Thousand of people'.
- 7. (2); Use 'rupees' in place of 'rupee'.

- **8. (2)**; Use 'room' in place of 'place'. The word 'room' is used with some nouns like train, bus, car, ship, aeroplane etc.
  - There is no place for you in this car. (x)
  - There is no room for you in this car.  $(\checkmark)$
- 9. (2); Use 'teachers' in place of 'teacher'.
- 10. (1); Use 'lessons' in place of 'lesson'.
- **11. (1)**; Use 'The legs of the table' in place of 'The table's legs'.
- **12. (1)**; Use 'None of the students' in place of 'None of the student'.
- 13. (2); Use 'boys' in place of "boy'.
- 14. (2); Use 'Much work' or 'a lot of work' in place of 'Many works' because 'work' is an uncountable noun.
- 15. (2); Use 'sugar' in place of 'sugars'.
- **16. (1)**; Use 'All the children' in place of 'All the child'.
- **17. (1)**; Use 'cattle' in place of 'cattles'.
- **18. (2)**; Use 'five year old boys' in place of 'five years old boys'.
- **19. (1)**; Use 'Anna and Steve's' in place of 'Anna's and Steve's'.
- **20. (4)**; No error.
- 21. (2); Use 'son's' in place of 'son'.
- 22. (3); Use 'India's' in place of 'India'.
- 23. (3); Use 'country' in place of 'Country's'.
- 24. (1); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
- 25. (3); Use 'the falling down of the wall' in place of 'the wall's falling down'.
- **26. (1)**; Use 'Gandhi' in place of 'Gandhi's'.
- 27. (3); Use 'One's' in place of 'One'.
- **28. (3)**; Use enemies' in place of enemies.
- 29. (3); Use 'Commander-in-Chief's' in place of 'Commander's-in-Chief'.
- 30. (1); Use 'son-in-law's' in place of 'son's-in-law'.
- 31. (1); Use 'Shaw' in place of 'Shaw's'.
- 32. (4); No error
- **33. (3)**; Use 'he' in place of 'his'.
- 34. (2); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
- 35. (3); Use 'summer flowers' in place of 'summer's flowers'.
- **36. (1)**; Use 'wit's'
- **37. (1)**; Use 'India' in place of 'India's'.
- **38. (4)**; No error
- 39. (4); No error
- **40. (1)**; Use 'his' in place of 'him'.
- 41. (3); Use 'him' in place of 'his'.
- **42. (1)**; Use 'Public demands' in place of 'Public's demands'.
- **43. (3)**; Use 'the decoration of these building'.
- **44. (4)**; No error.
- **45. (4)**; No error.
- **46. (3)**; Use 'earth's' in place of 'earth'.
- **47. (4)**; No error.
- 48. (1); Use 'The president of India's'
- **49. (4)**; No error
- **50. (4)**; No error.

# **Pronouns**

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

#### **Pronouns are of Ten Types:**

Personal Pronouns
 Reflexive Pronouns
 Relative Pronouns
 Reciprocal Pronouns
 Universal Pronouns
 Indefinite Pronouns

#### I. PERSONAL PRONOUN

#### Personal Pronouns are used for three persons:

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

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

Nominative Case	<b>Objective Case</b>
I	me
She	her
They	them
We	us
He	him
It	it
You	you

#### **Use of Personal Pronouns**

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

We and I are used for first person.

For Ex - I am a teacher.

We go to School.

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

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

**For Ex -** He plays cricket. She goes to market.

(iii) Uses of 'You'

'You' is used for second person.

**For Ex -** You are a good boy.

You should respect your elders.

(iv) Uses of 'It'

 $\Rightarrow$  'It' is used for animals, infants, insects and non living things.

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

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

**For Ex –** It is raining.

It is Sunday.

It is 6 O' clock.

 $\Rightarrow$  'It' is also used as a subject to emphasize the noun or pronoun.

**For Ex -** It was she who passed the exam.

It was he who came late.

(v) Uses of 'They'

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

For Ex - They are girls (Mankind)

They are chairs. (Non-livings)

They are cats. (Animals)

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

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

For Ex - You, he and I have scored good marks. (231)

He and I are going to party (31)

You and He are doing a great job. (23)

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

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

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

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

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

**For Ex -** He looked at me.

Let me complete this work.

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

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

He is as fast as I. (correct)

She is better than <u>him</u>. (wrong)

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

#### II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

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

**Note:** Noun is not used after possessive pronoun.

**For Ex -** This is mine book. (wrong)

This is yours book. (wrong)

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

**Note:** Noun is used after possessive adjective

**For Ex -** That is my car.

This is your pen.

#### **Uses of Possessive Pronouns**

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

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

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

**For Ex -** Mine is a new book.

- (iii) Possessive Pronoun can be used as the object of a verb.
  - For Ex I have my pen as well as yours.
- (iv) When a pronoun is preceded by 'of', we use possessive pronoun.

**For Ex -** That pen of yours is lost.

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

- **Rule 1:** Possessive Pronouns are not used with the words like 'Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour'
- For Ex She needs your favour. (Wrong)

She needs favour from you. (Correct)

- Rule 2: 'Apostrophe' is not used in Possessive Pronouns.
- For Ex I have a car. It's colour is red. (Wrong)

I have a car. Its colour is red. (Correct)

#### III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

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

#### Uses of Reflexive Pronoun.

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

**Note:** If absent is used as a verb.

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

**For Ex -** I cut my finger myself.

- 3. Reflexive Pronoun is used when the 'Subject' emphasizes his action or skill.
  - **For Ex -** I will myself complete my work.

We will ourselves face this problem.

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

**For Ex -** Myself Sagar from Punjab. (Wrong)

I am Sagar from Punjab. (Correct)

I myself can do this work. (Correct)

**Note:** Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, etc. are few words which do not take a

reflexive pronoun.

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

He hid behind the wall. (Correct)

#### IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Demonstrative Pronoun are those pronouns that are used to point towards something specific within a sentence.

For Ex - this, that, these, those, such, one, etc.

#### **Uses of Demonstrative Pronoun**

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

For e.g.: This is a pen

Singular Noun

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

For e.g.: This is a pen
Singular Noun

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

**For Ex -** That is a pen.

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

**For Ex -** Those are pens.

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

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

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

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

#### V. RELATIVE PRONOUN:

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

For Ex - Who, which, that, etc.

#### **Uses of Relative Pronoun:**

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

**For Ex -** She is the girl who teaches English.

They are the students who she teach.

2. Which is used for all except humans.

**For Ex -** This is the car which I bought.

**3.** Whose is used in Possessive case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

She is the same girl that helped me.

#### VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking question.

For Ex - Who, which, what, etc.

#### Uses of Interrogative Pronouns.

**1. Who** is used to ask about the subject.

**For Ex -** who is she?

**2. Whom** is used to ask about the object.

**For Ex -** Whom have you called?

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

**For Ex -** Whose car is that?

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

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

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

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

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

5. Where, why and when are used as interrogative pronouns for place, reason and time respectively.

For Ex - where is your book? (Place)

Why are you sad? (Reason)

When will you come here? (Time)

#### VII. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Pronouns that indicate a mutual relationship are called Reciprocal Pronouns.

Each other and One another are the two Reciprocal Pronoun.

#### **Uses of Reciprocal Pronoun**

- 1. Each other is used to denote a relationship between two subjects.
  - For Ex Meenakshi and her sister love each other.
- **2.** One another is used to denote a relationship among more than two subjects.
  - **For Ex -** All the team members support one another.

#### VIII. UNIVERSAL PRONOUN

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

#### **Uses of Universal Pronoun**

- 1. Anybody, Somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. denote singular nouns.
  - For Ex Somebody has arrived to help him.
    - Everybody loves this movie.
- 2. All, both, Some, many etc. denote plural nouns.
  - **For Ex Many** are required.
    - All have done their job.

#### XI. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

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

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

#### **Uses of Distributive Pronoun:**

- 1. Either of and Neither of are used to denote choice between two persons or thing.
  - **For Ex -** Either of these two men is our new teacher.
    - Neither of these two pens is mine.
- 2. 'Any of' or 'One of' is used to denote choice among many persons or things.
  - **For Ex -** One of these books is mine.
  - **Note:** 'None of' is negative of 'one of' and means 'not one of more than two"
  - For Ex None of (not one of ) the boys has come.
  - Note: Distributive Pronouns agree with singular verbs.

#### X. INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

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

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

Uses of Indefinite Pronouns

- 1. Any and All are used both in Singular and Plural numbers.
  - For Ex All that glitters is not gold. (Singular)
    - **All** of us have cleared the exam (Plural)
- 2. Both, Some, Many and Few are used as Plural.
  - **For Ex -** Both of them are coming.
    - Some of my classmates have cleared the test.
  - Note: If 'One has been used in Nominative Case, then we should use 'one' in accusative case as well.
  - **For Ex -** One should respect his teachers. (Wrong)
    - One should respect one's teachers. (Correct)

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#### Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- **1.** Each one of us goes to (1)/purchase items for (2)/ our own use. (3)/No error (4)
- **2.** He was the man whom (1)/they thought. (2)/ should be the next mayor. (3)/No error (4)
- **3.** His salary (1)/is lower (2)/than a caretaker. (3)/No error (4)
- **4.** If you absent from (1)/college your name likely (2)/to be struck off the rolls. (3)/ No error (4)
- **5.** One should make (1)/his best efforts if (2)/one wishes to achieve success in this organization. (3)/No error (4)
- **6.** The principal decide to (1)/sanction any money that was required for (2)/ completing the project. (3)/ No error (4)
- **7.** A woman came in (1)/with a baby whom she said (2)/ had just swallowed a safety pin. (3)/No error (4)
- **8.** Neither he nor his brother (1)/was informed about the venue of the (2)/ meeting of our society. (3)/No error (4)
- **9.** After every participant had had (1)/three minutes to express their opinion (2)/the debate thrown open to the audience. (3)/No error (4)
- **10.** Sanjay is one of the latest (1)/additions to good drama (2)/ who appeared in recent times. (3)/No error (4)
- **11.** One of his greatest contributions (1)/to social reform was their movement for (2)/ eradication of child marriages. (3)/No error (4)
- **12.** He is the man (1)/who I know helped my son (2)/ in the final examination. (3)/No error (4)
- **13.** He looks at everything (1)/from their (2)/ best side. (3)/No error (4)
- **14.** Everyone of the men present here (1)/has given a day's pay (2)/as their contribution to the fund. (3)/No error (4)
- **15.** The clerk whom (1)/spoke rudely to (2)/the customer yesterday has been suspended. (3)/No error (4)
- **16.** This is one of the few companies (1)/who have done (2)/ well for the past two years. (3)/No error (4)
- **17.** Out of the six companies (1)/shortlisted for the project (2)/five have already made its presentation. (3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** India's GDP is most likely to grow (1)/at six per cent higher than (2)/ those of the U.S. (3)/No error (4)
- **19.** Ashok is among the few people in the world (1)/which did not blindly follow (2)/their sharp decline in purchasing power. (3)/No error (4)
- **20.** He is a university professor (1)/but of his three sons (2)/neither has any merit. (3)/ No error(4)
- **21.** You, (1)/ I and he (2)/ should take this threat seriously. (3)/ No error (4)
- **22.** When warned (1)/ he stopped (2)/himself at once. (3)/No error (4)
- **23.** They did not go to attend (1)/ the marriage of their (2)/neighbours' daughter, didn't they? (3)/ No error (4)
- **24.** All (1)/ which glitters (2)/ is not gold. (3)/ No error (4)
- **25.** She bought two bags (1)/ of sweets and gave (2)/ it to the children. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** The cause of pollution is (1)/ man himself and (2)/ their inventions. (3)/ No error (4)
- 27. A student must study hard (1)/ to maintain their marks (2)/ throughout the year. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** My friends and I (1)/ went for a holiday in Hawaii (2)/ and really enjoyed himself. (3)/ No error (4)
- **29.** I could see three cows (1)/ sitting in a nearby field (2)/ having its afternoon rest. (3)/ No error (4)
- **30.** Rohini was an excellent student (1)/ but she always suffered terrible nerves (2)/ before doing his exams. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** The man who lives across (1)/ the road from us is very (2)/ proud of their two daughters. (3)/ No error (4)

- **32.** The results of my oral exam (1)/ are out today, I hope they don't (2)/ put it up on the notice board. (3)/ No error (4)
- **33.** I've tried so hard to get along (1)/ with the girls but I just don't see (2)/ eye to eye with her. (3)/ No error (4)
- **34.** It was me (1)/ who telephoned (2)/ the fire service. (3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** His teachings (1)/ was like (2)/ Buddha. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** The size of the shoe (1)/ should be the same (2)/ as this shoe. (3)/ No error (4)
- **37.** None (1)/ but I (2)/ turned up. (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** The song who (1)/ came out last week (2)/ is really good. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** Whoever (1)/ wins the race he (2)/ will get a prize. (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** Those two (1)/ companies always (2)/ help one another. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** The committee were (1)/divided in its opinion (2)/ regarding this issue. (3) / No error (4)
- **42.** If I were him,(1)/ I would have answered (2)/ the question.(3) / No error(4)
- **43.** Neither of the boys (1)/ has (2)/ submitted their records.(3)/ No Error (4)
- **44.** One should (1) / do his duty(2) / honestly ad sincerely.(3) / No error (4)
- **45.** Myself and Mark (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the function on Sunday. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** Whatever work (1)/ that which you undertake (2)/ put your best efforts in it.(3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** If the teacher is good (1)/ the students will respond (2)/ positively to them. (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** Mr. John, our representative, (1)/ he will attend the meeting (2)/on our behalf. (3)/ No error(4)
- **49.** May I know who (1)/ you want (2)/ to see please? (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** Wherever they go, (1)/ Americans easily adapt to (2)/ local circumstances. (3)/ No error (4)

#### **Solutions**

1.	(3); Use 'his own use' in place of 'our	own use' because in the given sentence,	'each' is the subject. Possessive
	'his' is used with 'each'.		

Each of you/them/us has completed their work. (x)

Each of you/them/us has completed our work. (x)

Each of you/them/us has completed his work . (✓)

- **2. (1)**; Use 'who' in place of 'whom'.
- **3. (3)**; In the given sentence comparision is made between the salaries of two persons. So "that of a caretaker" should replace 'a caretaker'.

#### Example-

The road of Ranchi is wider than Patna.

(x)

The road of Ranchi is wider than that of Patna.

**(**✓)

**4. (1);** Use 'If you absent yourself from' in place of 'If you absent from'. 'Reflexive Pronoun' is used with the verb 'absent'.

#### Example-

Babita deliberately absent from the meeting.

(x)

Babita deliberately absented herself from the meeting.  $(\checkmark)$ 

**5. (2)**; Use 'one's best effort if' in place of 'his best efforts if' .Possessive case of 'one' is 'one's'.

#### Example-

One should do his duty.

(x)

One should do one's duty.

**(√)** 

**6. (2)**; Use 'sanction some money' in place of 'sanction any money' because 'some' is used in affirmative sentences and 'any' is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

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#### Example-

I have some books to read.

**(**✓)

I have not some books to read.

(x)

I have not any book to read.

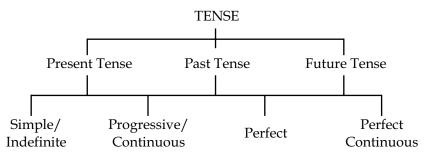
- **(**✓) (2); Use 'who she said' in place of 'whom she said'.
- 8. (4); No error.

7.

- 9. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- 10. (3); Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
- 11. (2); Use 'his movement' in place of 'their movement'.
- **12. (4)**; No error.
- 13. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- **14. (3)**; Use 'his contribution' in place of 'their contribution'.
- 15. (1); Use 'who' in place of 'whom.'
- **16. (2)**; Use 'that' in place of 'who'.
- 17. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
- **18. (3)**; Use 'that' in place of 'those'.
- **19. (2)**; Use 'who' in place of 'which'.
- 20. (3); Use 'none' in place of 'neither'.
- 21. (2); Use 'You, he and I' in place of 'you, I and he'.
- 22. (3); Remove 'himself'.
- 23. (3); Use 'did they?' in place of 'didn't they?'
- 24. (2); Use 'that' in place of 'which'.
- 25. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
- **26. (3)**; Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- 27. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- 28. (3); Use 'ourselves' in place of 'himself'.
- 29. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
- 30. (3); Use 'her' in place of 'his'.
- 31. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- 32. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
- 33. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'her'.
- **34. (1)**; Use 'I' in place of 'me'.
- **35. (3)**; Add 'that of' before 'Buddha'.
- **36. (3)**; Add 'that of' before 'this shoe'.
- **37. (2)**; Use 'me' in place of 'I'.
- **38. (1)**; Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
- **39. (2)**; Remove 'he' from the sentence.
- **40. (2)**; Use 'each other' in place of 'one another'.
- 41. (2); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
- **42. (1)**; Use 'he' in place of 'him'.
- **43. (3)**; Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
- **44. (2)**; Use 'one's' in place of 'his'.
- **45. (1)**; Use "Mark and I".
- **46. (2)**; Remove 'that'.
- **47. (3)**; Use 'him' in place of 'them'.
- **48. (2)**; Remove 'he'.
- **49. (1)**; Use 'whom' in place of 'who'.
- 50. (2); Add 'themselves' after 'adapt'.

3

# **Tenses**



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

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

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

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

#### **Present Tense**

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

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

#### (i) Present Indefinite Tense

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

#### Structure

#### For Singular:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + s/es + Obj. (Affirmative)  
For Ex - She writes a letter

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + does not +  $V_1$  + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - She does not write a letter.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Does + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Does she write a letter?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Does + Sub + not +  $V_1$  + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Does she not write a letter?

#### For Plural:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub +  $V_1$  + Obj (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** They play cricket.

#### $\rightarrow$ Sub + do not + $V_1$ + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - They do not play cricket.

$$\rightarrow$$
Do + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Do they play cricket?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Do + Sub + not +  $V_1$  + obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Do they not play cricket?

**Note:** I is treated as 'Plural' in Present Tense.

For Ex - I eat dinner at 8 O'clock daily.

#### Uses:

#### 1. To show Habitual Actions

**For Ex -** (a) He goes out for a walk every day.

(b) My father visits temple thrice a week.

2. To show General truth/Universal truth/ permanent truth etc.

For Ex - (a) The sun rises in the east.

(b) Wate r boils at 100°C.

3. To show imperative sentences.

For Ex - (a) Always obey your parents.

(b) Do not play on the road.

4. In exclamatory sentences which start with 'Here' and 'There'

For Ex - (a) Here comes the train!

(b) There rings the bell!

5. In newspaper headlines and commentary of sports.

For Ex - (a) India launches a satellite.

(b) Sachin hits a boundary.

6. To describe the events that occurred in past in a dramatic way.

For Ex - (a) India uproots the British Empire.

(b) Alexander defeats Paurus.

7. This Tense is also used to express professional activities.

For Ex - (a) A barber cuts hair.

(b) A confectioner sells sweets.

#### (ii) Present Continuous Tense

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

#### Structure

#### For Singular:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + is +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Affirmative)

For Ex - She is singing a song.

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + is not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - She is not singing a song

$$\rightarrow$$
 Is + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Is she singing a song?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Is + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Is she not singing a song?

#### For Plural:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + are +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** They are playing cricket.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + are not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - They are not playing cricket.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Are + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Are they playing cricket?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Are + Sub + not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Are they not playing cricket?

**Note:** 'Am' is used as helping verb with I.

For Ex - I am reading a novel.

#### **Uses:**

1. To show a continuous action.

**For Ex -** (a) She is playing chess.

(b) They are not driving a car.

2. To show those actions which have following words

"Now, these days, now-a-days, still, at this time, at this moment, at present."

**For Ex -** (a) Is she still reading?

(b) My mother is reading the Mahabharata now.

3. To denote a change of present state/situation into another.

For Ex - (a) Cars are becoming costlier day by day.

(b) She is getting more and more complicated.

4. To show those events/ actions that will take place in near future.

**For Ex -** (a) I am going on vacations tomorrow.

(b) She is getting married next week.

#### (iii) Present perfect Tense

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

#### Structure

#### For singular:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + has +  $V_3$  + Obj (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** She has bought a house.

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + has not +  $V_3$  + Obj (Negative)

**For Ex -** She has not bought a house.

 $\rightarrow$  Has + Sub +  $V_3$  + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Has she bought a house?

#### $\rightarrow$ Has + Sub + not + $V_3$ + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Has she not bought a house?

#### For Plural:

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + have +  $V_3$  + Obj (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** They have completed their work.

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + have not +  $V_3$  + Obj (Negative)

**For Ex -** They have not completed their work.

 $\rightarrow$  Have + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - Have they completed their work?

 $\rightarrow$  Have + Sub + not +  $V_3$  + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Have they not completed their work?

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

For Ex - I have submitted my assignment

#### **Uses:**

#### 1. To show the action that has just ended

**For Ex -** (a) I have written a letter

(b) Ishan has gone to Mumbai.

2. In sentences which consist the following:

"This/That/It is the first/second/third/best/worst".

**For Ex -** (a) This is the worst novel, I have ever read.

(b) It is the best book, I have ever read.

3. To show those sentences which have the following words.

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

**For Ex -** (a) I have already taken my lunch.

(b) Have you ever been to London?

Note: Generally, Present Perfect Tense does not take an adverb of Past time.

**For Ex -** 'I have seen Amit yesterday' is wrong.

 $\Rightarrow$  Simple past is used when an adverb of past is mentioned.

Therefore, the correct usage of sentence given above should be as follows:

'I saw Amit yesterday.'

#### (iv) Present perfect Continuous

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

#### Structure:

#### For Singular:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + has been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)

For Ex - (a) Ram has been living here since 1993

(b) Ram has been living here for last ten years.

#### $\rightarrow$ Sub + has not been + $V_1$ ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)

**For Ex -** (a) Ram has not been living here since 1993.

(b) Ram has not been living here for last ten years.

#### $\rightarrow$ Has + Sub + been + $V_1$ ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)

- For Ex (a) Has Ram been living here since 1993?
  - (b) Has Ram been living here for last ten years.

# $\rightarrow$ Has + Sub + not + been + $V_1$ ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

- For Ex (a) Has Ram not been living here since 1993?
  - (b) Has Ram not been living here for last ten years.

#### For Plural:

- $\rightarrow$  Sub + have been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)
- For Ex (a) They have been singing since morning.
  - (b) They have been singing for two hours.

#### $\rightarrow$ Sub + have not been + $V_1$ ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)

- **For Ex –** (a) They have not been singing since morning.
  - (b) They have not been singing for two hours.
- $\rightarrow$  Have + Sub + been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)
- For Ex (a) Have they been singing since morning?
  - (b) Have they been singing for two hours?
- $\rightarrow$  Have + Sub + not + been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative Negative)
- **For Ex -** Have they not been singing for two hours?
- **Note:** 'I' is used as plural in this tense
- **For Ex -** I have been cleaning the room since morning.
- **Note:** (a) 'since' is used to represent 'Point of time'
  - (b) 'for' is used to represent 'Period of time'

#### Uses:

1. To show those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.

**For Ex -** The baby has been sleeping since morning.

2. It can be used with time phrases like

"for, since, long, how long, all the time, all week, etc.

- **For Ex -** (a) For how long have you been eating?
  - (b) She has been crying all the time.

#### **Past Tense**

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

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

#### (i) Past Indefinite Tense

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

#### Structure:

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

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#### For Singular:

For Plural:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{For Singular} \\ \rightarrow \quad \text{For Plural} \end{array} \right\} \text{Sub} + \text{V}_2 + \text{Obj.} \left( \text{Affirmative} \right)$$

**For Ex –** She wrote a book.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + Did not +  $V_1$  + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - She did not write a book.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Did + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Did she write a book?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Did + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Did she not write a book?

#### Uses:

1. To Show a past action.

**For Ex -** (a) I wrote a letter yesterday.

(b) She came last week.

**Note:** Following words are used in Past Indefinite Tense.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Structure:

For singular:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + was +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** She was calling me.

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + was not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Negative)

For Ex - She was not calling me.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Was + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Was she calling me?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Was + Sub + not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Was she not calling me?

#### For Plural:

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + were +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** They were watching a movie.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + were not +  $V_1$  ing + Obj (Negative)

**For Ex -** They were not watching a movie.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Were + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Were they watching a movie?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Were + Sub + not +  $V_1$  ing + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Were they not watching a movie?

**Note:** 'I' is used as singular Subject in this Tense.

For Ex - I was writing a letter.

#### Uses:

1. This Tense is used when two actions were simultaneously in progress in the past.

For Ex - (a) While she was preparing lunch, I was taking shower.

- (b) While I was reading, my wife was watching T.V.
- 2. This Tense is also used in combination with Simple past
  - For Ex (a) While I was walking in the fields, I found a mobile phone.
    - (b) When I was going to school, a dog bit me.

#### (iii) Past Perfect Tense

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

#### Structure:

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

→ For Singular For Plural Sub + had + 
$$V_3$$
 + Obj. (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** He had left for USA.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + had not +  $V_3$  + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - He had not left for USA.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Had + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Had he left for USA?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Had + Sub + not +  $V_3$  + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Had he not left for USA?

#### Uses:

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

#### (iv) Past perfect Continuous Tense

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

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#### **Structure:**

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

$$\rightarrow$$
 For Singular For Plural Sub + had been +  $V_1$ ing + obj + Since/for + time being. (Affirmative)

For Ex - (a) She had been watching T.V. for two hours.

(b) She had been watching T.V. since 2 p.m.

#### $\rightarrow$ Sub + had not been + $V_1$ ing +Obj + Since/for + Time being (Negative)

For Ex - (a) She had not been watching T.V. for Two hours.

(b) She had not been watching T.V. since 2.00 PM.

#### $\rightarrow$ Had + Sub + been + $V_1$ ing + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex - (a) Had she been watching T.V. for two hours?

(b) Had she been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM?

 $\rightarrow$  Had + Sub + not + been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - (a) Had she not been watching TV for two hours?

(b) Had she not been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM.

#### **Uses:**

1. It is used to express a repeated action in the past.

For Ex - (a) I had been trying to contact you.

(b) He had been trying to get a good job.

2. It is used to express an action that had happened in the past and its effects were still visible in the past.

For Ex - (a) She had been playing tennis when the news of her selection came in.

(b) I had been reading novel for 2 hours, when she asked me about its plot.

#### **Future Tense**

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

Future Tense can be classified into following four Tenses

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

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

#### Structure:

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

$$\rightarrow$$
 For Singular For Plural Sub + will +  $V_1$  + obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex - (a) She will call you.

(b) They will call you.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Sub + will not +  $V_1$  + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex - She will not call you.

$$\rightarrow$$
 Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Will she call you?

$$\rightarrow$$
 Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Will she not call you?

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

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

**Uses:** 

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

**For Ex -** (a) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.

(b) If you run fast, you will win the race.

#### (ii) Future Continuous Tense

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

#### Structure:

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

For Singular For Plural

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will be +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. (Affirmative)

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

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will not be +  $v_1$  ing + Obj. (Negative)

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

 $\rightarrow$  Will + Sub + be +  $V_1$  ing + '?' (Interrogative)

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

→ Will + Sub + not + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Will she not be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

#### (iii) Future Perfect Tense

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

#### Structure:

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will have +  $V_3$  + Obj (Affirmative)

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

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will not have +  $V_3$  + Obj (Negative)

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

 $\rightarrow$  Will + Sub + have  $V_3$  + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)

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

 $\rightarrow$  Will + Sub + not + have +  $V_3$  + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

**For Ex -** Will she not have submitted her project by Monday?

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

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

#### Uses:

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

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

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

#### (iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

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

#### Structure:

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will have been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj. + Since/for + Time being (Affirmative)

**For Ex -** She will have been washing clothes for 3 hours.

 $\rightarrow$  Sub + will not have been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj + since/for + Time being (Negative)

**For Ex -** Will not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs.

 $\rightarrow$  Will + Sub + have been +  $V_1$  ing + Obj + Since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative)

**For Ex -** Will she have been washing clothes for 3 hours?

 $\rightarrow$  Will + Sub + not + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex - Will she not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs?

**Note:** Future perfect progressive denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completed action.

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

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

## **Exercise**

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. The question is (1)/so complicated that (2)/it could not be solved immediately. (3)/No error (4)
- 2. Ragesh finished his work (1)/just before you came to see him (2)/ at his residence. (3)/No error (4)
- 3. Rakesh asked me (1)/why was I angry at his remarks (2)/which he had not made deliberately. (3)/No error (4)
- **4.** If I would have spoken to my father (1)/as you spoke to me (2)/ he would have beaten me. (3)/No error (4)
- 5. Foolishly Dhananjay threw (1)/some water on the electric heater (2)/when it catches fire (3)/ and he got a shock. (4)/No error (5)
- **6.** The enmity between the (1)/ two groups had reached a level (2)/where reconciliation has (3)/ become impossible. (4)/No error (5)
- 7. If Deepak had been with us (1)/ from the beginning (2)/we would be much happier. (3)/ No error (4)
- 8. As soon as Sujeet saw the tiger, (1)/ he run (2)/and climbed up the tree. (3)/No error (4)
- 9. Rakesh has already gone (1)/ before the (2)/roof fell down to the earth. (3)/ No error (4)
- **10.** The film started (1)/ before we reached (2)/because we were late. (3)/ No error (4)
- **11.** When you will find out (1)/ any solution to this problem you will become able (2)/ to finalise the project. (3)/ No error (4)
- 12. Whenever you are coming here, (1)/ you bring a lot of (2)/ sweets for me.(3)/ No error (4)
- **13.** A misogynist is a person (1)/ who is hating woman but a philogynist is a person (2)/ who loves woman. (3)/ No error (4)
- **14.** Now-a-days he teaches physics (1)/ because the teacher of physics (2)/ has been absenting himself for a month.(3)/ No error (4)

- 15. 'It is high time (1)/ you are starting this work.' (2)/ my friend said to me.(3)/ No error (4)
- 16. Many of my friends (1)/ wished to come here today but (2)/ none of them arrived yet.(3)/ No error (4)
- 17. She says that she will take (1)/ her umbrella (2)/ in case it will rain.(3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** When I will be thirty (1)/ most of my friends (2)/ will be above thirty five, be sure. (3)/ No error (4)
- 19. This is, indeed, (1)/ the first time in my life that I hear (2)/ such an interesting story.(3)/ No error (4)
- **20.** Before the alarm (1)/ had stopped ringing (2)/ John had pulled up the shade. (3)/ No error (4)
- 21. I have been knowing (1)/ him for ten years but I don't know (2)/ where he lives.(3)/ No error (4)
- 22. If he had a few hours to spare, (1)/ he would spend (2)/ them in a public library. (3)/ No error (4)
- **23.** If I would have done this, (1)/ I would have done wrong and would have disappointed (2)/ many of my friends.(3)/ No error (4)
- **24.** I wish he saw you (1)/ when you were (2)/ living in England.(3)/ No error (4)
- 25. I lived here since 1980, (1)/ therefore I know everything (2)/ about the city. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** If we had Mohan in our team, we (1)/ would have won the match (2)/ against your team. (3)/ No error (4)
- 27. If I was you I would have told (1)/ the Chairman to keep (2)/ his mouth shut. (3)/ No error (4)
- 28. The victim tried to tell up (1)/ what has happened (2)/ but his words were not audible. (3)/ No error (4)
- 29. She was with me uptil now, (1)/ so don't rebuke her (2)/ for getting late. (3)/ No error (4)
- 30. Had he come even a moment earlier, (1)/ he would have (2)/ found me there.(3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** Newspapers told (1)/ us about the events that happen (2)/ all over the world.(3)/ No error (4)
- 32. 'Here is coming my friend!', (1)/ said Manju when (2)/ she was anxious.(3)/ No error (4)
- 33. By this time next year he (1)/ has had settled himself (2)/ in London.(3)/ No error (4)
- 34. I had hoped/that I would see (1)/you the other day, but (2)/unfortunately I fell ill.(3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** Sushma arrived here, did all the preparations (1)/ and then has called (2)/ on one of her intimate friends. (3)/ No error (4)
- 36. That two and two (1)/ always made four cannot (2)/ be doubted. (3)/ No error (4)
- 37. Dipu hopes to become (1)/ an officer after he will complete (2)/ his higher education. (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** Meenu along with her parents (1)/ is going to Mumbai tonight (2)/ because her eldest brother is ill there. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** He would not have (1)/ done all this if he had not been (2)/ instigated by his wife.(3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** The teacher said to us that we (1)/ should stay at home (2)/ if it rains. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** We observed that (1)/ the policeman chased a (2)/ thief at that moment. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** The police think that (1)/Luna may be there yesterday (2)/at the time of murder. (3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** How much money (1)/ did you waste since the (2)/ death of your uncle? (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** The labourers tired after a (1)/day's work and (2)/ enjoying sound sleep. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** The boss satisfied to see (1)/ the neat work of (2)/ the secretary yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** While you were young, (1)/ you ought (2)/ to learn good habits. (3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** When I visited (1)/ my friend he (2)/ had been sweeping the floor. (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** I was to catch (1)/ the first train, but had (2)/ to cancel the programme. (3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** When I met her (1)/ last year she was married (2)/ for three years. (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** On next Diwali they (1)/ will live together (2)/ for ten years. (3)/ No error (4)

## **Solutions**

- 1. (3); Use 'it cannot be' in place of 'it could not be'. The given sentence is in present tense so use of 'can' is correct.
- **2. (1)**; Use 'Rajesh had finished his work' in place of 'Rajesh finished his work. Past perfect tense is used to describe past event.

#### Example-

The patient died before the doctor came. (x)

The patient had died before the doctor came.  $(\checkmark)$ 

- **3. (2)**; Use 'why I was angry' in place of 'why was I angry'.
- **4. (1)**; Use 'If I had' in place of 'If I would have'.
- **5. (3)**; Use 'when it caught fire' in place of 'when it catches fire'.
- 6. (3); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
- 7. (3); Use 'would have been' in place of 'would be'.
- **8. (2)**; Use 'he ran' in place of 'he run'.
- **9. (1)**; Use 'Rakesh had already gone' in place of 'Rakesh has already gone'.
- **10. (1)**; Use 'The film had started' in place of 'The film started'.
- 11. (1); Use 'you find' in place of 'you will find'.
- **12. (1)**; Use 'you come' in place of 'you are coming'.
- 13. (2); Use 'who hates' in place of 'who is hating'.
- **14. (1)**; Use 'he is teaching' in place of 'he teaches'.
- **15. (2)**; Use 'You started' in place of 'You are starting'.
- **16. (3)**; Use 'has arrived' in place of 'arrived'.
- 17. (3); Use 'it rains' in place of 'it will rain'.
- **18. (1)**; Use 'I am thirty' in place of 'I will be thirty'.
- 19. (2); Use 'I have heard' in place of 'I hear'.
- **20. (2)**; Use 'Stopped' in place of 'had stopped'.
- **21. (1)**; Use 'have known' in place of 'have been knowing'.
- **22. (4)**; No error.

- 23. (2); Use 'had done' in place of 'would have done'.
- 24. (1); Use 'had seen' in place of 'saw'.
- **25. (2)**; Use 'have lived' in place of 'lived'.
- **26. (2)**; Use 'we had had Mohan' in place of 'we had Mohan'.
- 27. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
- 28. (1); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
- 29. (3); Use 'has been' in place of 'was'.
- **30. (4)**; No error.
- 31. (2); Use 'tell' in place of 'told'.
- **32. (1)**; Use 'comes' in place of 'is coming'.
- 33. (2); Use 'will have' in place of 'has had'.
- 34. (4); No error.
- 35. (2); Use 'called' in place of 'has called'.
- 36. (1); Use 'makes' in place of 'made'.
- **37. (3)**; Use 'has completed' in place of 'will complete'.
- 38. (4); No error.
- 39. (4); No error.
- 40. (3); Use 'rained' in place of 'rains'.
- 41. (2); Use 'was chasing' in place of 'chased'.
- **42. (2)**; Use 'might have been there' in place of 'may be there'.
- **43. (2)**; Use 'have you wasted' in place of 'did you waste'.
- **44. (1)**; Use 'are tired' in place of 'tired'.
- **45. (1)**; Use 'was satisfied' in place of 'satisfied'.
- **46. (3)**; Use 'have learnt' in place of 'learn'.
- **47. (3)**; Use 'was sweeping' in place of 'had been sweeping'.
- **48. (1)**; Use 'was to have caught' in place of 'was to catch'.
- **49. (2)**; Use 'had been married' in place of 'was married'.
- **50. (2)**; Use 'will have been living' in place of 'will live'.



## Chapter

4

## **Subject Verb Agreement or Syntax**

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

#### 'Subject + Verb + Object'

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

For example, look at the following sentence

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

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

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

- Rule 8: Similarly if following expressions are followed by countable noun we use plural verb with them.
  - "Most of/Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"
  - For Ex- (a) Some questions are difficult.
    - (b) Most of the boys were absent.
- **Rule 9:** "More than one" is followed by singular countable noun and singular verb.
  - **For Ex-** (a) More than one boy was absent.
    - (b) More than one man was against the proposal.
  - ⇒ But, **"More than two/three/four"** is followed by plural noun and plural verb.
  - For Ex- (a) More than two boys were absent.
    - (b) More than ten houses were damaged in the flood.
  - ⇒ Similarly, sentences with following structure use plural verb.
  - **For Ex-** (a) More teachers than one are present.
    - (b) More books than one are new.
- **Rule 10:** Following expression are followed by plural noun and plural verb.
  - "A large number of, A number of, A great number of, large number of"
  - **For Ex-** (a) A large number of cows are grazing in the field.
    - (b) A number of boys are playing cricket.
  - ⇒ But, 'the number of' is always followed by singular verb
  - **For Ex-** (a) The number of children is twenty.
    - (b) The number of passenger in Metro is increasing.
- **Rule 11:** We use plural subject and Plural verb with the following:
  - "Many, A great many, A good many, Many of, A great many of, A good many of, both, several, various, Both of, Several of, various of, few, a few, very few, few of, a few of, very few of"
  - For Ex- (a) Many boy are absent today.
    - (b) A great many actors are coming.
    - (c) Many of the girls are taking part in the contest.
    - (d) Very few students are hard working.
  - ⇒ But, 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.
  - **For Ex-** (a) Many a boy has come for the class.
    - (b) Many a car has been stolen.
- Rule 12: If we use 'the' before any adjective, then 'Plural verb' is used
  - i.e. **The weak, The rich, The poor, The honest, The injured, The dumb, The French,** etc. are all used as plural subject.
  - For Ex- (a) The poor are generally hardworking.
    - (b) The rich are not always happy.
- **Rule 13:** If 'Nothing but/Everything but' is followed by uncountable noun or countable noun, singular verb is used.
  - **For Ex-** (a) Nothing but milk is sold.
    - (b) Nothing but birds was seen.
    - (c) Everything but books is sold.

- Rule 14: 'One of the' is always followed by Plural noun and is agreed with singular verb.
  - For Ex- (a) One of the boys was playing chess
    - (b) One of the girls is crying.
- **Rule 15:** If there is any definite unit/distance/height, etc. followed by the construction: Numeral + Plural Noun, then the verb is always singular.
  - **For Ex-** (a) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.
    - (b) Twenty tons of rice is enough for us.
  - ⇒ But, if it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun, then it takes a Plural verb.
  - For Ex- Twelve hundred rupees have been spent on shopping.
- **Rule 16:** If who/which/ that is used as a relative pronoun, then the verb that follows depends on the antecedent.
  - For eg. I, who am a cricketer, play here.
    - Verb according to subject

Relative Pronoun

The man who was sitting there, is my father.

- Rule 17: With expression like if/as if/ as though/ I wish etc only 'were' form of 'to be' is used
  - For Ex- (a) I wish, I were the President of India.
    - (b) If I were you, I would have finished the work.
- **Rule 18:** If an article is placed before two nouns, it means the person/thing is the same for which two nouns are used.
  - For Ex- Mr. Sharma, The chairman and Managing Director of the company, has arrived.

Here single article (the) is placed before chairman and Managing Director. It means that Mr. Sharma is both the chairman and M.D. of the company

⇒ But if an article is used before every noun. Then the nouns refer to different persons.

**For Ex-** The director and the producer have come.

- **Rule 19:** 'All' can be used in both 'countable' and 'uncountable'. When used as uncountable, we use singular verb and when used as countable, it takes plural verb.
  - **For Ex-** (a) All is good now a days.
    - (b) Here all is uncountable, Hence verb is singular.
    - (c) All have gone to Mumbai.

Here all is countable, hence verb is plural

- **Rule 20:** Whenever 'Amount of/ Quantity of' is followed by an uncountable noun, singular verb follows For Ex- The amount of milk is sufficient.
- Rule 21: Some nouns exist only in plural form. Such nouns are: Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, Pants, Pajamas, Shorts, Sunglasses, gallows, riches, savings, congratulations, regards, alms, wages, belongings, troops, tactics, etc.

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

- **For Ex-** (a) Where are my pants?
  - (b) His new sunglasses are quite expensive.
- Rule 22: Some nouns like Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Information, Luggage, Work, Traffic, Stationery, Equipment, Evidence, Electricity, Behaviour, crockery, etc. are uncountable. Hence, Singular verb is used with them.

- For Ex- (a) The scenery of Switzerland mesmerises everyone.
  - (b) The furniture that I bought yesterday is really comfortable.
- **Rule 23:** Some nouns like **Economics, ethics, mathematics, rickets,** etc. are plural in form but Singular in meaning. Hence, they take Singular verb.
  - For Ex- (a) Economics is an easy Subject.
    - (b) Politics is a dirty game.

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

For Ex- Politics is a dirty game.

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

 $\Rightarrow$  Now, look at the following sentence:

Politics of our Country are dirty.

Here, 'Politics' has been particularised. Hence, plural verb has been used.

Rule 24: Similarly, there are some nouns, like

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

**For Ex-** Cattle are grazing in the field.

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

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

(b) This bundle of sticks is heavy.

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. He is one of the richest and (1)/most generous men of (2)/ the town. (3)/No error (4)
- 2. Computer and (1)/telecommunication has(2)/developed of information technology. (3)/No error (4)
- 3. Bread and butter (1)/are essential for (2)/one's life. (3)/No error (4)
- 4. Every man and woman in a family (1)/are responsible for (2)/ the upbringing of a child (3)/No error(4)
- 5. Either she (1)/or I will pay (2)/ the fees. (3)/No error (4)
- **6.** Nothing but (1)/trees were seen (2)/ in the garden. (3)/No error (4)
- 7. Each and every (1)/man, woman and child (2)/were given food yesterday evening. (3)/No error (4)
- 8. Five hours are too short (1)/a time to judge (2)/ one's character. (3)/No error (4)
- 9. Many a passenger (1)/have been (2)/ taken to the hospital. (3)/No error (4)
- 10. The teacher as well as (1)/his students has committed (2)/ this mistake. (3)/No error (4)
- 11. The behaviour (1)/of the students (2)/wasnot proper. (3)/No error (4)
- **12.** Twenty miles (1)/are not a great (2)/distance in these daysof rapid travel. (3)/No error (4)
- **13.** A group of (1)/people were (2)/sitting at the street corner. (3)/No error (4)
- 14. The economics (1)/of the situation (2)/has been discussed at some length. (3)/No error (4)
- 15. The teacher along with his two sons (1)/is doing research (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
- **16.** Either of the two boys (1)/are eligible (2)/ for selection for the post. (3)/No error (4)

- **17.** Forty kilometers is a big (1)/distance for me, (2)/ I am unable to walk on foot. (3)/No error (4)
- **18.** Physics is an important (1)/subject in (2)/the modern world. (3)/No error (4)
- **19.** One of his (1)/friend was injured (2)/in a railway accident. (3)/No error (4)
- 20. I met the chairman (1)/and the director who claims to be (2)/ Ram's father. (3)/No error (4)
- **21.** Four miles beyond (1)/ that pasture was seen thousands (2)/ of cattle including some lambs. (3)/ No error (4)
- **22.** It is noticed that the elite class have no soft (1)/ corner for the downtrodden who are the (2)/real victims of the present social set-up. (3)/ No error (4)
- **23.** Is there any difficulties (1)/ in disposing of this gorgeous building (2)/ built on such a spacious and beautiful north campus. (3)/ No error (4)
- **24.** The request of the workers' union that their wages should be (1)/ increased were supported by (2)/ a vast majority. (3)/ No error (4)
- **25.** The publisher says that there is (1)/ many important details to attend (2)/ to before this book gets printed. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** We should not forget that we have a right to criticize but (1)/ at the same time each of us (2)/ have to remember the duty also. (3)/ No error (4)
- **27.** One of the biggest industrial houses in (1)/ Chennai is on the verge of (2)/ declaring a lock out. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** A body of volunteers have been organized (1)/ to help the faculty members (2)/ in their attempt to raise the funds. (3)/ No error (4)
- **29.** Everybody among the businessmen (1)/ were enjoying drinking when the Manager of the hotel (2)/ was shot dead by the thief. (3)/ No error (4)
- **30.** Although these building are in need of repair, (1)/ there have been much improvement (2)/ in their appearance. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** Not only the doctor but also the nurses of this nursing (1)/ home is very kind and helpful (2)/ to the attendants. (3)/ No error (4)
- **32.** There appears a number of new faces in the hall (1)/ and I really do not know where they have (2)/ come from and why. (3)/ No error (4)
- 33. The available statistics indicate that the population of the world (1)/will double in about 30 years and human life will become (2)/ more and more miserable. (3)/ No error (4)
- **34.** What were once glorious forts (1)/ are now nothing but piles of (2)/ rubble. (3)/ No error (4)
- 35. Whether you should get married (1)/ now or whether you should remain single all your life (2)/ are your personal problem. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** Does his daily struggle (1)/ for existence leave time to ponder over (2)/ international affairs? (3)/ No error (4)
- **37.** Either the manager (1)/ or his assistants always try to misguide the public (2)/ regarding the vacancy in the factory. (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** In our college, it was obligatory for each of (1)/ the students to buy (2)/ his own instruments. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** Those athletes who did not adhere to the rules of athletics (1)/ was deprived of taking part (2)/ in the summer Olympics. (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** Not Shawn and his friends (1)/ but Harry has surreptitiously taken (2)/ your photographs and sent them to her friends. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** An ability to shrink and reduce oneself to a tiny form and reverse the process whenever desired (1)/ belongs to the realm of fantasy and is heard of only (2)/ in fairy tales or tales of magic. (3)/No error (4)
- **42.** Neither Rajni nor Ragini (1)/ were to take to her heels (2)/ when they saw a cobra lying at the gate. (3)/ No error (4)

- **43.** None of the five players (1)/ who have been given a chance (2)/ to join this team play confidently. (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** What she says and what she does (1)/ are incomprehensible (2)/to an ordinary mind like yours. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** Nobody else but these young women have (1)/ played a prank on you, but it is pitiable (2)/that you don't understand it. (3)/No error (4)1
- **46.** Some highly significant observations has been made by the former UN (1)/ Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his annual report (2)/ submitted to the current session of General Assembly. (3)/No error(4)
- **47.** If any proof was needed to show that the United Nations (1)/ have lately become a policy tool in the hands of the U.S.A. and that (2)/ the world's sole might has a subservient international body, it was provided by Junior Bush's angry comment. (3)/No error (4)
- **48.** If Mahatma Gandhi was alive (1)/ he would start weeping (2)/ to see the present condition of India. (3)/No error (4)
- **49.** Was she a bird (1)/ she would definitely fly to you (2)/ and say that she could not live without you. (3)/No error (4)
- **50.** There were reports a few days before the Parliament Session commenced (1)/ that concrete measures to (2)/restructure the movement would be considered. (3)/No error (4)

## **Solutions**

- 1. (4); No error
- **2. (2);** Use 'have' in place of 'has'. If two singular nouns are connected by 'and' then we always use 'plural verb'

#### Example-

Milton and Jonson is brothers. (x)

Milton and Jonson **are** brothers. (✓)

Kathar and Arak is situated in the Buxar district. (x)

Kathar and Arak **are** situtated in the Buxar district.  $(\checkmark)$ 

**3. (2)**; Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Some nouns represent 'Singular idea or concept' when used in a pair. With such noun pairs singular verb is used.

Bread and butter, horse and carriage, pen and ink, rice and curry, sum and substance etc.

Note: When these nouns represents more than one idea or things, plural verb is used.

#### Example-

Rice and curry **are** his favourite meal. (x)

Rice and curry **is** his favourite meal.  $(\checkmark)$ 

Bread and butter is sold in almost all shops of the market. (x)

Bread and butter **are** sold in almost all shops of the market.  $(\checkmark)$ 

4. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Singular verb is used with words such as 'each' and 'every'.

#### Example-

Each boy and girl **have** passed. (x)

Each boy and girl **has** passed. (✓)

Each studentswant some magazines. (🗸)

Each of the girls **have**come. (x)

Each of the girls **has** come. (v

5. (2); Use 'shall' in place of 'will'. 'Shall' is used with the 'First person subjects'.

**6. (2)**; Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

#### Structure nsf[k,&

Nothing but + Uncountable Noun + SV

Nothing but + Plural countable Noun + SV

Nothing but furniture **are** lying here. (x)

Nothing but furniture **is** flying here.  $(\checkmark)$ 

UCN

Nothing but book is found here.

↓ ↓ SCN SV

Nothing but books arefound here.

↓ ↓ PCN PV

Nothing but books is found here.

- 7. (3); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
- **8. (1)**; Use 'is' in place of 'are'. For a finite 'distance and amount', Singular Verb is used.

#### Example&

Ten thousand rupees **are** a huge amount. (x)

Ten thousand rupees **is** a huge amount. (✓)

9. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.

## Example&

Many + PCN + PV

A good many / A great many + PCN + PV

Many a /an + SCN + SV

Many **students** has come.

(x)

Many **students** have come.

**(√**)

Many a students have come.

(x)

Many a student has come.

10. (4); No error

11. (4); No error

12. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'.

13. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

#### Example&

A word of collective Noun + of + PCN + SV

#### Example&

A panel of **expert has** come.

↓ ↓
SCN SV

A panel of **experts have** come.

 $\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$ 

PCN PV

A panel of **experts has** come.



(A world of collective noun)

PCN SV

A ban of musicians **have** come.

(x)

A band of musicians has come.

(**√**)

- **14. (3)**; Use 'have been' in place of 'has been'.
- **15. (4)**; No error
- **16. (2)**; Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Either/Neither/One/ Each/ Every /anyone/everything etc. take singular verb.
- 17. (4); No error
- **18. (4)**; No error
- 19. (2); Use 'friends' in place of 'friend'.
- **20. (2)**; Remove 'the' before the word 'director' because both Nouns (Chairman and Director) are used for one person (Ram's father). So article(the) is used before first noun.
- 21. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
- **22. (1)**; 'Have' should be replaced by 'has'.
- 23. (1); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
- 24. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
- **25. (1)**; Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
- **26. (1)**; Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
- 27. (4); No error.
- 28. (1); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
- 29. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
- 30. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
- 31. (2); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
- **32. (1)**; Use 'appear' in place of 'appears'.
- 33. (4); No error.
- **34. (4)**; No error.
- **35. (3)**; Use 'is' in place of 'are'.
- **36. (4)**; No error.
- 37. (4); No error.
- **38. (4)**; No error.
- **39. (2)**; Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
- **40. (4)**; No error.
- **41. (4)**; No error.
- **42. (2)**; Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
- **43. (4)**; No error.
- **44. (4)**; No error.
- **45. (4)**; No error.
- **46. (1)**; Use 'have' in place of 'has'.
- 47. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
- **48. (1)**; Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
- **49. (1)**; Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
- **50. (4)**; No error.

## Chapter

5

## **Articles**

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

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

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

## I. Indefinite Articles (A, AN)

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

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

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

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

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

Uses of Indefinite Articles.

#### Usage of 'A'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Ten Rupees per kilo, Fifty words per minute

- 7. We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by a singular noun.
  - **For Ex -** (a) Madhuri is a good dancer.
    - (b) Lata is a melodious singer.

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

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

#### Usage of 'AN'

- 1. If the first letter of a countable singular noun is a vowel, then 'An' is used before it.
  - **For Ex -** (a) He is an astronaut.
    - (b) He ate an apple.
- 2. We use 'An' before some abbreviations which start with 'H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X, etc.
  - **For Ex -** (a) He is an MLA.
    - (b) She works for an N.G.O.
  - **Note:** We can use 'an' in the place of 'a' whenever the indefinite article is followed by a noun, which starts with a 'vowel sound'.
  - **Note:** Indefinite articles ('A'/ 'An') Are used on the basis of the 'initial sound' of a noun and not on the first letter of the same, because usage of 'A/An' depends on the initial sound of the noun and not on its spelling.
  - **For Ex -** We write ⇒ 'An honest man' (not 'A honest man')

⇒'An hour ago', (not 'a hour ago')

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

A European (not 'an European')

#### The Omissions of Indefinite Articles (An/An)

- 1. Indefinite Articles are not used with a 'Plural Noun'
  - **For Ex -** A cars are parked (wrong)

Cars are parked (correct)

- 2. Indefinite Articles are not used before the name of "meals", "Sports', Subjects', 'language', etc.
  - For Ex (a) Harsh was absent from a dinner (wrong)

Harsh was absent from dinner (correct)

- (b) I am playing a Tennis (wrong)
  - I am playing Tennis (Correct)
- (c) She is teaching a Hindi right now. (wrong)

She is teaching Hindi right now. (correct)

- 3. Indefinite articles are not used before material noun.
  - **For Ex -** (a) It is a gold (wrong)
    It is gold. (correct)
    - (b) That statue is made up on an Iron. (wrong)

That statue is made up of Iron. (correct)

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

#### II. DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

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

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

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

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

- **For Ex -** (a) She called the doctor.
  - (b) One of the boys is absent.

#### **Uses of Definite Article (The)**

- **1.** Definite article (The) is used before a noun if it is followed by a relative pronoun stressly.
  - **For Ex -** (a) He is the boy who plays Guitar.
    - (b) She is the girl who plays Tennis.
    - (c) This is the dog which I bought.
- 2. Definite article (The) is used before the name of commission, Rivers, Seas, Gulfs, Deserts, Direction, Canals, historical caste, Name of titles and posts, buildings and monuments, Religious books, Community, Holy Scriptures, etc.
  - **For Ex -** The Ganga, The Arabian Gulf, The Pacific Ocean, The Mahabharata, The Gita, The East, The Sun, The Taj Mahal, The Brahmin, The Iron Man, The Father of the Nation.
- **3.** 'The' is used before an adjective if that adjective is followed by proper noun.
  - **For Ex -** Yesterday, I met the great Sachin Tendulkar.
- **4.** 'The' is used before common noun whenever it is used as adjective.
  - **For Ex -** When Sonam saw a hungry girl crying, the mother came in her.
- **5.** 'The' is used whenever two proper nouns are compared.
  - **For Ex -** Prabhu Deva is the Michael Jackson of India.
- **6.** 'The' is always used before "Superlative degree"
  - For Ex (a) Shyam is the fattest boy of his class.
    - (b) Rahul is the best player of his team.
- 7. If comparative Degree is used for two, or, it is used in parallel, then the Definite Article (The) is used before it.

- For Ex (a) The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war
  - (b) Rajesh is the taller of the two sons
- **8.** We use Definite article (The) before ordinals.

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

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

**For Ex -** We all tried to get into his car but <u>the</u> space was not enough.

#### The omissions of definite Article

- 1. Definite Article (The) is not used before the name of language and sports.
  - **For Ex -** (a) The Hindi is our national language. (Wrong) Hindi is our national language (correct)
    - (b) The Hockey is my favourite sport. (Wrong) Hockey is my favourite sport. (Correct)
- 2. Definite Article is not used before the name of day, month, parts of day.
  - **For Ex -** (a) The Monday is the first day. (Wrong) Monday is the first day. (Correct)
    - (b) The December is the last month. (Wrong) December is the last month.
- 3. 'The' is not used before the name of meals
  - For Ex The breakfast was very delicious. (Wrong)
    Breakfast was very delicious. (Correct)
- **4.** Definite article (The) is not used before these words.

"Life, money, Pride, God, Love, Society, Parliament, Death" and name of subjects.

- **For Ex -** (a) The love is as important as the air we breathe. (Wrong) Love is as important as the air we breathe (Correct)
  - (b) The mathematics is an interesting subject (wrong) Mathematics is an interesting subject. (Correct)
- ⇒ But, if the words given above are particularised or if the name of the subjects is particularised, we use definite article before them.
- **For Ex -** (a) The love of mother is incomparable. (Correct)
  - (b) The Mathematics of Priya are good. (Correct)
- 5. Define article should not be used before these places if we go there for the primary purpose.

"Church, Mosque, Temple, School, College, Court, Prison, Hospital, Library, University, Jail (as accused)."

- **For Ex -** (a) I went to the temple to worship. (Wrong) I went to temple to worship. (Correct)
  - (b) I went to the temple to attend a marriage. (Correct)

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

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

### Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of xon, if any).

- 1. Number of intelligent students (1)/is good but none of the students are (2)/ obliged to their teachers. (3)/ No error (4)
- 2. Ganga is one of the (1)/longest rivers which (2)/originate from the Himalayas. (3)/No error (4)
- 3. Sumit said that he was employee of (1)/the gas company and (2)/had come to read the meter. (3)/No error (4)
- **4.** Professor Singh, a man who (1)/discovered the new drug that everyone is talking about, (2)/refused to give a press conference. (3)/No error (4)
- 5. One of my friends advised me to take (1)/a taxi, another said that (2)/there was quite good bus-service. (3)/No error (4)
- **6.** Never have I seen such girl in my life (1)/because she is too (2)/beautiful to be described. (3)/No error (4)
- 7. Last night I bought (1)/a pen, an inkpot, a pencil and a soap (2)/from a stationary store. (3)/No error (4)
- **8.** Surdas is often called(1)/Milton of India although unlike (2)/Milton, Surdas had no political ambitions. (3)/No error (4)
- 9. Sujit is the friend (1)/of Amir's but (2)/he is living a miserable life these days. (3)/No error (4)
- 10. In a history of Indian (1)/rulers, Harsvardhan's regime of (2)/a few years is one of the best periods. (3)/No error (4)
- 11. It is only after (1)/ the war is over (2)/that people realize how bad it was. (3)/ No error (4)
- **12.** Of the two (1)/ answers, this (2)/ is definitely better (3)/ No error (4)
- **13.** There were a number (1)/ of pretty girls in the party but it was Ragini (2)/ who remained a centre of attraction. (3)/ No error (4)
- **14.** He is the best artist (1)/ of the time but unfortunately (2)/ least recognized. (3)/ No error (4)
- 15. I don't like that type of a man (1)/ who does nothing but (2)/ find out faults in others. (3)/ No error (4)
- **16.** He claims to be a linguist (1)/but, in reality, he does not know even (2)/the A B C of linguistics. (3)/No error (4)
- **17.** A first step in a rational solution (1)/ to any problem is the (2)/ recognition of the fact that a problem exists. (3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** It was (1)/ by a mistake (2)/ that he caught her hand.(3)/ No error (4)
- 19. There orders of the Manager (1)/ may put the lives of (2)/ two thousand workers in a danger (3)/ No error (4)
- 20. The most happy marriage would be (1)/ a union of a deaf (2)/ man to a blind woman. (3)/ No error (4)
- 21. John suggested to his brothers that they should (1)/ go to the school regularly (2)/ and do their home work sincerely.(3)/ No error (4)
- 22. His father forbade him to go (1)/ to cinema (2)/ late at night.(3)/ No error (4)
- 23. There was little (1)/ milk in the bottle and she gave it (2)/ to the baby when it started weeping. (3)/ No error(4)
- **24.** Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor (1)/ hundreds of victims have been (2)/ able to resume a normal life.(3)/ No error (4)
- 25. One should be true to one's promises (1)/ in order to earn (2)/ name and fame in the life.(3)/ No error (4)
- 26. He should mix (1)/ his authority with little (2)/ of courtesy and common sense.(3)/ No error (4)
- 27. The principal (1)/ asked the girls to return (2)/ to the hostel before the sunset.(3)/ No error (4)
- 28. In the conclusion (1)/ it may be safely asserted that (2)/ the poet preaches some moral implicity. (3)/ No error (4)
- 29. All the staffs of the office hold the view (1)/that Mr. Sinha is a very wise (2)/and an intelligent officer (3)/No error(4)
- **30.** It is very difficult (1)/ to point out the number of (2)/ the creatures living on earth.(3)/ No error (4)
- 31. My friend always (1)/ likes to travel by the air (2)/ since he is a very busy man. (3)/ No error (4)
- 32. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was (1)/ a more famous philosopher (2)/ than a politician. (3)/ No error (4)
- 33. The Manager and (1)/ the Executive Director of our hotel (2)/ is a very energetic person. (3)/ No error (4)

- 34. Whenever I meet (1)/ him he always makes (2)/ a mention of his father. (3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** Although he has (1)/ undergone a very costly treatment, (2)/ he has not been cured of a headache. (3)/ No error (4)
- 36. Those in hurry (1)/ should realise that speed (2)/ is no key to success in life. (3)/ No error (4)
- 37. God made (1)/ earth and man (2)/ made town. (3)/ No error (4)
- 38. It is pity that (1)/ he does not behave humbly (2)/ with his parents and friends. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** Being M.A. only (1)/ he could not be appointed (2)/ to the post of a lecturer. (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** He always takes (1)/ a heavy breakfast because (2)/ he generally skips lunch. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** Please go and find (1)/ out dog so that you (2)/ may not lose it forever. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** Snake we saw (1)/ was very deadly though (2)/ it left the kitchen quietly. (3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** Tonight I shall go (1)/ to the bed early because I (2)/ have to leave for Chennai at dawn tomorrow. (3)/ No error (4)
- 44. Child needs love (1)/ and affection if he is to be brought up (2)/ as a healthy young man. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** It is said that (1)/ elephant is vindictive by nature (2)/ and never forgets his enemy. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** It is very difficult (1)/ to get a taxi at such a hour (2)/ as it is already 10 p.m. (3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** Do you take (1)/ a sugar and if (2)/ so, how much? (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** She lives in second storey (1)/ of the house and she has (2)/ to come down quite often. (3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** He knows how (1)/ to play flute, he learnt it (2)/ while he was a student. (3)/ No error (4)
- 50. It is said that (1)/ he is a wise man because (2)/ he has studied Vedas.(3)/ No error (4)

## **Solutions**

1. (1); Use 'the Number of' in place of 'the number of'.

The Number of + PCN + SV A Number of + PCN + PV

**Number of** students is fifty here. (x)

**The number of** students is fifty here.  $(\checkmark)$ 

**The number of** students have come. (x)

**A number of** students have come.  $(\checkmark)$ 

- **2. (1)**; Use 'the' before 'Ganga'. 'The' is used with the name of rivers.
- 3. (1); Use 'an' before 'employee'.
- **4. (1)**; Use 'the man' in place of 'a man'.
- **5. (3)**; Use 'quite a good bus service' in place of 'quite good bus service'.

#### Structure

quite/such + a/an + Adjective + SCN So /how + adjective ++ a /an + SCN	
,	
Payal is so a good girl.	(x)
Payal is so good a girl.	<b>(✓)</b>
Payal is such a good girl	(x)
Such long journey	<b>(✓)</b>
Such long a journey.	(x)
Such a long journey.	<b>(</b> ✓)

- **6. (1)**; Use 'Such a girl' in place of 'such girl'.
- 7. (2); Use of 'a soap' is wrong here because 'soap' is an uncountable noun.

- 8. (2); Use 'the' before 'Milton'.
- 9. (1); Use 'a friend' in place of 'the friend'.
- **10. (1)**; Use 'In the history' in place of 'In a history'.
- 11. (2); Use 'a' in place of 'the'. "The war" means 'some specific war'.
- 12. (3); Use 'the' before 'better'.
- **13. (3)**; Use 'the' in place of 'a'. The is used before construction of (Noun + of + noun).
- 14. (3); Use 'the' before 'least'.
- **15. (1)**; Remove 'a'.
- **16. (4)**; No error.
- 17. (1); Use 'the first step' in place of 'a first step'.
- **18. (2)**; Remove 'a'. 'By mistake' is used as an idiom.
- **19. (3)**; Remove 'a'.
- **20. (2)**; Use 'the union' in place of 'a union'.
- 21. (2); Remove 'the' before 'school'.
- 22. (2); Use 'the' before 'cinema'.
- 23. (1); Use 'a' before 'little'.
- 24. (1); Use 'the' in place of 'an'.
- 25. (3); Remove 'the' before 'life'.
- **26. (2)**; Use 'a' before 'little'.
- 27. (3); Remove 'the' before 'sunset'.
- 28. (1); Remove 'the' before 'conclusion'.
- 29. (3); Remove 'an' before 'intelligent'.
- **30. (4)**; No error
- 31. (2); Remove 'the' before 'air'.
- 32. (3); Remove 'a' before 'politician'
- **33. (2)**; Remove 'the before 'executive'
- 34. (3); Remove 'a' before 'mention'
- 35. (3); Remove 'a' before 'headache'
- **36. (1)**; Use 'a' before 'hurry'
- 37. (3); Use 'the' before 'town'
- 38. (1); Use 'a' before 'pity'
- **39. (1)**; Use 'an' before 'MA'
- **40. (4)**; No error
- 41. (2); Use 'the' before 'dog'
- 42. (1); Use 'the' before 'snake'
- 43. (2); Remove 'the' before 'bed'
- 44. (1); Use 'a' before 'child'
- 45. (2); Use 'the' before 'elephant'
- 46. (2); Use 'an' before 'hour'
- 47. (2); Remove 'A' before 'sugar'
- **48. (1)**; Use 'the' before 'second'
- 49. (2); Use 'the' before 'flute'
- 50. (3); Use 'the' before 'Vedas'



## Chapter

6

# **Adjectives**

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

For Ex- Rishabh is a dull boy.

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

#### **TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:**

#### Adjectives are of the following types:

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

For Ex - Ritu is a beautiful girl

Rajasthan is a large city

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

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

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

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

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

For Ex - Ram is afraid.

Sita and Gita are alike.

- **2. Adjective of quantity:** Adjectives of quantity are used to denote the quantity of nouns or pronouns.
  - **For Ex -** Some, all, any, enough, much etc.
  - **For Ex -** Give him some milk.

Enough oil is there in the urn.

#### Uses of adjectives of quantity.

- 1. Some is used in affirmative sentences before uncountable nouns.
  - **For Ex –** I have some oil.
- 2. Any is used in negative sentences before plural countable nouns
  - **For Ex -** He does not have any problems.
- 3. Many is used for countable nouns whereas much is used for uncountable nouns.
  - **For Ex -** I have many works to do (wrong)

I have much work to do (correct)

I have many pens (correct)

- **3. Adjective of number:** Adjective that shows the number of nouns or pronouns is called adjective of number. Adjective of number is of two types:
  - (i) Definite

- (ii) Indefinite
- (i) **Definite Numerals:** These are used to denote an exact number.

**For Ex -** One car, second boy, first row, etc.

They can again be divided into two parts.

- (a) Ordinals: Definite Adjectives which show the order in which a person or thing stands are called ordinal adjectives
  - **For Ex -** The first boy of this row is Raj.

August is the eighth month of the year.

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

**For Ex -** I have seven pens

Shashank has three sisters

- (ii) Indefinite Adjectives: Adjectives than do not denote an exact number or order are called Indefinite Adjectives.
  - **For Ex -** Few girls have come.

He has several books.

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

For Ex - Gandhian Philosophy

Indian Economy

- **5. Demonstrative Adjective:** Adjectives which point out which person or thing is being talked about are called demonstrative adjectives.
  - **For Ex -** That pen is yours.

This boy is fatter than you.

These teams have qualified for the finals

Those trees are quite tall.

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

For Ex -

This book is mine

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

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

This kind of Necklace is expensive (correct)

- **6. Distributive Adjective:** Distributive Adjectives are those adjectives which are used to refer to members of a group as individuals.
  - **For Ex -** Each student has passed.

Every boy was present yesterday.

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

**For Ex –** Each boy has come

Distributive Noun

Adjective

Each of the boys has come.

Distributive

Pronoun.

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

For Ex - What kind of man are you? Which car is yours?

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

For Ex – My book has been lost Your father is coming.

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

**For Ex -** I cooked it with my own hands. Emphasizing adjective

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

For Ex - He was injured, which fact

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

**For Ex -** What a beautiful painting!

What an idea!

Formation Of Adjectives.

(i) Many adjectives are formed from Nouns.

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

(ii) Some adjectives are formed from Verbs.

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

(iii) Some adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.

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

Look at the following sentences

(i) Ravi is a tall boy

(ii) Ravi is taller than Rakesh

(iii) Ravi is the tallest boy of his class.

In the first sentence, 'tall' denotes the quality of Ravi and is therefore an adjective in "positive degree".

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

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

Hence, adjectives have three types of degree:

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

#### Ways To Change Positive In To Comparative And Superlative Degree

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer	Greyest

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

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant

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

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good/well	better	best
Bad/ill	worse	worst
Little	less/lesser	least
Fore	former	foremost/first
Late	later/latter	last/latest
Far	farther	farthest
Near	nearer	nearest/next
Old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
Much/many	more	most

#### **DCorrect Usage of Adjectives:**

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

**For Ex -** She is as fair as her sister.

He played as good as he could.

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

He is the strongest of all the wrestlers

3. Following structure must be followed when two qualities of a noun are being compared.

'Sub + verb + more + positive degree + than + positive degree"

**For Ex -** He is taller than falter (wrong)

He is more tall than fat. (correct)

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

**For Ex -** He is junior to me.

Tea is more preferable to coffee.

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

**For Ex -** My house is bigger and better than yours

Ashish is the richest and kindest person of this town.

- **6.** Hyphenated adjectives are never used in plural form.
  - For Ex I gave him three ten-rupees notes. (wrong)

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

- 7. Possessive adjectives must be placed after 'All' and 'Both' and not before them.
  - For Ex Both his brothers have failed

All my friends have reached there.

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

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

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

- 9. Both 'as ...... as' and 'then' are used when we use positive and comparative degree of an adjective together.
  - **For Ex -** She is as good as if not better than you.
- 10. Some adjectives are not used in comparative or superlative degree. Some of those adjectives are 'interior', 'exterior', 'complete', 'perfect', 'final', 'last', 'unique', 'absolute', 'impossible', 'supreme', etc.

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

This is superior than that (correct)

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

POSITIVE SUPERLATIVE
Northern Northernmost
Top Topmost
Eastern Easternmost.

- 12 Some Confusing Adjectives:
  - (i) Farther and further: Farther means 'at, to, or by a greater distance'.

It's used as comparative of far.

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

Further means 'additional'.

For Ex - For further information contact, contact me.

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

It refers to position.

For Ex - Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of India

Latest means 'of recent date'. It refers to time.

**For Ex -** I bought the latest mobile phone.

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

For Ex - Ramesh is my elder brother

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

For Ex - Shivam is older than tina

Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world.

- **(iv) Nearest and Next:** 'Nearest' means 'not for distant in time or space, or degree or circumstances." It denotes distance.
  - **For Ex -** Which is the nearest shopping mall?

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

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

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

**For Ex -** She will ask him 'later'.

Latter means 'second of the two things or persons'

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

**Note:** 'Farmer' is opposite of letter.

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

But, fewer is used for countable nouns

while less is used for uncountable nouns.

**For Ex -** No fewer than 20 people died in the plain crash.

No less than half of the work has been completed.

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

It has a negative meaning.

**For Ex -** There is little hope of his survival.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A few (some) members are absent.

The few (Not many, but all there are)

Friends he had were all very helpful.

**Note:** Few is used with plural nouns.

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

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

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

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. No station on this sector of the railway (1)/is as modern and clean (2)/as this station is (3)/No error (4)
- **2.** After he had read the two first chapters (1)/of the novel he felt like reading (2)/the novel at one sitting. (3)/No error (4)
- **3.** Enough is enough I cannot now (1)/tolerate this mischief (2)/any much. (3)/No error (4)
- **4.** The girls sang few songs (1)/to entertain the guests (2)/but the guests were not pleased. (3)/No error (4)
- 5. No book is as absorbing as (1)/the novel I am reading (2)/written by Premchand. (3)/No error (4)
- **6.** Of all the teachers in our school, (1)/our history teacher (2)/is the better. (3)/No error (4)
- 7. I always prefer working in a (1)/released atmosphere than one (2)/full of tension and anxiety. (3)/No error (4)
- 8. Manjeet said that he preferred a white shirt (1)/than a coloured one (2)/on any festive occasion. (3)/No error (4)

- 9. No variety of mango (1)/produced in our country (2)/is as tasty as this variety. (3)/No error (4)
- 10. Amrita was so overburden by office work (1)/that she felt tired (2)/at the end of the day. (3)/No error (4)
- **11.** There were no (1)/ less than fifty persons (2)/ in the dining hall. (3)/ No error (4)
- **12.** Few remarks that (1)/ he made were offensive (2)/ to my brother. (3)/ No error (4)
- **13.** It is a worth seeing movie (1)/ and you must (2)/ not miss it. (3)/ No error (4)
- **14.** Of all the students Rita was less worried (1)/ when the date for the annual examination (2)/ was announced. (3)/ No error (4)
- **15.** Even the most perfect person (1)/ in the world is said to have erred (2)/ when there was time to act. (3)/ No error (4)
- **16.** I was surprised to see every (1)/ student sitting quietly in the class, even though (2)/ the teacher was not present. (3)/ No error (4)
- **17.** Whole India expressed anger (1)/ over the hijacking of Air India Boeing Jet (2)/ by militant at Karachi. (3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** I like him because (1)/ he is the more interesting fellow (2)/ because of his amiable nature. (3)/ No error (4)
- 19. The meeting was postponed (1)/ because only the few (2)/ persons were present there. (3)/ No error (4)
- **20.** In the opinion of (1)/ everyone she is wiser (2)/ than beautiful. (3)/ No error (4)
- **21.** He is as intelligent (1)/ if not more intelligent (2)/ than his brother. (3)/ No error (4)
- 22. She is better than (1)/ any girl that studies (2)/ in our class. (3)/ No error (4)
- 23. The latest chapter of this novel (1)/ is the most comprehensive of all (2)/ the chapters in the book. (3)/ No error (4)
- **24.** She was not punished (1)/ though she came (2)/ latter than I. (3)/ No error (4)
- **25.** She is the best (1)/ and beautiful girl (2)/ of our village. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** My book is superior (1)/ than yours although it (2)/ has cost me much less. (3)/ No error (4)
- 27. Of all other my neighbours (1)/ he is the kindest and (2)/ most considerate to others. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** 'Arabian Nights' is the most (1)/ adventurous of any books (2)/ written so far. (3)/ No error (4)
- **29.** The works of Shakespeare (1)/ are more famous than any (2)/ other English dramatist. (3)/ No error (4)
- **30.** It is all the more (1)/ better if you work (2)/ in my company. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** These kind (1)/of roses is (2)/ very popular. (3)/ No error (4)
- **32.** He doesn't need (1)/ your help because (2)/ he is too intelligent. (3)/ No error (4)
- **33.** Chandigarh is further (1)/ from Delhi (2)/ than Meerut. (3)/ No error (4)
- **34.** It was bitter cold (1)/ and we preferred not (2)/ to go out that night. (3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** No animal is so sacred (1)/ to the Hindus (2)/ as the cow is. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** This is a (1)/ worth seeing sight after (2)/ travelling for three hours. (3)/ No error (4)
- **37.** Of the two (1)/ routes this is (2)/ the short. (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** He was a so big man (1)/ that he could not (2)/ sit in that chair. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** What are (1)/ the needed ingredients (2)/ for this dish? (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** I was really (1)/ surprise when I (2)/ heard the news. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** She ran so fastly (1)/ that she reached the station in (2)/ just two minutes. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** She speaks (1)/ so loudly that even a deaf (2)/ can hear her voice. (3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** I am more happier (1)/ here than (2)/ I was in the UK. (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** This might be (1)/ the more difficult task would (2)/ ever perform. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** The ratings of this movie (1)/ are higher than (2)/ that of any movie. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** This desk contains the more (1)/ popular encyclopedias and science journals (2)/ for the students. (3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** In his adulthood (1)/ a person is likely to get (2)/ more wise day by day. (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** Her impudent behavior (1)/ was completely inappropriate for such (2)/ a formal occasion. (3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** A robot is thousand times (1)/ more efficient (2)/than a man. (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** It very often happens that a (1)/man who talks (2)/most does little. (3)/ No error (4)

## Solutions

1. (1); Use 'No other station on' in place of 'No station on'.  No student of this coaching is as good as Manjeet.  No other student of this coaching is as good as Manjeet.  No other player of the Indian cricket team is as famous as Ganguly.  No other player of the Indian cricket team is as famous as Ganguly.  No other player of the Indian cricket team is as famous as Ganguly.  (*)  2. (1); Use 'The first two chapters' in place of 'The two first chapters'. When cardinal adective and Ordinal Adjective are used together, Ordinal Adjective (first, second, third, next, last etc.) is used before Cardinal Adjective.  Example-  He has finished the three first chapters of this book.  (*)  1. (2); Use 'any more' in place of 'any much'. 'any' is used with comparative degree adjective. Is his friend any good?  (*)  1. (3); Use 'any more' in place of 'any much'. 'any' is used with comparative degree adjective. Is his friend any good?  (*)  1. (1); Use 'a few songs' in place of 'few songs'.  5. (1); Use 'No other book' in place of 'No book'.  6. (3); Use 'is the best' in place of 'fon book'.  6. (3); Use 'is the best' in place of 'is the better'.  7. (2); Use 'to a coloured one' in place of 'than a coloured one'. Prefer/Preferable take preposition 'to'.  9. (1); Use 'No other variety of mangoes' in place of 'No variety of mangoes'.  No other +SCN + Verb + So/as + 'Positive Degree Adjective + as + S  Example-  No leader in the R.J.D. is so as famous and powerful as Mr. Laloo Prasad. (*)  No other leader in the R.J.D. is so as famous and powerful as Mr. Laloo Prasad. (*)  10. (1); Use 'overburdened' in place of 'overburden' because overburdened is an adjective and 'overburden' is a verb.  She is so beauty that everyone likes to talk to her. (*)  He is please with me. (*)  He is please with me. (*)  11. (2); Use 'frewer' in place of 'few'.  12. (1); Use 'frewer' in place of 'few'.  13. (1); Use 'fmovie worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing movie'.	No student of this coaching is as good as Manjeet No other student of this coaching is as good as M. No other player of the Indian cricket team is as far No other player of the Indian cricket team is as far 1. (1); Use 'The first two chapters' in place of 'The two first Adjective are used together, Ordinal Adjective (first dinal Adjective).  Example—  He has finished the three first chapters of this bood He has finished the first three chapters of this bood He has finished the first three chapters of this bood Is his friend any good?  Is his friend any good?  (x)  Is his friend any better?  (v)  4. (1); Use 'a few songs' in place of 'few songs'.  5. (1); Use 'No other book' in place of 'No book'.  6. (3); Use 'is the best' in place of 'is the better'.  7. (2); Use 'to' in place of 'than'.  8. (2); Use 'No other variety of mangoes' in place of 'No book'.	anjeet. (x) anjeet. (✓) mous as Ganguly. (x) mous as Ganguly. (✓) irst chapters′. When cardinal adective and Ordinal rst, second, third, next, last etc.) is used before Car-
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<b>12.</b> (1); Use 'The few' in place of 'Few'.	•	(✓)
	•	
13. (1); Use movie worth seeing in place of worth seeing movie.	- · · ·	• /
4.4 (4). The (the least) to also a (the t		g movie'.
<b>14. (1):</b> Use 'the least' in place of 'less'.	- · · · · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<b>15. (1);</b> Remove 'most'. <b>16. (2);</b> Use 'quiet' in place of 'quietly'.	• •	
17. (1); Add 'the' before 'whole'.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
\-/,	<b>18. (2);</b> Use 'the most' in place of 'the more'.	
• •	<b>19. (2);</b> Remove 'the' before 'few'.	

**20. (2)**; Use 'more wise' in place of 'wiser'.

- **21.** (1); Add 'as' after 'intelligent'.
- 22. (2); Add 'other' after 'any'.
- **23.** (1); Use 'the last' in place of 'latest'.
- **24.** (3); Use 'later' in place of 'latter'.
- 25. (2); Add 'the most' before 'beautiful'.
- **26. (2)**; Use 'to' in place of 'than'.
- **27. (1)**; Remove 'other' before 'my neighbours'.
- **28.** (2); Use 'all' in place of 'any'.
- 29. (2); Add 'those of' after 'than'.
- **30. (1)**; Remove 'all the more' before 'better'.
- **31.** (1); Use 'this kind' in place of 'these kind'.
- **32. (3)**; Use 'very' in place of 'too'.
- **33.** (1); Use 'farther' in place of 'further'.
- **34. (1)**; Use 'bitterly' in place of 'bitter'.
- **35.** (1); Add 'other' after 'No'.
- **36. (2)**; Use 'sight worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing sight'.
- **37. (3)**; Use 'shorter' in place of 'short'.
- **38.** (1); Use 'so big a man' in place of 'a so big man'.
- **39.** (2); Use 'necessary' in place of 'needed'.
- **40. (2)**; Use 'surprised' in place of 'surprise'.
- **41. (1)**; 'fast'should be used in place of 'fastly'.
- **42. (2)**; 'loud' should be used in place of 'loudly'. Since, an adjective of positive degree is used inbetween so and that.
- **43.** (1); 'more' should not be used here. Since, two comparative degrees are not used to gether.
- **44. (2)**; 'most' should be used in place of 'more'. Since, the 'task' is compared with all the other tasks. Hence, superlative degree should be used.
- **45.** (3); 'Any other movie' should be used in place of 'Any movie'.
- **46.** (1); 'most' should be used in place of 'more'.
- 47. (3); 'wiser' should be used in place of 'more wise'. Since 'wiser' is the comparative degree of 'wise'.
- **48. (4)**; No error.
- **49. (2)**; 'efficient' should be used in place of 'more efficient' Since, comparative degree not used with 'times'.
- **50. (3)**; 'much' should be used in place of 'most' since 'work' is uncountable.



## Chapter

7

# **Question Tag**

A question tag or tag question (also known as tail question) is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment (the "tag"). Example-

- (1) Seema is cooking, isn't she?
- (2) Ram was running a race, wasn't he?
- (3) They have played chess, haven't they?
- (4) She will not come today, will she?
- (5) He did not go there, did he?

Underlined words are examples of question tag.

#### **Rules:**

- (1) Question tag is always made with the help of helping verb. Example-Doesn't, didn't, couldn't, haven't, shan't, aren't etc.
- (2) If the given statement is negative then question tag will be positive and if the given statement is positive thens tag will be negative. Example-
  - (a) She is running a race, isn't she?



Positive sentence Negative tag

(b) He could not win the match, could he?



Negative statement Positive tag

- (3) Question tag is never made by using 'noun'. 'Pronoun' is used to make question tag. Example-
  - (a) Ram has submitted the file, hasn't he?
  - (b) Pooja can come today, can't she?
  - (c) Manoj is not a doctor, is he?
- (4) If the Subject in the given statement is no one, none, anyone, someone, everyone, everybody, somebody or nobody, then the subject of the question tag will be 'they'.
  - (1) None can solve this sum, can they?
  - (2) Anyone can come here, can't they?
  - (3) Someone criticized me, didn't they?
- (5) If the Subject in the given statement is nothing, anything, something or everything, then the subject of the question tag will be 'it'.
  - (a) Everything is fine, **isn't it?**
  - (b) Something was missing, wasn't it?
  - (c) Nothing can't be seem, can it?
- (6) Question tag of 'I am' will be 'aren't I?' and question tag of 'I am not' will be 'am I?'
  - (a) I am reading a book, aren't I?
  - (b) I am not your teacher, am I?
- (7) Some words are used in negative sense. Question tag of such words is made in positive sense. Such words are-

Few, little, neither, none, no one, nothing, hardly, rarely, seldom, scarcely.

#### Example-

- (a) No one can read this, can they?
- (b) None is present here, are they?
- (c) They said nothing for him, did they?
- (d) She rarely tells a lie, does she?
- (8) If any statement starts with let's (Let us) then its question tag will be 'shall we?

#### Example-

- (a) Let's play chess, shall we?
- (b) Let's watch a movie, shall we?

But if the statement starts with Let you/let them/let him etc. then the Question tag will be 'will you'.

#### Example-

- (a) Let they plan, will you?
- (b) Let him sleep, will you?
- (c) Let her read, will you?

## **Exercise**

Fill i	n the blanks with suitable question tags:							
1.	Payal did not come in time,							
2.	Sanu and Panu did not go there,							
3.	I am rich,							
4.	We find a large number of men waiting at the bus stand,							
5.	I can drive a car,							
6.	You often go to your teacher,							
7.	The poor boy has no chance of success,							
8.	Ramesh has little knowledge of English,							
9.	Few students were present there,							
10.	Let the children go out,							
11.	Let him do that,							
12.	Let's finish this work now,							
13.	Don't be disappointed,							
14.	Somebody has beaten the cow,							
<b>15.</b>	Anyone can easily break the gate,							
<b>16.</b>	He isn't going to do it,							
<b>17.</b>	You enjoyed that,							
18.	He doesn't write very well,							
19.	We love it,							
20.	It doesn't work,							
21.	They don't live in Liverpool,							
22.	She works in sales,							
23.	It looks perfect there,							
24.	We went there last year,							

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I don't know him, .....

25.

26.	There isn't an answer,						
27.	He's really good-looking,						
28.	It isn't any good,						
29.	There's a pub on the comer,						
30.	They weren't enjoying it,						
31.	She isn't here yet,						
32.	It's the last one,						
33.	She's leaving tomorrow,						
34.	It isn't what we wanted,						
35.	He isn't very happy with it,						
36.	She is enjoying Jazz music,						
37.	We are Barca fans,						
38.	She broke my dreams,						
39.	I hate hot weather,						
ın	Cho talles a lot						

## Solutions )

1.	did she?	2.	did they?	3.	aren't I ?	4.	don't we?	5.	can't I ?
6.	don't you?	7.	has he?	8.	has he?	9.	were they?	10.	will you?
11.	will you?	12.	shall we?	13.	will you?	14.	haven't they?	15.	can't they?
16.	is he?	17.	didn't you?	18.	does he?	19.	don't we?	20.	does it?
21.	do they?	22.	doesn't she?	23.	doesn't it?	24.	didn't we?	25.	do I ?
26.	is there?	27.	isn't he?	28.	is it?	29.	isn't there?	30.	were they?
31.	is she?	32.	isn't it?	33.	isn't she?	34.	is it?	35.	is he?
36.	isn't she?	37.	aren't we?	38.	didn't she?	39.	don't I?	40.	doesn't she?



## Chapter

8

# **Preposition**

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

- **For Ex -** (a) There is a cat **on** the table
  - (b) All the boys are in the room.

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

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

There are four types of Prepositions:

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

#### USES OF SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

- 1. UP Above On Over
  - (i) **UP:** As a preposition, 'up' is used to talk about a higher position or a movement to a higher position. **For Ex –** He followed his teacher up the stairs.
  - (ii) Above: 'Above' is used to denote a higher position or level.
    - **For Ex -** His marks are above eighty percent.
  - (iii) On: 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something else and is touching it.
    - For Ex The book is on the table
    - **Note:** On is also used before a 'Day' or 'Date'.
    - For Ex I will visit him on Monday.
      - India became republic on 26th January 1950
      - If there is an article before a 'means of transport', 'On' is used.
    - For Ex On a bus/train/ship/cycle.
  - (iv) Over: 'Over' is used to denote the position of something which is above something else and is covering it. For Ex I put my hands over my eyes.
- 2. Down Below Beneath Under.
  - (i) **Down:** Down is used to denote a lower position, from a higher one.
    - For Ex She bent down to look under the car.
  - (ii) Below: 'Below' means 'in a lower position (than)'.
    - **For Ex -** My marks are below average
  - (iii) Beneath: 'Beneath' means 'directly underneath (something)'
    - **For Ex -** There is a pipeline beneath the road.
  - (iv) Under: 'Under' is used to denote a position of something which is below something else and is often covered by it.
  - **For Ex -** Doctor put the thermometer under my tongue.

#### 3. Between - Among - Amongst.

(i) Between: 'Between' is used to denote the space between two separate places, people, or objects.

For Ex - My car is parked between a bus and a truck.

(ii) Among: 'Among' means 'In the middle of a number of (more than two) things.

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

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

For Ex - The sweets which udit had bought were distributed among the poor children.

Amongst is used before a vowel sound, while among is used before a consonant sound.

For Ex - Among them. Amongst US.

#### 4. Beside - Besides - Except.

(i) Beside: Beside means 'next to'.

For Ex - Go and sit beside her.

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

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

(iii) Except: Except is used before a noun about which the statement is not true.

Except means 'apart from'

For Ex - Everyone had attended the class except Rohit.

#### 5. For and Since

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

**For Ex -** I have been sleeping for four hours.

For is also used to denote 'purpose'.

**For Ex -** These seats are reserved for ladies only.

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

For Ex - I have been sleeping since four P.M.

'Since' is also used to 'denote' 'reason'.

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

#### 6. Across and Through.

(i) Across: 'Across' means 'from one side to the other of something with clear boundaries'

**For Ex -** Across a road.

Across a bridge.

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

**For Ex -** They ran swiftly through the woods.

#### 7. On - Upon - Onto

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

For Ex - My Pen is on the bed.

Note: 'On' denotes 'Position'

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

**For.** Ex – It was based upon two principles

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

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

Note: Upon and Onto are used to denote Motion.

**For Ex -** The cat jumped upon the platform.

They climbed onto the summit.

#### 8. In - Into - within.

- (i) In: 'In' is used to denote the position of something which is surrounded or closed off by something. For Ex Neelam is in the room.
- (ii) Into: 'Into' is used to denote movement inside or middle of something.

For Ex - Get into the bed.

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

**For Ex -** I will complete this work within two hours.

My house is within a mile of the station.

#### 9. By and With.

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

For Ex - I was cheated by him.

Note: By is also used before mode of transportation when it comes with words like 'go', 'come', 'arrive', etc.

**For Ex -** I go to school by bus.

(ii) With: 'With' is used before something which has been used as means or equipment to do something. For Ex – Rajesh shot the tiger with a rifle.

#### 10. Before and In front of

(i) **Before:** is used for a period of time which is earlier than the thing/time mentioned.

**For Ex -** She came before me.

(ii) In front of: 'In front of' means 'directly ahead of '(something)'.

For Ex - Do not stand in front of me.

#### 11. At and in

(i) At: 'At' is used to denote an exact position or a particular place (or time)

For Ex - I am at my home.

The school starts at 8:30 A.M.

(ii) In: 'In' is used when we want to describe a part or a period of time.

For Ex - I am going to Mumbai in July.

I was born in 1993.

#### 12. To and Towards

(i) To: 'To' is used to denote 'destination'

For Ex - I am going to America.

She is going <u>to</u> temple.

(ii) Towards: 'Towards' means 'In the direction of'.

For Ex - Isha is going towards the college

Rajeev is going towards the temple.

Note: In the above example, 'College' and 'Temple' need not to be the destination of 'Isha' and 'Rajeev'

#### 13. Inspite of and Despite.

(i) Inspite of: 'In Spite of' means 'without being affected by the particular factor mentioned'

For Ex - In spite of being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

(ii) Despite: 'Despite' and 'In spite of' mean the same. Never use the preposition 'of' with 'Despite'

**For Ex -** Despite being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

### 14. Since and from.

(i) Since: 'Since' is used to denote a point of time in the past.

For Ex - I had been talking to him since December.

She has been teaching in this school since January.

(ii) From: 'From' is used to denote a point of time/distance at which something starts and then continues.

For Ex - The price of milk will rise by Rs. 10 from Monday.

The school remains open from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Note: The point of time denoted by 'from' can be in past as well as in future.

For Ex - I will start going to school from next Monday.

Note: From is also used to show 'separation'

**For Ex -** The boy fell from the terrace.

## 15. Of and off

(i) Of: 'Of' is used to denote relation

**For Ex -** Sanya is a friend of mine.

The leg of this table is broken.

(ii) Off: 'Off' is used to denote separation

**For Ex -** She fell off the bed.

Ashish took his jacket off.

## 16. During and for

(i) During: 'During' is used to express the period of time in which something happens.

**For Ex -** I was in Delhi during the winter

I went to Shimla during my vacation.

(ii) For: 'For' expresses how long something lasts.

For Ex - They were on leave for two weeks.

# Appropriate Prepositions with different parts of speech

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'		Covetous of	defrauded of
Abhorrence of	Assurance of	Deprived of	desirous of
Abhorrence of	Distrust of	Devoid of	Diffident of
Charge of	Experience of	Distrustful of	Dullo of
Doubt of	Observance of	Easy of	Envious of
Failure of	Result of	Fearful of	Fond of
Proof of		Greedy of	Guilty of
Want of		Heedless of	Ignorant of
Adjectives Followed by preposition 'of'		informed of	Innocent of
Accused of	Acquitted of	Irrespective of	Lame of
Afraid of	Apprehensive of	Lavish of	Negligent of
Apprised of	Assured of	Productive of	Proud of
Aware of	Bereft of	Regardless of	Sanguine of
Bought of	cautious of	Sensible of	Sick of
Certain of	characteristic of	Slow of	Subversive
Composed of	confident of	Sure of	Suspicious of
Conscious of	convinced	Tolerant of	Vain of

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Void of	Weary of	Start for	Stipulate for		
Worthy of	Beware of	Sue for	Wish for		
Verbs Following by Preposition 'of'		Yearn for	( ) ( ) ( )		
Acquit of	Beware of	Verbs followed by preposition 'on'			
Boats of	Complain of	Comment on	Decide on		
Despair of	Die of	Deliberate on	Depend on		
Disapprove of	Dispose of	Determine on	Dwell on		
Divest of	Dream of	Embark on	Encroach on		
Heal of	Judge of	Enlarge	Impose on		
Repent of	Teste of	insist on	Intrude on		
Nouns followed by Preposition		Resolve on	Subsist on		
Affection for	Ambition for	Trample on			
Anxity for	Apology for	Nouns followed by Preposition	n 'to'		
Appetite for	Aptitude for	Access to	Accession to		
Blame for	Candidate for	Allegiance to	Alternative to		
Capacity for	Compassion for	Antidote to	Antipathy to		
Compensation for	Contempt for	Approach to	Assent to		
Craving for	Desire for	Attachement	Attention to		
Esteem for	Fitness for	Concession to	Disgrace to		
Fondness for	Guarantee of	Disklike to	Encouragement to		
Leisure for	Liking for	Enmity to	Exception to		
Match for	Motive for	Incentive to	Indifference to		
Need for	Opportunity for	Invitation to	Key to		
Partiality for	Passion for	Liniency to	Likeness to		
Pity for	Predilection for	Limit to	Menace to		
Pretext for	Relish for	Obedence to	Objection to		
Remorse for	Reputation for	Postscript to	Preface to		
Adjectives following prepositi	<del>-</del>	Reference to	Repugnance to		
Anxious for	Celebrated for	Resemblance to	Sequel to		
Conspicuous for	Customary for	Submissions to	Sequel to		
Designed for	Destined for	Temptation to	Traitor to		
Eager for	Eligible for	Adjectives Followed by Prepos	sition 'to'		
Eminent for	Fit for	Abhorrent to	Acceptable to		
Good for	Grateful for	Accessible	Impertinent to		
Notorious for	Penitent for	Incidental to	Indifferent to		
Prepared for	proper for	Indebted to	indulgent to		
Qualified for	Ready for	Inimical to	Insensible to		
Sorry for	Sufficient for	Injured to	Irrelevant to		
Useful for	Zealous for	Favourable to	Hurtful to		
Verb Followed by Preposition	s 'for'	Immaterial to	Imervious to		
Atone for	Canvass for	Indigenous to	Liable to		
Care for	Clamour for	Limited to	Lost to		
Feel for	Hope for	Loval to	Material to		
Mourn for	Pine for	Natural to	Necessary to		

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Obedient to	Obliged to	Verbs Followed by Preposition	ı 'in'		
Offensive to	Opposite to	Involve in	persist in		
Painful to	Partial to	Acquiesce in	Dabble in		
Peculiar to	Pertinent to	Delight in	Employ in		
Pledged to	Preferable to	Enlist in	Excel in		
Prejudical to	Profitable to	Fall in	Excel in		
Prior to	Prone to	Increase in	Indulge in		
Reduced to	Related to	Persevere in			
Relevant to	Repugnant to	Nouns Followed by Preposition	ns 'with'		
Responsible to	Restricted to	Acquaintance with	Alliance with		
Sacred to	Subject to	Bargain with	Compromise with		
Suitable to	Suited to	Conformity	Enmity with		
Supplementary to	Tantamount to	Intercourse with	Intimacy with		
True to		Relations with			
Verbs Followed by Preposition	ı 'to'	Adjectives followed preposition	on 'with'		
Accede to	Adapt to	Acquainted with	Afficted with		
Adhere to	Allot to	Beset with	Busy with		
Allude to	Appologize to	Compatible with	Compliant with		
Appoint to	Ascribe to	Consistent with	Contemporary with		
Aspire to	Assent to	Contended with	Contrasted with		
Attain to	Attend to	Conversant with	Convulsed with		
Attribute to	Belong to	Delighted with	Deluged with		
Conduce to	Conform to	Disgusted with	Drenched with		
Consent to	Listen to	Endowed with	Fatigued with		
Lead to	Listen to	Fired with	Gifted with		
Object to	occur to	Infaturated with	Infected with		
Prefer to	Revert to	Infested with	Inspired with		
Refer to	Succumb to	Invested with	Overcome with		
Stoop to	Succumb to	Popular with	Replete with		
Surrender to	Testify to	Satiated with	Satisfied with		
Yield to		Touched with			
Adjectives followed Preposition	on 'in'	Verb Followed by Preposition 'with'			
Absorbed in	Abstemious in	Associate with	Bear with		
Accomplished in	Accurate in	Clash with	Coincinde with		
Assidous in	Backward in	Comply with	Condone with		
Bigoted in	Correct in	Condole with	Cope with		
Defective in	Deficient in	Correspond with	Credit with		
Experienced in	Deligent in	Deluge with	Disagree with		
Enveloped in	Fertile in	Dispense with	Fill with		
Foiled in	Honest in	Grapple with	Expostulate with		
Implicated in	Interested in	Intrigue with	Meddle with		
Involved in	Lax in	Part with	Quarrel with		
Proficnet in	Remiss in	Remonstrate with	Side with Vie with		
Temperate in	Versed in	Sympathisize with Trifle with	vie witti		

				Enguer Euro
Ver	bs Followed by Preposition	ı 'from'	24.	Arrival <b>at</b> a place.
Abs	train from	Alight from	25.	Assault <b>on</b> a person or thing.
C C		Debar from	26.	Attack (vt +) somebody.
Der	ogate from	Desist from	27.	Attack $(n/c)$ <b>on</b> a country.
Det	ract from	Deviate from	28.	Attraction to or towards a thing
Diff	er from	Digress from	29.	Authority <b>over</b> a person.
Diss	sent from	Elicit from	30.	Authority on a subject
Eme	erge from	Escape from	31.	Aversion to a person or thing.
Exc	ude from	Preserve from	32.	Candidate <b>for</b> a post.
Prev	vent from	Prohibit from	33.	Care <b>for</b> somebody's safety.
Prof	tect from	Recoil from	34.	Care <b>for</b> his health.
Rec	over from	Refrain from	35.	Charge of murder.
Noι	ıns Followed by Prepositio	n 'from'	36.	Charge <b>with</b> theft.
Res	pite from	Inference from	37.	Claim <b>on</b> or <b>against</b> somebody.
Abs	tinence from	Cessation from	38.	Claim to property.
Deli	verance from	Descent from	39.	Compact with a person.
Dig	ression from	Escape from	40.	Comment on something.
Exe	Exemption from		41.	Comparison of somebody with somebody.
	now present a list of some N	ouns and Appropriate	<b>42.</b>	By/in comparison with.
Pre	positions.	19	43.	Compassion for somebody.
A L	ist of Nouns and Appropri	ate Prepositions	44.	Competition with somebody.
1.	Abstinence <b>from</b> wine.		<b>45.</b>	Competition for something.
2.	Ability <b>for</b> or <b>in</b> some wor	k.	<b>46.</b>	Complicity <b>in</b> a crime.
3.	Abundance of wealth.		<b>47.</b>	Compliance with a request.
4.	Accession <b>to</b> the throne.		<b>48.</b>	Condemnation to death.
5.	Access <b>to</b> person or place.		<b>49</b> .	Confidence in somebody.
6.	Accomplice with a person	in a crime.	<b>50.</b>	Conformity with anyone's views.
7.	Accusation <b>of</b> forgery.		<b>51.</b>	Conformity to rule.
8.	In accordance with some r	ule.	52.	Compensation for a loss.
9.	Affinity <b>with</b> something.		53.	Connection with a person or thing.
10.	Adherence <b>to</b> a rule.		<b>54</b> .	Connivance at anyone's fault.
11.	Affection <b>for</b> somebody.		55.	Consciousness of guilt.
12.	Affinity <b>between</b> two thin	gs.	<b>56.</b>	Consideration for somebody.
13.	Alliance <b>with</b> a person or	state.	57.	Contact with somebody/something.
<b>14.</b>	Allusion <b>to</b> something.		58.	Contempt <b>for</b> a person or thing.
<b>15.</b>	Alternative <b>to</b> a a method,	something	59.	A contrast <b>with</b> a person.
16.	Analogy of one thing with	another.	60.	A contrast <b>to</b> a person or thing.
<b>17.</b>	Analogy <b>between</b> things.		61.	Controversy <b>on</b> or <b>about</b> something.
18.	Animosity against somebo	ody.	62.	Contribution to a fund.

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Arrival **in** a country.

Antidote **against** infection.

Antidote **to** some poison.

Apprehension of danger.

Approach to (step towards) anything.

19.

20.

21.

22.

63.

66.

Contribution towards some project.

**64.** Conversation with somebody.

Decision of some dispute.

**65.** Decision **on** some case.

**67.** Decline of **an** empire.

- **68.** Decline **in** moral/price.
- **69.** Degradation **from** rank.
- **70.** Delight in music / **in** something.
- **71.** Descent **from** ancestors.
- **72.** Desire **for** wealth.
- 73. Desirous (Adj.) of something.
- 74. Disgust at meanness.
- 75. Dislike to a person or thing.
- **76.** Distaste **for** mathematics/something.
- 77. Doubt of or about a thing.
- **78.** Duty **to** a person.
- **79.** Encroachment **on /upon** one's rights.
- **80.** Engagement **with** somebody.
- **81.** Entrance **into** a place.
- **82.** Enmity with somebody.
- **83.** Esteem **for** somebody.
- **84.** Exception **to** a rule.
- **85.** (Make) an exception **of** somebody or something.
- **86.** Excuse **for** a mistake.
- **87.** Failure **of** electricity.
- **88.** Failure **of** somebody in something.
- 89. Faith in somebody or something.
- 90. Familiarity with a person or thing.
- **91.** Freedom **from** care.
- **92.** Freedom **of** action.
- 93. Glance at a person or thing.
- **94.** Glance **over** a wide surface.
- **95.** Gratitude **for** a thing.
- **96.** Gratitude **to** a person.
- 97. Grief at an event.
- **98.** Grief **for** a person.
- **99.** Guess at the truth / something.
- **100.** Harmony with anything.
- **101.** Hatred **of** or **for** somebody.
- **102.** Hatred **of** a thing.
- **103.** Heir **to** some property.
- **104.** Heir **of** somebody.
- **105.** Hindrance **to** something.
- 106. Hint at some reward.
- **107.** Hope **for** better a luck.
- **108.** Hostility **to** a person or cause.
- **109.** Identity with somebody/something.
- **110.** Immersion **into** water.
- 111. Implication in this crime.

- **112.** Implication **on** someone.
- 113. Imputation against somebody.
- **114.** Incentive **to** a worker.
- **115.** Inclination **for** sport/something.
- **116.** Indifference **to** help others.
- **117.** Indulgence **to** a beautiful woman.
- **118.** Influence **over** or **with** somebody.
- **119.** Influence **on** decision of wife.
- **120.** Inquiry **into** circumstances/a case.
- **121.** Insight **into** something somebody's character.
- **122.** Intercession with a superior.
- **123.** Intercession **for** a friend.
- **124.** Jurisdiction in a lawsuit.
- **125.** Justification of or for crime.
- **126.** Key to understanding **of** the problem.
- 127. Liability to an illness.
- **128.** Libel **against** his character.
- **129.** Liking for non-vegetarian /something.
- **130.** Longing **for** luxury / something.
- **131.** Lust **for** life / something.
- **132.** Malice **against** an enemy.
- 133. Neglect of duty.
- **134.** Neglect **of** doing a thing.
- **135.** Nomination of a member.
- 136. Nomination to a position.
- Opportunity for going abroad / doing something.
- **138.** Partnership **in** a thing.
- **139.** Power over a person.
- **140.** Precaution **against** infection.
- **141.** Preface **to** a book.
- **142.** Preference **for** something.
- **143.** Preparation **for** examination/something.
- **144.** Proof **against** somebody.
- 145. Proof of guilt.
- **146.** Qualification **for** a post.
- **147.** Quarrel with somebody/something.
- **148.** Readiness **in** responding.
- **149.** Readiness **for** journey.
- **150.** Reference **to** a person or thing.
- **151.** In regard **to** that matter.
- **152.** Regard **for** a person.
- **153.** Relation **between** two things.
- **154.** Relation with somebody.

- **155.** Remonstrance **against** somebody's conduct.
- **156.** Remonstrance with somebody.
- **157.** Reply **to** a query / a person.
- **158.** Request **for** a thing.
- **159.** Resemblance **to** a person or thing.
- **160.** In respect **of** some quality.
- **161.** Rivalry with a person. 5011°
- **162.** Rival **in** something.
- **163.** Search **for** a **after** wealth.
- **164.** In search of wealth /a job etc.
- **165.** Share **in** the property / something.
- **166.** Share **with** somebody.
- **167.** Sin **against** God./ mankind/humanity.
- **168.** Sympathy with or for somebody.
- **169.** Temptation **to** evil.
- 170. Temptation in diet.
- **171.** Trespass **against** the law.
- **172.** Warrant **for** somebody's arrest.
- **173.** With a view to.
- **174.** Witness of or to a case.
- 175. Wonder at his behaviour/something.

## SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

- **1.** Abound in or **with** something.
- **2.** Accrue **to** somebody.
- **3.** Accure **from** something.
- **4.** Accuse somebody **of** cheft.
- **5.** Acquit a person **of** all charges/all complicity.
- **6.** Acquit a person **in** a crime.
- 7. Adapt to new surroundings.
- 8. Adhere to a plan / a rule / a principle.
- **9.** Agree **to** a proposal.
- **10.** Agree with a person.
- **11.** Agree **on** some matter.
- **12.** Aim **at** a target.
- **13.** Aim **at** doing something.
- **14.** Alight **from** a bus/a train etc.
- **15.** Allude **to** a fact. 16. Answer to a description.
- 17. Answer for misconduct/something.
- **18.** Apologise **to** somebody.
- **19.** Apologise **for** something.
- **20.** Appeal **to** the judge/something.
- **21.** Appeal **against** a sentence.
- **22.** Appeal **for** mercy/something.
- **23.** Apply **to** a person.

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- 24. Apply for some post/something.
- **25.** Appoint **to** a post.
- **26.** Argue with a person for or against a point.
- **27.** Arrive **at** a conclusion.
- **28.** Arrive **at** a station/a place.
- **29.** Arrive **in** a country.
- **30.** Ask **for** assistance.
- **31.** Ask **of** or **from** somebody.
- **32.** Associate with a group.
- 33. Blame a person for something.
- **34.** Blush at one's own mistake.
- **35.** Blush **for** somebody who is at fault.
- **36.** Border **on** a place.
- **37.** Borrow **of** or **from** a friend/somebody.
- **38.** Break the news **of** somebody's death.
- 39. Break through restraint.
- **40.** Break ill news **to** a friend/**to** somebody.
- 41. Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
- **42.** Bring a thing **to** light.
- **43.** Bring a thing under notice.
- **44.** Burst **upon** (sudenly invade) a country.
- 45. Burst into laughter.
- **46.** Burst **into** tears.
- 47. Call on a person.
- **48.** Call **for** (demand, require) something.
- **49.** Call something **in** (order or request the return of).
- **50.** Canvass **for** (support) votes.
- **51.** Care for (attach value to) to a person or thing.
- **52.** Care **about** (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
- **53.** Challenge a man **to** combat / fight.
- **54.** Charge a man **with** a crime.
- **55.** Charge payment **to** a person.
- **56.** Coincide **with** one's opinion.
- **57.** Come **about** (happen).
- **58.** Come **across** (to meet suddenly).
- **59.** Come **after** somebody (fallow).
- 60. Come into fashion.
- **61.** Come **by** something (obtain by effort).
- **62.** Come **of** a rich family.
- **63.** Commence **with** a thing.
- **64.** Communicate a thing **to** somebody.
- **65.** Communicate **with** somebody.
- **66.** Compare somebody with somebody.

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- 67. Compare something with something (similar).
- **68.** Compare **to** (dissimilar things).
- **69.** Compensate **for** loss.
- 70. Compete with somebody for a prize something.
- **71.** Complain **to** somebody.
- 72. Complain against somebody.
- 73. Complain of/about something.
- **74.** Conceal facts **from** somebody.
- **75.** Concede **to** some demand.
- **76.** Concur with a person.
- 77. Concur in an opinion.
- 78. Condemn a person to death.
- **79.** Conform **to** a norm.

- **80.** Conform with one's opinion.
- **81.** Congratulate somebody **on** his success.
- 82. Consult with (discuss with) one's friends.
- 83. Consult a person/a lawyer/a map/a dictionary (take advice, get information etc.)
- **84.** Contribute **to** a fund.
- **85.** Converse **with** a person about a thing.
- **86.** Cope with situation.
- **87.** Correspond with a person (write).
- 88. Correspond to something (agree).
- **89.** Cure a man **of** a disease.
- **90.** Cure (n/u) for a disease.

## **Exercise**

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- **1.** We should always (1)/ listen the advice of (2)/our well wishers. (3)/ No error (4)
- 2. He closely resembles (1)/ with his father (2)/ in facial features. (3)/ No error (4)
- **3.** While taking examinations (1)/, always write (2)/ with dark ink. (3)/ No error (4)
- **4.** The Insurance Company (1)/ has promised to compensate (2)/ the damage to my house. (3)/ No error (4)
- 5. You must revise (1)/ your answer sheet (2)/ again. (3)/ No error (4)
- **6.** He suffered (1)/ from heart attack (2)/ last year. (3)/ No error (4)
- 7. Everybody complains (1)/against callous treatment (2)/ of the police. (3)/ No error (4)
- **8.** She is very popular (1)/ among her friends (2)/ and relatives. (3)/ No error (4)
- **9.** The highway robbers (1)/ robbed all their (2)/ belongings. (3)/ No error (4)
- **10.** Would you please (1)/ ring me up (2)/ on next Monday? (3)/ No error (4)
- **11.** Don't quarrel (1)/ on trifles (2)/ with your friends. (3)/ No error (4)
- **12.** My house comprises (1)/of five rooms and is spacious (2)/ enough for two families. (3)/ No error (4)
- **13.** There is no cause (1)/of anxiety (2)/ about his health. (3)/ No error (4)
- **14.** Children should be (1)/ taught to write (2)/ by a fountain pen. (3)/ No error (4)
- **15.** Pakistan invaded (1)/on India (2)/ in 1965. (3)/ No error (4)
- **16.** His employers (1)/ were compelled to (2)/ dispense his services. (3)/ No error (4)
- **17.** On Diwali he will (1)/ order for a new (2)/ pair of shoes. (3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** You should at least (1)/ congratulate your friend for (2)/ his grand success in the elections. (3)/ No error (4)
- **19.** The accused was bound (1)/ by a chain and (2)/ taken to prison. (3)/ No error (4)
- **20.** My father has assured (1)/ me to present me a new (2)/ scooter on my next birthday. (3)/ No error (4)
- 21. In a democratic society no (1)/ one should be discriminated (2)/ because of caste and creed. (3)/ No error (4)
- 22. A summons (1)/ was served to (2)/ him last week. (3)/ No error (4)
- 23. As a responsible officer (1)/you should dispense with justice (2)/to the poor and the needy (3)/No error (4)
- **24.** Whenever she goes (1)/ out her chaperon (2)/ accompanies with her. (3)/ No error (4)
- 25. The meeting began (1)/ at about 2 p.m. and he (2)/ had arrived quite earlier. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** The news of the (1)/ Prime Minister's death spread (2)/ in all over the country. (3)/ No error (4)
- **27.** He always travelled (1)/ in second class with a view (2)/ to understanding the pulse of his countrymen. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** She was admitted in the (1)/ hospital when she met (2)/ with a serious accident. (3)/ No error (4)
- 29. After his death, his wife (1)/ and children died (2)/ of misery and starvation. (3)/ No error (4)

- **30.** While going to college (1)/, I met my old friends (2)/ in the way. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** My friends entrusted (1)/ me his valuables (2)/ when he went abroad. (3)/ No error (4)
- **32.** Our neighbour (1)/ was charged of (2)/ murder last year. (3)/ No error (4)
- **33.** You must comply (1)/ by the orders (2)/ of your seniors. (3)/ No error (4)
- **34.** The father of (1)/ my friend deals (2)/ with medicine. (3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** She has been (1)/ ill from fever (2)/ since Monday. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** Real beauty (1)/ consists of (2)/ good character. (3)/ No error (4)
- **37.** The dacoits (1)/ set fire (2)/ on the house. (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** There was warning (1)/on the notice board (2)/"No admission without official permission."(3)/No error (4)
- **39.** While returning back (1)/ from Noida, he (2)/ lost his purse. (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** He was overwhelmed (1)/ by grief on the (2)/ demise of his father. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** She is very arrogant (1)/ because she comes (2)/ from a rich family. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** He has not come (1)/ to meet me although he (2)/ came back before a week. (3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** I saw him (1)/ climbing on the (2)/ tree to pluck mangoes. (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** Everybody knows (1)/ what for Kanpur (2)/ is famous. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** He has never wished (1)/ any reward although he has served (2)/ suffering humanity throughout his life. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** Do you know he (1)/ will be operated tomorrow (2)/ in a Delhi hospital? (3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** Sixteen teams are (1)/ competing the (2)/ Soccer World Cup. (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** They were talking (1)/ something but I don't know (2)/ what they were talking. (3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** She prays God (1)/ everyday for the (2)/ safe return of her son. (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** In a short time the (1)/ new staff will be substituted (2)/ by those who are on long leave. (3)/ No error (4)

- **1.** Use 'to' after 'Listen'.
- 2. Remove 'with'.
- **3.** Use 'in' in placed of 'with'.
- **4.** Use 'compensate me for damage'.
- **5.** Remove 'again'.
- **6.** Remove 'from'.
- **7.** Use 'of' in place of 'against'.
- **8.** Use 'with' in place of 'among'.
- **9.** Use 'robbed them all of the belongings'.
- **10.** Remove 'on'.
- **11.** Use 'over' in place of 'on'.
- **12.** Remove 'of'.
- **13.** Use 'for' in place of 'of'.
- **14.** Use 'with' after 'write'.
- **15.** Remove 'on'.
- **16.** Use 'with' after 'dispense'.
- **17.** Remove 'for' after 'order'.
- **18.** Use 'on' in place of 'for'.
- **19.** Use 'bound with' in place of 'bound by'.
- **20.** Use 'with' after 'me'.
- **21.** Use 'against' after 'discriminated'.
- **22.** Use 'on' in place of 'to'.
- **23.** Remove 'with' after 'dispense'.
- **24.** Remove 'with' after 'accompanies'.
- **25.** Use 'began at 2 p.m./about 2 p.m.' Don't use both of these prepositions.

- **26.** Remove 'in' after 'spread'.
- **27.** Remove 'in' after 'travelled'.
- **28.** Use 'to' in placer of 'in'.
- **29.** Use 'from' in placer of 'of'.
- **30.** Use 'on' in placer of 'in'.
- **31.** Use 'entrusted me with his valuables'.
- **32.** Use 'with' in place of 'of'.
- **33.** Use 'with' in place of 'by'.
- **34.** Use 'in' in place of 'with'.
- **35.** Use 'with' in place of 'from'.
- **36.** Use 'in' in place of 'of'.
- **37.** Use 'to' in place of 'on'.
- **38.** Use 'admittance' in place of 'admission'.
- **39.** Remove 'back'.
- **40.** Use 'with' in place of 'by'.
- **41.** Use 'of' in place of 'from'.
- **42.** Use 'a week before/ago'.
- **43.** Use 'up' in place of 'on'.
- **44.** Use 'what Kanpur is famous for'.
- **45.** Add 'for' after 'wished'.
- **46.** Use 'on/upon' after 'operated'.
- **47.** Use 'for' after 'competing'.
- **48.** Use 'about' after 'talking' on both the cases.
- **49.** Add 'to' after 'prays'.
- **50.** Use 'for' in place of 'by'.

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# Chapter

9

# **Adverb**

## Introduction

- → An adverb is word that qualifies:-
- (a) A verb

Ex - He 
$$\underbrace{\text{speaks}}_{\text{Verb}} \underbrace{\text{softly}}_{\text{adverb}}$$

(b) An adjective

Ex - He drank 
$$\underbrace{\text{very}}_{\text{Adverb}} \underbrace{\text{hot}}_{\text{adj}}$$
 tea

(c) An adverb

Ex - He worked 
$$\underbrace{\text{quite}}_{\text{adverb}} \underbrace{\text{hard}}_{\text{adverb}}$$

(d) A preposition

**Ex -** The helicopter hovered 
$$\underbrace{\text{exactly}}_{\text{Adverb}} \underbrace{\text{over}}_{\text{prep}}$$
 his house.

(e) A conjunction

Ex - He likes her 
$$\underbrace{\text{simply}}_{\text{Adverb}} \underbrace{\text{because}}_{\text{conj}}$$
 she has a clear conscience.

(f) A complete sentence

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

Ex - (1) 
$$\underbrace{Only}_{Adverb} \underbrace{Hari}_{Noun}$$
 has passed.

(2) 
$$\underbrace{\text{Only}}_{\text{Adverb}} \underbrace{\text{they}}_{\text{Pronoun}} \text{ can save you.}$$

## Classification of Adverbs:

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

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

**Ex -** He works honestly.

He works slowly.

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

	order or a critician.
Adjective	Adverb
Slow	Slowly
Glad	Gladly
Honest	Honestly

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

Noun Adjective form Adverb form

Coward Cowardly In a cowardly manner

Miser Miserly In a miserly manner Scholar Scholarly In a scholarly

## Remember:

→ A few words have the same adverb and adjective forms.

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

Adverb Adjective

Ex - He word hard This is a hard work

→ **Adverb of time: after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow etc.** are adverbs of time. It shows when did the action take place.

Ex - I came late.

- → Adverb of place: here, there, near, by, up, down, in, out, everywhere, nowwhere, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere else etc. are some examples of adverb of place.
  - **Ex I.** Where is your match?
    - II. It is here.
- → Adverbs of manner: boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, hard, how, fast, well, etc. are some example of adverb of manner.
  - **Ex I.** How is she typing?
    - **II.** She is typing carefully.
- → Adverb of frequency/number: once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently etc. are some examples of adverb of frequency/number.

It shows how often.

- **Ex I.** He is always punctual.
  - II. She has always helped me.
- → Adverbs of degree: almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite rather, rarely, hardly, much, more, most, barely, etc. are some examples of adverb of degree.
  - **Ex I.** He is too ill to go to work.
    - II. He is rich enough to maintain a car.
- → Adverbs of reason: So, hence, therefore, on account of consequently etc. are some examples of adverb of reason.
  - Ex I. I could not come because I was not well.
    - **II.** I do not like him since he has cheated my people.
- → **Adverbs of affirmation: Surely, certainly, truly, etc.** are some examples of adverb of affirmation.
  - **Ex I.** She will truly help you.
    - **II.** I will surely repay the loan
- → Adverbs of negation: No, not, never etc. are some examples of adverb of negation.
  - **Ex I.** He did not reply to my letter.
    - II. I have never cheated anybody.
- → **Relative adverbs: When, where, why and how, etc.** are some examples of relative adverb.
  - **Ex I.** I do not know where he was gone.
    - II. He will come when I call him.
- → **Interrogative adverbs: Why, when, where, now, etc.** are some examples of interrogative adverb.
  - **Ex -** Why are you surprised?

Where has she seen me?

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## Degrees Of comparison

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

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

- **Rule 1:** With the positive degree 'as + positive degree + as' is used in the affirmative and 'not + as + positive degree + as' is used in the negative.
  - Ex I. Suresh works as hard as Ramesh.
    - II. He does not sing as melodiously as she does.
- **Rule 2:** With the comparative degree we use 'comparative form + than'. For example.
  - **Ex -** Dolly works harder than Daisy.
- **Rule 3:** With the comparative degree we can use 'of the two + noun + ..... + the + comparative' form.
  - Ex Of the two girls Lina behaves the more politely
- **Rule 4:** The construction 'the + comparative ..... the + comparative' is used to express parallel increase or decrease.
  - **Ex -** The higher you go the wider it is.
- **Rule 5:** 'Else' is followed by 'but' and 'rather' is followed by 'than'.
  - **Ex I.** I would rather die than beg.
    - **II.** It is nothing else than foolishness. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')
- Rule 6: Adverbs like seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely are negative in meaning.
  - **Ex I.** I rarely went to meet nobody. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')
    - II. I hardly know somebody about you. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')
- **Rule 7:** Negative words like not/never is not used with deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest, hardly, sacredly, rarely, seldom and too.
  - **Ex I.** She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'Not')
    - **II.** Both of us are not going there. (×)
    - **III.** Neither of us is going there.  $(\checkmark)$
- **Rule 8:** 1 Adverb 'as' can be used with regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.
  - 2 Adverb 'as' cannot be used with Name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.
  - **Ex I.** I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after him).
    - II. She is considered as the best student of my class (Drop 'as' after 'considered')
- **Rule 9:** 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' are correct but it is wrong to say 'seldom or ever' or 'little or anything'.
  - **Ex -** He seldom or never goes to see movies.
- Rule 10: Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, feel, Appear, sound and look) should take adjective and not adverb after them.

- **Rule 11:** Mainly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly are adjectives which must not be mistaken as adverbs just because they end in 'ly'.
  - Ex He behaved friendly (×)

He behaved in a friendly manner.  $(\checkmark)$ 

- **Rule 12:** To emphasize the adverb, it is used at the beginning of the sentence.
  - Ex I. Off she goes.
    - II. Here comes the chief guest.
- **Rule 13:** Adverb of time (always, never ever, often, seldom, sometimes) are used before the verbs that they modify. But if these adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence takes inversion form which means the verb/helping verb at the beginning of the sentence.
  - **Ex I.** Seldom he comes to Delhi. ( $\times$ ) Seldom does he come to Delhi ( $\checkmark$ )
    - II. Never I' II go there (×)Never shall I go there (✓)

# Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 '4' i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- 1. I am absolute confident (1)/that we are going to move forward, (2)/strongly. (3)/No error (4)
- 2. My brother has done (1)/and is still doing (2)/excellent work for his business. (3)/No error (4)
- **3.** Sarika was popularly with her classmates (1)/that she had always some (2)/people coming to her for advice. (3)/No error (4)
- 4. No sooner he had arrived home (1)/than he was asked (2)/to start on another journey. (3)/No error (4)
- 5. Columbus was the first man who invented (1)/America after his so many (2)/hazardous journeys. (3)/No error (4)
- **6.** When I found she was (1)/there than his father came and started (2)/scolding him very loud. (3)/No error (4)
- 7. When I found she was (1)/too glad to meet me, I was lured to live (2)/with her for some days. (3)/No error (4)
- **8.** I wrote yesterday a letter (1)/with the view to reminding her of her (2)/selection in our team. (3)/No error (4)
- **9.** You will fail (1)/in the examination unless you (2)/work hardly. (3)/No error (4)
- **10.** Even if I had (1)/the money I wouldn't (2)/buy a car now. (3)/No error (4)
- **11.** No sooner did the thief see (1)/the policeman than (2)/he ran away. (3)/No error (4)
- **12.** The best hotel of Kolkata (1)/when they stayed last month (2)/has been mentioned in this novel. (3)/No error (4)
- **13.** The hall is too much small (1)/to accommodate (2)/all the guests. (3)/No error (4)
- **14.** This book is too difficult rather (1)/for the juniors and (2)/rather too easy for the seniors. (3)/No error (4)
- **15.** Our teacher will give (1)/a test (2)/in English tomorrow. (3)/No error (4)
- **16.** Sanjay said that he had (1)/given five rupees (2)/to the child (3)/No error (4)
- **17.** The secretary and the treasurer of our office (1)/were present in the meeting (2)/with their friends. (3)/ No error (4)
- **18.** The real important thing (1)/of our life is our livelihood (2)/which distinguishes us from animals. (3)/No error (4)

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- **19.** She is too much beautiful (1)/so most of the boys run after her and (2)/want to influence her. (3)/No error (4)
- **20.** The taxi-driver who had come (1)/to receive us at the airport was speaking (2)/fluently French. (3)/No error (4)
- **21.** John was exorbitantly paid (1)/ for how skillful she received (2)/ the visitors and entertained them. (3)/ No error (4)
- **22.** They were exceptional good (1)/ orators, so all of us (2)/ listened to them very attentively. (3)/ No error (4)
- **23.** The amount which the company (1)/ has paid to the dependents of the dead worker (2)/ was fairly unjustified. (3)/ No error (4)
- **24.** The imported articles which you sell are (1)/ enough costly to allow the pocket (2)/ of an ordinary man to buy them. (3)/ No error (4)
- 25. I met Anna about (1)/ two years ago and have (2)/ remembered her ever for. (3)/ No error (4)
- **26.** The leaders of the striking (1)/ teachers called on the Chief Minister (2)/ for negotiation and returned happily. (3)/ No error (4)
- **27.** Although he (1)/ only earns five hundred rupees a month (2)/ he manages to support his family. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** All of them will execute (1)/ the plan so skillfully that their manager (2)/ will feel surprised. (3)/ No error (4)
- **29.** Hardly She likes to hear my name (1)/ after the rift which occurred (2)/ between her and me. (3)/ No error (4)
- **30.** She was fortunately (1)/ not present on the rostrum when (2)/ the bomb exploded. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** I liked that opportune moment (1)/ where the workers proved their might (2)/ to take on the company and came out victorious. (3)/ No error (4)
- **32.** She is a linguist and always tries to (1)/ make her students (2)/ pronounce a word correctly. (3)/ No error (4)
- **33.** When the prince saw the princess (1)/ he cried out that he had (2)/ never seen such a beautiful lady before. (3)/ No error (4)
- **34.** The old man is blindly, (1)/ so don't call him a liar when (2)/ he says that he can't read. (3)/ No error (4)
- **35.** Not only drinking (1)/ but also smoking (2)/ is very injurious to health. (3)/ No error (4)
- **36.** My friend said (1)/ that he was only too glad (2)/ to hear the result of his wife. (3)/ No error (4)
- **37.** Who will believe (1)/ that she was not (2)/ hardly-hit by her husband's death? (3)/ No error (4)
- **38.** She asked me to (1)/ completely forget her, but only I know (2)/ how easy it is to say so. (3)/ No error (4)
- **39.** She looked at him lovely (1)/ but he did not (2)/ respond to her. (3)/ No error (4)
- **40.** They are very senior (1)/ to me, so I dare not play a joke (2)/ on them. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** I never remember (1)/ to have met a more interesting (2)/ man in my life. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** I refused to (1)/ accompany him because (2)/ I was so tired. (3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** She did this (1)/ work as good (2)/ as she could do. (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** This fruit tastes (1)/ more sweetly than (2)/ any other fruit. (3)/ No error (4)
- **45.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to (1)/ eradicate social evils (2)/ with tooth and nail. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** They seldom or ever go to the (1)/ movie these days because (2)/ they don't like moving out. (3)/ No error (4)
- **47.** The student came to the (1)/ classroom lately and was (2)/ punished by the teacher. (3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** He looks full on energy (1)/ today because he (2)/ soundly slept last night. (3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** It had been bitter cold (1)/the whole year and they preferred (2)/ staying in the plains. (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** She had barely nothing (1)/ to eat when she came (2)/ to me last month. (3)/ No error (4)

- 1. (1); Use 'absolutely confident' in place of 'absolute confident'.
- 2. (4); No error.
- 3. (1); Use 'popular' in place of 'popularly'.
- **4. (1)**; Use 'No sooner had he' in place of 'No sooner he had'.
- **5. (1)**; Use 'discovered' in place of 'invented'.
- **6. (3)**; Use 'loudly' in place of 'loud'. Here 'loud' is used to modify "scold (verb)" so adverb 'loudly' must be used.
- 7. (2); Use 'very' in place of 'too'.
- **8. (1)**; Use 'I wrote a letter yesterday' in place of 'I wrote yesterday a letter'.
- **9. (3)**; Use 'work hard' in place of 'work hardly'.
- **10. (4)**; No error.
- 11. (4); No error.
- 12. (2); Use 'where' in place of 'when' because 'when' is used for 'time' and 'where' is used for 'place'.
- **13. (1)**; Use 'too small' in place of 'too much small'.
- **14. (1)**; Use 'rather too difficult' in place of 'too difficult rather'.
- 15. (4); No error.
- **16. (4)**; No error.
- 17. (4); No error.
- **18. (1)**; Use 'The really important thing' in place of 'The real important thing'. 'Real' is an adjective and 'really' is an adverb.

A real important thing. (x)

A really important thing.  $(\checkmark$ 

A beautiful built/made box. (x)

A beautifully built/made box. (✓

A sweet song. (✓

A sweetly song. (x)

19. (1); Use 'very beautiful' in place of 'too much beautiful'. too much + Noun is used in Negative Sense.

### Example-

She runs too much fast. (x)

She runs very fast.  $(\checkmark)$ 

Rashmi is too much attractive. (x)

Rashmi is very attractive. (✓)

But,

It is too much pain. (✓

- 20. (3); It should be "French fluently" in place of "fluently French".
- 21. (2); Use 'skilfully' in place of 'skilful'.
- 22. (1); Use 'exceptionally' before 'exceptional'.
- 23. (3); Use 'quite' in place of 'fairly'. Only 'good habits' can be expressed after using the word 'fairly'. Both 'good' and 'bad' expressions can be used in case of 'quite' and 'rather'.
- 24. (2); Use 'enough' after 'costly'.
- **25. (3)**; Use 'since' in place of 'for'.

- **26. (4)**; No error.
- 27. (2); Use 'only' before 'five hundred rupees'.
- 28. (4); No error.
- **29. (1)**; Use 'does' after 'hardly' and use 'like' in place of 'likes'.
- **30. (1)**; 'Fortunately' must be used at the starting of sentence.
- **31. (2)**; Use 'when' in place of 'where'.
- 32. (1); Use 'so she' in place of 'and'.
- **33. (4)**; No error.
- **34. (1)**; Use 'blind' in place of 'blindly'.
- 35. (4); No error.
- 36. (4); No error.
- 37. (3); Use 'hard' in place of 'hardly'.
- **38. (2)**; Use 'completely' after 'her'.
- **39. (1)**; Use 'lovingly' in place of 'lovely'.
- **40. (1)**; Use 'much' in place of 'very'.
- **41. (1)**; Use 'don't' in place of 'never'.
- 42. (3); Use 'very' in place of 'so'.
- **43. (2)**; Use 'well' in place of 'good'.
- **44. (2)**; Use 'sweeter' in place of 'more sweetly'.
- **45. (3)**; Remove 'with'.
- **46. (1)**; Use 'never' in place of 'ever'.
- **47. (2)**; Use 'late' in place of 'lately'.
- **48. (3)**; Use 'slept soundly' in place of 'soundly slept'.
- **49. (1)**; Use 'bitterly cold' in place of 'bitter cold'.
- 50. (1); Use 'anything' in place of 'nothing'.



# Chapter

10

# Miscellaneous

## Exercise

- 1. (1) She does not hardly / (2) know what / (3) happened yesterday. / (4) No error
- 2. (1) She's all sweetness and lightness/ (2) provided you're doing / (3) What she wants. / (4) No error
- 3. (1) In Singapore / (2) my brother-in-law with his wife / (3) were present at the function. / (d) No error
- 4. (1) Adults suffering chicken pox / (2) can develop / (3) all kinds of complications. / (4) No error
- 5. (1) Beside food / (2) the pilgrims carried / (3) some medicines. / (4) No error
- **6.** (1) Two hours have passed / (2) since / (3) he had fallen asleep. / (4) No error
- 7. (1) Either of the roads / (2) lead / (3) to the park. / (4) No error
- 8. (1) Unless you do not give / (2) the keys of the safe / (3) you will be shot. / (4) No error
- 9. (1) I and my brother / (2) live with our parents / (3) and work in the farm. / (4) No error
- **10.** (1) I wish / (2) he saw you / (3) when you were in Nepal. / (4) No error
- 11. (1) I was surprised and pleased / (2) when I was informed of me / (3) winning the contest. / (4) No error
- 12. (1) When the rules for police procedure / (2) were laid up / (3) a lot of grey areas remained. / (4) No error
- 13. (1) It is high time / (2) he stood on his own / (3) two legs. / (4) No error
- **14.** (1) There is / (2) only one of his novels / (3) that are interesting. / (4) No error
- 15. (1) It is about time / (2) you have taken your children / (3) to school. / (4) No error
- **16.** (1) Children enjoy listening to / (2) ghosts stories / (3) especially on Halloween night. / (4) No error
- 17. (1) I hope to go to shopping / (2) this weekend / (3) if the weather permits. / (4) No error
- **18.** (1) By the time you arrive tomorrow / (2) I have finished / (3) my work. / (4) No error
- 19. (1) The candidate's performance / (2) was not up to mark / (3) in the interview. / (4) No error
- 20. (1) Being his sole companion / (2) I was the one to who / (3) he naturally looked for help. / (4) No error
- 21. (1) The scientist was seemed / (2) to be excited / (3) over the result of his experiment. / (4) No error
- **22.** (1) I am not familiar with / (2) all the important places in this town, / (3) although I have been living here since two years. / (4) No error
- 23. (1) None of the applicants have turned up / (2) for the interview / (3) on time. / (4) No error
- 24. (1) Kamala is not / (2) inferior than Geeta / (3) in her studies. / (4) No error
- 25. (1) India's problems are not similar with / (2) those of other countries / (3) in several ways. / (4) No error
- **26.** (1) She is very weak in the subject / (2) and does not understand things / (3) though the teacher explains her repeatedly./ (4) No error
- **27.** (1) Now we have banks / (2) and people deposit there money there / (3) and draw it out by cheques. / (4) No error
- **28.** (1) Apart government agencies, / (2) a number of private organisations too / (3) have been making use of satellites. / (4) No error
- **29.** (1) Instead of being / (2) helpful he was / (3) being hindrance. / (4) No error
- **30.** (1) By the time she had finished her work / (2) I had nearly given up / (3) all hope of arriving at the party in time. / (4) No error
- **31.** (1) World is producing enough / (2) for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition / (3) and it is continuing year after year. / (4) No error

- **32.** (1) I and Gopal / (2) went to the meeting / (3) together. / (4) No error
- **33.** (1) Lack of winter rains / (2) have delayed the sowing of / (3) wheat crop in this area. / (4) No error
- **34.** (1) He boasts of having visited Europe many times / (2) but he can neither speak English / (3) nor he can speak French. / (4) No error
- **35.** (1) The deliberations by / (2) the committee / (3) are completely confidential. / (4) No error
- **36.** (1) To the man who worked so hard in the project, / (2) the news was / (3) profound disappointing. / (4) No error
- **37.** (1) Even though she lost the beauty contest, / (2) she was still more prettier / (3) than the other girls. / (4) No error
- **38.** (1) He has been suffering / (2) with fever / (3) for the last six weeks. / (4) No error
- **39.** (1) In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria / (2) it still prevalent / (3) in many parts of India. / (4) No error
- **40.** (1) I have / (2) no news from him / (3) for a long time. / (4) No error
- **41.** (1) Hardly I had left home for Mumbai / (2) when my son who is settled in Kolkata arrived / (3) without any prior information. / (4) No error
- **42.** (1) Now, it can be easily said / (2) that the population of this city is greater / (3) than any other city in India. / (4) No error
- **43.** (1) People blamed him / (2) for being / (3) a coward person. / (4) No error
- **44.** (1) Either he / (2) or I / (3) are wrong. / (4) No error
- **45.** (1) Though, he is good / (2) he is / (3) mischievous. / (4) No error
- **46.** (1) Neither of the candidates / (2) are / (3) good. / (4) No error
- **47.** (1) The power supplying in / (2) Many states has been badly affected because / (3) of the shortage of coal. / (4) No error
- **48.** (1) The government has many / (2) new schemes for people / (3) who want to start businesses in rural areas. / (4) No error
- **49.** (1) The rate of interest / (2) offered by banks to customers who / (3) had savings bank accounts was decided by RBI early. / (4) No error
- **50.** (1) According to newspaper reports / (2) there is more internet users / (3) in small towns than in metros. / (4) No error

- 1. (1)Remove 'hardly'.
- **2.** (1)Replace 'lightness' with 'light'.
- **3.** (3)Replace 'were' with 'was'.
- **4.** (1)Use 'suffering from'.
- **5.** (1)Replace 'beside' with 'besides'.
- **6.** (3)Use 'fell' in place of 'had fallen'.
- 7. (2) Replace 'lead' with 'leads'.
- 8. (1)Remove 'do not'.
- **9.** (1)Use 'My brother and I'.
- **10.** (2)Use 'had seen' in place of 'saw'.
- 11. (2)Use 'of my' in place of 'of me'.
- **12.** (2) Replace 'laid up' with 'laid down'.
- **13.** (3)Remove 'two' from the sentence.
- **14.** (3) Replace 'that are' with 'that is'.

- **15.** (2) Replace 'have taken' with 'took'.
- **16.** (2)Use 'ghost' in place of 'ghosts'.
- **17.** (1)Remove 'to' after 'go'.
- **18.** (2)Use 'would have' in place of 'have'.
- 19. (2) Add 'the' before 'mark'.
- **20.** (2)Use 'whom' in place of 'who'.
- **21.** (1)Remove 'was'.
- **22.** (3)Replace 'for' with 'since'.
- **23.** (1) Replace 'have' with 'has'.
- **24.** (2)Use 'to' in place of 'than'.
- **25.** (1) Replace 'with' by 'to'.
- **26.** (4) No error.
- **27.** (2) Replace 'there money' with 'their money'.
- 28. (1)Use 'from' after 'apart'.

- **29.** (3)Use 'a' in place of 'being'.
- **30.** (1) Remove 'had'.
- **31.** (4) No error.
- **32.** (1)Replace 'I and Gopal' with 'Gopal and I'.
- 33. (2) Replace 'have' with 'has'.
- **34.** (3) Remove 'he can'.
- **35.** (1) Replace 'by' with 'of'.
- **36.** (3)Use 'profoundly' in place of 'profound'.
- 37. (2)Remove 'more'.
- **38.** (2)Use 'from' in place of 'with'.
- **39.** (2)Use 'it is still prevalent' in place of 'it still prevalent'.

- **40.** (2) Replace 'from' with 'of'.
- **41.** (1)Use 'hardly had I' in place of 'hardly I had'.
- 42. (3) Add 'that of' after 'than'.
- **43.** (3) Remove 'person'.
- 44. (3)Use 'am wrong' in place of 'are wrong'.
- 45. (2) Add 'yet' before 'he'.
- **46.** (2)Use 'is' in place of 'are'.
- **47.** (1) Replace 'supplying' with 'supply'.
- **48.** (3)Use 'business' in place of 'businesses'.
- **49.** (3) Replace 'had' by 'have'.
- **50.** (2) Replace 'is' by 'are'.

# Exercise 2

- 1. The majority of the computer professionals (1)/ recommends that effective measures (2)/ should be taken against software piracy. (3)/ No error (4)
- 2. The recent study has (1)/ indicated that there is a perceptible (2)/ change in the attitude of the people. (3)/ No error (4)
- 3. By all standards, he is a best soldier (1)/ our military school (2)/ has produced so far. (3)/ No error (4)
- **4.** One of the most (1)/ widely spread bad habit (2)/ is the use of tobacco. (3)/ No error (4)
- 5. Had I come (1)/ to know about his difficulties, (2)/ I would have certainly helped him. (3)/ No error (4)
- 6. I will put on a note in this regard (1)/ for your consideration (2)/ and necessary decision. (3)/ No error (4)
- 7. The detective says that (1)/ there is no chance for (2)/ finding the person who wrote these letters. (3)/ No error (4)
- 8. Rekha was trying for admission (1)/ in the Engineering College even though her (2)/ parents wanted her to take up medicine. (3)/ No error (4)
- 9. He fixed a metal ladder (1)/ for the wall below his window (2)/ so as to be able to escape if there was a fire. (3)/ No error (4)
- **10.** Several prominent figures (1)/ involved in the scandal are required to appear (2)/ to the investigation committee. (3)/ No error (4)
- **11.** He grow up the way (1)/ many young children grow up (2)/ pampered, adored and inwardly tortured. (3)/ No error (4)
- **12.** He pulled his lips together, close his eyes (1)/ and I watched the first teardrop (2)/ fall down the side of his cheek. (3)/ No error (4)
- **13.** On Sunday, when his sons (1)/ Rob and Jon was home, (2)/ they all gathered in the living room. (3)/ No error (4)
- **14.** The Audit committee of the Board (1)/ has been constituted by the Board of Directors (2)/ as per accordance with the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India. (3)/ No error (4)
- **15.** Proper care was taken for the maintenance of (1)/ accounting records in accordance with (2)/ the provisions of applicable laws. (3)/ No error (4)
- **16.** Know he was dying Morris visited (1)/ his study every Tuesday with Mitch (2)/ just as they used to do back in college. (3)/ No error (4)
- 17. We are planning to set up a training college (1)/ to train our marketing team (2)/ for effective marketing of our products. (3)/ No error (4)

- 18. Nobody knew (1)/ where I spend my day (2)/ and nobody really seemed to care. (3)/ No error (4)
- **19.** My father has always had a curious habit (1)/ of consulting astrologers (2)/ which I could never understand. (3)/ No error (4)
- **20.** I stopped at Aurangabad (1)/ from where I make excursions (2)/ to the Ajanta Caves and the temple at Ellora. (3)/ No error (4)
- **21.** Two months of political (1) / unrest ended in July (2) / of the formation of a new government. (3)/ No error (4)
- 22. This country is (1)/ the largest producer (2)/ and export of food. (3) / No error (4)
- 23. The economy, traditionally dependent (1) / on forestry, is now dominated (2)/ of mining. (3)/ No error (4)
- 24. The year 1998 were (1)/ marked by (2)/ economic chaos. (3)/ No error (4)
- 25. The Nobel Peace Prize is (1)/ awarded every year in Oslo (2) / at December (3) / No error (4)
- **26.** The entire area in (1)/ the north and west is (2)/ covered by great mountain ranges. (3)/ No error (4)
- **27.** There are going (1)/ to be numerous (2)/ challenges of him. (3)/ No error (4)
- **28.** The scandal is blowing (1)/ into horrendous proportions, (2) / there is an urgent need to come to grip with the situation double quick. (3)/ No error (4)
- **29.** This has been identified (1)/ by the anti-national (2) / force as the soft underbelly of India. (3)/ No error (4)
- **30.** The low intensity war between (1)/ the two countries has led (2) / to the loss of hundreds of lives in a short span of time. (3)/ No error (4)
- **31.** Ten kilometers beyond (1) / that village was seen two Negroes (2) / along with a few Americans and Australian merchants. (3) / No error (4)
- **32.** The secretary and trustee (1) / were not present at today's meeting which was very important (2) / for all the staff members. (3) / No error (4)
- **33.** Most of the money allocated for the beautification of Delhi (1) / for the Commonwealth Games (2) / were misused and embezzled. (3)/No error (4)
- **34.** The ability to work under pressure (1) / and to find a creative solution of any sort of problem (2) / belong to the realm of fantasy and is heard of only in fairy tales or tales of magic. (3) / No error (4)
- **35.** The number of the accidents (1) / are increasing day by day so it has become obligatory (2) / to educate people and teach them the importance of safe driving.(3) / No error (4)
- **36.** You gave me an apple and two-thirds (1) / of that apple were bruised (2) / badly, so I put them in the dustbin. (3) / No error (4)
- 37. The confused and over confident mathematician tried to prove (1) / that five and five are (2) / not ten and he tried to prove it but we proved him wrong. (3) / No error (4)
- **38.** Bargaining with the shopkeepers (1) / was her (2) / special expertise. (3) / No error (4)
- 39. Never we have seen (1) / such wide variety of books (2) / as I have seen in this library. (3) / No error (4)
- **40.** The government should (1)/ pay attention to the (2)/ problems of the poors. (3)/ No error (4)
- **41.** He should refrain to (1)/ associating himself with any party because people (2)/ have faith in his integrity. (3)/ No error (4)
- **42.** I did not know hardly any one in (1)/the college and so felt (2)lonely all the time.(3)/ No error (4)
- **43.** The right to speech (1)/is tempered with are sponsibility to (2)/use it judiciously. (3)/ No error (4)
- **44.** Knowledge of at least two languages (1)/ are required to pass (2)/the examination. (3)/ No error (4)

- **45.** If I were the Prime Minister of India (1)/ I will work for the (2)/ welfare of the poor. (3)/ No error (4)
- **46.** Even after sixty years of independence (1)/ lakhs of people do not (2)/ have beds to sleep. (3)/ No error (4)
- 47. They left their luggages at home (1)/by mistake and went (2)/to railway station.(3)/ No error (4)
- **48.** It is saddening that the government is (1)/trying hard to label a group (2)/ of students as antinational.(3)/ No error (4)
- **49.** The anti-Vietnam war protests were spontaneous (1)/unlike the politically or chestrated (2)/ student activism in India. (3)/ No error (4)
- **50.** Ganga is a river whose origin (1)/has always been a (2)/matter of speculation. (3)/ No error (4)

- 1. (2); As we are referring to a 'majority', implying 'many', 'recommend' is the right word to be used.
- 2. (1); The reference is to one of the recent studies, not a particular one. So the definite article 'the' should not be used at the beginning. As there is no clear reference to a specific study, it is preferable to use the indefinite article 'A' instead of the definite article 'The'.
- 3. (1); Where the superlative is used, 'the' is the article that must precede it.
- **4. (2)**; The reference is to a plural noun, as 'one of the' implies. 'Bad habits' should be used as the sentence refers to 'one' of the most widely spread bad habits.
- 5. **(4)**; No error.
- **6. (1);** The phrase 'put on' means 'wear' or 'apply'. It should be 'put in' here; 'put in' means 'submit' a request, claim.
- 7. (2); 'Of' is the correct preposition; it should replace 'for'.
- 8. (2); Replace 'in' with 'to'.
- 9. (2); A ladder is fixed 'to' the wall, not 'for' it. If instead of 'fixed', the word used is 'placed', the preposition would be 'against'.
- **10. (3)**; One appears 'before' an investigation committee, not 'to' it.
- 11. (1); A past tense should be used in the first part of the sentence to maintain the correct tense form.
- 12. (1); Use 'closed', not 'close'. The past tense verb should be used throughout.
- 13. (2); As we are talking about two persons, joined by 'and', the plural verb 'were' should be used.
- 14. (3); 'As per accordance with' should be replaced either by 'in accordance with' or by 'as per'.
- **15. (4)**; No error.
- **16. (1)**; 'Knowing' instead of 'know' is correct.
- 17. (4); No error.
- 18. (2); Past perfect tense form of the verb should be used. 'spend' should be replaced by 'had spent'.
- **19. (4)**; No error.
- **20. (2)**; The past tense verb 'made' should be used.
- 21. (3); Change 'of' into 'by'.
- 22. (3); Change 'export' into 'exporter'.
- **23. (3)**; Change 'of' into 'by.

- **24. (1)**; Change 'were' into 'was'. 'Year 1998' is a singular subject. Hence it will take singular verb.
- 25. (3); Change 'at' into 'in'. 'In' is used with 'months'.
- 26. (2); Add 'the' before 'west'. Article 'the' comes before the names of directions.
- **27. (3)**; Change 'of' into 'before'.
- **28. (3)**; Change 'quick' into 'quickly'. Here adverb is needed.
- 29. (3); Change 'force' into 'forces'. Here we are talking about more than one gang.
- 30. (4); No error.
- **31. (2)**; Change 'was' into 'were'. Here the subject is plural (two Negroes along with a few Americans and Australian merchants). Hence plural verb will be used.
- 32. (2); Change 'were' into 'was'. 'The secretary and trustee' is a singular subject with two posts.
- 33. (3); Change 'were' into 'was'. Money is an uncountable noun. Hence it will take singular verb.
- 34. (3); Change 'belong' into 'belongs'. Ability is a singular subject and hence will take into singular verb.
- **35. (2)**; Change 'are' into 'is'. The number of takes singular verb.
- 36. (3); Change 'them' into 'it'. Singular pronoun 'it' will be used for singular noun 'apple'.
- 37. (4); No error.
- 38. (3); Remove 'special'. The word 'special' becomes superfluous with 'expertise'.
- 39. (1); Put 'have' before 'we'. Negative introductory sentences are followed by inversion.
- **40. (3)**; Use 'poor' in placer of 'poors'.
- 41. (1); Refrainis followed by 'from' and not by 'to'.
- 42. (1); Remove 'Hardly'. Hardly can't take 'with'.
- **43. (4)**; No error.
- **44. (2)**; Here 'Languages' is not the main subject. Rather 'knowledge' is the main subject. Hence verb used must agree with 'knowledge'. So use 'is' inplace of 'are'.
- **45.** (2); Change 'will' to 'would'. The sentence is in past.
- **46. (3)**; Add 'in' after 'sleep 'If' infinitive 'is used after' noun' the nappropriate preposition should follow.
- 47. (1); Change 'luggages' into 'luggage'.
- 48. (4); No error.
- **49. (4)**; No error.
- 50. (1); Change 'whose origin' into 'the origin of which' because 'whose' is not used for 'non living things.'



# Section B VOCABULARY

## Chapter

1

# **Commonly Mis-spelt Words**

About three-four questions(based on spellings) are asked in all kinds of SSC exams. Some spellings always confuse the aspirants so it becomes necessary for the students to cover as many spellings as possible. So we have decided to cover all the important spellings. Students need to go through all the basic rules for spellings and practice the questions based on spellings.

Spelling related questions are always in the following question forms-

- (a) four words are given out of which only one is correctly spelt. (So three spellings will be wrong.)
- (b) four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. (So three spellings will be right.)

In both cases we are asked to find out the correct spelling. So it is required for the aspirants to practise questions based on spellings and study all the rules of spellings.

## Some rules for spelling

### Rule 1

When the suffix 'full' is added to a word, one 'l' is removed. Example-

- (i) faith + full faithful
- (ii) use + full useful

If the word to which the suffix 'full' is added ends in '-ll' one 'l' is removed from the word. Example-

- (i) skill + full skilful
- (ii) will + full wilful

### Rule 2

One syllable words ending in single vowel + single consonant double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Example-

- (i) beg + ed begged
- (ii) big + er bigger
- (iii) trim + ing trimming
- (iv) sad + est saddest

## Rule 3

A final 'y' following a vowel does not change before a suffix. Example-

- (i) obey + ed obeyed
- (ii) play + er player
- (iii) pray + ed prayed

## Rule 4

Words ending in silent 'e' drop the 'e' before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Example-

- (i) hope +ing hoping
- (ii) live + ed lived
- (iii) drive + er driver

If the suffix begins with a consonant, 'e' is not dropped. Example-

- (i) hope + full hopeful
- (ii) sincere + ly sincerely

## Some Exceptions to this rule are-

- (i) True + ly truly
- (ii) argue + ment argument
- (iii) nine + th ninth

## Rule 5

Consonant 'I' is doubled in the words ending in single vowel + 'I' before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Example-

- (i) repel + ent repellent
- (ii) travel + er traveller
- (iii) quarrel + ed quarrelled

## Rule 6

When the suffix 'ing' is added to a word ending in 'ie, this 'ie' is changed to 'y'. Example-

- (i) lie + ing lying
- (ii) tie + ing tying
- (iii) die + ing dying

## Rule 7

Words of two or three syllables ending in single vowel + single consonant double the final consonant if the last syllable is stressed. Example-

- (i) permit +ed permitted
- (ii) occur + ing occurring
- (iii) control + er controller
- (iv) begin + ing beginning

## Rule 8

When the suffix 'ous' is added to a word ending in 'ce', 'e' is changed to 'i'. Example-

- (i) space + ous spacious
- (ii) vice + ous vicious
- (iii) malice + ous malicious
- (iv) grace + our gracious

#### Rule 9

A final 'y' following a consonant changes to 'i' before a suffix except 'ing'. Example-

- (i) carry + ed carried
- (ii) happy + ly happily
- (iii) marry + age marriage
- (iv) carry + ing carrying

## Rule 10

Words ending in 'ee' do not drop an 'e' before a suffix. Example-

- (i) see + ing seeing
- (ii) agree + ment agreement

## Rule 11

The spelling of a word does not change when you add a prefix to it even when the first letter of the word and the last letter of the prefix are the same. Example-

- (i) mis + step misstep
- (ii) mis + spell -misspell

## **Rule 12**

In a word 'ei' is generally used after 'c' and 'ie' is used after any other letter. Example-

conceit achieve conceive believe deceive relieve receive field

## Some Exceptions of this rule are

weird, surfeit, protein, seize, counterfeit

	'A'	
Accommodation	Ambassador	Anonymous
Acknowledgement	Anxiety	Agility
Accustom	Annihilation	Architecture
Acclamation	Amateur	Assailant
Aggregate	Apparatus	Affectionate
Appropriate	Acupuncture	Aerodrum
Acquiesce	Affidavit	Adolescence
Amphitheatre	Assiduous	Allegiance
Abhorrence	Autumn	
	'B'	100
Battalion	Bureaucracy	Buffalo
Biennial	Buffoon	Biscuit
Beneficial	Bibliophile	Bankruptcy
Budget	Bequeath	2.111
	'C'	
Committee	Connoisseur	Circumstantial
Counterfeit	Convalesce	Catalogue
Commitment	Curriculum	Champagne
Convenience	Commemorate	Cigarette
Conscience	Conceive	Colloquial
Commander	Colleague	Chauffeur
Coolie	Cholera	Ceiling
Commissioner	Colonel	Cassette
Catalogue	Caterpillar	Chlorophyll
Cellulose	Counsellor	Corroboration
Commandant	Colossal	Councillor
Collision	Circumference	Chloroform
	'D'	
Diarrhoea	Deteriorate	Dysentery
Distillation	Dyspepsia	Dispensary
Discernible	Dialogue	Descendant
Dilemma	Deceive	

	'E'	-
Exemplary	Excursion	Eloquent
Etiquette	Erroneous	Exaggeration
Ecstasy	Exchequer	Efficiency
Efficacious	Embarrassment	Eczema
Encyclopedia	Eucalyptus	Entrepreneur
Emancipation	Enthusiastic	Espionage
Exoneration	Enunciation	Embroidery
	'F'	
Fahrenheit	Fortieth	Fulfilled
Feminine	Fierce	Fallacious
Fascination	Facsimile	Freight
	'G'	
Grievance	Grotesque	Grammar
Gazette	Guarantee	Genuine
Grandeur	Goddess	Garrulous
Gonorrhoea	Grasshopper	Garrison
Giraffe	Gynaecology	Glutton
	'H'	
Hemoglobin	Hemorrhage	Heifer
Hereditary	Heterogeneous	Honorary
Hippopotamus	Hygiene	Hysteria
Herbivorous	Humorous	Hundredth
Harassment	Heinous	_   ///
	'I'	2 ////
Inflammable	Incarnation	Irresistible
Irrelevant	Irreparable	Indigenous
Increment	Influenza	Identically
Ignominious	Irruption	Incessantly
Intermission	Isochromatic	Iniquitous
	'J'	
Jaundice	Jubilee	Jewellery
Jussive	Juvenile	Juggles
Jealousy	Juxtapose	
	'K'	•
Knave	Kerosene	Kaleidoscope
	Kettleful	Kennel
	ı	

	'L'	
Leisure	Luxurious	Lieutenant
Lecturer	Lantern	Leniency
Ladder	Locomotive	Lactometer
Laurel	Liquefier	Luscious
	'M'	
Magistrate	Maintenance	Malleable
Manganese	Marvelous	Meager
Miscellaneous	Militant	Millennium
Millionaire	Missile	Mistress
Magnificent	Manageable	Massacre
Mattress	Mausoleum	Mischievous
Moustache	Military	Martyr
Missionary	Manoeuvre	Mosquito
	'N'	
Noticeable	Nuisance	Necessitate
Nightingale	Nauseous	Notoriety
Neigh		
	'O'	
Occasional	Omniscient	Orchestra
Occurrence	Omission	Oscillation
Outrageous	Oviferous	Orphanage
Omnivorous	Obsolete	Offence
Ominous	Onomatopoeia	_
	'P'	
Parallelogram	Pneumonia	Proprietor
Perceive	Proletariat	Pursue
Pharmaceutical	Phenomenon	Professor
Pension	Plague	Possession
Privilege	Picturesque	Perceive
Procession	Paraffin	Pasteurization
	'Q'	
Quarrel	Quarrelling	Quarreled
Queue	Quinine	Questionnaire
Quietly	Quotation	Quorum
Quiescence	Quadrennial	Quadruped
	'R'	
Rebellion	Referee	Reference
Repetition	Restarant	Reindeer
Remittance	Remainder	Reservoir

Rhinoceros	Regrettable	Rogue
Rehearsal	Rhombus	Requisition
Renaissance	Remissible	Recession
	'S'	•
Scissors	Skilful	Siege
Syllabi	Superintendent	Secretariat
Spectacles	Simultaneously	Sovereign
Strategy	Soliloquy	
Scoundrel	Seismologist	Seizor
Consciousness	Stethoscope	Successor
Superstitious	Surrender	Satellite
Squirrel	Surveillance	Supposition
Swelling		
	'T'	,
Tenacious	Transgressor	Thermometer
Tuition	Twelfth	Tiffin
Translucent	Trespasser	Typhoid
Thesaurus	Triennial	Thunderous
Tyrant	Territory	
	'U'	
Until	Ulterior	Utterance
Ubiquitous	Utility	2/4////
	'V'	
Vaccination	Vicissitude	Vocabulary
Vicious	Villainous	Voluntarily
Verandah	Visionary	Ventilator
Vacuum	Vaporization	Vermilion
Vertebrate	Veterinary	Vigorous
Viscocity		
	'W'	
Waitress	Warrior	Whittle
Wooden	Woolen	Wholesome
Writing	Wednesday	Withdrawal
	'X'	•
Xenomania	Xylography	
	'Y'	
Yield	Yoke	Yeoman Yawning
	'Z'	
Zein	Zigzagged	Zealous
Zootomy	Zythepsary	Zoology
LOUIDITY	Zymepsary	Zoology

# Exercise

**Direction:** In questions 1 to 25, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find that misspelt word.

υщ	ecuc	m. in questions 1 to 25,	Ioui	words are given out	OI W	men only one is misspen	. 1 1110	a mai misspen v
1.	(a)	Combination	(b)	Exageration	(c)	Hallucination	(d)	Admonition
2.	(a)	Sacrosanct	(b)	Sacrelege	(c)	Sacred	(d)	sacrament
3.	(a)	Allitration	(b)	Allowance	(c)	Almighty	(d)	Almanac
4.	(a)	Idiosyncrasy	(b)	Idealize	(c)	Idiosy	(d)	Ideology
<b>5.</b>	(a)	Jaundise	(b)	Jasmine	(c)	Javelin	(d)	Jarring
6.	(a)	Eminent	(b)	Iminent	(c)	Eloquent	(d)	Exuberant
7.	(a)	Tailor	(b)	Sculpter	(c)	Doctor	(d)	Fitter
8.	(a)	Mathametician	(b)	Statistician	(c)	Dietician	(d)	Physician
9.	(a)	Grotesque	(b)	Burlesque	(c)	Picturesque	(d)	Piccaresque
10.	(a)	Indomitable	(b)	Furmidable	(c)	Amicable	(d)	Admirable
11.	(a)	Personel	(b)	Personnel	(c)	Notional	(d)	National
12.	(a)	Impetuous	(b)	Impertinant	(c)	Imperial	(d)	Implication
13.	(a)	Prefer	(b)	Defer	(c)	Difer	(d)	Refer
14.	(a)	Mercenary	(b)	Machinery	(c)	Missionery	(d)	Visionary
15.	(a)	Seize	(b)	Decieve	(c)	Believe	(d)	Reign
16.	(a)	Submitted	(b)	Admitted	(c)	Comitted	(d)	Omitted
17.	(a)	Brillient	(b)	Valiant	(c)	Salient	(d)	Radiant
18.	(a)	Recuperate	(b)	Regulate	(c)	Reinstate	(d)	Seperate
19.	(a)	Cease	(b)	Seize	(c)	Beseige	(d)	Beseech
20.	(a)	Carrier	(b)	Carreer	(c)	Courier	(d)	Barrier
21.	(a)	Abhorence	(b)	Acrimony	(c)	Repugnance	(d)	Disrelish
22.	(a)	infecund	(b)	tadious	(c)	jejune	(d)	anemic
23.	(a)	Privilege	(b)	manoeuvre	(c)	Acquaintence	(d)	concealment
24.	(a)	pretentious	(b)	imbecile	(c)	promegranate	(d)	fictitious
25.	(a)	Delirious	(b)	delusive	(c)	hefty	(d)	hienious

**Direction:** In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

26.	(a)	Entirty	(b)	Gratious	(c)	Discern	(d)	Contestent
27.	(a)	Reminiscence	(b)	Contestent	(c)	Recolection	(d)	Relaxasion
28.	(a)	Scenary	(b)	Granery	(c)	Visionary	(d)	Luminery
29.	(a)	Colaborate	(b)	Coroborate	(c)	Cooperate	(d)	Colocate
30.	(a)	Fullfill	(b)	Ill will	(c)	Fabbulous	(d)	Usefull
31.	(a)	Recepracate	(b)	Recieve	(c)	Recetation	(d)	Receipt
32.	(a)	Traveling	(b)	Remitance	(c)	Kidnaping	(d)	Equitable
33.	(a)	Neccessary	(b)	Temparory	(c)	Itinerary	(d)	Sanguinery

34.	(a)	Psycholagy	(b)	Appology	(c)	Criminolegy	(d)	Archaeology
35.	(a)	Asociate	(b)	Intigrate	(c)	Appropriate	(d)	Exhilerate
36.	(a)	Semblence	(b)	Samblance	(c)	Semblance	(d)	Samblence
37.	(a)	Gynecology	(b)	Gyneccology	(c)	Gynaeccology	(d)	Gynecoology
38.	(a)	Hypochondria	(b)	Hyppochondria	(c)	Hypochondrea	(d)	Hyppochondrea
39.	(a)	Instanttaneous	(b)	Instantaneous	(c)	Instanttanious	(d)	Instantanious
40.	(a)	Itinarrary	(b)	Itinerrary	(c)	Ittinerary	(d)	Itinerary
41.	(a)	excution	(b)	excitment	(c)	expedition	(d)	extrection
42.	(a)	externel	(b)	extrovort	(c)	introvert	(d)	exect
<b>43.</b>	(a)	expact	(b)	impact	(c)	exite	(d)	impect
44.	(a)	intruisting	(b)	interesting	(c)	intersting	(d)	entertening
<b>45.</b>	(a)	supremecy	(b)	suppressor	(c)	surfiet	(d)	surrender
46.	(a)	couragous	(b)	outrageous	(c)	languoreous	(d)	spacieus
<b>47.</b>	(a)	laped	(b)	murmurred	(c)	deterred	(d)	worshiped
48.	(a)	sergeant	(b)	silhouete	(c)	sestion	(d)	somnambullist
49.	(a)	façadde	(b)	inept	(c)	queotation	(d)	pursuasive
50.	(a)	demeanoer	(b)	deoderize	(c)	demoanstrator	(d)	demoralize

1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	С	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	d	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	С	14.	С	15.	b
16.	С	17.	a	18.	d	19.	// c	20.	b
21.	a	22.	b	23.	С	24.	c	25.	d
26.	С	27.	a	28.	С	29.	С	30.	b
31.	d	32.	d	33.	С	34.	d	35.	С
36.	С	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	d
41.	С	42.	С	43.	b	44.	b	45.	b
46.	b	47.	С	48.	a	49.	b	50.	d



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# Chapter

2

# **Idioms**

Idioms are "a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light)." We have attempted to cover all the important "idioms & phrases", which are important for SSC exams. So students need to go through all the idioms & phrases to have a better understanding of these type of questions.

		'A'
1.	Above board	Honest & Open
2.	Acid Test	Difficult Test
3.	Add fuel to the flame or fire	To make the situation worst
4.	At Sea, At a loss At your wit's end	Completely confused
5.	At cross purposes	At contrast/contrary
6.	Axe to grind	To behave selfishly
7.	A gentleman at large Snake in the grass	An unreliable person
8.	At daggers drawn	Full of enmity
9.	A close fisted person	A miser
10.	At the first blush	At first sight
11.	Armed to the teeth	With weapons
12.	Add insult to injury	act in a way that makes a bad situation worse
13.	A bone to pick	A conflict to be resolved
14.	A Herculean Task	Very difficult work
15.	At the drop of a hat	Immediately
16.	A square deal	A deed full of honesty
17.	At odds	Contrast in thoughts
18.	Around the clock	All time
19.	All ears	Eager to listen
20.	Alive and kicking	Healthy and Active
		'B'
1.	Bad Blood	Old enmity
2.	Bad Mouth	To make comments on other
3.	Beyond the pale	Unacceptable by society
4.	Bite the dust	Defeat badly
5.	Bird Brain	Foolish
6.	Blink of an eye	Immediately
7.	Bits and Bobs	Many small things
8.	By fits and starts	Irregularly
9.	By the book	According to the rules

10.	By and large	Commonly
11.	Bury the hatched	To foretold enmity
12.	Broken reed	An unreliable man
13.	Bread and butter	An issue directly affect the people
14.	Bottom line	Net profit/result
15.	Bone of contention	Cause of conflict
16.	Blue blood	Belong to high family
17.	Blow hot and cold	Fickle minded
18.	Beck and call	Ready to serve
19.	Bear the Palm	To win reward
20.	Back the wrong horse	to support a person or thing that fails
		'C'
1.	Call a spade a spade	In simple words/to tell the truth
2.	Carrot and stick	Policy of reward and punishment
3.	Carry the day	To become success
4.	Cast aspersion	To blame someone
5.	Curry favour	To flallery
6.	Cut above	Comparatively good
7.	Cross /Swords	To get enmity
8.	Come clean	To admit a mistake/crime
9.	Cliff hanger	An interesting situation
10.	Clean sweep	Clean victory
11.	Cat and dog life	Life full of Quarrel
12.	Cheek by jowl	Very closely
13.	Cloud nine	Extremely happy
14.	Crack of dawn	Early in the morning
15.	Cry over spilt milk	To regret uselessly
16.	Cook the book	To prepare false Accounts
17.	Chip off the old block	Same as parents
18.	Cock and bully story	A false story
		'D'
1.	Down to earth	Practical and realistic
2.	Dead right	Completely right
3.	Die in harness	To die on duty
4.	Draw the line	TO set limits
5.	Dog eat dog	A tough competition
6.	Drive home	To highlight a point
7.	Dime a dozen	Very common
8.	Devil's advocate	To favour wrong
9.	Dark horse	An unexpected winner
10.	Dry Run	To Rehearsal

11.	Drive someone up the wall	To make angry			
'E'					
1.	Eat humble pie	To ask forgiveness			
2.	Eagle Eyes	A keen observer			
3.	At the eleventh hour	At the last moment			
4.	Enough rope	To give freedom			
5.	End in Smoke	To get failure			
	End in a fiasco				
6.	Even keel	In balance			
7.	Eye wash	A deception			
8.	Eye for an eye	Tit for tat			
9.	Eat your words	To admit mistake openly			
		'F'			
1.	Face the music	To face consequences			
2.	Fullness of time	At the correct time			
3.	Fly a kite	To know public opinion			
4.	Foul play	Mistake/Wrong act			
5.	Fool's Paradise	Completely wrong thoughts			
6.	Feather in one's cap	Any achievement			
7.	Fair-weather friend	The friends of only good time			
8.	Fat chance	Having no chance			
9.	Flesh and blood	Close Relatives			
10.	Flogging a dead horse	Try uselessly			
11.	For the time being	For a short time			
12.	Fall short on	To prove failure			
13.	Foregone conclusion	a clean decision			
14.	From scratch	since beginning			
15.	Fight to the biter end	To fight till last			
		'G'			
1.	Get the sack	To dismiss from the job			
2.	Go a long way	To get success			
3.	Greek to me	Out of understanding			
4.	Gone fishing	Unaware about surrounding			
5.	Grey area	Weak point			
6.	Grease Someone's palm	To give bribe			
7.	Go Dutch	To pay bill equally			
8.	Gift of the gab	Expert in speaking			
9.	Give the game away	To disclose secret			
10.	Green-eyed monster	A jealous person			
11.	Get a raw deal	To face humility			
12.	Give it a shot	To try to do something			

13.	Give one a piece of mind	To scold				
14.	Go scot free	To escape from punishment				
15.	Go off on a tangent	To charge the topic				
'H'						
1.	Have the last laugh	To get succeed at last				
2.	Hue and cry	To make a noise uselessly				
3.	Hold water	Correct and logical				
4.	Have a way with words	Expert in using words				
5.	Hard up	Lack of money				
6.	High and low	Everywhere				
7.	Hobson's choice	Having no choice in fact				
8.	Hornets' nest	A big problem				
9.	Hand to mouth	Very poor				
10.	Hale and Hearty	Completely healthy				
11.	High and dry	Alone and helpless				
12.	Hop, skip and a jump	Very close				
		'I'				
1.	In a fix	In difficult situation				
2.	In the red	A situation of more expense than income				
3.	In the good books of	Favourite of someone				
4.	Ins and outs	Complete details				
5.	In hot water	In a difficult situation				
6.	In high spirits	In happiness				
7.	In a nutshell	In brief				
8.	In the long run	At last				
9.	In apple pie order	Clean and in order				
10.	In cold blood	deliberate and callously				
11.	In saddle	Under control				
		′J′				
1.	Jump to a conclusion	To conclude without thinking				
2.	Jump on the bandwagon	To follow a fashion blindly				
		'K'				
1.	Keep under wraps	to keep secret				
2.	Knit brows	Tense and sad				
3.	Kith and kin	Close relatives				
4.	Kick the bucket	To die				
	give up the ghost					
5.	Kick in the teeth	To be treated badly and unfairly				
6.	Knee jerk reaction	A quick & natural response				
7.	Keep pants on	To have patience				
8.	Keep at bay	To keep at a distance				

9.	Keep ear to the ground	To keep a close eye on the situation				
10.	Keep the wolf from the door	Avoid from poverty				
11.	Keep body &soul together	To line with a great difficultly				
'L'						
1.	Look blank	To see flatly				
2.	Long shot	Less chance of success				
3.	Lose face	To spoil name goodwill				
4.	Larger than life	Attractive & effective				
5.	Left handed compliment	To praise in the manner of criticism				
6.	Lion's share	A great share				
7.	Lock horns	To do quarrel/conflict				
8.	Long face	Sad/unhappy				
9.	Lead with the chin	Speak fearlessly				
10.	Leave in the lurch	To leave in middle				
11.	Let bygones be bygones	To forget the past				
12.	Let the cat out of the bag	To disclose secret				
13.	Level playing field	Equal opportunity				
14.	Leave no stone unturned	To do all possible efforts				
15.	Lip service	False respect				
		'M'				
1.	Mend his ways	To reform oneself				
2.	Make good the loss	To compensate				
	Make amends for	W I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I				
3.	Miss the boat/but	Not to avail opportunity				
4.	Man of letters	A scholar				
5.	Man of his word	One who keeps promise				
6.	Man of means	Very rich				
7.	Man of parts	Versatile				
8.	Man of straw	A weak on easily affected person				
9.	Mend fences	To compromise				
10.	Make both ends meet	To survive hardly				
11.	Make flesh creep	To make someone fear				
12.	Make a mint	To earn a lot of money				
		'N'				
1.	Nick of time	At the last moment				
2.	Nail in the coffin	Cause of downfall				
3.	Nail-biter	something that causes anxiety				
4.	No love lost	enmity				
5.	Nuts and bolts	An important part				
6.	Not bat an eyelid	To show no reaction				
7.	Nitty Gritty	Most important issue				

8.	Nip in the bud	To end in start
0.	TVIP III the bud	'O'
1.	Out and out	Completely
2.	On the cuff	On credit
3.	Off and on	Irregularly
4.	Out of this world	Marvelous
5.	Out of the blue	Suddenly, not expected
6.	Out of hand	Uncontrol
7.	On the cards	Certainly
8.	Once in a blue moon	Rarely
9.	Off-hand	Without preparation
10.	On the level	Honest
11.	On a roll	Period of success
12.	Olive branch	An Appeal for peace
		'P'
1.	Part and Parcel	Important & necessary part
2.	Pass the buck	To avoid from responsibility
3.	Pay old scores	To take revenge
4.	Pie in the sky	Impractical/imaginary plan
5.	Play by ear	To work without rules
6.	Play havoc	To destroy
7.	Play ducks and darker with	To waste
8.	Pay off odd scores	To pay old credit
9.	Put to the sword	To kill/to hang
10.	Poker face	Face with no emotion
11.	Pros and cons	Both sides
12.	Pay through the nose	To pay very high
13.	Prim and Proper	With etiquette
14.	Play fast and loose	To work irresponsible
15.	Point blank	To say in a straight manner
		'Q'
1.	Quick fix	A temporary solution
2.	Queer fish	Eccentric
		'R'
1.	Run Riot, Run amok	To become uncontrollable
2.	Rue the day	To repent
3.	Red letter day	An important day
4.	Read between the lines	To understand the hidden meaning
5.	Raining cats and dogs	Raining heavily
6.	Red carpet	Welcome warmly
7.	Rainy day	Days of difficulties

8.	Red hearing	To divert the main issue						
9.	Red tape	To hinder the gout process						
10.	Rule the wrong way	To make angry						
10.	'S'							
1.	See eye to eye	To agree						
2.	Sail in the same boat	To be in the same situation (bad)						
3.	See red	To get angry						
4.	Shifting sands	Changing situations						
5.	Sit on the fence	To be neutral						
6.	Small try							
7.	Slap on the wrist	A light punishment						
8.	Spit blood	To be extremely angry						
9.	State of the art	Developed and modern						
10.	Spick and span	Neat & clean						
11.	Status Quo	As it is						
12.	Smoking gun	A definite proof						
13.	Smell a rat	To be something suspicious						
14.	Spin a yarn	To develop a false story						
15.	Sharp practice	Dishonest deeds						
16.	Send him to covetry	To stop talking						
		T'						
1.	Take someone to task	To scold						
2.	Take stock of	To evaluate the situation						
3.	Take someone for a ride	To deceive someone						
4.	Take the bull by its horns	To face the challenge bravely						
5.	Take forty winks	To take a nap						
6.	Tall order	A difficult task						
7.	Turn one's head	To feel my proud						
8.	Take into account	To consider						
9.	Throw down the glove/ Gaunlet	To challenge						
10.	Tongue in cheek	Irony, not serious						
11.	The man in the street	Common people						
12.	Touch and go	May be good or bad result						
13.	Toe the line	To follow a rule etc.						
	T	'U'						
1.	Under fire	Under criticism						
2.	Under the table	Bribe						
3.	Up in the air	Uncertain						
4.	Ups and downs	Rise & Fall						
5.	Under a cloud	Under suspicion						
6.	Upset the apple cast	To spoil a plan						

7.	Upper hand	Comparatively good situation
		'V'
1.	Vicious circle	a sequence of reciprocal cause and effect
2.	Vent the spleen	To show anger
		'W'
1.	Wrong foot	Bad start
2.	Writing on the wall	Leading to a failure
3.	Worth your salt	Respectables
4.	With a heavy hand	In an excessive, authoritarian, or oppressive way or manner
5.	Win by a nose	To win closely
6.	Wet blanket	One who spoils enjoyment
7.	White elephant	A costly but useless thing
8.	Well-heeled	Very rich
9.	Walking on air	Extremely happy
10.	Wide of the Mark	Wrong, Illogical
		'Y'
1.	Young Turk	An uncontrollable rebellion
2.	Yeoman's Service	A great work
		'Z'
1.	Zero tolerance	Policy of not bearing wrong work
2.	Zero hour	Starting point of a time

# Exercise

**Direction:** In questions 1 to 35, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

1. For his alleged involvement in espionage, he is **under a cloud** these days.

(a) experiencing cloudy weather

(b) enjoying favourable luch

(c) under suspicion

- (d) under observation
- 2. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use flogging a dead horse now.
  - (a) repeating our request
- (b) making him see reason
- (c) beating about the bush
- (d) wasting time in useless effort
- **3.** we shouldn't **look down upon** the wretched of the earth.
  - (a) sympathies with
- (b) hate intensely
- (c) be indifferent to
- (d) regard with contempt
- **4.** Because of his misbehavior, he is bound to face the music.
  - (a) get finished

(b) get reprimanded

(c) feel sorry

- (d) listen to the music
- 5. The working of the factory was disrupted on account of a **token strike** by the workers.
  - (a) total strike

- (b) carefully planned strike
- (c) short strike held as a warning
- (d) sudden call of strike
- **6.** By opposing his proposal **I fell foul of** him.
  - (a) quarreled with

(b) felt annoyed with

(c) agree with

(d) did not agree with

7.	Those who work <b>by fits and starts</b> s	eldom show good results.					
	(a) rarely	(b) disinterestedly					
	(c) irregularly	(d) regularly					
8.	The new manager thought that he which he would check the work do	would give employees <b>enough rope</b> for the first six months after ne himself.					
	(a) many directives and orders	(b) sufficient advice					
	(c) all the material they needed	(d) enough freedom for action					
9.	He was all at sea when he began his	s new Job.					
	(a) happy	(b) sad					
	(c) puzzled	(d) triumphant					
10.	The <b>sweeping statement</b> by the bos	s left the conscientious workers disgusted.					
	(a) rash statement	(b) unpremeditated statement					
	(c) thoughtless statement	(d) generalized statement					
11.	When he saw the snake he <b>took to</b> h	nis heels.					
	(a) ran away in fear	(b) went slowly					
	(c) walked in fear	(d) jumped fast					
12.	He has to abide by the <b>hard and fas</b>	t rules of the company.					
	(a) flexible	(b) strict					
	(c) difficult	(d) honest					
13.	She goes to her mother's house <b>off</b> a						
	(a) frequently	(b) rarely					
	(c) occasionally	(d) sometimes					
14.		cold blood for the sake of the jewels.					
	(a) a murder done without feeling						
	(b) a murder done in revenge						
	(c) a murder done in great anger						
	(d) a murder done in enmity						
15.	Indians are <b>going places</b> in the field	/////					
	(a) going abroad	(b) going to spaces					
	(c) talented and successful	(d) friendly and amicable					
16.	He went on <b>sowing wild oats</b> ; he re	aped suffering in his later life.					
	(a) inviting troubles as a boy						
	(b) warning others as a young man						
	(c) irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age						
17	(d) sowing grains called oats when						
17.	I don't know why she has become <b>s</b>	(b) hilarious					
	(a) angry (c) indifferent	(d) unmanageable					
18.	Why don't you put an end to <b>blowi</b>	. ,					
10.							
	(a) playing your own trumpet to produce music						
	<ul><li>(b) making too much noise</li><li>(c) praising your own abilities and achievements</li></ul>						
	(d) none of the above	concrete venterito					
19.	I knew he had <b>an axe to grind</b> and t	urned down his offer of help.					

		0					
	(a) a blunt axe	(b) a sharp tongue					
	(c) a private interest to serve	(d) a tendency to fight					
20.	The saint's life was an open book.	, ,					
	(a) an uncomplicated one	(b) one that held no secrets					
	(c) an example to all	(d) an interesting biography					
21.	Reading between the lines I realize	ed that my friend wanted to keep something from me.					
	(a) looking for meanings that are no						
	(b) reading carelessly	, .					
	(c) reading with anxiety						
	(d) glancing over the lines						
22.	Sometimes, it happens that we have	to give the devil his due.					
	(a) to give credit to even a notorious	_					
	(b) to give encouragement even to the	<del>-</del>					
	(c) to invite the devil						
	(d) to stand in the way of the devil						
23.	The king had been made to eat hum	ıble pie.					
	(a) to eat slowly	(b) to have an excellent dish					
	(c) to eat a good pie	(d) to have to apologies					
24.	He was given <b>Hobson's choice</b> by t	he employer.					
	(a) excellent choice	(b) no real choice at all					
	(c) choice to live or die	(d) first choice					
25.	He has a very nice manner, but you	would better take what he says with a grain of salt.					
	(a) to listen to something with consi	derable doubt					
	(b) to talk sensibly						
	(c) to criticize	IIV II III					
	(d) to complement						
26.	I think it is a square deal.						
	(a) a fair bargain	(b) a decent sale					
	(c) a unfair sale	(d) an unfair bargain					
27.	Rohit will have to mend his ways if	<u> </u>					
	(a) modify his plans	(b) improve his work					
	(c) improve his habits	(d) plan his future					
28.	His winning the Man of the Month	award is <b>a feather in his cap.</b>					
	(a) a feather added to his collection						
	<ul><li>(b) an achievement of which he can</li><li>(c) an exciting event</li></ul>	be proud					
	(d) a prize no one else has won						
29.	· / -	r new flat, they've tended to <b>put on airs.</b>					
	(a) play a lot of music	•					
	(b) use the fan a great deal						
	(c) behave as if they're better than the	ney really are					
	(d) become very argumentative and						
30.		he donated liberally to the Earthquake Relief Fund.					
	(a) a frugal person	(b) physically handicapped					
	(c) a miserly person	(d) a poor person					

31.	The judge <b>turned down</b> the plea of	the accused.						
	(a) accepted	(b) rejected						
	(c) heard	(d) opposed						
32.	I dislike people who keep talking <b>nineteen to the dozen.</b>							
	(a) too much	(b) too loudly						
	(c) incessantly	(d) too little						
33.	It is not easy to <b>beat off</b> a swarm of	wasps if they attack you.						
	(a) catch	(b) swish off						
	(c) drive back	(d) escape						
34.	In the securities scam, the ministers	and the Governor of the Reserve Bank were said to be above board.						
	(a) honest	(b) uninvolved						
	(c) indifferent (d) accountable							
35.	A wise politician is one who keeps l	his flatterers <b>at an arm's length.</b>						
(a) well looked after (b) in good humour								
	(c) quarrelling among themselves	(d) at a safe distance						
Direc	tion: In these following questions, f	our alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase mentioned below.						
		meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark in the answer sheet.						
36.	A dark hose	č						
	(a) an unforeseen competitor	(b) a black horse						
	(c) a nightmare	(d) an unknown person						
37.	To run across							
	(a) to have an appointed meeting	(b) to meet by chance						
	(c) to run in the playground	(d) to run very fast						
38.	To get one's own back							
	(a) to get one's revenge	(b) to get control over someone						
	(c) to get one's position back	(d) to get hold of someone						
39.	To steer clear of							
	(a) to drive carefully	(b) to avoid						
	(c) to explain clearly	(d) to escape						
40.	To beat a retreat							
	(a) to withdraw in defeat or humilia	ation						
	(b) to withdraw after scoring a victor	·						
	(c) to march back after a ceremoniou	us parade						
41.	(d) to run away in fear To blaze a trail							
71.	(a) to lead the way as a pioneer	(b) to light a track						
	(c) to set up a fire	(d) to wear a blazer while running						
42.	Red-letter day	(a) to wear a biazer write ranning						
72.	(a) colourful day	(b) fatal day						
	(c) happy and significant day	(d) happyless day						
43.	Have the last laugh	(u) happyiess day						
<del>-7</del> 3.	(a) be of a cheerful nature							
	(b) laugh only after understanding s	something						
	(c) to be victorious at the end of an a	•						
	(d) to crack the final joke							

- **44.** Turn a deaf ear
  - (a) disregard

(b) defy

(c) disobey

(d) dismiss

- **45.** To smell a rat
  - (a) to experience bad smell
- (b) to misunderstand
- (c) to see a hidden meaning
- (d) to suspect a trick

- **46.** Fly a kite
  - (a) take some more time musing over details
  - (b) take it easy
  - (c) put forward the idea to test public reaction
  - (d) enjoy himself
- **47.** Put his foot down
  - (a) resign

(b) not yield

(c) withdraw

(d) accept the proposal unconditionally

- **48.** Keep a level head
  - (a) remain cool and composed
- (b) eke out an existence
- (c) make both ends meet
- (d) maintain a standard of living
- **49.** Call a spade a spade
  - (a) say something to be taken seriously
  - (b) desist from making controversial statements
  - (c) find meaning or purpose in your action
  - (d) be outspoken in language
- **50.** Rode roughshod over
  - (a) showed lack of consideration of feelings and wishes of
  - (b) spoke rudely to
  - (c) rejected the appeals of
  - (d) insulted

# **Solutions**

1.	С	2.	d	3.	d	4.	b	5.	С
6.	d	7.	С	8.	d	9.	С	10.	С
11.	a	12.	b	13.	С	14.	a	15.	С
16.	С	17.	С	18.	С	19.	С	20.	b
21.	a	22.	a	23.	d	24	b	25.	a
26.	a	27.	С	28.	b	29.	С	30.	С
31.	b	32.	a	33.	С	34.	a	35.	d
36.	a	37.	b	38.	a	39.	b	40.	d
41.	a	42.	С	43.	С	44.	a	45.	d
46.	С	47.	b	48.	a	49.	d	50.	a



# Chapter

3

# **One Word Substitution**

**One Word Substitution** ("One word substitutes" are the words that replace group of words or a full sentence effectively. Like the word "Atheist" can be used in place of sentence "a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods".)

**Abbreviation** : A shortened form of a word or phrase

Acrimonious : Angry and bitter (typically of speech or discussion)Addict : One who has become dependent on something or drugs

Adolescence : The period between childhood and adulthood
Advocacy : Public support or recommendation for a policy

**Agnostic** : One who doubts the existence of god

**Agnosticism**: The belief that nothing can be known about God

**Alienate** : To turn friends enemies

**Alimony** : Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation

**Allegory** : A story etc containing a hidden moral lesson

**Amateur**: A person who does something for pleasure rather than for payment

**Amazon** : A notably tall, physically strong, or strong-willed woman

Ambassador/

**Diplomat/Envoy**: A diplomatic minister of the higher order sent by a country to another

**Ambidextrous** : A person who is able to use both hands with equal skill

**Ambiguous** : A statement open to more than one interpretation, A sentence whose meaning is

unclear

Ambivalent:Having opposing feelingsAmbivert:Both introvert and extrovert

Amnesty : A general pardon granted by a government Amphibian : Animals that can live on land and in water

Amphitheatre : An open, circular or oval building with a central space for the presentation of

dramatic or sporting events surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators

**Amputee** : A person whose limb has been amputated

**Analgesia** : The inability to feel pain

**Anecdote** : A short, amusing story about something

**Annal** : A record of the events of one year

**Annihilate** : To destroy completely

**Anonymous** : A letter, poem etc., whose author is unknown

**Antedate** : To be of an earlier date

**Antibody**: A blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen

**Antidote** : A medicine that counteracts the effect of another medicine

**Antigen**: A toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body

Apathy:Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concernAppraisal:An act of assessing something or someone

**Apprentice**: A person who works for a skilled employer in order to learn a skill

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**Aquatic** : Of animals living in water

Arbitrator : A person appointed to settle dispute
Architect : A person who designs building

**Archive** : A place where government/public records are kept

Arena : A level area surrounded by seating, in which sports, entertainments, and other

public events are held

**Arid** : Having little or no rain

**Arsonist** : A person who commits the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property

**Artisan** : Expert in any skill of hand

**Ascetic** : A religious person with strict way of life

**Assertive** : One who expresses one's opinion firmly but politely

**Assiduous** : Showing great care and perseverance

**Astrophysicist**: An expert in the branch of astronomy concerned with the physical nature of stars

and other celestial bodies

Asylum : A place of refuge and safetyAuctioneer : A person who conducts auction

**Audacious** : Showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks

**Auditor** : A person who conducts official inspection of a company's account

Auditorium : A building where an audience sitsAutobiography : Life story of a man written by himself

Autopsy : Examination of the dead body
Avaricious : One who is greedy for money
Axiom : A statement or proposition of truth

**Bachelor** : A man who is not and has never been married

Ballad : Long song or poem

Behead : To cut off the head

Belligerents : Nations engaged in war

**Bibliography** : Collection of names of books useful for the purpose

**Bifurcate** : To cut something into two pieces

**Bigamy**: Practice of having two wives or husbands

Bigot : One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views

Bilingual : A person who speaks two languages

**Biography**: An account of somebody's life written by another person

**Biopsy** : Examination of the tissue of a diseased person

Blizzard : A severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility
Bohemian : One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
Bottleneck : A situation that stops an activity from progressing

**Boulevard**: A broad road bordered with trees

**Bouquet** : An attractively arranged bunch of flowers

Brittle : Hard but liable to be easily broken

**Bully** : A person who uses his strength or power to frighten or hurt others

Burglar : A person who breaks into a house in order to steal

**Callous**: Showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others

**Canine** : Of, relating to, or resembling a dog or dogs

**Cannibal** : Somebody who eats human flesh

**Capsize** : To sink boat or ship

**Caricature** : A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to

cause laughter

**Carnivorous**: Flesh eating animals

Cascade : A small waterfall or group of waterfalls flowing down a rocky hill side

**Cataclysm** : Sudden and violent change

Catalogue : A list of books
Cathedral : A very big church

**Cavalry** : Soldiers who fight on horseback

**Ceasefire** : An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting

**Cemetery**: Place of burial

**Centenary** : Celebration of a hundredth year, once a century

**Centurion** : The commander of a century in the ancient Roman army

Ceramics : Art of making pots etc. from clay
Chant : Say a prayer in singing voice

**Chaotic** : Situation in which everything is happening in a confused way

**Chauffeur** : A person employed to drive a private car

**Circumstantial** : Clues available at a scene

Cocktail : An alcoholic drink consisting of a spirit or several spirits mixed with other

ingredients, such as fruit juice, lemonade, or cream

**Colleague** : A co-worker or a fellow-worker in the same institution

**Colony**: A group of people of one nationality or ethnic group living in a foreign city or

country

Compositor : A person who arranges typing keys or printing text in a printing machineConcubinage : Living together of a man and women without being married to each other

Concurrent/Coincident/

**Concomitant** : Happening at the same time

Congenital : Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth
 Congregation : A group of people gathered for religious worship
 Connoisseur : A person who can appreciate art, music etc.,

**Conservatory** : A greenhouse, esp. one attached to a house

**Consolidate** : To combine into a single stronger and more effective whole

**Constellation** : Group of stars

Constipated : Repressed or inhibitedContemporary : Men living in the same age

Contingency : A future event or circumstance that is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty

Convalescence : The gradual return to good health after a period or illness or medical treatment

**Convent** : A place where nuns live

**Convoy** : A group of vehicles travelling together

**Cosmetician**: A person who sells or applies cosmetics as an occupation

**Credential**: A qualification, achievement, personal quality, or aspect of a person's background,

typically when used to indicate that they are suitable for something

**Credible** : That which can be believed

**Credulous**: A person who believes easily whatever he is told

**Criterion** : A principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided

**Crude** : Not processed or refined, Rude

**Crusade** : A war of religions

**Cuisine** : A style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country or

region

**Cynic** : One who questions everything

Debonair : Confident, good looking and charmingDebut : A person's first appearance or performance

**Defamation**: The action of damaging the good reputation of someone

Defection : The abandonment of one's country or causeDelegate : To transfer one's authority to another

**Demagogue** : A politician who rouses people's feeling for own benefit

**Despicable**: Deserving hatred or contempt

**Dessert** : The sweet course eaten at the end of a meal

**Destitute** : The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions

Deteriorate : To go from bad to worseDexterous : Skilful at handling things

**Diplomacy** : Art of dealing with people in a tactful way

**Directory** : A book of names and addresses

Diva : A famous female singer of popular music

**Documentary**: A television or radio programme providing factual report on a subject

**Dominion** : An area controlled by a ruler

**Downpour** : A heavy rainfall

**Drought** : Dry weather with no rainfall

**Dynasty** : Succession of rulers belonging to one family

**Eccentric** : One who has strange habits

**Economical** : Avoding wastage, Careful in the spending of money, time etc.

**Edible** : A thing that is fit to be eaten

**Effeminate**: Of manners more like those of a woman than a man

**Egoist (also Egotist):** A person who is selfish, self absorbed and self centred, One who thinks only for

oneself

Elegy : A song sung at the death of a person Eligible : One who is qualified for selection

Elucidate : To explain something mysterious or difficult

**Emancipation**: The process of being set free from political or social restrictions

**Emigrant** : One who goes to settle in another country

Empathy : The ability to understand and share the feelings of another
Encyclopedia : Book that gives information about every branch of knowledge
Endemic : A disease that occurs within a specified area, region or locale

**Entrepreneur**: A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater

than normal financial risks in order to do so

**Epicure/Epicurean**: One who is given to pleasures of the flesh

**Epidemic** : An outbreak of a disease that spreads among a large group of people quickly and

extensively

**Epilogue**: A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama,

concluding part of a literary work

**Epitaph** : Words written on the tomb of a person

**Equilibrium** : A state of perfect balance

**Equivocal** : Of doubtful character or sincerity; dubious

**Espionage**: Practice of employing spies in war

Eternal : Lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning

Evacuate : To shift people from a place of danger to a safer place

**Exonerate**: Free somebody from blame or guilt; free somebody from an obligation

Extempore/

**Impromptu** : A speech or a presentation made without previous preparation

**Fable** : A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson

**Facsimile** : An exact copy

**Famine** : Extreme scarcity of food

Fanatic : Somebody who has extreme and sometimes irrational enthusiasms or beliefs,

especially in religion or politics

**Fancy** : Created from the imagination rather than from life

**Fastidious**: A person who is concerned that even the smallest details should be just right, A

person difficult to please

**Fauna** : The animals of a particular region

Feint : Pretended Attack

**Feminist** : One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields

**Fidelity** : Faithfulness in behavior

Fling : A short period of enjoyment or wild behavior

Flip-flop : An abrupt reversal of policy
Flora : Plants of a particular region

**Forerunner**: A person or thing that precedes the coming or development of someone or something

else

**Fossils** : Remains of prehistoric animal or plant preserved by being buried in earth

**Fraud** : Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money

**Fugitive** : One who runs away from justice or the law

**Futurist** : One who can predict future

**Garrison**: A group of soldiers living in a town or a fort, and defending it

**Geek** : An unfashionable or socially inept person

**Germicide** : A medicine that kills germs

**Gesture** : Movement of body to express something

**Gimcrack** : Flimsy or poorly made but deceptively attractive

**Gimmick**: A trick or device intended to attract attention, publicity, or business

**Gladiator** : One who fights with another person or animals

Glutton : One who eats too much
Gourmand : One who likes eating a lot

**Gourmet** : One who likes or knows about good food

Gracious : Courteous, kind, and pleasant
 Granary : A storehouse for threshed grain
 Gregarious : Of animals which live in flocks/herds

**Gullible** : One who is easily deceived

**Hag** : An ugly woman

**Haggard**: Looking exhausted and unwell, especially from fatigue, worry, or suffering

**Hallucination**: Seeing something that is not actually present

Hamlet : A small village or group of housesHaphazard : With no particular order or plan

**Haunt** : Visit a place often

**Hedonist**: One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life

Herbivorous : An animal that eats only grass or other plantsHeresy : Opinion contrary to accepted doctrines

**Hierarchy**: A system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other

according to status or authority

**Hijack** : To forcibly take control of a vehicle

**Homophones**: Two words different in spelling and meaning but pronounced alike

Honorarium: An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
Honorary: One who offers his services without charging for it
Hostility: Intense aggression or anger; state of antagonism

**Humanist**: An advocate or follower of the principles of attaching prime importance to human

rather than divine or supernatural matters

**Humanitarian**: One who feels sympathetic towards human beings

**Hurricane**: Violent storm

**Hyperbole** : An exaggerated statement

**Iconoclast** : One who breaks the established traditions and image

Idolatry: The worship of idols or imagesIllegal: That which is against law

**Illegible** : A handwriting that cannot be read

Illicit : A trade that is prohibited by law or prevailing social standards

**Illiterate** : A person who cannot read or write

**Illustrious**: Well-known and respected for past achievements

Imminent : That is sure to happenImmune : Free from infection

**Impostor/Hypocrite:** One who pretends to be what he is not

**Impracticable** : That which cannot be practiced

**Imprudent** : Not showing care for consequence of the action

**Impunity** : Exemption from punishment, Without risk of punishment

Inaccessible : That which cannot be reachedInaudible : A sound that cannot be heard

**Incognito** : Travelling under the name other than one's own

Incorrigible : One who cannot be corrected
 Incredible : That which cannot be believed
 Indefatigable : One incapable of being tired
 Indefensible : That which cannot be defended
 Indelible : That which cannot be effaced
 Indifferent : Having no particular interest

**Indispensable** : Something that is essential and cannot be dispensed with

Inedible : Not suitable for eatingIneligible : Someone not fit to be chosen

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Inevitable That which cannot be avoided : Inexplicable That which cannot be explained :

Infallible One who does not make mistakes, A remedy which never fails :

**Infantry** Soldiers who fight on foot

Something that is quickly and easily set on fire and burned Inflammable

Inflammable That which burns easily : **Ingenious** Skilful in inventing

Ingenuous Innocent and unsuspecting Insatiable That which cannot be satisfied Insolvent One who is unable to pay his debts

Inability to sleep Insomnia

Intangible That cannot be touched

Intermediary One who mediates to settle disputes

An interval between parts of a play or film, Interval Intermission

One who dies without a will **Intestate** 

The action of looking within or into one's own mind Introspection One person who enters without any invitation Introvert Immediate response by the mind without reasoning Intuition

Investigation Careful and thorough enquiry That which cannot be conquered Invincible

Invisible That which cannot be seen

Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection Invocation

Invulnerable That which cannot be hurt

**Irrelevant** Not connected with the main point

Irreparable A loss of damage that cannot be compensated

Irritable A man who is easily irritated To perform or utter repeatedly Iterate

One who journeys from place to place Itinerant

An insulting remark **Iibe** Jovial Cheerful and friendly

A person who tosses a number of objects in air and balances them Juggler

A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised **Jurisdiction** 

A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials Jury

**Juxtapose** Placing a thing beside another Sound of the funeral bell Knell The complete view of a place Landscape : Lapidist One who cuts precious stones Laudable A person who deserves all praise

Laxative A medicine used to loosen the stuff in the bowels A legal agreement allowing the use of something Lease Ledger A book of accounts showing debits and credits

The property left to someone by a will Legacy

Legend : A traditional popular but unconfirmed story

Lexical Relating to words or vocabulary •

Liar : An underground living place for big animals

**Ligament** : Tough tissues in joints

**Linguist** : One who is good at foreign language

**Logic** : Science of reasoning

**Loyalty** : Firm in one's support and friendship

**Lunatic** : A mad person

**Luxuriant** : Thick and profuse in growth

**Lyric** : Expressing the writer's emotions in brief and stanza

**Maiden** : The first speech made by a person

**Male chauvinist**: One who believes in the dominance of man over woman

**Mammal**: An animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, the secretion

of milk by females for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live

young

**Mandatory**: Required by law

**Manifesto** : A written declaration of government or a political party

**Manoeuvre** : Use of trick for personal benefit

**Materialism**: Giving importance to money and material things

**Matinee** : A cinema show held in the afternoon

**Matrilineal** : Of or based on kinship with the mother or the female line

**Maze** : A complex network of paths or passages

**Mediate** : To try to settle a dispute between two other parties

**Medieval** : Belonging to the Middle Ages

**Meditation**: Deep in thought

**Memoirs** : Memorable recollection of the experiences of one's life

**Mercenary**: Somebody who works or serves only for personal profit. Also, a professional soldier

paid to fight for an army.

**Metallurgy**: The branch of science concerned with the properties of metals and their production

and purification

**Metaphysics**: The branch of philosophy dealing with abstract concepts

**Mimicry** : A humorous imitation of a person's activity

**Mint** : A place where money is coined

**Mocktail** : A non-alcoholic drink consisting of a mixture of fruit juices or other soft drinks

Momentous : An occasion of great importanceMonastery : A building in which monks live

**Monk** : A member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty,

chastity, and obedience

Monologue : A long speech by one person in a play or filmMonopoly : Sole right to make and sell some invention

Monotheist: One who believes in a single GodMonumental: Great in importance, extent or sizeMoot: Subject to debate or uncertainty

**Mortal** : Subject to death

**Mortgage**: A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a

house

**Mummy** : Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial

**Mystic** : One who seeks oneness with God

Namesake : Somebody or something with the same name as somebody or something else

Narcissism : Excessive indulgence to self
Narcotic/Opiate : A medicine for producing sleep

**Nepotism** : The practice of giving undue favour to one's relatives

**Neurotic** : A person suffering from nervous breakdown

**Niche** : A hollow place in a wall for a statue

Nimble : Quick and light in movement or action; agile
Nomad : Member of tribe that wanders from place to place

**Nomenclature** : A system of naming things

Nostalgia : Home sickness or sentimental longing for the past

Notorious : One who is known widely but usually unfavourably

Novice/Tyro/

**Neophyte** : One who is new to a profession

Numb : To cause to feel no pain
Numismatic : Collection of coins

Obsolete : Required by a moral or legal rule
One which is not in use, outdated

**Omnipotent** : One who is all-powerful

Omnipresent : One who is present everythingOmniscient : One who knows everything

**Omnivorous**: An animal or a human being that eats any kind of food

Opaque : That through which light cannot pass

Optimist : One who looks at the bright side of things; somebody positive

Orphan : A child whose parents are dead
Orphanage : A place where orphans are housed

**Orthopaedics**: The area of medicine that treats illnesses of bones

Pacifist : A person who opposes war or use of military force, A person who believes in the

total abolition of war

Panacea : A supposed cure for all diseases or problems

Pandemonium: Wild and noisy disorder
Pantheism: Belief of God in nature
Pantry: A place where food is kept

Parable : A story (in Bible) intended to teach moral lessonParanoia : A mental disease when people are afraid of others

**Parasite** : A person supported by another and giving him/her nothing return

**Parole** : A temporary release allowed on certain conditions

Parsimony: Extreme unwillingness to spend money or use resourcesPatrilineal: Inheriting or determining descent through the male line

**Patrimony** : Property inherited from one's father or ancestor

**Pedagogue** : One who likes teaching

**Pedant** : One who emphasizes greatly on rules in study

Perennial : One who goes on foot

Perennial : That which is everlasting

Periphery : Boundary of an area

**Perpetual** : Continuing for a long period of time without interruption

**Philately** : Collection of stamps

**Philistine** : One who does not care for art, literature etc.

**Pioneer**: The first man to research and develop a new knowledge or activity

**Pious** : Deeply religious

**Plagiarist** : One who copies from other writers

**Podium**: A small platform on which a person may stand to be seen by an audience, as when

making a speech etc.

Polyglot : One who knows many languages
Polygyny : Marrying more than two females

**Posthumous** : A child born after the death of his father or a book published after the death of its

author

**Potable** : Water fit for drinking

**Predator** : An animal which preys on other animals

Preface : An introduction to a bookPrejudiced : To be biased against

**Premiere**: The first performance of a play or film

**Preoccupation**: The state or condition of being preoccupied or engrossed with something

Priest : A person who performs religious ceremonies
 Proclaim : Say publicly that something important is true
 Prognosis : A forecast of the result of a disease or illness

**Propensity** : An inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way

**Prophecy**: A prediction of what will happen in the future

Prophet : One who foretells events correctly
Prosecute : Take legal action against somebody

**Pseudonym**: An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise

**Psyche**: Innermost feeling

**Psychic** : One who has strong mental power

**Psychosis** : A severe mental disease

Pugnacity : Inclined to fight or be aggressivePyrotechnics : The art of making fireworks

**Rabble** : A disorderly crowd

**Ransom** : Money paid to get a person freed from captivity

**Rattle** : To make or cause to make a rapid succession of short, sharp knocking sounds

**Recall** : To bring (a fact, event, or situation) back into one's mind; remember

**Reciprocate** : To give and receive mutually

**Recluse**: A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude

Reconnaissance:Information gathering activityRed-tapism:Too much official formalityReferendum:Asking everyone for an opinion

**Reformatory** : An institution for reforming young offenders

**Refrain** : A comment often repeated

**Refuge**: The state of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or difficulty

**Regicide**: Murder of the king

**Remind** : To cause (someone) to remember someone or something

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**Renegade** : One who deserts a belief or party

Repatriate : To send back a person to his own country
 Replica : An exact copy or model of something
 Resort : A place for improving one's health

**Retaliate** : Give tit for tat

**Review**: A formal assessment of something

**Revolutionary**: person who advocates or engages in political revolution

Sabotage : Intentional damage to arrest production
Sacrilege : Violation of something holy or sacred

Samaritan : One who helps others

**Sanatorium**: an establishment for the medical treatment of people who are convalescing or have

a chronic illness.

**Sanctuary**: A reserve for animals, birds etc their natural habitat

**Sanctum** : or Sanctorium - A very private place

Satire : Full of criticism and mockerySceptical : Having doubt over something

Scrupulous : Diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details (of a person or process)

Secular : A government in which all religions are honouredSedative : A drug taken for its calming or sleep-inducing effect

**Sheath** : A case in which sword is kept

**Sinecure** : An office with high salary but no work

Siren : A woman who is considered to be alluring or fascinating but also dangerous in some

way

**Slippery** : That which cannot be captured

**Somnambulist** : One who walks in sleep

**Somniloquist** : Someone who talks while asleep.

Sonnet : A poem of fourteen
Soothing : Giving comfort

**Soporific** : A drug or other substance that induces sleep

Soprano: A singer with a high-pitched voiceSot: One who is a habitual drunkerSouvenir: Something that reminds an eventSporadic: Occurring at irregular intervals in time

**Stable** : A place where horses are kept

Stack: A pile of objects, typically one that is neatly arrangedSteam: To cook (food) by heating it in steam from boiling water

**Stimulant** : A substance that raises levels of physiological or nervous activity in the body

Stoic : A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain, a person who is unaffected by

emotions

**Subjugate** : To bring under dominion or control

**Sublimate** : To transform into a purer or idealized form

Subservient : Too willing to obey other peopleSuperfluous : More than what is needed

**Sycophant** : A servile self seeker who attempts to win favour by flattering influential people

**Synagogue** : A place of worship of the Jews

**Tariff** : A list or table or duties payable on exports or imports

**Tautology**: A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words

**Teetotaller** : A person who abstains from alcoholic drinks

**Teller** : A person in a bank dealing with customers' transaction

**Temperate** : A climate that is neither extremely hot nor cold

**Tempo**: The speed of music

**Theism** : Belief in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the

universe

**Theist**: One who believe in God

**Theocracy**: Rule by priest **Theology**: Study of religion

**Thesaurus**: Dictionary of synonyms

**Tomboy** : A girl who enjoys violent games

**Toxic** : Something that is poisonous or unhealthy

Transitory/

**Momentary**: That which lasts for a short time

**Translucent**: That through which light can partly pass

**Transparent**: A substance that allows light to pass through with little or no interruption so that

objects on the other side can be clearly seen

**Trek** : Long hard journey especially on foot

**Tribute**: A statement made in acknowledgment, gratitude, or admiration

**Triennial** : Taking place once every three years

**Troop** : A group of artists

**Truant** : One who remains absent without permission

Tycoon : A wealthy, powerful person in business or industryUnanimous : Done without opposition, complete agreement

Usurer : Somebody who loans money to other people and charges them exorbitant or

unlawful interest on it

**Usurper** : A person who seizes something without the right to do so

**Utopia** : An imaginary ideal state

**Uxorious** : One extremely fond of one's wife

**Vagabond** : Moving from place to place without a fixed home

**Vampire** : A corpse that rises nightly from its grave to drink the blood of the living

Vandal : One who damages public propertyVegetarian : Somebody who doesn't eat meat or fish

**Venal** : Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery

Venerable : Given a lot of respectVenial : A pardonable offense

Verbatim : Corresponding word for word translationVersatile : Able to adopt oneself readily to many situations

Veteran : Somebody who is considerably experienced in somethingVirtuoso : A person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit

**Visionary** : One who realizes the future situation wisely

Vocalist : A singer

**Voluntary** : Of one's own free will

**Volunteer** : One who offers one's services

**Voracious** : One who is very eager for knowledge and reads a lot

Vulnerable : To be affected easily by somethingVulpine : Of or relating to a fox or foxes

Wag : A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes

Waif : A thin and homeless child
Wardrobe : A place where clothes are kept
Widow : A woman whose husband has died

Widower : A man whose wife has died

Windfall : An unexpected piece of good fortune

Witty : Amusingly clever in perception and expression

**Wrath** : Extreme anger

**Zealous**: Having enthusiasm and a sense of purpose

**Zymology**: Study of enzymes

## (A) PHOBIAS RELATED WORDS:

Phobia	unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object, objects or situation	enochlophobia	fear of crowds
achluophobia	fear of darkness	febriphobia	fear of fever
acousticophobia	fear of noise	gerascophobia	fear of growing old
acrophobia	fear of heights	heliophobia	fear of the sun
agliophobia	fear of pain	iatrophobia	fear of doctors
ailyrophobia	fear of cats	insectophobia	fear of insects
androphobia	fear of men	kenophobia	fear of empty spaces
anthophobia	fear of flowers	lachanophobia	fear of vegetables
arachnophobia	fear of spiders	lockiophobia	fear of childbirth
arithmophobia	fear of numbers	methyphobia	fear of alcohol
atychiphobia	fear of failure	motorphobia	fear of automobiles
aurophobia	fear of gold	noctiphobia	fear of night
bibliophobia	fear of books	nosocomephobia	fear of hospitals
cacophobia	fear of ugliness	ombrophobia	fear of rain
carcinophobia	fear of cancer	ophidiophobia	fear of snakes
ceraunophobia	fear of thunder	pharmacophobia	fear of medicines
chaetophobia	fear of hair	plutophobia	fear of wealth
chrometophobia	fear of money	rhytiphobia	fear of getting wrinkles
cibophobia	fear of money	side rodromophobia	fear of trains
cibophobia	fear of food	tachophobia	fear of speed
dentophobia	fear of dentists	trypanophobia	fear of injections
dipsophobia	fear of drinking	venustraphobia	fear of beautiful women

domatophobiafear of housesxenophobiafear of strangerselectrophobiafear of vomitingzoophobiafear of animals

#### (B) SPECIFIC PLACES RELATED WORDS:

**Aerodrome** : where aeroplanes are kept

**Altar** : An elevated place where religious rites are performed or sacrifices offered to gods

**Apiary** : where bees are kept

Aquarium
 A glass-sided tank in which fish and other living aquatic plants or animals are kept
 Archives
 A place where documents and other materials of public or historical importance are

preserved

**Arsenal** : where arms and weapons are stored/kept

**Asylum** : An institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate—the blind, mentally ill, etc

**Aviary** : A large cage or house in which birds are kept

**Barracks**: A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers

**Bakery**: where bread/biscuits are manufactured

**Billet** : A lodging for a student or soldier in a private home or a public non-military building

**Brewery**: where wine is produced

Byre : A cow shed

**Cache** : A hiding place for ammunition, food, treasures, etc

Cage : enclosure for domestic animals/birds

Casino : A building or large room used for professional gambling, meetings and dancing

**Cemetery** : where dead bodies are burried

Cloakroom : luggage storing place at a railway station
Confectionery : where confections or sweets are prepared

**Creche**: A nursery for brief or day-long care of young children

**Crematorium**: where dead bodies are cremated

**Dockyard** : where ships are built

**Distillary**: where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced

**Dispensary** : out-patient department where medicines are dispensed

**Garage** : where cars/vehicles are kept

**Granary** : storage place of grains

Guestannexe : special room in a house for guests
Graveyard : where dead bodies are burried
Hosiery : where knitted-wear is manufactured
Hatchery : where eggs/chickens are produced

**Insectarium**: An artificial enclosure for keeping or raising insects

Kiln : where bricks are bakedMint : where coins are made

Morgue : A place where dead bodies are kept pending identification or cremation or burial

**Mortuary** : where dead bodies are kept temporarily

**Museum**: a building in which objects of historical, artistic, or cultural interest are stored

**Orphanage**: A house for orphans

**Pharmacy** : where medicines are prepared

**Reformatory** : An institution for reforming young offenders

**Sanatorium**: Established for treatment of invalids, especially of convalescents and the chronically

sick

**Scullery**: A room for rough kitchen work, such as for cleaning utensils

Studio : where films are produced and processed
Tannery : where leather is processed and produced

Treasury : where treasure (wealth) is kept
Wardrobe : an almirah in which clothes are kept

**Zoo** : where animals/birds are kept

where nuns live Convent Monastery where monks live **Barracks** where soldiers live **Palace** where king lives Hive where bees live where birds live Nest where cows live **Byre** Kennel where dogs live Stable where horses live where lions live Den where rabbits live **Burrow** Pen where sheep live where spiders live Web where tigers live Lair

#### (C) FIELDS OF STUDY:

Acoustics : science of sound
Aerostatics : study of ballooning

**Agronomy** : study of scientific farming

**Agrostology** : study of grasses

**Anthropology** : the development of man

**Archaeology**: excavation and study of physical remains of early civilizations

**Astronautics** : science of space flight

**Calisthenics** : science of exercises for promoting beauty and strength.

**Cosmography** : description and mapping of the universe

Cryogenics : science of very low temperatures

Demography : science of vital and social statistics

Ecology : science of environment
Entomology : scientific study of insects
Ethnology : science of origin of races
Etiology : study of causes of diseases
Etymology : study of derivation of words

**Eugenics** : study of production of better offsprings

Genealogy : a record of family descent
Genetics : study of heredity of individuals
Geology : study or rocks, soils and minerals

**Ichthyology** : study of fishes

**Meteorology** : scientific study of weather conditions

**Numismatics** : study of coins and metals

**Ornithology** : study of birds.

**Orthography**: the science of spellings

**Paleontology** : study of past life forms through fossils

**Philology** : study of words or literature

**Seismology** : science of earthquakes and earth's movements

**Sericulture** : study of silk-worm breeding

**Theology**: study of religion

**Toxicology** : science and medical study of dealing with poisons

#### (D) WORDS RELATED WITH PHYSICAL CARE:

Anaesthetist : person trained to administer anaesthetics, during an operation
Cardiologist : doctor who specialises in the study of the heart and its functioning

Chiropodist,

**podiatrist** : specialist in the minor ailments of the foot including bunions, corns etc.

**Dermatologist**: Physician who specialises in treating diseases of the skin

**Gynaecologist** : doctor who specialises in the cure of women, especially in matters concerning the

reproductive organs

**Internist**: doctor who specialises in the large, general branch of medicine called internal

medicine

**Intern**: medical graduate receiving clinical training in a hospital before being licensed to

practice medicine

**Neurologist**: doctor who specialises in delivering babies and in medical problems related to

childbirth

**Obstetrician**: doctor who specialises in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth

Orthopedist : doctor who specialises in correcting deformities of the skeletal system and treating

diseases of the bones

**Pediatrician**: doctor who specialises in the care and treatment of babies and young children

**Podiatrist** : therapist who specialises in treating ailments of the feet

Otologist : doctor who specialises in ear

**Nephrologist**: kidney specialist

**Oncologist** : specialist in tumors and cancer

#### (E) TYPES OF PEOPLE:

**Aesthete** : Persons who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music etc.

**Altruist** : person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others

**Ascetic** : person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure

**Conservative** : person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe

with things as they are

**Exhibitionist** : showoff, or person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or

inappropriate behavior

**Hypochondriac**: person who worries constantly, usually without any real reason about the state of

his health

**Kleptomaniac**: person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift

**Megalomaniac**: person who suffers from delusions of greatness

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**Optimist**: person who tends to look on the bright side of things

**Paranoid**: person who believes that other people are always planning against him, cheating

and persecuting him

**Pessimist**: person who tends to look at the darker side of things

Pragmatist : person who believes that ideas have values only in terms of their practical

consequence

**Realist**: person who believes in facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary,

impractical, theoretical, or utopian

**Romantic** : person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures,

falling in love etc.

#### (F) TYPES OF ANIMALS:

Aquatic : animals living in or near water, such as fish, whales, ducks etc

**Arboreal** : animal living on trees, as most birds, monkeys, etc

**Biped** : an animal having only two feet, such as man, apes and birds

**Carnivorus** : an animal that feeds chiefly or exclusively on meat, like dogs, wolves, lions, tigers

**Herbivorous**: an animal that feeds mainly on vegetable matter, plant eating

Marsupial : order of mammals whose females nourish their new born in a pouch in the abdomen

like kangaroos

**Monotreme**: a member of mammals, whose females lay and hatch eggs, like the duck

**Nocturnal**: animals that are more active during the night than in the day time like bats, certain

birds etc

Oviparous : animals belonging to a class whose females lay and hatch eggs like birds, most fish,

and reptiles

**Pachyderm**: any of certain thick-skinned animals like elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros etc

**Prehensile**: animals in the limbs capable of or adapted for grasping or holding

# (G) FIGURES OF SPEECH RELATED WORDS:

**Alliteration** : The use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound in order to

make a special effect

**Circumlocution**: The practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly

Ellipsis : Practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still

be understood by a reader

**Euphemism**: A polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid

shocking

**Hyperbole**: A way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller or worse than it

actually is

**Irony**: the use of words that are opposite to what you really mean, often in order to be

amusing

**Metaphor** : A way of describing something as something different and suggesting that it has

similar qualities to that thing

**Oxymoron**: A deliberate combination of two words that seem to be the opposite of each other

**Paradox**: The use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities

that are very different

**Personification**: The representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art

**Pun** : Amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings

**Rhetorical question:** a question that you may ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an

answer

**Simile** : An expression that describes something by comparing it with something else

**Tautology**: Statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way

which is not necessary

#### (H) AREAS OF MEDICINE RELATED WORK:

**Gynaecology**: The area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women

Obstetrics: The area of medicine that deals with the birth of childrenPaediatrics: The area of medicine that deals with children and their illnessGeriatrics: The area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses

Oncology : The area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors

**Cardiology** : The area of medicine that deals with the heart

Orthopedics : The area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones

and muscles

**Ophthalmology**: The area of medicine that deals with the eyes

**Dentistry** : The study of mouth and teeth, or the treatment of diseases of the teeth

**Orthodontics**: The skill or job of helping the teeth grow straight when they have not been growing

correctly

**Chiropody** : The treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases

**Psychiatry** : The study and treatment of mental illness

#### (I) MANIA RELATED WORDS:

mania : an excessive enthusiasm or desire; an obsession

**anthomania** : an obsession of flowers

**bibliomania** : an obsession of book collection

cynomania
demomania
dipsomania
dromomania
dromomania
ergomania
an obsession of crowd
an obsession of alcohol
an obsession of travelling
ergomania
an obsession of work

erotomania : an obsession of sex (in female)
hedomania : an obsession of pleasure
hippomania : an obsession of horses
hodomania : an obsession of travelling
kleptomania : an obsession of stealing things

**logomania** : an obsession of talking

**megalomania** : an obsession of controlling other's life

mythomania : an obsession of telling liesnarcomania : an obsession of drugs

necromania : an obsession of death/dead bodiesnymphomania : an obsession of sex(in female)

ochlomania : an obsession of mobplutomania : an obsession of wealthporiomania : an obsession of travelling

pyromania : an obsession of burning things satyromania an obsession of sex(in male) :

sitomania an obsession of eating

an obsession of death/dead bodies thanatomania

theomania an obsession of religion verbomania an obsession of talking

xenomania an obsession of foreigners/foreign things

#### (I) PHILOSOPHY RELATED WORDS:

**Activism** vigorous action taking risks adventurism altruism selflessness

animatism a belief in a generalized, impersonal power

opposition antagonism

anthropomorphism: giving human form to god antitheism opposition to existence of god archaism retaining the old-fashioned

atheism disbelief in god benthamism utilitarianism

dadaism going against tradition

human action being determined by motives determinism

erotism sexual arousement escapism escaping from reality

saying the harsh in a milder way euphemism

euphuism artificial writing fatalism fate ruling supreme

favourism favouring someone unfairly hedonism pleasure being the last aim humanism devotion to human good incivism disloyalty to the nation individualism giving importance only to self mercantilism money being the real wealth

monotheism belief in one god narcissism self-worship

favouring unduly one's relative nepotism non-conformism not obeying any traditional doctrine

objectivism impartial assessment

opportunitism taking advantage of the opportunity duly or unduly

pacifism abolishing war narrow views parochialism pessimism hopelessness

plagiarism using other's ideas without permission

pragmatism actuality/matter-of-factness

probabiliorism ethical living : probabilism uncertainty

rationalism : supremacy of reason

stoicism : doing virtue being the only aim of mantransendentalism : reality being beyond human experience

#### (K) OTHER WORDS RELATED TO CONDITIONS:

**astigmatism** : structural defect in eyes

daltonism : colour blindnessmelanism : colour darkness

**neologism** : coining/using new words

parachronism : chronological errorparalogism : illogical reasoningpelmanism : memory training

**reductionism** : breaking complex things into simpler parts

## (L) SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE RELATED WORDS:

autocracy:government by one person who holds all poweraristocracy:government by a privileged, wealthy small group

diarchy : government by two persons/bodies/rulers

**gerontocracy** : government by elderly men

hierocracy/

theocracy : government by clergy classmatriarchy : government by only women

meritocracy : government by meritorious people

**ochlocracy** : government by mob

**oligarchy** : government by a small group

**pantisocracy** : rule of all equally

patriarchyplutocracygovernment by only mengovernment by the rich peoplestratocracygovernment by the army

**technocracy** : government by technological experts

## (M) THERAPY RELATED WORDS:

**acupuncture** : curing by puncturing/inserting needles in body

**aromatherapy** : therapy using fragrant oils

**chemotherapy** : therapy using chemicals (in esp. cancer)

chiropractic : therapy by manipulating spineherbotherapy : therapy using plants and herbs

hydrotherapy : therapy using water
 hypnotherapy : therapy using hypnosis
 naturopathy : therapy using natural things
 osteopathy : therapy manipulating bones

**phototherapy**: therapy using light (ultraviolet, X-RAY etc.)

physiotherapytherapy using exercise, massagezonetherapytherapy using foot massage

#### (N) LOVERS RELATED WORDS:

bibliophile : lover of booksbibliologist : lover of knowledgecheirophile : lover of handscarnivore : one who eats meat

cannibal : one who eats human fleshconnoisseur : lover of art and artistic creations

dendrophile:lover of treesgourmet:lover of good foodglobe-trotter:lover of travellinghippophile:lover of horsesmegalomaniac:lover of grandeurmercenary:lover of money

materialist : lover of material things

lover of self narcissist lover of children paedophile padogphile lover of feet lover of words philologist lover of peace pacifist lover of mankind philanthropist lover of war warmonger zoophile lover of animals :

#### (O) PERSONALITIES/BELIFFS RELATED WORDS:

**Amateur**: A person who practices something for the love of it, not as a profession

**Amazon** : A tall, powerful, forceful woman

**Anarchist**: A person who believes that abolition of government or governmental restraint is the

indispensable condition for full social and political liberty

Arrogant : Claiming too much; overbearing
Atheist : one who does not believe in God

**Apostate** : a person who renounces a religious or political belief or principle

**Bankrupt** : One who is unable to pay off one's debt

**Bigot** : one who is devoted to a particular creed intolerantly

**Cannibal** : A person who eats human flesh

**Centenarian** : A person who has reached hundred years of age

**Charlatan**: Someone who pretends to have special knowledge or ability

**Conceited**: Having an excessively favourable opinion of oneself

**Connoisseur**: One who has special skill and well-informed knowledge especially of the arts or fine

food and wine

**Coquette** : A woman who flirts with men to win their attention and admiration

**Cynic** : Disinclined to believe in or recognize goodness or selflessness

**Dastard** : A mean, sneaking coward

**Diffident** : Lacking confidence in one's own ability, worth or fitness

**Dilettante** : A person who loves the fine arts but in a superficial way and without serious purpose

**Effervescent** : Bubbling; lively

**Egocentric** : Self-centered

Egoist : A self-centered or selfish personEgotist : A conceited, boastful person

**Epicure** : A person of refined and fastidious taste, especially in food and wine

**Fanatic** : A person excessively enthusiastic, as in religion or politics

**Fastidious** : excessively particular, critical or demanding

**Fatalist** : A person who believes that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable

necessity

Feminist : An advocate of women's rights, or of the movement for the advancement and

emancipation of women

Garrulous : Talking too much

Gregarious : Fond of the company of othersGullible : Easily deceived or cheated

**Hedonist**: One with a lifestyle devoted to seeking pleasure and self-gratification

**Heretic** : One who maintains religious opinions contrary to those accepted by his church

**Humanitarian** : One who has concern for the welfare and happiness of the people

**Hypocrite**: A person who falsely professes desirable or publicly approved qualities, beliefs or

feelings

**Iconoclast**: A destroyer of images especially those set up for religious veneration

**Ignoramus**: An ignorant person

**Illiterate** : A person who cannot read and write

**Immigrant**: A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country

**Introvert**: A person interested mainly in his or her own inner state and processes rather than

the outside world

**Jockey** : A person who rides horses professionally in races

**Loquacious** : A person fond of talking

**Martyr**: A person who willingly suffers death rather than renounce his or her religious beliefs

Maverick : An unbranded animal, especially a motherless calfMimic : One who imitates the voice or gestures of another

Misanthrope : A hater of humankindMisogamist : A hater of marriageMisogynist : A woman-hater

**Neurotic**: A person suffering from nervous breakdown or a personality disorder typified by

anxiety

Novice : A beginner

**Paedophile** : A person affected with sexual desire for children

Pantheist: A person with the belief that the universe is identical with divinity
 Pedant: A person who makes an excessive or inappropriate display of learning

Pedestrian : A person who goes or travels on footPhilanthropic : Doing good to others; benevolent

Philistine : A person who lacks in or is smugly indifferent to culture, aesthetic refinement

**Phlegmatic** : Not easily excited to action or' display of emotion

**Polyglot** : Able to speak or write many languages

Precocious : Early in developing or reaching some stage of development

Quixotic : Extravagantly romantic in ideals or chivalrous in action

**Recluse** : A person who lives in seclusion or apart from society

Sadist : A person who derives pleasure, especially sexual, from inflicting pain, suffering or

cruelty

**Saturnine** : Grave or gloomy

**Sceptic** : A person who questions the validity, authenticity or truth of something purporting

to be factual

Snob : A person who imitates or slavishly admires his/her social superiors and is

condescending to others

**Sociable** : Inclined to associate with or be in the company of others

**Spendthrift** : A person who spends money or wealth extravagantly and wastefully

Stoic : indifferent to pleasure or painSuave : Smoothly agreeable or polite

**Teetotaler** : A person who never drinks alcohol

Theist : one who believes in GodTruculent : Aggressive and discourteous

Vagabond : A person who wanders without settled habitation

Virago : A loud-voiced, ill-tempered woman

Virtuoso : A person with a good deal of knowledge of or interest in works of art, antiquities,

curiosities

**Volunteer** : A person who voluntarily offers himself for an undertaking or a service

#### (P) PROFESSIONS/OCCUPATIONS RELATED WORDS:

**Acrobat** : A performer of gymnastic feats that require agility, balance and coordination

**Agronomist** : an expert in soil management and production of field crops

**Anthropologist** : one who studies the origin, development and structure of people and their societies

**Antiquary**: a student of antiquities

Archaeologist : one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures

Astrologer : One who interprets the influence of the heavenly bodies on human life

**Astronomer** : An expert in the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's

atmosphere

**Cartographer** : one who is skilled in making maps and charts

Chandler : A person who makes or sells items of tallow or wax, as candles and soap

**Charwoman** : A woman hired to do general cleaning, as in an office **Choreographer** : one who devices dance movements and patterns

**Collier** : A coal miner

Confectioner : A person who makes or sells candies, ice-creams, cakes etcCooper : A person who makes or repairs casks, barrels and tubes

**Costermonger** : A hawker of fruits, vegetables and fish

**Croupier**: The attendant who collects or pays money at a gaming table

**Cutler**: A person who produces, sells or repairs cutting instruments like knives

**Etymologist** : an expert in the derivation of words

**Entomologist** : one who studies insects

Florist : A person who grows or sells flowers and ornamental plant

**Furrier**: One who buys and sells, makes, repairs or cleans fur and fur garments

**Glazier** : A person who fits windows or the like with glass panes

**Haberdasher**: A seller of small sewing articles such as ribbons and tape

**Ichthyologist** : an expert in fishes

**Janitor** : An attendant, caretaker or doorkeeper

**Juggler** : One who performs juggling feats, as with balls and knives

Lapidary : A cutter of stones, especially gemstones

Lexicographer : A writer, editor or compiler of a dictionary

**Mercer** : A dealer in fine textiles and fabrics

Milliner : A person who creates or sells hats for womenOculist : A specialist in diseases and defects of the eye

**Ornithologist** : study of birds

Ostler : A person who looks after horses at an inn

Pawnbroker : A broker who lends money on something deposited as security for repayment
 Philatelist : One who collects or studies postage and revenue stamps and other materials

relating to postal history

**Philologist** : a student of words and languages

**Plagiarist** : one who copies without acknowledgement

**Poulterer** : A dealer in poultry

**Psychiatrist**: one who studies, diagnoses and treats mental disorders

Scavenger : One who gathers something usable from discarded material like rubbish

**Stevedore** : A person or company engaged in loading or unloading of ships

**Stoker** : A labourer engaged to tend or fuel a furnace, especially one that generates steam

**Tinker** : A mender of pots and cans, usually travelling from place to place

**Undertaker** : One who manages funerals

**Usurer** : A person who lends money and charges interest especially at an exorbitant rate

Vintner : A person who makes or sells wines

**Zoologist**: one who studies the development and structure of animals

# (Q) MEDICAL PROFESSION RELATED WORDS:

**Anaesthetist**: One who administers anaesthetic or agents producing insensibility in the body

**Cardiologist** : One who treats diseases of the heart

**Chiropractor**: One who treats diseases by manipulating the joints of the body, especially those of

the spinal cord

Dermatologist : One who treats diseases of the skinGerontologist : One who treats illness of old people

Gynaecologist : A physician specializing in health maintenance and diseases related to the

reproductive organs of women

Nephrologist : A specialist who deals with diseases of the kidneyNeurologist : One who deals with the diseases of the nervous system

Orthopaedist : A specialist in curing deformities arising from disease or injury of bones
Ophthalmologist : A physician specializing in the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye

Optician : A person who examines the eyes and prescribes, makes or sells spectacles or contact

lenses for the eye

Optometrist : A professional who examines eyes for defects of vision and eye disorders to

prescribe corrective lenses or other treatment

Orthodontist : One who specializes in straightening and adjusting teeth

**Paediatrician**: A physician who specializes in development, care and diseases of children

Pathologist : A person who studies the causes and effects of diseasesPeriodontist : One who specializes in treating diseases of the gums

**Urologist** : A specialist in diseases and abnormalities of the urinary tract and in their treatment

(R) GOVERNMENT RELATED WORDS:

Anarchy : A political and social disorder due to absence of governmental control
 Bureaucracy : A government by a rigid hierarchy of administrators and petty officials
 Coalition : An alliance, especially a temporary one, between factions, parties or states

**Condominium**: Joint sovereignty over a territory by several states

**Democracy**: A government by the people

**Episcopacy** : A government of the church by bishops

Fascism : The authoritarian form of government characterized by extreme nationalism,

militarism, anti-communism and restrictions on individual freedom

**Hegemony**: Predominant influence or domination exercised by one nation over others

**Hierarchy**: Any system of persons or things ranked one above another

**Isocracy**: A government in which all individuals have equal political power

**Kakistocracy**: A government by the worst, least qualified, or most unscrupulous citizens

**Polyarchy**: A government in which power is invested in multiple people.

**Republic** : A state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and

is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them

**Stratocracy** : A government by the military

Technocracy : A system of government in which technological experts manage and control the

economy, government and social system

# (S) MILITARY AND WARFARE RELATED WORDS:

**Amnesty** : A general pardon

**Armistice** : A suspension of hostilities

Arsenal : A storehouse or factory for naval and military weapons and ammunition

Battery : A number of cannons or other offensive weapons with their equipment

**Belligerent** : A country waging war

**Bivouac** : A makeshift camp or camping place for soldiers

**Conscription** : A compulsory enrolment for service

**Convoy**: A ship or ships of war, or a supply of stores, under escort

**Demobilise** : To discharge from the army

**Embargo**: A temporary order issued by the admiralty to stop the arrival or departure of ships

**Espionage** : Spying

Guerilla : War warfare or harassment of the army by an irregular force, which operates in

small bands and is often politically motivated

**Munitions**: Fortification

**Reconnaissance**: A preliminary survey of an area to locate the enemy forces, etc

Reveille : The sound of the drum or the bugle at daybreak in order to awaken soldiers

Salvo : A simultaneous discharge of bombs, etc., in salute or for other purpose

## (T) MARRIAGE RELATED WORDS:

**Alimony**: A periodic allowance paid to a spouse or a former spouse for maintenance following

a legal separation or divorce

Bigamy : Marriage with one person while being legally wedded to another

Celibate : A person who abstains from sexual relationsMonogamy : The condition of having only one spouse at a time

**Polyandry** : The practice condition of having more than one husband at one time **Polygamy** : The condition of having more than one spouse, especially a wife, at a time

#### (U) KILLING RELATED WORDS:

Foeticide : Getting rid of/killing of foetus
Fratricide : Killing of one's own brother

**Genocide** : Systematic killing of a cultural or racial group

**Homicide** : Killing of one human being by another

Infanticide : Killing of a childMatricide : Killing of one's mother

**Parricide** : Killing of a parent or other near relative

Patricide : Killing of one's father
Regicide : Killing of a king
Sororicide : Killing of one's sister
Suicide : Killing of oneself
Uxoricide : Killing of one's wife

#### (V) LITERARY RELATED WORDS:

**Anecdote** : A narrative, short in length, of an incident concerning the private life of a person

**Autobiography**: The story of a person's life written by the person himself

**Biography** : An account or history of the life of a person

**Elegy**: A serious or pensive poem

Epilogue : The concluding section of a bookEpitome : The abstract of a literary work

**Eulogy** : A speech or writing in praise of a person or thing

**Hyperbole** : An extravagant statement or figure of speech not meant to be taken in a literal sense

**Parody**: A satirical or humorous imitation of a serious piece of writing

Protagonist : The leading character of a literary workThesaurus : A dictionary of synonyms and antonyms

# (W) BRANCHES OF SCIENCE:

Anatomy : Science of the physical structure of an animal or plant learned by dissection Ballistics : Science or study of the motion of projectiles such as bullets, shells or bombs

**Biochemistry**: Discipline involving study of the chemistry of living things

Biology : Study of physical lifeBotany : Science of plants

**Cryptology**: The science and study of cryptanalysis (procedures, processes, methods, etc. used to

translate or interpret secret writings such as codes and ciphers) and cryptography

(application of techniques of secret writing)

**Hydrology**: Science dealing with the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of

water on earth and in atmosphere

**Morphology**: Branch of biology dealing with the from and structure of organisms

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**Mycology**: Branch of biology dealing with fungi

Oology : Science or study of birds' eggs
Orology : The scientific study of mountains

**Pedagogy** : Science or art of teaching

**Penology** : Study of punishment in its relation to crime

**Phonology** : Study of sounds of a language, their history and changes

Photometry : Branch of physics dealing with measurements of the intensity of light, light

distribution, illumination and luminous flux

**Phycology**: Branch of biology dealing with algae

**Pomology** : Study of fruit growing

**Selenology**: Science dealing with the moon, especially its astronomical features

**Zoology** : Scientific study of animals

#### (X) MEDICINE AND DISEASE RELATED WORDS:

**Aetiology** : The medical study of the causation of disease

Anaesthesia : General or local insensibility

**Anaesthetic** : Producing insensibility; (n.) an anaesthetic agent

**Analgesic** : (Anodyne) A medicine that relieves pain

Antibiotic : Inhibiting the growth of another organism, especially micro-organisms causing

infectious diseases

**Antidote** : Something that counteracts a poison

**Antiseptic** : Relating to inhibition or destruction of bacteria by a chemical agent

**Chemotherapy**: Treatment of cancer and infectious diseases by using chemical compounds that act

against the cancerous tissue or invading micro-organisms

**Cicatrice**: Scar over a wound that has healed convalescence Gradual recovery of one's health

and strength

**Emetic** : Causing vomiting

**Endemic** : A disease prevalent or regularly found among a certain set of people or in an area

**Geriatrics** : Medical care of old people

**Immunity** : The condition of being protected against an infection or disease owing to the presence

of antibodies in the body that act against the antigens

Narcotic : Inducing sleep or dulling sensation, physical or mental

**Prognosis** : Forecasting the course of a disease

**Quarantine:** : A period of compulsory isolation for preventing the spread of an infection

**Vaccination**: Innoculate with vaccine of a disease in order to produce it in mild form and so

prevent serious attack

## (Y) GROUP RELATED TERMS:

Armyof soldiersGangof robbersAssemblyof peopleGarlandof flowersBandof singersGroundof islands

Bevy of girls Heap of stones/ruins

**Bouquet** of flowers **Herd** of cattle

@BEST300MCQ

Bunchof keysLitterof pigs/pupsBundleof hay/sticksMobof rioters

Brood of chickens Pack of hounds/playing-cards

Chain of mountains **Panel** of Jurymen Choir of singers Pile of arms Cloud of locusts Regiment of soldiers Cluster of stars Sheaf of arrows Collection of fish Shoal of stamps Company of soldiers Stud of horses Suite of clothes Congregation of worshippers Constellation of stars Swarm of bees

Convey of partridges Team of horses/oxen players

Crew of sailors Train of followers Crowd of people Throng of people Drove of cattle Troop of horsemen Fleet of actors of ships Troupe Tribe of natives **Flight** of steps

**Flock** of birds/geese

# (Z) SOME OTHER WORDS:

**Booklet** : a small book

Capsule : a small box, a small detachable compartment of an airplane or spacecraft, a small

soluble container for enclosing a dose of medicine

Darling : little dear, a person tenderly loved

Duckling : a young duckIslet : a small island

**Leaflet** : a small leaf, as a leaf of folded paper

**Molecule** : a small mass; smallest particle of an element or compound

**Morsel** : a small bite; a small piece of anything

Particle : a small part of piece of matter
Linguistics : science and study of language

# **Exercise**

**Direction:** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. A person with a long experience of any occupation

- (a) Veteran (b) Genius
- (c) Seasoned
- (d) Ambidextrous

- 2. Words written on a tomb
  - (a) Epithet
- (b) Epigraph
- (c) Soliloquy
- (d) Epitaph

3.	Stealthily done							
	(a) Devious	(b) Nefarious	(c)	Surreptitious	(d)	Villainous		
4.	Something no longer in use							
	(a) Desolate	(b) Absolute	(c)	Obsolete	(d)	Primitive		
<b>5.</b>	One not concerned with	right or wrong						
	(a) Moral	(b) Amoral	(c)	Immoral	(d)	Immortal		
6.	A person who opposes	war or use of military for	ce					
	(a) Fascist	(b) Pacifist	(c)	Narcissist	(d)	Fatalist		
7.	Severely abusive writin	g in journals						
	(a) Imaginary	(b) Speculative	(c)	Scurrilous	(d)	Sarcastic		
8.	Call upon God or any o	ther power (like law) etc.	for	help or protection				
	(a) Invocation	(b) Involution	(c)	Inundation	(d)	Revocation		
9.	Fear of being enclosed i	n a small closed space						
	(a) Agoraphobia	(b) Claustrophobia	(c)	Xenophobia	(d)	Paranoia		
10.	One who has become do	ependent on something o	or di	ugs is				
	(a) Adamant	(b) Edict	(c)	Addict	(d)	Derelict		
11.	Succession of rulers belo	onging to one family						
	(a) Dynasty	(b) Lineage	(c)	Ancestry	(d)	Progeny		
12.	To cut something into to	wo pieces						
	(a) Severe	(b) Sever	(c)	Sewer	(d)	Sow		
<b>13.</b>	Flat metal or Porcelain 1	plate fixed on a wall as ar	n ori	nament or memorial				
	(a) Tabloid	(b) Poster	(c)	Board	(d)	Plaque		
14.	Act of deceiving someb	ody in order to make mo	ney		Ш			
	(a) Fraud	(b) Robbery	(c)	Pickpocket	(d)	Theft		
<b>15.</b>	A short poem or speech	addressed to the spectat	ors	after the conclusion	of a	drama		
	(a) Prologue	(b) Dialogue	(c)	Epilogue	(d)	Monologue		
<b>16.</b>	Capable of being under	stood in either of two or	mor	e possible senses, an	d th	erefore not definite		
	(a) Amphibious	(b) Ambiguous	(c)	Amorphous	(d)	Confusing		
<b>17.</b>	A person who is unable	to pay his debts						
	(a) Solvent	(b) Banker	(c)	Insolvent	(d)	Lender		
18.	Anything which is no lo	onger in use						
	(a) Obscure	(b) Obsolete	(c)	Pristine	(d)	Lapsed		
19.	A person coming to a fo	oreign land to settle there						
	(a) Immigrant	(b) Emigrant	(c)	Tourist	(d)	Settler		
20.	Something capable of be	eing done						
	(a) Probable	(b) Feasible	(c)	Tenable	(d)	Explicable		
21.	One who goes to settle i	in another country						
	(a) Immigrant	(b) Alien	(c)	Citizen	(d)	Emigrant		
22.	One who hates manking	d						
	(a) Philanthropist	(b) Terrorist	(c)	Misanthrope	(d)	Misogynist		

23.	Belonging to all parts	of the	world				
	(a) Versatile	(b)	Universal	(c)	Cosmopolitan	(d)	Secular
24.	One who walks on rop	oes					
	(a) Funambulist	(b)	Upholsterer	(c)	Acrobat	(d)	Aviator
25.	The study of the origin	n and	history of words				
	(a) Linguistics	(b)	Etymology	(c)	Verbose	(d)	Anthology
26.	A person who breaks	into a	house in order to st	eal			
	(a) Poacher	(b)	Bandit	(c)	Intruder	(d)	Burglar
27.	The study of maps						
	(a) Cartography	(b)	Geography	(c)	Geology	(d)	Atlas
28.	Tough tissues in joints	,					
	(a) Ligaments	(b)	Endoderm	(c)	Muscles	(d)	Fibre
29.	The first model of a ne	w de	vice				
	(a) Prototype	(b)	Sculpture	(c)	Icon	(d)	Photography
30.	A building where an a	udie	nce site				
	(a) Aquarium	(b)	Gymnasium	(c)	Auditorium	(d)	Stadium
31.	Give and receive mutu	ıally					
	(a) Present	(b)	Reciprocate	(c)	Compromise	(d)	Approve
<b>32.</b>	One who can think ab	out tl	ne future with imagii	natio	on and wisdom		
	(a) Dreamer	(b)	Seer	(c)	Idealist	(d)	Visionary
33.	A doctor who treats ch	nildre	n				
	(a) Pediatrician	(b)	Pedagogue	(c)	Pedestrian	(d)	Paedophile
<b>34.</b>	One who studies elect	ion tr	ends by means of op	inio	n polls	Ш	
	(a) Entomologist	(b)	Psephologist	(c)	Demagogue	(d)	Eugenist
35.	One who believes in o	fferin	ng equal opportunitie	es to	women in all sphere	es	
	(a) Male chauvinist	(b)	Feminist	(c)	Fatalist	(d)	Futurist
36.	Killing of a child						
	(a) Homicide	` '	Genocide	(c)	Infanticide	(d)	Suicide
37.	The art of good eating						
	(a) Gastronomy	(b)	Astronomy	(c)	Vegetarianism	(d)	Gourmet
38.	One who is indifferent	t to p	leasure or pain				
	(a) Stoic	` '	Stylist	(c)	Cynic	(d)	Psychic
39.	Lasting only for a mor	nent					
	(a) Momentous	(b)	Momentary	(c)	Trivial	(d)	Petty
<b>40.</b>	To seize control of a ve			o go	to a new destination	n, or	demand something
	(a) Attack	(b)	Contract	(c)	Hijack	(d)	Detour
41.	That which lasts for a	short	time				
	(a) Regular	` '	Transitory	(c)	Rotatory	(d)	Repository
<b>42.</b>	Ready to believe anyth	_					
	(a) Credible	(b)	Incredible	(c)	Credulous	(d)	Incredulous

43.	A four	footod	animal
45.	A four	rootea	anımaı

- (a) Tetraped
- (b) Quadruped
- (c) Polyped
- (d) Double-paired

- 44. A person who believes in the total abolition of war
  - (a) Socialist
- (b) Communist
- (c) Fascist
- (d) Pacifist

#### **45.** Constant efforts to achieve something

- (a) Patience
- (b) Vigour
- (c) Attempt
- (d) Perseverance

#### **46.** Of unknown and unadmitted authorship

- (a) Gullible
- (b) Anonymous
- (c) Unanimous
- (d) Vexation

- **47.** Member of a band of robbers
  - (a) Fratricide
- (b) Brigand
- (c) Thief
- (d) Pirate

#### **48.** A person who is made to bear the blame due to others

- (a) Innocent
- (b) Scapegoat
- (c) Ignoramus
- (d) Nincompoop

#### **49.** A person who brings goods illegally into the country

- (a) Exporter
- (b) Importer
- (c) Smuggler
- (d) Deporter

#### **50.** Cutting of stone in the bladder

- (a) Dichotomy
- (b) Tubectomy
- (c) Vasectomy
- (d) Lithotomy

## **Solutions**

1.	a	2.	d	3.	С	4.	С	5.	b	6.	b	7.	С	8.	a	9.	b	10.	C
11.	a	12.	b	13.	d	14.	a	15.	С	16.	b	17.	С	18.	b	19.	a	20.	b
21.	d	22.	С	23.	С	24.	С	25.	b	26.	d	27.	a	28.	a	29.	a	30.	С
31.	С	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	b	36.	С	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	С
41.	b	42.	С	43.	b	44.	d	45.	d	46.	b	47.	b	48.	b	49.	С	50.	d



#### Chapter

4

# **Antonyms/Synonyms**

In this part of the book we have tried to cover the most important and also the most difficult part for the students. So the students need to practice and study this section on the daily basis and try to remember at least 5-10 new words. Antonyms/synonyms section is very vast. We have tried to compile this portion of the book by inseting as many important words as possible.

'A'							
	Word	Synonyms	Antonyms				
1.	Accusation	Indictment, charge, blame	Defence, save				
2.	Accolade	Commendation, praise	Criticism, condemnation				
3.	Absurd	Foolish, irrational	Wise, Rational				
4.	Abysmal	Terrible, horrible	Decent, good				
5.	Accomplice	Assistant, confederate	Opponent, obstructer				
6.	Acquittal	Release, Liberation	Conviction				
7.	Admonish	Chide, Rebuke	Encourage, embolden				
8.	Affable	Genial, amiable, cordial	Haughty, rude				
9.	Acumen	Sagacity, perception	Foolish, stupid				
10.	Agony	Pain, distress, anguish	Ease, comfort				
11.	Alien	Foreign, strange, exotic	Akin, Native				
12.	Altruistic	Philanthropic, Unselfish	Selfish				
13.	Anarchy	Disorder, Chaos	Order, rule				
14.	Audacious	Brave, bold, dauntless	Modest, timid				
15.	Atone	Expiate	Offend, confront				
16.	Arid	Barren, dry, sterile	Fertile, fecund				
17.	Anonymous	Unknown, unidentified	Known, identified				
18.	Annoyance	Irritation, nagging	Comfort, pleasure				
19.	Ambiguous	Vague, equivocal	Lucid, explicit				
20.	Assiduous	Diligent, industrious	Idle, lazy, sloth				
21.	Aversion	Dislike, Antipathy	Love, liking				
		'B'					
1.	Brevity	Shortness, brief, conciseness	Verbosity, Prolixity				
2.	Bounty	Bonus, reward, gift	Rob, capture				
3.	Boorish	Rustic, rough	Civilized, gentle				
4.	Bias	Partiality, favour, prejudice	Impartiality, Justice				
5.	Beguile	Lure, Charm, Entice	Dissuade, discourage				
6.	Bemoan	Mourn, Lament, bewail	Rejoice, merry				
7.	Banish	Abandon, expel	Admit, harbour				
8.	Baleful	Noxious, Hurtful	Good, harmless				

9.	Beckon	Call, invite, signal	Repel, push away					
10.	Base	Abject, cheap, mean	Honourable, decent					
11.	Bliss	Joy, ecstasy, felicity	Misery, sorrow					
12.	Brash	Aggressive, proud	Meek, humble					
	'C'							
1.	Congenital	Innate, inborn, natural	Acquired, extraneous					
2.	Conceal	Hide, disguise, cloak	Reveal, disclose					
3.	Compliance	Obedience, submission	Refusal, Rejection					
4.	Compel	Force, oblige	Coax, cajole					
5.	Commotion	Bustle, tumult	Calm, tranquility					
6.	Comely	Attractive, Appealing	Unattractive, Unappealing					
7.	Colossal	Mammoth, huge	Small, tiny					
8.	Churlish	Sullen, Surly, rude	Polite, amiable					
9.	Chafe	Annoy, harass, vex	Soothe, comfort					
10.	Clemency	Kindness, Tenderness	Harshness, Rudeness					
11.	Coddle	Pamper, cosset	Harass, torture					
12.	Castigate	Criticize, Censure	Praise, appreciate					
13.	Censorious	Critical, Nagging	Supporter, Appreciative					
14.	Convivial	Sociable, Jovial, amicable	Morose, distressed					
15.	Corroborate	Confirm, substantiate	Nullify, Invalidate					
16.	Contempt	Disdain, Insult	Honour, respect					
17.	Covet	Desire, want	Ignore, hate					
18.	Coy	Shy, reticent, reserved	Outspoken, Eloquent					
19.	Craven	Cowardly, Timid	Brave, dauntless					
20.	Crafty	Cunning, Deceitful	Artless, Guileless					
		'D'						
1.	Dwindle	Decrease, Diminish	Increase, magnify					
2.	Dorm	Inactive, latent	Active, operational					
3.	Dolorous	Doleful, Somber, Mournful	Happy, gay					
4.	Disgorge	Expel, Spew, eject.	Ingest, Take in					
5.	Diabolical	Devilish, Demonic, wicked	Angelic, good					
6.	Dissent	Disagree, Deny	Agree, conform					
7.	Dismay	Despair, Distress	Happy, prize					
8.	Disheveled	Untidy, Chaotic, disordered	Tidy, neat					
9.	Discord	Conflict, Contention	Harmony, concord					
10.	Discernible	Visible, Palpable	Obscure, latent					
11.	Devoid	Vacant, empty	Replete, filled					
12.	Despise	Hate, disdain	Admire, praise					
13.	Detrimental	Harmful, evil	Beneficial, good					
14.	Deride	Mock, scorn, scoff	Respect, honour					
15.	Deluge	Flood, overflow, inundation	Shortage, scarcity					

16.	Dauntless	Bold, Fearless, brave	Fearful, timid, afraid
17.	Defunct	Obsolete, Outdated	Functional, fashion
		'E'	
1.	Ecstatic	happiness, gay, rapturous	Miserable, distressed
2.	Effeminate	Feminine, womanish	Manly, hardy
3.	Effigy	Figure, image, statue	Real, original
4.	Elegance	Gracefulness, beauty	Ugliness, coarseness
5.	Elite	Superior, forward	Dregs, Backward
6.	Eloquent	Fluent, Communicative	Inarticulate
7.	Emit	Exhale, Eject, discharge	Inhale, swallow
8.	Emphatic	Forceful, Vigorous	Mile, feeble
9.	Enigmatic	Ambiguous, puzzled	Simple, plain, clear
10.	Exaggerate	Overstate, magnify	Disparage, belittle
11.	Exhibit	Show, display, demonstrate	Mask, hide
12.	Eventual	Ultimate, last	Prior, initial
13.	Eulogy	Adulation, Praise	Criticism
14.	Enrage	Infuriate, anger	Soother, calm
15.	Enthrall	Subdue, enslave	Emancipate, free
16.	Evasive	Equivocation, cagey	Helpful, cooperative
17.	Entice	Seduce, Tempt, Wheedle, coax	Deter, repulse
18.	Extol	Commend, applaud	Criticize, decry
19.	Extrovert	Sociable, affable	Introvert, coy
		<b>'F'</b>	
1.	Fallacious	Wrong, deceptive, erroneous	True, correct
2.	Famished	Hungry, starved	Nourished, Healthy
3.	Fatuous	Stupid, silly	Wise, rational
4.	Fugitive	Escaping, fleeing	Captive, Captured
5.	Frolic	Play, fun, gambol	Mope, brood
6.	Fragile	Weak, brittle, feeble	Strong, sturdy
7.	Foment	Incite, abet	Prevent, check
8.	Flimsy	Slight, thin	Thick, strong
9.	Flinch	Comer, wince, recoil	Endure, bear
10.	Fetid	Stinking, foul	Fresh, good
11.	Fidelity	Loyalty, faithfulness, devotion	Infidelity, cheat
12.	Fecund	Fertile, productive	Infertile, Sterile
13.	Felicity	Bliss, happiness, gaiety	Sorrow, sadness
		'G'	
1.	Grave	Sober, serious	Frivolous
2.	Gimcrack	Shoddy, cheap, mediocre	Costly, Excellent
3.	Genial	Cordial, pleasant, friendly	Unfriendly
4.	Gaudy	Flaunting, Showy	Simple, quiet

5.	Garrulous	Loquacious, talkative, verbose	Taciturn, reticient						
6.	Grumpy	Sullen, surly	Affable, friendly						
7.	Grotesque	Ugly, bizarre	Attractive, charming						
8.	Gruesome	Repulsive, awful	Attractive, charming						
9.	Gullible	Naïve, credulous	Wise, thoughtful						
	'H'								
1.	Humility	Modesty, Gentleness	Haughtiness, Conceit						
2.	Huddle	Cluster, crowd Disperse, diffuse							
3.	Hegemony	Predominance, control, rule	Subjugation, suppression						
4.	Hedge	Evade, circumrate	Confront, face						
5.	Heedless	Inattentive, careless	Careful, regardful						
6.	Hazy	Foggy, obscure	Clear, transparent						
7.	Handy	Easy, comfortable, convenient	Clumsy, useless						
8.	Hallucination	Delusion, illusion	Reality, truth						
9.	Hidebound	Bigoted, mean, narrow-minded	Broad- minded						
10.	Hostile	Unfriendly, adverse	Friendly, favourable						
		'I'							
1.	Irked	Annoyed, peeved	Pleased, cool						
2.	Irreverence	Impiety, Profanity	Respect, Reverence						
3.	Intricate	Complex, labyrinth	Distangled, simple						
4.	Inordinate	Excessive, undue	Moderate, reasonable						
5.	Insane	Mad, lunatic	Sane, sensible						
6.	Insidious	Sinister, Subtle	Evident, blatant						
7.	Insipid	Dull, tedious	Interesting						
8.	Insurgent	Mutineer, Rebel	Obedient, follower						
9.	Intimidate	Threaten, scare	Reassure						
10.	Incongruous	Absurd, unfit	Consistent, apt						
11.	Indolent	Lazy, lethargic	Diligent, Industrious						
12.	Indigenous	Native, local	Foreign, imported						
13.	Indict	Charge, accure	Acquit, absolve						
14.	Inhumane	Cruel, brutal	Kind, merciful						
15.	Inception	Commencement, Start, birth	End, completion						
16.	Impromptu	Off-hand, extempore	Prepared, practiced						
17.	Inapt	Unsuitable, unfit	Suitable, apt						
18.	Implore	Beg, plead	Threaten						
19.	Impel	Force, drive, push	Persuade						
20.	Imbecile	Fool, idiot, stupid	Sage, shrewd						
		J'							
1.	Juggle	Conjure, shuffle, manipulate	Guide, clear						
2.	Jolly	Cheerful, joyful	Sad, sorrowful						
3.	Jettison	Discard, abandon	Hold, catch						

4.	Justify	Vindicate, approve	Censure, refute		
4.	Justiny	'L'	Censure, refute		
1.	Lush	Luxurient, juicy	Dry, wilted		
2.	Ludicrous	Absurd, ridiculous	Sensible, reasonable		
3.	+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,		
	Lucidity	Clarity, perpetuity	Obscurity, Vagueness		
4.	Laconic	Brief, short, concise	Long, extensive		
5.	Lassitude	Weariness, lethargy	Activity, nimbleness		
6.	Lavish	Extravagant, prodigal	Economical, stingy		
7.	Lethal	Deadly, fatal	Harmless, safe		
8.	Livid	Angry, enraged	Calm, poised		
9.	Lucrative	Gainful, printable	Unprofitable, worthless		
10.	Longing	Desire, yearning	Aversion, despite		
	T .	'M'			
1.	Myriad	Countless, numerous	Limited, few		
2.	Mutilate	Maim, cripple	Mend, repair		
3.	Modicum	Bit, Little	Whole, complete		
4.	Momentous	ous Serious, important Trivial			
5.	Morose	Sullen, surly	Genial, pleasant		
6.	Motley	Diversed, heterogeneous	Uniform, homogeneous		
7.	Mirth	Hilarity, fun	Gloom, sadness		
8.	Methodical	Systematic, logical	Disorderly		
9.	Meteoric	Phenomenal, quick	Slow, gradual		
10.	Maudlin	Drunken	Sober, underunken		
11.	Mellifluous	Sweet, mellow	Noisy, discordant		
12.	Macabre	Horrific, grisly	Pleasant, graceful		
13.	Matron	Mother, dame, woman	Miss, girl		
		'N'			
1.	Novice	Tyro, Beginner	Master, expert		
2.	Nettle	Vex, tease, annoy	Soothe, comfort		
3.	Niggardly	Miserly, stingy	Generous, benevolent		
4.	Negate	Nullify, invalidate	Validate, Authorize		
5.	Naive	Artless, immature	Experienced, sophisticated		
6.	Nasty	Spiteful, mean	Benevolent, good		
7.	Nebulous	Obscure, hazy	Clear, distinct		
		'O'	·		
1.	Ornate	Decorated, garnished	Plain, simple		
2.	Opulent	Rich, wealthy	Poor, Destitute		
3.	Omit	Exclude, skip	Include, consider		
4.	Odious	Horrible, noxious	Pleasant		
5.	Occult	Supernatural, Paranormal	Normal, simple		
6.	Obstinate	Stubborn, persistent	Docile, meek		
	-	-	<u>'</u>		

7.	Oblivious	Forgetful, mindless	Mindful, careful						
8.	Obnoxious	Loathsome, horrible	Good, advantageous						
9.	Obscene	Indecent, lewd	Decent, modest						
10.	Obsession	Mania, passion	Detachment, aversion						
	'P'								
1.	Putrid	Foul, rotten	Fresh, fragrant						
2.	Puckish	Mischievous, naughty, wicked	Gentle, complaint						
3.	Protean	Changeable, variable	Constant, invariable						
4.	Propitious	Favorable, encouraging	Unfavourable, discouraging						
5.	Proffer	Tender, offer	Withdraw, snatch						
6.	Pristine	Original, unspoiled	Deformed, distorted						
7.	Profane	Sacrilege, blasphemy	Holy, sacred						
8.	Penury	Poverty, destitute	Richness, wealth						
9.	Palpable	Obvious, clear	Vague, feeble						
10.	Paucity	Lack, scarcity	Profuseness, abundance						
		'Q'							
1.	Quixotic	Fanciful, imaginary	Practical						
2.	Queer	Abnormal, aberrant	Ordinary, common						
3.	Quaint	Strange, unique	Ordinary						
4.	Quell	Suppress, crush	Embolden, encourage						
5.	Qualm	Uneasiness, Scruple	Ease, comfort						
6.	Quench	Extinguish, satiate, slake	Intensify						
		'R'	- 11						
1.	Rue	Lament, regret	Rejoice, enjoy						
2.	Ruse	Dodge, trick, con	Innocence						
3.	Rickety	Weak, Shaky	Firm, strong						
4.	Revoke	Abolish, quash, annul	Confirm, validate						
5.	Retard	Slow down, hinder	Accelerate						
6.	Reticent	Taciturn, silent	Talkative, outspoken						
7.	Renounce	Abandon, relinquish	Retain, keep						
8.	Rectify	Correct, cure	Mistake, error						
9.	Rebuke	Chide, reprimand	Applaud, praise						
10.	Radiant	Bright, Luminous	Dull, din						
11.	Rational	Judicious, wise	Insane, unwise						
12.	Ravage	Destroy, rain, plunder	Preserve, conserve						
		'S'							
1.	Swanky	Classy, ritzy	Substandard						
2.	Surmount	Overcome, subdue	Succumb, fail						
3.	Sullen	Surly, morose	Cheerful, lively						
4.	Sublime	Fine, exalted	bad						

5. Succinct Concise, laconic Prolix, verbose 6. Superstitious Irrational, illogical Logical, rational 7. Stiff Firm, inflexible Flexible 8. Stingy Niggardly, miserly Generous 9. Sprout Grow, develop Wither, droop 10. Spite Hatred, malevolence Love, friendliness 11. Spinster Unmarried, single Married 12. Slander Defame, malign Praise 13. Serene Tranquil, calm Disturbed  T'  1. Temporal Earthly, mundane Spiritual, Divine 2. Timorous, timid Timid, diffident Bold, dauntless 3. Tenuous Weak, feeble Strong, firm 4. Torpid Dull, lethargic Active, energetic							
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13. Serene Tranquil, calm Disturbed  Spiritual, Divine Disturbed  Timid, Divine Disturbed  Timid, Divine Disturbed  Spiritual, Divine Disturbed  Active, energetic							
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1.       Temporal       Earthly, mundane       Spiritual, Divine         2.       Timorous, timid       Timid, diffident       Bold, dauntless         3.       Tenuous       Weak, feeble       Strong, firm         4.       Torpid       Dull, lethargic       Active, energetic							
2.       Timorous, timid       Timid, diffident       Bold, dauntless         3.       Tenuous       Weak, feeble       Strong, firm         4.       Torpid       Dull, lethargic       Active, energetic							
3.TenuousWeak, feebleStrong, firm4.TorpidDull, lethargicActive, energetic							
4. Torpid Dull, lethargic Active, energetic							
5. Trivial Petty, insignificant Important							
6. Turbulence Chaos, disturbance Quiet, tranquil							
7. Transitory Temporary Permanent, lasting							
8. Tendency Bent, bias Aversion, apathy							
9. Terse Brief, Laconic Prolix, verbose							
'U'							
1. Unwieldy Ponderous, cumbersome Handy, comfortable							
2. Unerring Accurate, exact Faulty, defective							
3. Undertake Start, commence End, stop							
4. Unadorned Plain, natural Decorated, adorned							
'V'							
1. Vulgar Coarse, offensive Decent							
2. Verse Vigor, enthusiasm Impotency, weakness							
3. Veracity Truth, honesty Falsehood							
4. Vacillation Fluctuation, Wavering Steadiness, adherence							
5. Valiant Bold, daring, dauntless Coward, timid							
6. Vanity Pride, egotism Modesty, humility							
'W'							
1. Warily Carefully Carelessly							
2. Wail Moan, howl, yowl Rejoice, enjoy							
3. Weird Strange, bizarre Normal, common							
4. Wearisome Irksome, boring, uninteresting Interesting, appealing							
5. Witty Amusing, jocular Dull, distressing							
6. Wither Droop, fade Bloom, blossom							
7. Winding Curved, twisting Straight							

CONCILIATION

'Y'						
1.	Yowl	Howl, Moan	Rejoice, happy			
2.	Yesman	Sycophant, flatterer	Frank, candid			
3.	Yield	Surrender, give in	Oppose, fight			
4.	Yell	Shut, scream	Whisper, murmur			
5.	Yearning	Longing, desire	Dislike, detestation			
		'Z'				
1.	Zing	Energy, vitality	Lethargy			
2.	Zenith	Peak, pinnacle	Nadir, bottom			
3.	Zest, Zealous	Passionate, fervent	Indifference, apathetic			
4.	Zealot	Fanatic, devotee	Opponent, adversary			

## Exercise -1

**Direction:** Choose the word, which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

•	(a) Dispute	(b) Irritation		(c) Sepa	ration	(d) Confrontation	
2.	MYTH	(la) Tunitation		(a) Como	wation	(d) Con	frontation
3.	(a) Truth RELUCTANTLY	(b) Irritation	irritation (c		(c) Separation		irontation
Э.	(a) Pleasingly	(b) I	Villingly		(c) Satisfactorily		(d) Happily
4.	MUTILATE	(b) v	Villingly		(c) Satisfactoring		(a) Happiny
٠.	(a) Instruct	(b) I	nduct		(c) Conduct		(d) Mend
5.	LAMENT		ridaet		(c) Conduct		(a) Wena
•	(a) Rejoice	(b) F	Rejuvenate		(c) Complain		(d) Cry
6.	PAROCHIAL				(-) 1		
	(a) Narrow	(b) I	nternationa	1	(c) Global		(d) Worldwide
7.	FALLIBLE	· /	( )				,
	(a) Unerring	(b) F	(b) Reliable		(c) Falsehood		(d) Trustful
8.	IMPERTINENT						
	(a) Arrogance	(b) A	(b) Appropriate		(c) Respectful		(d) Modest
9.	ROUGH						
	(a) Refined	(b) (	Charming		(c) Smooth		(d) Polite
10.	RATIFICATION						
	(a) Disapproval	(b) I	Disagreeable	9	(c) Denial		(d) Disturbing
11.	ANIMOSITY						
	(a) Love	(b) I	Lust		(c) Luck		(d) Loss
12.	ALTERCATION	, a					(1) =
	(a) Explanation	(b) (	Challenge		(c) Compromise	<b>!</b>	(d) Opposition
13.	COAX	/1 \ T	S: 1		/		(1) 0 1
	(a) Dull	(b) L	Dissuade		(c) Active		(d) Speed
14.	ERUDITE	/1-\ T	T.,111.		(-) C -111-		(1) D
15	(a) Educated AFFLUENT	(b) L	Jnscholarly		(c) Scholarly		(d) Possessive
15.		(b) I	Poor		(c) Rate		(d) Fluent
	(a) High	(0) 1	001		(c) Nate		(a) riueiti

				211311011 21111311130
16.	OMIT	(1) I 1 1.	(-) II.a. 1 - at -1	(1) A 1.1
17.	(a) Exclude INTEGRATION	(b) Include	(c) Undertake	(d) Add
_,.	(a) Unity	(b) Syntaxes	(c) Inkling	(d) Fragmentation
18.	MINIATURE			•
40	(a) Large	(b) Small	(c) Heavy	(d) Least
19.	EXHAUSTS (a) Tires	(b) Empties	(c) Invigorates	(d) Drains
20.	DISTANT	(b) Empties	(c) invigorates	(a) Dianis
	(a) Far	(b) Close	(c) Imminent	(d) Alone
21.	TRANSPARENT	(la) Ambiquita	(a) One au	(d) Carrotal
22.	(a) Clear ENCOUNTERED	(b) Ambiguity	(c) Opaque	(d) Crystal
	(a) Avoided	(b) Enriched	(c) Faced	(d) Overcome
23.	HANDY			
24.	(a) Cumbersome ELEGANCE	(b) Handful	(c) Unwieldy	(d) Heavy
24.	(a) Pride	(b) Beauty	(c) Coarseness	(d) Vulgarity
25.	CAPRICIOUS			,
26	(a) Firm SURVIVAL	(b) Fickle	(c) Indefinite	(d) Defiant
26.	(a) Evolution	(b) Development	(c) Creation	(d) Extinction
27.	INSERT	(c) = c. c.c.p	(5) 5.5.6.1.5.5	(-)
	(a) Depict	(b) Extract	(c) Defame	(d) Enhance
28.	INCONGRUOUS (a) Conflicting	(b) Contradicting	(c) Ill-matched	(d) Harmonious
29.	DEMENTED	(b) Contradicting	(c) III-materieu	(u) Harmomous
	(a) Sensible	(b) Sensitive	(c) Sensual	(d) Sensuous
30.	IMPROMPTU (a) Prompt	(b) Forced	(c) Premeditated	(d) Inordinate
31.	HOSTILE	(b) Forced	(c) Fremeditated	(u) morumate
	(a) Friendly	(b) Sudden	(c) Costly	(d) Unfair
32.	BREADTH	(1 ) N.T.	( ) T : 1 :	/ 1\ m1 · 1
33.	(a) Friendly TIMOROUS	(b) Narrowness	(c) Lightness	(d) Thickness
55.	(a) Trembling	(b) Cowardly	(c) Bright	(d) Bold
34.	SUBLIME	<i>a a</i> .		(1) = 11
35.	(a) Amusing ECCENTRICITY	(b) Ludicrous	(c) Hilarious	(d) Bold
33.	(a) Normalcy	(b) Similarity	(c) Equality	(d) Clarity
36.	LIBERAL	· ·	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
27	(a) Unreliable	(b) Strong	(c) Intolerant	(d) Responsible
37.	TACIT (a) Trivial	(b) Spoken	(c) Lengthy	(d) Neutral
38.	PUNITIVE	(-) -r	(-)0***)	(-)
	(a) Inconsistent	(b) Rewarding	(c) Cognisable	(d) Punctual
39.	RECOLLECT (a) Forget	(b) Memory	(c) Distribute	(d) Assemble
	(a) 1 01 gct	(b) Michiory	(c) Distribute	(a) Hoscinoic

<ul><li>(b) Tarnished</li><li>(b) Illogical</li></ul>	(c) Benign	(d) Unhealthy
` ,	., .	(a) Claicaluly
(b) Illogical	/ ) T 1	
. ,	(c) Irrelevant	(d) Irresponsible
	•	. , _
(b) Stable	(c) Musical	(d) Pleasant
(b) Intelligent	(c) Careful	(d) Indifferent
(1) 3.5.1.	/	(1) 6
(b) Modest	(c) Niggardly	(d) Courteous
6. EUPHONIOUS (a) Strident (b) Lethargic		(d) Significant
(b) Lethangic	(c) Distasterur	(d) Significant
(b) Sleepy	(c) Clean	(d) Fragrant
( ) 1 )	( )	( ) 0
(b) Clear	(c) Straight	(d) Opaque
(b) Puerile	(c) Drab	(d) Garish
(b) Utilitarian	(c) Serpentine	(d) Laborious
(I) D:I (	( ) P	(1) E 1:::
(b) Dilatory	(c) Presumptuous	(d) Expeditious
Fvo	raisa 2	
	(b) Stable (b) Intelligent (b) Modest (b) Lethargic (b) Sleepy (b) Clear (b) Puerile (b) Utilitarian (b) Dilatory	(b) Stable (c) Musical (b) Intelligent (c) Careful (b) Modest (c) Niggardly (b) Lethargic (c) Distasteful (b) Sleepy (c) Clean (b) Clear (c) Straight (b) Puerile (c) Drab (b) Utilitarian (c) Serpentine

**Direction:** Out of the four alternatives, choose the word, which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

	(a) Criticise	(b) Appreciate	(c) Blame	(d) Abuse				
11.	CENSURE							
	(a) Wanderer	(b) Cheat	(c) Traveller	(d) Pilgrim				
10.	TRAMP	-		2				
	(a) Delegate	(b) Representative	(c) Nominee	(d) Messenger				
9.	CONSIGNEE	• •	., 0	• •				
	(a) Emotion	(b) Passion	(c) Imagination	(d) Compassion				
8.	INFATUATION	· / 1 /	( )					
- •	(a) Important	(b) Temporary	(c) Fleeting	(d) Monumental				
7.	MOMENTOUS	(b) maining	(c) Appearing	(a) muchive				
о.	(a) Handsome	(b) Alluring	(c) Appealing	(d) Attractive				
6.	(a) Pro-literate BEAUTIFUL	(b) Prohibit	(c) Stipulate	(d) Reproduce				
5.	PROLIFERATE	(I-) D 1-11-11	(-) CC 1-1-	(1) D 1				
_	(a) Paradise	(b) Question	(c) Puzzle	(d) Challenge				
4.	PARADOX	(1) O	( ) =	(1) 61 11				
	(a) Famous	(b) Vigorous	(c) Energetic	(d) Enormous				
3.	COLOSSAL							
	(a) Initiative	(b) Beginning	(c) Initial	(d) Origin				
2.	INCEPTION			////				
	(a) Magnificence	(b) Admiration	(c) Happiness	(d) Awe				
1.	GRANDEUR			1111				

				Litgiish Lunguuge
12.	DILIGENT			
13.	(a) Industrious CONTEMPLATION	(b) Indifferent	(c) Intelligent	(d) Energetic
15.	(a) Consideration	(b) Meditation	(c) Deliberation	(d) Speculation
14.	ADULATION	( )	( )	( ) 1
	(a) Duration	(b) Argument	(c) Flattery	(d) Institution
15.	QUIVER (a) Quarrel	(b) Quicken	(c) Waver	(d) Tremble
16.	IRREVERENCE	(b) Quickeri	(c) vvavei	(d) Hemole
	(a) Disrespect	(b) Cruelty	(c) Unkindness	(d) Invalidity
17.	AMICABLE	(le) Estima dles	(a) Catiofrica	(A) II a automin a
18.	(a) Poisonous PRUDENT	(b) Friendly	(c) Satisfying	(d) Heartening
20.	(a) Skilled	(b) Experienced	(c) Cautious	(d) Criminal
19.	PANACEA			
20	(a) Flatter	(b) Praise	(c) Inactivity	(d) Cure-all
20.	BENEVOLENCE (a) Ill will	(b) Morbidity	(c) Kindness	(d) Vision
21.	VINDICATE	(2) 1/12/12/10/12	(c) rundiness	(dd) + Idioli
	(a) Open	(b) Ventilate	(c) Justify	(d) Recommend
22.	OCCULT	(la) I I are a traval	(a) Carra anno a tarra 1	(d) Chronic
23.	(a) Religious MENACE	(b) Unnatural	(c) Supernatural	(d) Strong
	(a) Request	(b) Prayer	(c) Threat	(d) Curse
24.	DELINEATE	ARREST ATTENDED		
25.	(a) Expand ABROGATE	(b) Portray	(c) Explain	(d) Argue
25.	(a) Elope	(b) Gatecrash	(c) Abolish	(d) Destroy
26.	ELUDE	11001		
	(a) Allure	(b) Leave	(c) Deceive	(d) Escape
27.	PREMONITION (a) Insight	(b) Uncertainty	(c) Forewarning	(d) Scope
28.	DEROGATORY	(b) Greenanty	(c) rorewaring	(a) scope
	(a) Injurious	(b) Shattering	(c) Destructive	(d) Disparaging
29.	NOMADIC	(b) Rare	(a) Strange	(d) Wandaring
30.	(a) Fighting RESTIVE	(b) Kare	(c) Strange	(d) Wandering
	(a) Rested	(b) Restless	(c) Limited	(d) Limitless
31.	ERRONEOUSLY			
32.	(a) Previously ESTRANGED	(b) Effectively	(c) Wrongly	(d) Evidently
32.	(a) Jealous	(b) Angry	(c) Separated	(d) Suspicious
33.	CAPITULATE	(-) 6 )	(-) [	(1) 111
	(a) Repeat	(b) Execute	(c) Summarize	(d) Surrender
34.	PROPITIATE (a) Conform	(b) Appeace	(a) Influence	(d) Approach
35.	(a) Conform CEREMONIOUS	(b) Appease	(c) Influence	(d) Approach
	(a) Religious	(b) Formal	(c) Official	(d) Approach

Solutions -1								
	(a) Merry	(b) Serious	(c) Noisy	(d) Sad				
50.	FESTAL		1	,				
<b>-</b> +∋.	(a)Impious	(b) Mournful	(c) Unimpressive	(d) Moist				
49.	(a) Healthy LACHRYMOSE	(b) Rustic	(c) Intoxicated	(d) Sick				
48.	BUCOLIC	(1) D (1)	( ) ] 1	(1) C: 1				
	(a) Soothing	(b) Lethargic	(c) Merry	(d) Impressive				
47.	(a) Interval SOPORIFIC	(b) Temporary	(c) Timely	(d) Internal				
46.	INTERIM	(1) T	( ) TE: 1	- (1) T - 1				
45.	(a) Short-sighted	(b) Learned	(c) Puzzling	(d) Displeased				
45	(a) Resolve ENIGMATIC	(b) Avenge	(c) Cooperate	(d) Recover				
44.	RECUPERATE		.,	. ,				
43.	(a) Apologetic	(b) Uncompromising	(c) Revengeful	(d) Fearful				
43.	(a)Irrepairable VINDICTIVE	(b) Vulnerable	(c) Uncountable	(d) Unapproachable				
42.	INACCESSIBLE	•	., -	· / · · ·				
71.	(a) Vicinity	(b) Similarity	(c) Equivocal	(d) Original				
41.	(a) Respectful PARITY	(b) Arrogant	(c) Impious	(d) Intelligent				
40.	PROFANE	/1 \ A	( ) T ·	(1) T ( 11)				
-	(a) Openly	(b) Widely	(c) Abruptly	(d) Forcefully				
39.	VEHEMENTLY	(b) Concentrate	(c) Fonder	(u) Abscond				
38.	RUMINATE (a) Anticipate	(b) Concentrate	(c) Ponder	(d) Abscond				
	(a) Tighten	(b) Revive	(c) Abandon	(d) Diminish				
37.	ABATE	(b) Tiffeet	(c) seriar	(a) Sucome				
36.	CONSEQUENCE (a) Indifference	(b) Affect	(c) Serial	(d) Outcome				

	Solutions -1																		
1.	d	2.	a	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	с	7.	a	8.	d	9.	С	10.	a
11.	a	12.	С	13.	b	14.	b	15.	b	16.	b	17.	d	18.	a	19.	С	20.	С
21.	С	22	a	23.	С	24.	d	25.	a	26.	d	27.	b	28.	d	29.	a	30.	С
31.	a	32.	b	33.	d	34.	b	35.	a	36.	С	37.	b	38.	b	39.	a	40.	d
41.	С	42.	d	43.	a	44.	d	45.	a	46.	d	47.	С	48.	С	49.	a	50.	d
									Solu	tions	-2								
1.	a	2.	b	3.	d	4.	С	5.	d	6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	С	10.	a
11.	a	12.	a	13.	b	14.	С	15.	d	16.	a	17.	b	18.	С	19.	d	20.	С
21.	С	22.	b	23.	С	24.	b	25.	С	26.	d	27.	С	28.	d	29.	d	30.	b
31.	С	32.	С	33.	d	34.	b	35.	b	36.	d	37.	d	38.	С	39.	d	40.	С
41.	b	42.	d	43.	С	44.	d	45.	С	46.	a	47.	b	48.	b	49.	b	50.	a

### Chapter

5

## **Phrasal Verbs**

Dear Students, Phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase consisting of a verb and another element, typically either an adverb, as in break down, or a preposition, for example see to, or a combination of both, such as look down on.

Verb + Preposition (or adverb) = Phrasal Verb

When we make new word by combining verb and preposition (verb + preposition), the meaning of this newly formed word is different from the indivisual words. The knowledge of phrasal verbs is very important to have a good command of English.

We have covered some phrasal verbs, which are very important for SSC Exams.

#### Phrasal Verbs

1.	Add up	To seem Truth/reasonable
2.	Answer for	To be answerable for
3.	Attend on	To serve
4.	Back up	To support
5.	Bear out	To prove/To confirm the truth
6.	Become of	To happen
7.	Break down	To start weeping, To stop functioning
8.	Bring up	To raise
9.	Break into	To enter forcefully
10.	Break in on	To interrupt
11.	Bank upon	To rely on
12.	Break out	To start suddenly (disease, war etc.)
13.	Clear of	To free from blame
14.	Call for	To demand (answer, explanation)
15.	Carry off	To succeed in a difficult task
16.	Catch on	To be popular
17.	Carry out	To execute
18.	Call off an event	To cancel, To abandon
19.	Carry away	To get excited
20.	Clear up	To explain
21.	Clear away	To remove
22.	Come across	To meet suddenly
23.	Clear out	To make something clean
24.	Do for	To ruin or destroy
25.	Dragon	To last longer than expected
26.	Dawn on	To understand
27.	Drop by/in	To visit without information
28.	Dwell on	To speak about something
29.	Eat into	To weaken
30.	Fall out (with)	To quarrel with

31.	Fall apart	To break into pieces
32.	Fall for	To fall in love with
33.	Fish for	Try to win favour
34.	Figure out	To understand
35.	Get off	To take leave with permission
36.	Get away	To have a vacation
37.	Get on	To make progress
38.	Get round (someone)	To persuade someone to do something
39.	Get rid of	To dispose of, to leave
40.	Gain on	To be close in competition
41.	Get along (with)	To have friendly relationship
42.	Give in	To yield/To surrender
43.	Give up	To stop doing some
44.	Go for	To attack
45.	Go by	To work accordingly
46.	Go through	To read, to pass through a time
47.	Go down in history	To get admitted in history
48.	Hold with	To agree/to approve
49.	Hold down	To control by force
50.	Hold back	To control expression, Not to reveal
51.	Let off	Not to punish someone
52.	Iron out	To resolve a problem mutually
53.	Kick against	To revolt
54.	Keep from	To abstain from
55.	Lap up	To eat or drink something completely
56.	Look to	To expect
57.	Look into	To investigate
58.	Look forward to	To wait eagerly
59.	Look after	To care of something
60.	Look for	Try to find
61.	Look forward to	To anticipate pleasantly
62.	Look down on	To feel that someone is less important
63.	Look into	To investigate
64.	Make do with	To improve
65.	Make for	To manage
66.	Make of	To understand
67.	Make off with	To run away with
68.	Occur to	To understand
69.	Part with	To leave/renounce
70.	Play at	To do without interest
71.	Pull off	To succeed in something difficult
72.	Pull up	To criticize
73.	Put off	To postpone, to delay

74.	Put down	To suppress by force
75.	Put down to	To explain the cause
76.	Put aside	To save, to ignore
77.	Put across	To express one's idea successfully
78.	Put out	To extinguish
79.	Put up with	To tolerate, To bear
80.	Rail at/against	To criticize
81.	Run into	To face a problem
82.	Run down	To decline
83.	Run down	To criticize, to crush
84.	Resolve into	To divide
85.	Set up	To establish
86.	See through	To realize, the truth
87.	See to	To deal with
88.	Speak out	To express the opinion publicly
89.	Speak of	To be the evidence
90.	Sort out	To find a solution
91.	Set upon	To attack suddenly
92.	Smile at	To laugh (someone)
93.	Smile on	To to be favorable to someone or something
94.	Sit around/about	To spend time leisurely
95.	Stand by	To be ready, to keep a promise
96.	Stand better	To be comparatively good
97.	Stand up to	To defend or challenge
98.	Step down	To resign
99.	Stand up	To be valid
100.	Step up	To increase
101.	Strike down	To kill or make seriously ill
102.	Take over, Take on	To take responsibility
103.	Take after	To resemble
104.	Take down	To write
105.	Work up	To excite
106.	Wipe out	To remove completely
107.	While away	To spend time leisurely
108.	Wear off	To lose effect
109.	Wait on	To serve
110.	Turn up	To appear
111.	Turn down	To refuse or reject
112.	Touch upon	To explain
113.	Take up	To start
114.	Tone down	To lessen the intensity

# Section C READING ABILITY

#### Chapter

1

# **Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

#### PASSAGE-1

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet, war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind.

Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and mountains.

But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and Judgment for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

- 1. According to the passage, nothing that money can buy is worthwhile
  - (a) without love of sports
- (b) without adventure

(c) without good health

- (d) without good mental faculties
- 2. If a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will
  - (a) improve physically and mentally
  - (b) deteriorate physically and mentally
  - (c) improve physically but deteriorate mentally
  - (d) improve mentally but deteriorate physically
- **3.** Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage?
  - (a) Fighting

(b) Seek inward happiness

(c) Live a life of luxury

(d) Climb hills and mountains

- **4.** War nowadays stimulates
  - (a) noble qualities of mankind

(b) man's virility

(c) bestial qualities of mankind

- (d) man's fight for survival
- **5.** What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer?
  - (a) Art of Planning

(b) Thinking ahead

(c) Responsibility towards companions

(d) Contact with the beauties of the universe

#### PASSAGE-2

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs - whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of endorphin was given them, the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important: When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend — it may come to pass.

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- **6.** What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo?
  - (a) They experienced relief after taking the medicine
  - (b) They felt pain after taking them
  - (c) Their pain returned after taking these medicines
  - (d) They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines
- **7.** What does the writer prove?
  - (a) The mind realises what it believes
  - (c) The mind cannot control the body
- (b) The mind secretes chemicals
- (d) The body deceives the mind
- **8.** What has the experiment confirmed?
  - (a) Effectiveness of Placebos
  - (c) Effects of endorphin
- **9.** To whom are Placebos administered?
  - (a) To all patients in pain
  - (c) To volunteers in good health
- (b) Uses of morphine
- (d) The power of faith
- (b) To some volunteers in pain
- (d) To all volunteers in pain
- **10.** Why are Placebos administered?
  - (a) To measure patients' response to experimental drugs
  - (b) To measure patients' response to Placebos
  - (c) To measure patients' response to endorphin
  - (d) To measure patients' response to prayers

There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges educate students. That some kind of uncritical knowledge is imparted to the students is beyond any doubt. Students are made to copy notes, learn them by heart, and reproduce it during examination. Those who learn by heart and 'reproduce it to the exact letter are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures'. The examination results are all a grading in memory work which has nothing to do with education. An educated person is one who has developed qualities of mind and heart, and who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information.

The impressions that the students gather in the years of their academic life are important for their future. In fact, attitudes to life are built on what is happening in the academic institutions. The type of things that are taught, the ways and methods of communication and the mental attitudes of those who teach are primary in education. What are some of the things taught in our institutions? The first thing that the student learns is that the teacher is always right. Students do not know.

- **11.** What is the impression of the author about our schools and colleges?
  - (a) That they educate students
  - (b) That they help students to develop qualities of mind and heart
  - (c) That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
  - (d) That they help students to develop right attitudes to life
- **12.** What is the first thing that a student is made to learn in our schools?
  - (a) That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant
  - (b) The ways and methods of communication and right mental attitudes
  - (c) That the impressions he gathers in the years of their academic life are important for their future
  - (d) That he should critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information
- **13.** Who, according to the author, is an educated person?
  - (a) One who learns by heart and reproduces it to the exact letter
  - (b) One who is humble enough to realize that the teacher is always right

- (c) One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information
- (d) One who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of action
- **14.** What is the prevailing impression about schools and colleges?
  - (a) That they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
  - (b) That they teach the students to develop qualities of mind and heart
  - (c) That they educate
  - (d) That they make the students humble enough to realize that they know nothing and that the teacher is always right
- **15.** Who, in our educational system, are termed 'failures'?
  - (a) Those who are educated in our schools and colleges
  - (b) Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly
  - (c) Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter during the examinations
  - (d) Those who are uncritical and subjective in their approach

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do and if you want to do anything with a dog, never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere, his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name-nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state, they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you see the same instinct at work, in civilization. Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other looking around for mischief, adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

- **16.** The word 'gravitate' in the context means
  - (a) join

(b) form

(c) be attracted

- (d) get into
- **17.** A dog is fond of the company of
  - (a) other dogs

(b) human beings

(c) urchins

- (d) babies
- **18.** When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's
  - (a) loyalty

(b) generosity

(c) hatred

- (d) jealousy
- 19. That your dog knows when you get angry is an example of the dog's
  - (a) sensitivity to atmosphere

(b) love of the master

(c) humility as a companion

- (d) loyalty to the master
- **20.** The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they
  - (a) move in streets or parks
  - (b) form gangs and look for mischief and adventure
  - (c) follow each other around thoughtlessly
  - (d) form gangs to fight other animals

For the past several years, scientists have issued ominous warnings about the future of the. Earth's climate. Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored. Compelling scientific evidence strongly suggests that world climate patterns, previously regarded as reliably stable, could be thrust into a state of turmoil. Emissions of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. The projected impacts of this world-wide climatic disruption dwarf many of the environmental problems of the past.

- **21.** What can no longer be ignored?
  - (a) dramatic atmospheric change (b) dumping of industrial by-products
  - (c) predictions of global change (d) massive forest loss
- **22.** "Ominous" in line 1 means
  - (a) clear (b) inauspicious (c) detailed (d) frequent
- **23.** "Projected" in the last sentence means
  - (a) expected (b) proposed (c) stated (d) apprehended
- **24.** The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that increases
  - (a) emission of natural gas (b) emission of synthetic gas
  - (c) production of heat (d) retention of heat
- **25.** That world climate patterns will change drastically is
  - (a) probable (b) improbable
  - (c) possible (d) impossible

#### PASSAGE-6

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States.hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV-if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty-or not-of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks-where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police-little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

- **26.** Which of the following statements is correct?
  - (a) Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate
  - (b) Policemen feel that there is a close resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV
  - (c) Policemen recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV
  - (d) Policemen love their image as projected on TV
- **27.** The everyday life of a policeman or detective is
  - (a) exciting and glamorous
  - (b) full of danger
  - (c) spent in recording details about small thefts and crimes
  - (d) wasted on unimportant matter

- **28.** It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law
  - (a) so that he can catch criminals in the streets
  - (b) because many of the criminals are dangerous
  - (c) so that he can justify his arrests in court
  - (d) because he has to identify criminal acts
- 29. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police
  - (a) prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
  - (b) spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down
  - (c) try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
  - (d) usually fail to produce results
- **30.** Which of the following statements is false?
  - (a) A policeman requires training.
  - (b) A policeman should know criminal law.
  - (c) A policeman must provide evidence in the court of law.
  - (d) A policeman does not need to know as much law as a professional lawyer.

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. In the village where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise, but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators: and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe-at any rate for short periods-that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

- **31.** The author of the passage believes that
  - (a) sport creates goodwill
- (b) sport is entertainment
- (c) sport is not a test of courage
- (d) sport is not a test of national virtue
- **32.** By 'concrete examples', the writer is referring to
  - (a) cement buildings

(b) historic events

(c) specific cases

(d) general principles

**33.** In competitive games, you

(a) plan to win

(b) dream to win

(c) hope to win

(d) play to win

- **34.** At the international level, sports
  - (a) can lead to war
  - (b) are an imitation of war
  - (c) can result in players trying to kill each other
  - (d) often causes serious injury
- 35. Orgies are
  - (a) wild riots

(b) private shows

(c) intense drama

(d) excessive indulgence

Everyone constantly faces challenges-at home with our spouse, children and other family members, at work with our peers and bosses. Sometimes life itself becomes a challenge because it throws up so many relationship-based and situational challenges.

But the biggest challenge of them all is one's mind. Often, it is possible to control everything else but one's mind. Being master of the mind is no less than mastery of the world. The Bhagwad Gita says, "Our mind is our best friend and our worst enemy. If we know how to manage our mind, we can manage our time, our relationships, our life, everything".

This is where spirituality comes in. It is the path to a mentally decluttered, value-based life. Spirituality teaches us to control our thoughts, emotions and desires. It is actually the science of managing one's mind.

Once we start to have control over our actions we may also find the law of attraction coming into play. Inexplicable events occur and we find things falling in place for us. They seem to be co-incidence, but that's the law of attractions working for you. You attract what you think. When you think positive you get positive results.

- **36.** The central idea of the passage is
  - (a) the importance of managing external challenges
  - (b) the need to understand the law of attraction
  - (c) the value of spirituality in life
  - (d) the importance of gaining control over one's mind
- **37.** "It is possible to control everything else but one's mind" means
  - (a) It is possible to control one's mind more than anything else.
  - (b) It is possible to control everything else except one's mind.
  - (c) Everything else is achievable if one controls one's mind.
  - (d) Everything else is useless unless one controls one's mind.
- **38.** The word 'decluttered' in paragraph 3 means
  - (a) to accumulate unnecessary things
  - (c) to clarify things
- **39.** What 'seems to be coincidence'?
  - (a) Events happening all around as
  - (c) Events falling short of our expectations
- **40.** How does the law of attraction work in life?
  - (a) We start feeling positive.
  - (c) We attract the things we desire.

- (b) to remove unnecessary things
- (d) to hoard things
- (b) Events becoming inexplicable
- (d) Events happening according to our wishes
- (b) We make inexplicable things happen.
- (d) We find things falling apart.

#### PASSAGE-9

Lorde: I keep a journal and write in it fairly regularly. I get a lot of my poems out of it. It's like the raw material for my poems. Sometimes I'm blessed with a poem that comes in the form of a poem, but other times I've worked for two years on a poem.

For me, there are two very basic and different processes for revising my poetry. One is recognizing that a poem has not yet become itself. In other words. I mean that the feeling, the truth that the poem is anchored in, is somehow not clearly clarified inside of me, and as a result it lacks something. Then it has to be re-felt. Then there's the other process which is easier. The poem is itself, but it has rough edges that need to be refined. That kind of revision involves picking the image that is more potent or tailoring it so that it carries the feeling. That's an easier kind of re-writing and re-feeling.

- **41.** From where could this account have been taken?
  - (a) A journal

(b) A newspaper

(c) An interview

(d) An essay

**42.** Lorde is probably a

(a) poet

(b) novelist

(c) dramatist

(d) painter

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- **43.** Another word in the second paragraph that means 'rewriting' is
  - (a) re-feeling

(b) recognizing

(c) picking

- (d) revising
- **44.** According to the writer, the two processes involved in revising her work are
  - (a) complex and confusing

(b) clear yet different

(c) difficult and complex

- (d) easy and anchored
- **45.** The person named Lorde in the passage writes in a journal
  - (a) very regularly

(b) rarely

(c) all the time

(d) fairly regularly

#### PASSAGE-10

The important thing in life is not what you have been but what you are reaching for and becoming. At my age, when I can see the end of the road more clearly than most, I can sit back and recollect in tranquility the varying vicissitudes of my life and what it has taught me. When I look back, I find that the great and glorious hours of my life were those when I gave a helping hand to others without expecting anything in return and not when I struggled and succeeded to gain my own ends. And I can well imagine and appreciate that in this world those alone live who live for others. I have no regrets for the past. Life has been kind to me. My only regret is that I received more from life than I gave.

- **46.** What stage of life must the author be?
  - (a) Adolescence

(b) Youth

(c) Middle age

- (d) Old age
- **47.** What feelings does the author harbour about life?
  - (a) Regret

(b) Gratitude

(c) Sadness

- (d) Ecstasy
- **48.** What, according to the author, were the most fulfilling moments of his life?
  - (a) When he recollected his life in tranquility.
  - (b) When he succeeded in gaining his own ends.
  - (c) When he managed to struggle through the vicissitudes of life.
  - (d) When he could help others without expecting anything back.
- **49.** What, according to the author, is the most important thing in life?
  - (a) The achievements of one's life.
- (b) The struggles one has faced in life.
- (c) The thing one is striving for.
- (d) The memories one has in life.
- **50.** What is the tone of the passage?
  - (a) Reflective

(b) Argumentative

(c) Opinionated

(d) Satirical

#### PASSAGE-11

The strongest haunts of life are in the deep sea, by which is meant the floor of the deepest part of the ocean and the layers of dark water near the floor. Life is found six miles below the surface, where the water pressure is enormous-more than 6000 pounds to the square inch. It is very cold there-always about zero. It is also absolutely dark except for the fitful gleams of some fishes which. like fireflies, give out light of their own. It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow. because plants need light, but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life.

As there are no plants at this depth the animals must feed upon one another. The struggle to live is keen. The stomachs of some of the fishes stretch amazingly. so they may swallow objects larger than themselves. When a whale or a tortoise meets 'death in the ocean and sinks to the bottom there is a great feasting by millions of living things till the monster is devoured.

The sea swarms with strange and curious animals prowling about in the dark, some with long feelers and some with long limbs like stills. Then there are the cattle fishes and true fishes stealing along. Certain kinds here are blind. They depend upon great feelers to get about and capture food.

In the blackness of the deep sea many animals produce their own lights. This light may attract other fishes wanted for food. But some deep-sea fishes have very large eyes so as to see in the clear light that they themselves make. Some of these animals have been brought up by dredgers at night, and it is said that on these occasions "they gave off flashes of light, beside which the twenty torches used for working light were pale." Some of these animals were carried into the laboratory where the lights were turned out. These creatures threw out brilliant jets of fire which changed from red to orange. Others shed green lights.

- **51.** "It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow" (Para 1) means
  - (a) The sea is very deep and dark and so any plant can grow.
  - (b) The sea is very deep and dark and so no plant can grow.
  - (c) Plants can grow at too deep and dark sea.
  - (d) Plants cannot grow deep and dark sea.
- **52.** ".... but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life." (Para II) means
  - (a) Animals cannot live at great depths.
- (b) No animal lives at great depths.
- (c) Animals can easily live at any great depth.
- (d) Great animals are not seen at depths.
- **53.** Which of the following statements best summarises Para II?
  - (a) There is a keen struggle for life at deep sea.
- (b) Fishes have amazingly larger stomach.
- (c) Whale and tortoise died in the ocean.
- (d) Animals eat each other for want of plants.
- **54.** Cattle fishes depend upon their feelers mainly to
  - (a) prowl about

(b) steal along(d) move about

- (c) capture food
- **55.** The last paragraph is about
  - (a) light-producing animals
- (b) laboratory light experiment

(c) catching fish by torches

(d) fish attracting fish

#### PASSAGE-12

Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. But it was the time I spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin that perhaps contributed most to the uniqueness of my childhood and made all the difference in my later life. The unschooled wisdom of Jallaluddin and Samsuddin was so intuitive and responsive to non-verbal messages, that I can unhesitatingly attribute my subsequently manifested creativity to their company in my childhood.

I had three close friends in my childhood-RamanadhaSastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. As children, none of us ever felt any difference amongst ourselves because of our religious differences and upbringing. In fact, RamanadhaSastry was the son of PakshiLakshmanaSastry, the high priest of the Rameswaram temple. Later, he took over the priesthood of the Rameswaram temple from his father; Aravindan went into the business of arranging transport for visiting pilgrims; and Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways.

- **56.** What qualities did the speaker inherit from his mother?
  - (a) Honesty and faith in goodness
- (b) Honesty and deep kindness
- (c) Emotion and self discipline
- (d) Faith in goodness and deep kindness
- **57.** Who were the speaker's close friends in his childhood?
  - (a) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin
  - (b) Sivaprakasan Aravindan, Lakshmana Sastry
  - (c) Aravindan, Ramanadha Sastry, Sivaprakasan
  - (d) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin, RamanadhaSastry
- **58.** What made the speaker's childhood unique?
  - (a) The teachings of his mother
  - (b) The teachings of his father

- (c) The time spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin
- (d) The company of his three close friends
- **59.** What kind of environment is a child born into?
  - (a) An inherited and emotional environment
  - (b) A specific socio-economic and emotional environment
  - (c) An honest and self-disciplined environment
  - (d) A specific socio-economic and honest environment
- **60.** Who was the high priest of Rameswaram Temple?
  - (a) RamanadhaSastry

(b) LakshmanaSastry

(c) Aravindan

(d) Sivaprakasan

#### PASSAGE-13

Many people feel they come alive when out of doors, perhaps in the countryside. They are aware of the purity of the world around them, and those wonderful, awesome sounds of nature. Some folk come alive when they try to convey on a canvas, however imperfectly, the beauty of a seascape or landscape. For others again, life becomes exciting and intense when they express their thoughts on paper, in story or in prose form.

- **61.** Many people come alive
  - (a) in a pure world

(b) when they are healthy

(c) in the midst of nature

(d) when breathing fresh air

- **62.** The passage focuses on
  - (a) the importance of being alive
- (b) self expression and nature (d) the importance of literature
- (c) environment awareness
- **63.** The word 'awesome' means
  - (a) astounding

(b) cacophonous

(c) fearful

(d) amazing

- **64.** The countryside offers
  - (a) enjoyment of scenic beauty
- (b) life out of doors

(c) a virtuous world

- (d) harsh sounds
- **65.** For many, life becomes exciting when they
  - (a) travel to the countryside
- (b) enjoy landscapes and seascapes
- (c) opt for creative expression
- (d) search for perfection

#### **PASSAGE-14**

A morning commute seems like a good time to embark on an ambitious train of thought. At least, that was the idea from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which put a professor on a train on Wednesday to lecture commuters. Passengers on the 9 am train from the suburban community of Modiin to Tel Aviv put away their morning tabloids and iPods to listen to a talk from professorHanochGutfreund on `Einstein's love letters'. The lecture was the first of the university's 'Scientists on the Rails' programme: an attempt to broaden the appeal of higher education and bring academia to the people.

Unsure how the move would be received, the train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rushhour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid antagonizing people. As the train chugged through tunnels and past the airport, one woman interrupted the professor with a question. "Will you finish your talk before we reach the station?" she wanted to know. "Madam, by the time you reach your station, you'll have our BA", came the reply from the professor.

- **66.** Why did the Hebrew University embark on the programme of giving lectures on the train?
  - (a) People have motive to go to College
  - (b) The University was testing out an innovative idea
  - (c) The Railways wanted to reduce the stress of commuters
  - (d) The professors had nowhere else to teach

- **67.** HOW did the commuters react to the professor addressing them?
  - (a) They decided to pay attention
  - (b) They put on their iPods to listen to the lecture
  - (c) They had no choice in the matter
  - (d) They were antagonized by the lecture
- **68.** What was the purpose of giving lectures to the commuters?
  - (a) The university wanted to utilize the travel time of commuters
  - (b) The university wanted to give BA degrees to the commuters
  - (c) The university had extra scientists who needed work
  - (d) The university wanted to attract people to higher education
- **69.** "The train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid **antagonizing** people". The term means

(a) annoying

(b) crowding

(c) confusing

- (d) delaying
- **70.** Why did the woman ask the question to the professor?
  - (a) She wanted him to leave the compartment
  - (b) She wanted to be impolite to him
  - (c) She wanted him to speak faster
  - (d) She wanted to listen to the entire lecture

#### PASSAGE-15

Inside a local eatery on a recent night, I noticed a fat brown dot walking along the counter top. As it ducked in and around the napkin holder, hid in a crack near the menu rack then made a dash for a glass of ice water, it became clear that this was no ordinary creature. This was a cockroach, the most enduring of all mankind's associates.

Although my appetite was gone, the waitress wasn't even embarrassed. But she did become frustrated when she tried to kill it. With a roll of newspaper in hand, she took a mighty swat, and then tossed the paper into a trash can. A few seconds later, here comes the cockroach, walking out of the newspaper roll, a little stunned but apparently as thirsty as ever as it made its way back to the bar.

- **71.** The "fat brown dot" in paragraph one refers to
  - (a) a bug

(b) a waiter

(c) a cockroach

- (d) a fly
- **72.** The writer's response to the waitress reaction was one of
  - (a) anger

(b) surprise

(c) frustration

(c) agitation

- **73.** At the end of the incident the cockroach was
  - (a) dead

(b) unconscious

(c) eliminated

(d) alive

- **74.** A local "eatery" in paragraph one refers to
  - (a) a restaurant

(b) a hotel

(c) a canteen

(d) a kitchen

- **75.** The word "creature" in the phrase "no ordinary creature" in the first paragraph refers to
  - (a) a reptile

(b) an insect

(c) an alien

(d) an organism

#### **PASSAGE-16**

Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times when they are not working, instead of going to the cinema, listening to the radio or sleeping. But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusements.

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They give as valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

- **76.** The author thinks that
  - (a) sports and games are unimportant
- (b) sports and games are important
- (c) going to the cinema is important
- (d) sleeping is important
- 77. Sports and games are important especially to people who work with their
  - (a) brains

(b) hands

(c) heart

(d) body

- **78.** Sports make
  - (a) hands and legs work together
  - (b) the members of a team work together
  - (c) the players and the spectators come together
  - (d) eyes, brain and muscles work together
- **79.** The game cited by the author is
  - (a) Football

(b) Tennis

(c) Cricket

(d) Hockey

- **80.** In tennis, what is to be done is decided by
  - (a) the umpire's action

(b) the audience reaction

(c) the player's brain

(d) the player's heart

#### PASSAGE-17

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. The most negative effect of the television might be people's addiction to it.

- **81.** Television can be useful to people
  - (a) if they become violent
  - (b) if they follow only a particular programme
  - (c) if they get addicted to it
  - (d) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch
- **82.** What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping?
  - (a) playing with friends

(b) relaxing at home

(c) watching television

- (d) fighting with each other
- **83.** What do the reports of many studies reveal?
  - (a) People are becoming fat, always sitting in front of the
  - (b) People are neglecting their work because of TV.
  - (c) People become more violent after certain programmes
  - (d) People are watching all the programmes.

- **84.** 'Boob-tube' means
  - (a) aprogramme

(b) a colour tube

(c) television

- (d) telephone
- **85.** The worst effect of Television is that it
  - (a) affects their mind violently
- (b) can be very boring
- (c) makes people addicted to it
- (d) is making people lazy

#### **PASSAGE-18**

It is not good manners to stop a person on the street or in a shop, or in the performance of any duty and to talk to him for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes just to pass the time of day. We can tell that a person is in a hurry to get somewhere, or he is doing something, and we know enough not to interrupt him for any length of time. Yet some of us think nothing of calling someone on the telephone, interrupting him without a thought about what he may be doing, and chattering away, forgetting about time or anything else. Perhaps we don't consider our telephone conversation an interruption because we don't see what we have interrupted. Naturally we must observe the common courtesies over the telephone. But we must remember that one of the courtesies of telephoning is to be brief.

Never ask anybody to guess who you are. The person you are telephoning may not be in a guessing mood. If you know hint, you may want to ask after the state of his health and that of his family, but as soon as you possibly can, do get on with your business. He certainly wants to know why you are telephoning him. When you are finished with your business, you might take a moment to observe the natural courtesies of conversation, expressing your thanks before ending your call. From the way the telephone is used in your home, you would hardly suspect that this is an instrument on which very important business transactions are conducted. There are times when even you are called upon to be business like, brief and effective on the telephone.

- **86.** How can we make the best of a telephone?
  - (a) By being elaborate

- (b) By being brief, effective and business like
- (c) By observing the courtesies
- (d) By being business like
- **87.** We interrupt people on the telephone because
  - (a) we are thoughtless.

(b) we don't see what we have interrupted.

(c) we forget about time.

- (d) we don't consider our telephone call an interruption.
- **88.** When we telephone we must
  - (a) be business like

(b) ask people to guess who you are

(c) chatter away

- (d) not bother about the time we spend
- **89.** Which of the following statement is true?
  - (a) We know enough not to interrupt someone.
  - (b) We don't know enough to interrupt someone.
  - (c) We can interrupt anyone on the telephone.
  - (d) We consider telephone conversation an interruption.
- **90.** It is not good manners to
  - (a) stop a person on the street
- (b) stop a person in the shop

(c) stop a person on duty

(d) stop a person to pass the time of day

#### PASSAGE-19

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B. C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Mesolithic Ages.

During the first period (2 million to 8000 B.C.) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks. took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

- **91.** The Stone Age was divided into...... periods.
  - (a) five (b) four
  - (c) three (d) six
- 92. What developed first in the Paleolithic period?(a) The bow and arrow(b) Pottery
  - (c) The first hatchet (d) The fish hook
- **93.** For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
  - (a) 2000 (b) 3000
  - (c) 4000 (d) 5000
- **94.** Which period lasted longest?
  - (a) Paleolithic(b) Ice Age(c) Mesolithic(d) Neolithic
- **95.** When did people create governments?
  - (a) 8000-6000 B.C. (b) 2 million to 8000 B.C. (c) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (d) 2 million to 1 million B.C.

#### PASSAGE-20

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr. Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr. West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr. West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr. West said, "I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you."

- **96.** What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?
  - (a) Went stalking and met at the restaurant for eating
  - (b) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking
  - (c) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner
  - (d) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant
- **97.** Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?
  - (a) He wanted to contact all his friends.
  - (b) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
  - (c) He did not want to meet Mr. Albert and was avoiding him.
  - (d) He was taking care of plague patients.
- **98.** Mr. Albert West was
  - (a) considering to become a partner of the printing press
  - (b) a partner in a small printing press
  - (c) a partner in a large printing press
  - (d) concerned about printing
- **99.** Why did Mr. Albert West knock at the speaker's house?

- (a) To go out walking with the speaker
- (b) To make him a partner in the printing press
- (c) To avoid contact with friends
- (d) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker
- **100.** Why was Mr. West uneasy? Because
  - (a) he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
  - (b) he was concerned about the printing press.
  - (c) he had eaten something in the restaurant.
  - (d) he was avoiding his friends.

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops. The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

101	Who has given:	an account of the	hattle between	Greece and Persia?
TUI.	vviio nas given a	an account of the	- Daine Derween	CHEELE ALLU LEISIA!

(a) Darius

(b) Herodotus

(c) Plataea

- (d) None of the above
- **102.** What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?
  - (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.
  - (b) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
  - (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
  - (d) They sought divine assistance.
- **103.** Marathon was the place where
  - (a) people went to sanctuaries
- (b) Athenians achieved victory

(c) Darius ruled

- (d) Greeks seized Persian ships
- **104.** In the passage "intercede" means to
  - (a) argue in favour of

(b) support without any conditions

(c) justify with examples

(d) intervene on behalf of

- **105.** This is a passage about
  - (a) military strategy

(b) committed patriotism

(c) social harmony

(d) historical record

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intentively. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs. I didn't see how we were going to call the police - nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

- **106.** Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
  - (a) she was excited
  - (b) he wanted to protect her
  - (c) he was lazy to climb down the staircase
  - (d) he was frightened
- **107.** Who or what would be running around downstairs?
  - (a) Rats

(b) The brothers

(c) Burglars

- (d) Mother
- **108.** What was the difficulty in calling the police?
  - (a) The phone was downstairs
- (b) There was no phone in the house
- (c) Mother did not want to call the police (d) The police would not come
- **109.** "He (Herman), was in colour, a light green." This means he
  - (a) was sick

- (b) was frightened
- (c) the room had a green light
- (d) his dress was green in colour
- **110.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
  - (a) Call the police

- (b) Mysterious sounds in the night
- (c) Mother's timely action
- (d) Beware of burglars

#### PASSAGE-23

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic. Monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fleeted across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift as from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect present unmindful of our past or future.

- **111.** What is meant by 'programmed our lives'?
  - (a) We have set a mechanical routine.
- (b) We like to become software engineers.
- (c) We give various programmes.
- (d) We give a set of instructions.
- **112.** Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
  - (a) If we don't smile we are mining our present.
  - (b) If we smile we are mad.
  - (c) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
  - (d) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.
- **113.** The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be
  - (a) to warn us of a dull future
  - (b) to highlight the ill-effects of computers

- (c) to enhance our skill of time-management
- (d) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile
- **114.** 'Smile' is referred to as a pleasant weapon because
  - (a) it is harmful (b) it pierces the heart
  - (c) it helps us overcome our problems (d) it is painful
- **115.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
  - (a) Game of life (b) Modern living
  - (c) Crisis management (d) Effects of cheerful living

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If yourDayady who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive the enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

- **116.** Whom should we forgive?
  - (a) Son
- (b) Father

(c) Dayady

- (d) Brother
- **117.** What is difficult to forget?
  - (a) Sins of enemies

(b) Sins of brothers

(c) Sins of friends

- (d) Sins of parents
- **118.** "Forgive the enemies" is one of the teachings of
  - (a) Mohammed

(b) Mahaveer

(c) Jesus Christ

- (d) Gandhiji
- **119.** What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?
  - (a) Piety

(b) Courage

(c) Selflessness

- (d) Forgiveness
- **120.** By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of
  - (a) Jainism

(b) Hinduism

(c) Buddhism

(d) Christianity

#### **PASSAGE-25**

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (1 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Palaeolithic Age people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

- **121.** The Stone Age was divided into
  - (a) 5 periods

(b) 3 periods

(c) 4 periods

(d) 6 periods

- **122.** 'Which of the following was first developed in Palaeolithic period?
  - (a) The bow and arrow

(b) Pottery

(c) The fist hatchet

- (d) The fish hook
- 123. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
  - (a) 2000

(b) 3000

(c) 5000

(d) 4000

- **124.** Which period lasted longest?
  - (a) Palaeolithic

(b) Ice Age

(c) Mesolithic

(d) Neolithic

- **125.** When did the people create Governments?
  - (a) 8000 to 6000 B.C.

(b) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.

(c) 6000 to 3000 B.C.

(d) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

#### PASSAGE-26

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by NicephoreNiepce. NicephoreNiepce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreotypomania! Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory." Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

- **126.** The term 'bizarre' most commonly means:
  - (a) humorous

(b) strange

(c) popular

- (d) obvious
- **127.** When was the concept of photography born?
  - (a) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born
  - (b) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas
  - (c) When Roche made a prediction
  - (d) When Nicephore conducted some experiments
- **128.** What does lithography deal with?
  - (a) A print making technique
- (b) Copying of etchings
- (c) Usage of chemicals to make etchings
- (d) Usage of light in printing
- **129.** What was the contribution of Daguerre?
  - (a) He improvised upon the work of Roche
  - (b) He introduced the method of photography
  - (c) He started the print making technique
  - (d) He could print images on canvas
- **130.** Why did the portrait artists go out of business?
  - (a) Because Daguerrotypes were not expensive at all
  - (b) Because etchings had become popular

- (c) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits
- (d) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome

In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and to do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health: but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

- **131.** Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
  - (a) promotion of good health
  - (b) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) people suffering front real illnesses
  - (d) increased efficiency in work
- **132.** A healthy man should be concerned with
  - (a) his work which good health makes possible
  - (b) looking after his health
  - (c) his health which 'flakes work possible
  - (d) talking about health
- **133.** Talking about health all the time makes people
  - (a) always suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (b) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (d) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
- **134.** The passage suggests that
  - (a) health is an end in itself
- (b) health is a blessing
- (c) health is only a means to an end
- (d) we should not talk about health

- **135.** The passage tells us
  - (a) how medicines should be manufactured
  - (b) what a healthy man should or should not do
  - (c) what the television programmes should be about
  - (d) how best to imagine illnesses

#### **PASSAGE-28**

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away." To-day there are those who pray, "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and arc household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of coordination between policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current - El Nino - warms up the normally cold surface-waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year.

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' anus de abundencia or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a constant up-swelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

- **136.** Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because
  - (a) It was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
  - (b) They recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
  - (c) They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
  - (d) All of the above
- **137.** El Nino in a layman language is
  - (a) a natural disaster

(b) Southern Oscillation

(c) a weather event

- (d) None of the above
- **138.** What are the two types of landscapes that are affected by El Nino?
  - (a) Coastal areas and sea
- (b) Tropical shores and land

(c) Deserts and oceans

- (d) All of the above
- **139.** Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for 'Fertile'?
  - (a) matted

(b) abundance

(c) barren

- (d) None of the above
- **140.** What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino?
  - (a) It causes changes in atmosphere.
  - (b) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
  - (c) It comes around Christmas.
  - (d) It is regarded as manna.
- **141.** How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast?
  - (a) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
  - (b) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
  - (c) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
  - (d) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.
- **142.** The 'years of abundance' is when
  - (a) El Nino occurs during Christmas
- (b) The deserts are matted green
- (c) Marine species is destroyed
- (d) None of the above
- **143.** The phrase, 'damning effect' means
  - (a) negative effects

- (b) destructive effects(d) disrupting effects
- (c) full effects144. People today, pray to God to keep
  - (a) rains and droughts away

(c) El Nino away

- (b) drought away(d) El Nino and droughts away
- **145.** The word which means 'equal in value, power and meaning' is
  - (a) unusual

(b) current

(c) equivalent

(d) appear

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation on India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History. Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

- **146.** How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
  - (a) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
  - (b) By giving numerous opportunities to the students
  - (c) By combining the subject content with the curriculum
  - (d) All of these
- **147.** Which phrase from the passage means-"combined with the curriculum"?
  - (a) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
  - (b) Can be prescribed curriculum
  - (c) Woven into the curriculum
  - (d) None of the above
- **148.** What are the two stages where "international Understanding" should be taught as a separate subject?
  - (a) Primary and Secondary stage
  - (b) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
  - (c) Secondary and under-graduate stage
  - (d) Post-graduate and doctoral stage
- **149.** Which word out of the given options means-'feeling of most people'?
  - (a) Promote

(b) Numerous

(c) Bearing

- (d) Consensus
- **150.** Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word-narrow?
  - (a) Concern

(b) Broad

(c) Direct

- (d) None of the above
- **151.** Find the word from the passage which means advised.
  - (a) Prescribed

(b) Proposed

(c) Conformed

- (d) Presented
- **152.** Pick out the name of the subject which deals with the study of society'.
  - (a) Political Science

(b) Social Science

(c) Sociology

- (d) Life Sciences
- **153.** On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that
  - (a) All the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.
  - (b) School subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
  - (c) International Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.
  - (d) The school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

- **154.** The implied meaning of Para 3 is
  - (a) Most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
  - (b) The subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
  - (c) International Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
  - (d) International Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.
- **155.** Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase: 'most profitably used'.
  - (a) Most fruitfully used

(b) Most rewardingly used

(c) Most valuably used

(d) Most commercially used

## PASSAGE-30

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are "increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis,- who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactives grow up "under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening.- mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up 11 "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults.- build institutions as midlifers, and "emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptives grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-averse, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

- **156.** What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
  - (a) Alternate generations live similar lives.
  - (b) Four generations co-exist at one and the same time.
  - (c) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
  - (d) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
- **157.** What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
  - (a) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
  - (b) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
  - (c) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
  - (d) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.
- **158.** According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
  - (a) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
  - (b) Adaptives are elders when Civicsaremidlifers
  - (c) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
  - (d) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.
- **159.** According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife?
  - (a) It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.
  - (b) It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
  - (c) It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.
  - (d) It is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.
- **160.** 'Pragmatic' most closely means
  - (a) behaving in a reckless way
- (b) acting in a practical way
- (c) acting on the basis of principle
- (d) behaving in a reclusive way

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An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

"But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying:

"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy." But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace".

- **161.** The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
  - (a) he was very handsome.

- (b) he had saved her life.
- (c) he could play sweetly on his flute.
- (d) the shepherd loved her.
- **162.** When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
  - (a) disappeared

(b) changed into a handsome youth

(c) married her

- (d) turned into a statue
- **163.** The shepherd went to Rome in a
  - (a) palanquin

(b) boat

(c) cart

- (d) coach
- **164.** When the shepherd reached Rome, he
  - (a) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
  - (b) met his friends there.
  - (c) sought his parents' permission to many the fairy.
  - (d) met the King of Italy.
- **165.** The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
  - (a) refused to marry her

- (b) turned old and ugly
- (c) tried to steal her jewels
- (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy

# **PASSAGE-32**

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been whole-hearted. Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

- **166.** A state of decadence has come about because of
  - (a) indiscriminate exploitation of resources
- (b) Due to half-hearted attempts

(c) Natural disasters

(d) None of the above

- **167.** Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?
  - (a) Due to global warming
  - (b) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment
  - (c) Because they rely only on technology
  - (d) Due to lack of sustainability
- **168.** Implication means
  - (a) After effects (b) explicit statement
  - (c) Wrong doing (d) Causes
- **169.** The theme of the passage is
  - (a) Environmental degradation (b) Environmental pollution
  - (c) Crisis faced by the modern world (d) All of the above
- **170.** Industrialization has resulted in
  - (a) Overpopulation (b) Crowding of cities (c) Migration of people to the cities (d) Both (b) and (c)

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is in idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tires made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

- **171.** Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are
  - (a) electric motor and power
- (b) electric engine and generator
- (c) gasoline engine and electric motor
- (d) electrical battery and gasoline
- **172.** The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that
  - (a) Hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
  - (b) Hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.
  - (c) Hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
  - (d) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.
- **173.** Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions?
  - (a) To go faster

- (b) To use gasoline efficiently
- (c) To provide a comfortable ride
- (d) To become environmental friendly
- **174.** 'Regenerative' most closely means:
  - (a) Restorative (b) Electric (c) Gasoline (d) Powerful

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- **175.** In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?
  - (a) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.
  - (b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
  - (c) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
  - (d) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

- **176.** A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
  - (a) he/she is very creative
- (b) he/she loves nature
- (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
- (d) He/she sees the universe as a single entity
- **177.** A cloud and the paper inter-are means
  - (a) both are very important
- (b) Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
- (c) a cloud exists on its own
- (d) everything in this world is separate
- **178.** Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
  - (a) He will die without food
  - (b) He can't grow wheat
  - (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money: can't buy his meals
  - (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
- **179.** The theme of the comprehension is
  - (a) Everything co-exists in nature
- (b) Don't harm anybody
- (c) Inter-are and inter-be
- (d) Very confusing
- **180.** Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?
  - (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
  - (b) Because he is a linguist
  - (c) Because he is interested in new words
  - (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

				Pas	sage -1				
1.	С	2.	b	3.	d	4.	С	5.	d
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6.	a	7.	a	8.	d	9.	ь	10.	ь
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16.	С	17.	a	18.	d	19.	a	20.	b
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21.	С	22.	b	23.	a	24.	d	25.	a
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26.	С	27.	С	28.	с	29.	d	30.	d
				Pas	sage - 7				
31.	d	32.	С	33.	d	34.	b	35.	d
				Pas	sage - 8				
36.	d	37.	b	38.	b	39.	d	40.	С
				Pas	sage - 9				
41.	С	42.	a	43.	d	44.	b	45.	d
				Pass	age - 10				
46.	d	47.	b	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
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51.	d	52.	С	53.	a	54.	b	55.	a
				Pass	age - 12		2 111		
56.	d	57.	С	58.		59.	b	60.	b
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61.	a	62.	b	63.	d	64.	a	65.	С
					age - 14				
66.	b	67.	a	68.	d	69.	a	70.	d
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71.	С	72.	b	73.	d	74.	a	75.	b
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76.	b	77.	a	78.	d	79.	b	80.	С
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86.	b	87.	d	88.	a	89.	b	90.	d
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96.	С	97.	d	98.	b	99.	d	100.	a

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101.	b	102.	d	103.	b	104.	d	105.	d
				Passag	ge - 22				
106.	a	107.	С	108.	a	109.	b	110.	С
				Passag	ge - 23				
111.	a	112.	b	113.	d	114.	c	115.	d
				Passag	ge - 24				
116.	c	117.	a	118.	С	119.	d	120.	b
				Passag	ge - 25				
121.	b	122.	С	123.	a	124.	a	125.	С
				Passas	ge - 26				
126.	b	127.	d	128.	a	129.	b	130.	С
				Passaş	ge - 27				
131.	a	132.	a	133.	d	134.	С	135.	b
				Passag	ge - 28				
136.	С	137.	С	138.	С	139.	d	140.	b
141.	a	142.	b	143.	a	144.	c	145.	С
				Passag	ge - 29				
146.	С	147.	С	148.	a	149.	d	150.	b
151.	a	152.	С	153.	b	154.	b	155.	a
				Passag	ge - 30				
156.	d	157.	a	158.	С	159.	d	160.	b
				Passag	ge - 31				
161.	С	162.	b	163.	d	164.	a	165.	b
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166.	d	167.	b	168.	a	169.	a	170.	d
				Passag	ge - 33			_	
171.	С	172.	d	173.	b	174.	a	175.	b
				Passag	ge - 34				
176.	d	177.	b	178.	С	179.	С	180.	d



# Chapter

2

# **Cloze Test**

#### PASSAGE-1

Our national leaders are still trapped in the slogans and clichés of the freedom struggle. Day in and day out, they extol the.... (1)....of nationalism, patriotism and service to the motherland and.... (2) .... on the great sacrifices made by our leaders in the cause of India's freedom. Mercifully, we still have.... (3).... of freedom fighters among us, whose number.... (4) .... keeps increasing despite the country having won freedom half a century back. Politicians are .... (5) .... to be down-to-earth people, with their finger on the.... (6) .... of the masses. They should have an uncanny knack of .... (7) .... the nebulous desires and aspirations of the people. In other words, they have to be.... (8) .... in tune with the times: But what sort of .... (9) .... repeated appeals to patriotism, nationalism and sacrifices made during the freedom struggle strike in the heart of the post-Independence generation? It grew up when the country had already won Independence and the freedom struggle had.... (10) .... into history. Since it has grown up in a sovereign, democratic republic, nationalism and patriotism are nice words that do not quite inspire it.

1.	(a) standards	(b) targets	(c) ideals	(d) goals
2.	(a) enlarge	(b) dwell	(c) insist	(d) expatiate
3.	(a) majority	(b) groups	(c) tribes	(d) hordes
4.	(a) steadily	(b) generally	(c) normally	(d) periodically
5.	(a) required	(b) supposed	(c) observed	(d) expected
6.	(a) mood	(b) heart	(c) pulse	(d) mind
7.	(a) leading	(b) representing	(c) reflecting	(d) articulating
8.	(a) collectively	(b) wholly	(c) inevitably	(d) substantially
9.	(a) tune	(b) rhythm	(c) chord	(d) music
10.	(a) retired	(b) receded	(c) retreated	(d) returned

#### **PASSAGE-2**

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get.... (1) .... to lunch and even the judge must have felt.... (2) .... when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged than with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing .... (3) .... him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking .... (4) .... stupidly as if he was trying hard to.... (5) .... what was going.... (6) .... The man was accused of.... (7) .... into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a very clear.... (8) .... of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being.... (9) .... further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be.... (10) .... guilty of any crime.

Proc	i, the man could not be	10) gainty of arry crime	С.	
1.	(a) on	(b) about	(c) off	(d) away
2.	(a) tired	(b) exhausted	(c) annoyed	(d) relieved
3.	(a) before	(b) with	(c) behind	(d) against
4.	(a) up	(b) around	(c) along	(d) at
5.	(a) imagine	(b) understand	(c) see	(d) view
6.	(a) on	(b) away	(c) about	(d) up
7.	(a) going	(b) moving	(c) entering	(d) breaking
8.	(a) verdict	(b) understanding	(c) account	(d) explanation
9.	(a) forced	(b) threatened	(c) pulled	(d) questioned
<b>10.</b>	(a) found	(b) discovered	(c) charged	(d) called

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will power is the sure hypnotism that.... (1) .... all obstacles that.... (2) .... our progress. A man of strong will is always .... (3) ...., while one who is weak in will has to .... (4) .... many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained".... (5) .... be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no.... (6) ... is the greatest .... (7) .... of life. All difficulties melt away before a .... (8) ....mind. Very often we attribute our .... (9) .... to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck. But .... (10) .... do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

1.	(a) overcomes	(b) prevents	(c) skips	(d) avoids
2.	(a) advance	(b) hinder	(c) accelerate	(d) help
3.	(a) eventful	(b) fearful	(c) successful	(d) powerful
4.	(a) avoid	(b) omit	(c) overcome	(d) face
5.	(a) could	(b) Would	(c) may	(d) should
6.	(a) profit	(b) success	(c) loss	(d) result
7.	(a) principal	(b) aim	(c) principle	(d) goal
8.	(a) weak	(b) heroic	(c) chief	(d) disturbed
9.	(a) advancement	(b) progress	(c) strength	(d) failures
10.	(a) rarely	(b) frequently	(c) suddenly	(d) quickly

#### PASSAGE-4

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of.... (1).... bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among .... (2).... of governments of some of the most.... (3).... countries of the world. At the .... (4).... of the day on Saturday, India.... (5).... to have given ground on some.... (6).... but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become.... (7).... within the first week of the.... (8).... that the best the emerging and.... (9).... economies of the developing world were going to do was to defend the....(10)....economic resource sharing regimes.

1.	(a) difficult	(b) hard	(c) easy	(d) early
2.	(a) rulers	(b) kings	(c) heads	(d) chiefs
3.	(a) influential	(b) corrupted	(c) useless	(d) beautiful
4.	(a) middle	(b) evening	(c) night	(d) end
5.	(a) proved	(b) appeared	(c) viewed	(d) cleared
6.	(a) materials	(b) thoughts	(c) issues	(d) discussions
7.	(a) evident	(b) ambiguous	(c) vague	(d) indecisive
8.	(a) accord	(b) talks	(c) issues	(d) thoughts
9.	(a) economic	(b) political	(c) powerful	(d) praiseworthy
10.	(a) expected	(b) existing	(c) resultant	(d) consequential

# **PASSAGE-5**

Petroleum is the name of the ....(1).... oil that comes from....(2)....the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various....(3)....that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land....(4).... The quantities needed are....(5)...., so countries that have their own oil fields are....(6).... The.... (7)....of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great....(8)....to countries that were, fifty years ago, very....(9)..... Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not....(10)....

1.	(a) refined	(b) engine	(c) mineral	(d) cooking
2.	(a) in	(b) below	(c) over	(d) into
3.	(a) fuels	(b) liquids	(c) spirits	(d) gases
4.	(a) communication	(b) connection	(c) transport	(d) development
5.	(a) slight	(b) moderate	(c) minute	(d) immense
6.	(a) wise	(b) fortunate	(c) good	(d) civilized

7.	(a) discovery	(b) invention	(c) preparation	(d) creation
8.	(a) fame	(b) strength	(c) wealth	(d) confidence
9.	(a) weak	(b) poor	(c) insignificant	(d) sick
10.	(a) possible	(b) fortunate	(c) successful	(d) reliable

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the....(1)....of Babar, and....(2)....in 1605; and I know.... (3)....the radio that India did not do well in the....(4)....Test matches. We can call these....(5)....of knowledge.... (6)...., but they are not science.

Science, ....(7)....with facts, but not with facts which have....(8)....to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Mughal ruler; those facts are not related....(9)...., and so have nothing....(10)....with science. Science starts with observation.

1.	(a) grandson	(b) grandfather	(c) grand nephew	(d) son
2.	(a) gone	(b) died	(c) disappeared	(d) absented
3.	(a) on	(b) in	(c) since	(d) from
4.	(a) old	(b) ordinary	(c) latest	(d) outdated
5.	(a) pieces	(b) peace	(c) whole	(d) block
6.	(a) lies	(b) charges	(c) facts	(d) blame
7.	(a) starts	(b) stops	(c) passes	(d) drives
8.	(a) no	(b) neither	(c) nor	(d) nothing
9.	(a) by that way	(b) in any way	(c) from the side	(d)inadditionTo
10.	(a) to lie	(b) to speak	(c) to sleep	(d) to do

#### PASSAGE-7

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials....(1)....the island in a boat.... (2) ....gifts for them. The islanders come....(3)....hesitantly only after the officials.... (4)....dumped the coconuts brought....(5)....them onto the beach and begin....(6)....away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even....(7)....up enough courage to swim upto a few feet....(8)....from the boat. The officials maintain that they do.... (9)....want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The islands....(10)....heavily on the mainland for most goods.

1.	(a) approach	(b) depart	(c) present	(d) absent
2.	(a) coming	(b) leaving	(c) carrying	(d) relieving
3.	(a) forward	(b) backward	(c) sides	(d) upward
4.	(a) has	(b) have	(c) had	(d) be
5.	(a) by	(b) to	(c) in	(d) for
6.	(a) watching	(b) seeing	(c) sailing	(d) stopping
7.	(a) leave	(b) muster	(c) come	(d) present
8.	(a) correctly	(b) distantly	(c) near	(d) away
9.	(a) no	(b) neither	(c) not	(d) nor
10.	(a) spy	(b) rely	(c) occupy	(d) reply

# PASSAGE-8

Martin Luther King Jr., was born Michael Luther King Jr., .....(1)....his grandfather had his name....(2)....to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia,.... (3) .... from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B.A. degree in 1948....(4)....Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of....(5)....study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a....(6)....white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. ....(7)....a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence....(8)....the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he.... (9)....and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of....(10)....intellectual and artistic attainments.

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1.	(a) and	(b) no	(c) since	(d) but
2.	(a) given	(b) changed	(c) become	(d) made
3.	(a) graduating	(b) finishing	(c) graduated	(d) finished
4.	(a) in	(b) from	(c) by	(d) with
5.	(a) theological	(b) intellectual	(c) educational	(d) psychological
6.	(a) predetermined	(b) predominantly	(c) significantly	(d) somewhat
7.	(a) From	(b) By	(c) With	(d) Through
8.	(a) for	(b) of	(c) about	(d) to
9.	(a) saw	(b) eloped	(c) met	(d) watched
10.	(a) common	(b) particular	(c) uncommon	(d) general

The last decade has been....(1)....for management education and development. When the economics of most western countries were....(2)....in the early 1980's, there were....(3)....cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some....(4)....in both areas. In the early 1990s industrialized countries were in the....(5)....of another severe recession and a.... (6).... retrenchment was to be reasonably.... (7)....throughout the training world. But this has not been the case so far. Many leading companies are.....(8)....their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments are....(9)....an era of rapid....(10)....in higher education.

1	\			
1.	(a) dogmatic	(b) paradoxical	(c) praiseworthy	(d) outstanding
2.	(a) galvanized	(b) developing	(c) faltering	(d) privatised
3.	(a) judicious	(b) marginal	(c) proportionate	(d) severe
4.	(a) reactions	(b) slashing	(c) pro-activity	(d) curiosity
5.	(a) area	(b) grip	(c) context	(d) mood
6.	(a) critical	(b) profound	(c) slight	(d) tough
7.	(a) fabricated	(b) advocated	(c) projected	(d) expected
8.	(a) asserting	(b) rejecting	(c) managing	(d) criticising
9.	(a) establishing	(b) encouraging	(c) circulating	(d) preaching
10.	(a) degradation	(b) communication	(c) exhibition	(d) expansion

#### PASSAGE-10

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its....(1)....network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses....(2)....out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic....(3)....centers. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars....(4)....the quest for modernity have, however....(5)....to their disappearance.

1.	(a) expansive	(b) extensive	(c) extended	(d) expended
2.	(a) open	(b) opened	(c) opening	(d) opined
3.	(a) urban	(b) village	(c) rural	(d) country
4.	(a) in	(b) inside	(c) on	(d) into
5.	(a) lead	(b) led	(c) conformed	(d) caused

# PASSAGE-11

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked....(1)....a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and....(2)....for several hours unnoticed. Since then, ....(3)....to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and....(4)....to live normal lives. Despite trying to get....(5)....for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC has publicly....(6)....all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held....(7).... Was it the....(8)....of the machinery or simply human error? Many questions remain....(9).... The investigation has been dealt with in a very....(10)....manner.

1.	(a) in	(b) at	(c) of	(d) by
2.	(a) continued	(b) started	(c) proceeded	(d) went
3.	(a) experience	(b) introduction	(c) exposure	(d) acquaintance
4.	(a) struggling	(b) fighting	(c) grappling	(d) learning
5.	(a) finances	(b) compensation	(c) money	(d) payment
6.	(a) blocked	(b) refused	(c) forbidden	(d) denied
7.	(a) guilty	(b) responsible	(c) accounting	(d) trustworthy
8.	(a) closure	(b) insolvency	(c) stopping	(d) failure
9.	(a) unattempted	(b) unapologetic	(c) unanswered	(d) unreturned
10.	(a) callous	(b) cruel	(c) hard	(d) thick skinned

A modern example of the process of evolution by natural selection in action is provided by the peppered moth. The moth is....(1)....pale in colour, a mottled grey which....(2)....the moth to settle, wings outstretched, ....(3)....the bark of lichen covered trees and....(4)....unnoticed. It can thus save itself from many....(5)....birds. However, many years ago some British....(6)....found that there does exist a second.:..(7)....of this moth, with dark sooty wings. Research has....(8).... established that both belong to the....(9)....species, but the dark moth lives in....(10)....surroundings, where the trunks of the trees on which they live are dark with industrial grime.

1.	(a) only	(b) normally	(c) really	(d) obviously
2.	(a) permits	(b) allows	(c) enables	(d) obstructs
3.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) about	(d) under
4.	(a) be	(b) hide	(c) run	(d) come
5.	(a) ordinary	(b) circulatory	(c) predatory	(d) stationary
6.	(a) naturalists	(b) ornithologists	(c) excavators	(d) scholars
7.	(a) group	(b) section	(c) variety	(d) society
8.	(a) however	(b) now	(c) then	(d) since
9.	(a) same	(b) similar	(c) like	(d) one
10.	(a) rural	(b) mechanical	(c) agricultural	(d) urban

## **PASSAGE-13**

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this,....(1).... a few worker ants....(2)....scouts, go out of their nests to forage....(3)....food. Once an....(4)....source of food is....(5)....by a scout ant, it....(6)....to the nest with a sample. While....(7)....so, it ejects a chemical and....(8)....an invisible line from the....(9)....of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the....(10)....procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

(a) primarily	(b) initially	(c) hastily	(d) systematically
(a) called	(b) named	(c) identified	(d) depicted
(a) after	(b) by	(c) for	(d) upon
(a) unusual	(b) enriched	(c) excessive	(d) abundant
(a) found	(b) reached	(c) targeted	(d) recognised
(a) accesses	(b) returns	(c) goes	(d) climbs
(a) pulling	(b) crawling	(c) doing	(d) going
(a) draws	(b) files	(c) touches	(d) pushes
(a) place	(b) source	(c) house	(d) vessel
(a) same	(b) agreed	(c) matching	(d) parallel
	<ul><li>(a) after</li><li>(a) unusual</li><li>(a) found</li><li>(a) accesses</li><li>(a) pulling</li><li>(a) draws</li><li>(a) place</li></ul>	(a) called (b) named (a) after (b) by (a) unusual (b) enriched (a) found (b) reached (a) accesses (b) returns (a) pulling (b) crawling (a) draws (b) files (b) source	(a) called (b) named (c) identified (a) after (b) by (c) for (a) unusual (b) enriched (c) excessive (a) found (b) reached (c) targeted (a) accesses (b) returns (c) goes (a) pulling (b) crawling (c) doing (a) draws (b) files (c) touches (a) place (b) source (c) house

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A seminar is generally a form of....(1)....interaction, either at an academic....(2)....or a commercial or....(3).... organisation. It has the function of....(4).... small groups for....(5)....meetings, focusing each time on some....(6).... subject, in which everyone present is....(7)....to participate. This is often....(8)....through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar....(9)....or instructor. Normally, participants must not be....(10)....in the field under discussion.

		J, I		
1.	(a) academic	(b) social	(c) informal	(d) artificial
2.	(a) institution	(b) intermission	(c) intervention (d) inte	erference
3.	(a) provincial	(b) proverbial	(c) professional	(d) progressive
4.	(a) bringing out	(b) bringing together	(c) bringing among	(d) bringing off
5.	(a) recurring	(b) repeating	(c) reverting	(d) reforming
6.	(a) particular	(b) partial	(c) previous	(d) prevented
7.	(a) entrusted	(b) encouraged	(c) enlarged	(d) endured
8.	(a) accomplished	(b) acknowledged	(c) acquainted	(d) acquired
9.	(a) follower	(b) member	(c) leader	(d) associate
10.	(a) professional	(b) teacher	(c) starter	(d) beginners

### PASSAGE-15

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a....(1)....to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered....(2)....the age of the Earth....(3).... ancient times. There were all kinds of....(4)....that seemed to have the....(5).... But man could not begin to....(6)....about the question scientifically until about 400 years....(7).... when it was proved that the....(8)....revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a....(9)....of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to....(10)....

1.	(a) problem	(b) question	(c) matter	(d) query
2.	(a) around	(b) out	(c) about	(d) on
3.	(a) since	(b) during	(c) around	(d) from
4.	(a) ideas	(b) opinions	(c) stories	(d) matters
5.	(a) solution	(b) novel	(c) book	(d) answer
6.	(a) read	(b) think	(c) open	(d) guess
7.	(a) now	(b) time	(c) then	(d) ago
8.	(a) Moon	(b) time	(c) Earth	(d) Mars
9.	(a) part	(b) division	(c) opening	(d) centre
10.	(a) end	(b) begin	(c) think	(d) work

# **Solutions**

	PASSAGE-1									
1.	С	2.	d	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b	
6.	С	7.	b	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b	
	PASSAGE-2									
1.	С	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	b	
6.	a	7.	d	8.	С	9.	d	10.	a	
	PASSAGE-3									
1.	a	2.	b	3.	С	4.	d	5.	С	
6.	b	7.	с	8.	b	9.	d	10.	a	

PASSAGE-4									
4	1			T	1		1		1
1.	b	2.	С	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	С	7.	a	8.	b	9.	С	10.	b
				1	AGE-5			1	
1.	С	2.	b	3.	a	4.	С	5.	d
6.	b	7.	a	8.	С	9.	b	10.	a
				PASS	AGE-6		<u> </u>	,	
1.	d	2.	b	3.	d	4.	С	5.	a
6.	С	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10.	d
				ASSA	AGE-7				
1.	a	2.	С	3.	A	4.	b	5.	d
6.	С	7.	ь	8.	D	9.	С	10.	b
				PASS.	AGE-8				
1.	d	2.	b	3.	A	4.	b	5.	a
6.	b	7.	С	8.	a	9.	С	10.	С
				PASS.	AGE-9				
1.	d	2.	С	3.	d	4.	С	5.	b
6.	b	7.	d	8.	a	9.	ь	10.	d
				PASSA	AGE-10	11111			J.
1.	b	2.	С	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
		1000		PASSA	AGE-11		1111	•	
1.	b	2.	a	3.	С	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	d	9.	С	10.	a
				DACC	ACE 10		1//		
4	1	•			AGE-12	4	1///		
1.	b	2.	С	3.	В	4.	a	5.	C
6.	a	7.	С	8.	A	9.	a	10.	d
	1				AGE-13		1	_	
1.	b	2.	a	3.	C	4.	d	5.	a
6.	b	7.	С	8.	A	9.	a	10.	a
	I			1	AGE-14			I -	
1.	a	2.	a	3.	С	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	A	9.	С	10.	d
	T	T		1	AGE-15	T		T	
1.	b	2.	С	3.	A	4.	b	5.	d
6.	b	7.	d	8.	С	9.	a	10.	b



# Chapter

3

# **Parajumbles**

# Sentence Rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement or parajumbles are one of the trickiest sections to attempt in English Section. It is a difficult and time consuming question asked in S.S.C. exams and other competitive exams. It consists of a group of jumbled up sentences. The goal is to rearrange the sentences in the original sequence. Here we are providing you with some simple tips that can save your valuable time and help you solve these questions quickly.

- 1. Just scan all the sentences, try to get the feel of what the passage is about. If you get the tone of the paragraph then it becomes easy for you to guess the opening and closing sentence.
- 2. Try to find out the first sentence. If you can see any chronological order in the given paragraph, then it is easy to solve that question. You should try to find out the linkage how the events occur in the paragraph. If you are able to find out the last sequence then it will also help you in coming to the right sequence of paragraph.
- 3. Generally the first sentence will introduce the theme of the paragraph and will not begin with conjunctions such as- because, so, but etc.
- **4.** Questions where first and last sentence are given, can be solved quite easily. Just try to find out the sentence which has the linkage to the first sequence's event. Eliminate all those options of whom you have found the order.
- 5. Finding linkage between parts is more important in these questions in order to make the paragraph more meaningful. The things that are going to help you in these type of questions is only your command over vocabulary, your knowledge of English grammer, preposition, conjunctions, etc. There are some transition words that can help you in identifying the links among the sentences, such words are-simultaneously, hence, besides etc.

#### Look out for:

Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that)

**Demonstrative pronouns** (this, that, these, those)

**Personal Pronouns** (he, she, it, him, her, you, they)

If a sentence has these pronouns, make a note of it and scan the paragraph again for the original person, place or object that it refers to.

**6.** Look for cause and effect.

Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.

Accordingly In order to

Because So.... that

Consequently Therefore

Given Thus

Hence When....then

If.....then

- 7. After you are finished with the rearrangement, check it again and make sure that it is coherent and makes sense.
- 8. Article based approach Indefinite articles (a, an) introduces new and general ideas and definite article (the) points out towards already explained idea. A sentence with definite article (the) can not be the first sentence of the paragraph.

**9.** Acronym based approach - If two sentences are given and in the first senctence full form is given, i.e. World Trade Organization and if in the second sentence short form is given i.e. WTO. Then the sentence with full form will come first in the paragraph.

# Some more tips

- 1. Practice as much as you can of these questions to make yourself more familiar with this type of questions. Never think that these questions are easy but you can do them with a bit of practice if you have a little command over English.
- **2.** Focus on improving your skills. Read more books, more articles on internet, editorials in the newspaper. Good reading skills will not only help you in these questions. It will also be very helpful when you solve **Double fillers, Comprehension and cloze Test.**
- 3. Practice!! Practice!! Practice!!

## Just to make it more clear. Here is an example

- **A.** Hence, the meal that is taken in the morning is breakfast.
- **B.** The word originated from the fact that after dinner, we don't eat the whole night and this is a long time for the body to go without food.
- C. During day time, we keep on eating and munching after every 3-4 hours.
- D. People often ask as to why breakfast is important.
- E. But the duration between dinner and breakfast is pretty long, sometimes may be equivalent to a fast.
- **F.** The answer lies in the word 'breakfast' itself.

**Steps:** Scan all the sentences, you get the main theme. It's about Breakfast and the origin of the word.

Now, what can be the opening sentence?

From all the sentences

First sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has a Linking word "HENCE"

Second sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has THE. "THE" as an article, here is used to refer to something.

Third sentence also has a transition word "DURING"

Fifth sentence has a transition word "BUT"

Sixth sentence is not giving the sense of an opening sentence.

Therefore, D is the most apt opening sentence.

What can be the closing sentence?

By just scanning all the sentences, the sentences which are giving the feel of closing sentences are F and A.

## Don't get confused, we will get our last sentence with the help of elimination.

D is linked to F as there is a link. A question is asked and answer is given. Here A gets eliminated so the probable last sentence is going to be F. F is linked to B as it is giving the explanation to the answer.

As we said look out for transition words But and Hence, To get the theme right, C is linked to E with the help of "But" and then E is linked to A with the help of.

Hence, the correct sequence is: **DFBCEA** 

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# Exercise

Directions: In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P Q. R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- 1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.
  - P. So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.
  - Q. If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.
  - R. Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.
  - S. In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.
  - 6. By taking such steps, spread of diseases can be checked.
- (a) QPSR (b) SQPR 2. 1. Disappointment doesn't equal failure.
  - P. When you feel disappointed, you can either seek comfort or seek a solution.
  - Q. First, step back, stop what you're doing, and try to obtain some comfort-but don't get trapped into staying comfortable.
  - R. The best approach includes some of both.
  - Seen in a positive light, it can stimulate learning and growth.
  - Having licked your wounds, prepare for another effort based on a new solution to the problem.
    - (a) SRQP

- (b) RSPQ
- (c) SPRQ

(c) RSQP

(d) PRSQ

(d) PQSR

- 3. 1. Braille lost his eyesight accidentally as a child.
  - P. In his days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type.
  - Q. After that he became a teacher.
  - R. The letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.
  - Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris.
  - Braille's idea was to use raised dots instead of raised letters.
    - (a) PQRS

- (b) SQPR
- (c) SRPQ
- (d) QPRS
- 4. 1. What are the strategies to strengthen reading habits among early literates, school dropouts and even adults?
  - P. Normally, subtitles for a film, say in Hindi, will be in some other language, say, English.
  - Q. According to a research survey, SLS "doubles and even triples the role of reading improvement that children may be achieving through formal education".
  - R. But SLS harps on the argument that since the film viewers are familiar with the script, they can read the words in their favourite dialogues and films.
  - S. One of the novel and effective strategies is Same Language Subtitles (SLS), which was introduced in Ahmadabad in 1996.
  - Since a huge number of children and adults watch TV for entertainment even in the rural areas of India, why not use this resource to get an educational benefit out of it?
    - (a) PQSR

- (b) PRQS
- (c) SPRQ
- (d) SQRP

		(a) SPRQ	(b) SRQP	(c) QRPS	(d) QPRS
6.	1.		section of the society are		
	Р.	•	ew fledged ideas have a		
	Q.	•	n-violent methods of pro	otest.	
	R.	•	e charm of persuasion.		
	S.	•	<del>-</del>	they cannot get proper e	
	6.	However if these bec working out of gear.	ome violent, the antisoc	ial elements get encoura	ged and they put all proper
		(a) PRSQ	(b) RSQP	(c) SRPQ	(d) RPQS
7.	1.	Venice is a strange cit	y.		
	P.	There are about 400 o	dd bridges connecting th	he islands of Venice.	
	Q.	There are no motor ca	ars, no horses and no bu	ses there.	
	R.	These small islands as	re close to one another.		
	S.	It is not one island bu	t a hundred islands.		
	6.	This is because Venic	e has no streets.		
		(a) SRPQ	(b) PSRQ	(c) RQPS	(d) QSRP
8.	1.	One of the most terrib	ole battles of the America	an Civil War was fought	in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
	P.	The chief speech on the	hat occasion was given b	y Edward Everett, a cele	ebrated orator.
	Q.	Lincoln was asked to	make a few remarks.		
	R.	In November of that y of both armies who d	-	lefield was dedicated as	a final resting-place for men
	S.	Everett's speech lasterealized that it had be		or 2 minutes; it was over	er almost before the crowd
	6.	But the Gettysburg sp	beech, is now one of the	world's immortal pieces	of literature.
		(a) SQRP	(b) RPQS	(c) PQRS	(d) QPSR
9.	1.	The teacher training a	ngency in England hopes	s to make teaching one of	f the top three professions.
	P.	2	1 0	2	improved pay scales, work ise the image of the teaching
	Q.	A series of advertisem they remember and a	_	ened showing famous peo	ople speaking about teachers
	R.	An amount of \$ 100 training.	million has been set asi	de to combat the shorta	ge of applicants for teacher
	S.	Teacher Unions have	welcomed this campaig	n.	
	6.		Indian Government also		and take steps to lift up the
		(a) QRPS	(b) RPSQ	(c) RQSP	(d) QPSR
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Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.

Gradually drinking becomes a habit.

R. When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.S. A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.

If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.

Q. The person becomes an addict.

**5.** 

1.

10.	1.	Some say that failure is like	toxic waste.							
	P.	I see failure more as a fertilizer.								
	Q.	Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.								
	R.	The seeds of success must be planted afresh.								
	S.	It can be used to enrich the	soil of your mind.							
	6.	Turning failure into a fertili	zer is accomplished by u	ısing your errors as steps	in learning.					
		(a) SRQP	(b) PQSR	(c) SPQR	(d) QPSR					
11.	1.	Can anyone								
	Р.	falsehood triumph								
	Q.	and let								
	R.	for a long time								
	S.	suppress truth								
	6.	permanently?								
		(a) RQSP	(b)QPR.S	(c) SRQP	(d) PRQS					
12.	1.	And then word								
	P.	came from inside meet the released civilians								
	Q.									
	R.	that after all								
	S.	the press could								
	6.	but fleetingly.								
		(a) RSQP	(b) SRPQ	(c) PRSQ	(d) RPQS					
13.	1.	The man		. 111						
	Р.	and no one passing him in the street								
	Q.	was singularly inconspicuous								
	R.	who was called Alfred Nob	el							
	S.	would have given him	115							
	6.	another look.								
		(a) RQPS	(b) QPSR	(c) PSQR	(d) SPRQ					
14.	1.	In paliopathology								
	P.	would be to obtain								
	Q.	the fundamental objective								
	R.	background information								
	S.	as much								
	6.	on the skeleton as possible.								
		(a) PRQS	(b) RPSQ	(c) QPSR	(d) SRQP					
<b>15.</b>	1.	Generally speaking,								
	P.	for me by those who have is	nvited me or							
	Q.	follow programmes that ha	ve been worked out							
	R.	who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases								

	S.	the journeys that I underta	ke for the purpose of pul	blicity						
	6.	I find the things I have to d	lo wearisome							
		(a) RPQS	(b) SQPR	(c) QRPS	(d) PRSQ					
16.	1.	Jeff is a very good dancer,								
	P.	who always tries new dance steps								
	Q.	while the rest of the class is struggling								
	R.	which are demonstrated,								
	S.	and masters them quickly								
	6.	he shows off.								
		(a) RPQS	(b) SQPR	(c) QRPS	(d) PRSQ					
<b>17.</b>	1.	These positive effects vary	from genetic changes that	at						
	P.	to other related infections,								
	Q.	make us more resistant to the diseases responsible								
	R.	for epidemics and								
	S.	which have effects on hum	an that are							
	6.	hard to pin down and quar	ntify.							
		(a) RPQS	(b) QRPS	(c)SQPR	(d) PRSQ					
18.	1.	After an entire generation	of parents and teachers							
	P.	the level of depression								
	Q.	children's self-esteem.an indicator of good mental health,								
	R.	has worked hard to improve	ve its	7.77						
	S.	in young people has skyro	cketed.	1111						
	6.	It is how we feel about our	selves.							
		(a) PQRS	(b) QSRP	(c) RQSP	(d) SPRQ					
19.	1.	The Bermuda Triangle is as	n area							
	P.	of many unexplained disap	ppearances,							
	Q.	the three points of the triar	ngle being Miami,							
	R.	is famous for being the sup	pposed site							
	S.	of the Atlantic Ocean off th	ne coast of Florida and							
	6.	Bermuda, and San Juan in	Puerto Rico.							
		(a) PQRS	(b) SRPQ	(c) QSRP	(d) RPQS					
20.	1.	Most of the people acquire								
	Р.	which makes them hesitan	t							
	Q.	their ancestral culture and								
	R.	to accept new ideas and the	eories of							
	S.	tradition without question	ing them,							
	6.	the changing world.								
		(a) SPRO	(b) ORSP	(c) OSPR	d) PORS					

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21.	1.	Local industries often							
	Р.	protest the high salaries							
	Q.	that this will unreasonably raise							
	R.	arguing vehemently							
	S.	offered by multinational f	irms						
	6.	all wages to an excessive level.							
		(a) RQPS	(b) PSRQ	(c) SRQP	(d) PRSQ				
22.	1.	Although fruits can no lor	nger grow once picked,	•					
	P.	taking in oxygen and							
	Q.	they continue to respire for	or sometime,						
	R.	giving off carbon dioxide,							
	S.	just as human beings do							
	6.	when they breathe.							
		(a) QPRS	(b) SQPR	(c) RPQS	(d) PRSQ				
23.	1.	The multi sourcing of			-				
	Р.	financial mess with							
	Q.	coins led to a	4.6						
	R.	using their own mix of							
	S.	different mints							
	6.	metals and alloys.							
		(a) QPSR	(b) PSRQ	(c) RPQS	(d) SQRP				
24.	1.	It may seem odd							
	Р.	one should only read							
	Q.	but people read for such a							
	R.	to have to insist that							
	S.	because one liked it	111						
	6.	variety of reasons.							
		(a) QPSI	(b) RSPQ	(c) SPRQ	(d) RPSQ				
25.	1.	Efforts should be made to	stimulate exports.						
	Р.	We have another source o	f foreign exchange.						
	Q.	But people are reluctant to	part with it.						
	R.	I mean the huge quantities	•						
	S.	It is necessary to increase	our foreign exchange r	eserves.					
	6.	If they are willing, gold ca	n be sold abroad.						
		(a) PRSQ	(b) SPRQ	(c) SRPQ	(d) PSRQ				
26.	1.	The vegetable bin of my re	efrigerator contained a	n assortment of weir	d-looking items.				
	Р.	The carrots dropped into							
	Q.	To the right of the orange tendrils.	es was a bunch of carr	rots that had begun	to sprout points, spikes and				
	R.	Near the carrots was a net	bag of onions.						

				English Eungunge					
S.	Next to a shrivelled	, white-coated lemon were	wo oranges covered v	vith blue fuzz.					
6.	Each onion had ser green spaghetti.	nt curling shoots through the	he net until the whole	e thing resembled a mass of					
	(a) SQPR	(b) QSRP	(c) PRSQ	(d) RSQP					
1.	There was no prope	r light system on the highw	ay.	• •					
Р.		were gathering in the sky.	•						
Q.									
R.	Then suddenly, the	wind dropped.							
S.	The atmosphere nov	w was very stuffy.							
6.	The moon also hid b	pehind the clouds and it ma	de the night gloomier.						
	(a) QRPS	(b) RPQS	(c) QPRS	(d) SPRQ					
1.	AIDS is a disease ca	used by a virus called HIV.							
Р.		ictim's inability to defend tl	nemselves from any in	fections leading to death.					
Q.	This disease destroy	s part of the body's immun	e system.						
R.	AIDS patients are ca	arriers of the virus.							
S.	People who are infe	cted develop AIDS within f	ive to ten years.						
6.	And they are infected	ed for years without knowir	ng it and transmit the o	disease to others.					
	(a) QPSR	(b) PSQR	(c) RSQP	(d) SRPQ					
1.	Helen Keller has an	ageless quality about her ir	keeping with her ama	azing life story.					
Р.	Although warmed b	y this human reaction, she l	nas no wish to be set as	ide from the rest of mankind.					
Q.	She is an inspiration	n to both blind & who can se	ee -everywhere.						
R.	When she visited Ja "Helen Keller".	pan after World War II, bo	ys & girls from remot	e villages ran to her, crying,					
S.		from early childhood, she re ers in the modern world.	ose above her triple ha	andicap to become one of the					
6.	She believes the blir	nd should live & work with	their fellows, with ful	l responsibility.					
	(a) QPSR	(b) PQSR	(c) RSQP	(d) SQRP					
1.	India led the battle	of freedom against imperial	ism.						
Р.	That technique brou	ight us success.							
Q.	We therefore champ	pioned the cause of other co	untries.						
R.	We fought it with a special technique.								
S.	We are happy that t	hey achieved freedom.							
6.	But some countries	are still slaves.							
	(a) QSRP	(b) SRPQ	(c) RPQS	(d) RSQP					
1.	Many scientists are	working on safer and better	ways to kill mosquite	oes.					
Р.	Bringing more of th	ese animals into places whe	re mosquitoes live mi	ght help.					
Q.	Mosquitoes have ma	any natural enemies like ba	ts, birds, etc.						
R.	Mosquito nets can b	e used for protection.							
S.	But, there is no sure	way to protect everyone from	om their deadly bites.						
6.	This is a natural solu	ution.							
	(a) SRQP	(b) PQRS	(c) SRPQ	(d) RSQP					

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27.

28.

29.

30.

31.

32.	1.	The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.									
	P.	The king learnt a lesson	n from the spider.								
	Q.	It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.									
	R.	Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.									
	S.	He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.									
	6.	At last he won the batt	le and got back his king	dom.							
		(a) PQSR	(b) QPSR	(c) RSQP	(d) PSRQ						
33.	1.	A few workmen came	to cut down the tree.								
	P.	It took them all morning.									
	Q.	They did not know what to do with the roots.									
	R.	It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.									
	S.	They decided that the	oots had to be dug out.								
	6.	At last the tree was lying on the ground.									
		(a) PQRS	(b) RPQS	(c) RPSQ	(d) SRQP						
34.	1.	A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.									
	P.	The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.									
	Q.	The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.									
	R.	This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.									
	S.	The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.									
	6.	Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.									
		(a) QSPR	(b) PRQS	(c) RQSP	(d) SQPR						
35.	1.	Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.									
	P.	In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.									
	Q.	These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.									
	R.	Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.									
	S.	Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.									
	6.	Some of them play mu	sic too.								
		(a) PSQR	(b) SRPQ	(c) QSPR	(d) RPSQ						
36.	1.	The motor car is one of	the useful gifts of mode	ern science.							
	P.										
	Q.	It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.									
	R.	The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.									
	S.	Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.									
	6.	Finally, in this age of e	nergy crisis, a personal o	ar is an expensive objec	et to maintain.						
		(a) QSPR	(b) RSPQ	(c) PSRQ	(d) SQPR						
37.	1.	A mule began to day d	ream that he was a good	l runner as his mother v	vas a race horse.						
	P.	The master sat on the r	nule, whipped him hard	because he was in a hu	rry to reach the market.						
	Q.	He started running acr	oss the field.								
	R.	Forced to run faster, th	e mule collapsed on the	ground.							

<ul> <li>6. He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey." <ul> <li>(a) QSPR</li> <li>(b) SPRQ</li> <li>(c) PRQR</li> <li>(d) RPQS</li> </ul> </li> <li>38. 1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847. <ul> <li>P. In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.</li> <li>Q. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.</li> <li>R. He was always an inquisitive boy.</li> <li>S. He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.</li> <li>6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had. <ul> <li>(a) PSRQ</li> <li>(b) QRSP</li> <li>(c) RQPS</li> </ul> </li> <li>39. 1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.</li> <li>P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.</li> <li>Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.</li> <li>R. He fell asleep thereafter.</li> <li>S. The Emperor of the land was informed.</li> <li>6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		S.	When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.								
<ol> <li>Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.</li> <li>In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.</li> <li>He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.</li> <li>He was always an inquisitive boy.</li> <li>He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.</li> <li>He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.         <ul> <li>(a) PSRQ</li> <li>(b) QRSP</li> <li>(c) RQPS</li> </ul> </li> <li>Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.</li> <li>He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.</li> <li>The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.</li> <li>He fell asleep thereafter.</li> <li>The Emperor of the land was informed.</li> </ol>		6.	He thought, "Though my m	nother was a race horse b	out my father was only a	donkey."					
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<ul><li>P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.</li><li>Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.</li><li>R. He fell asleep thereafter.</li><li>S. The Emperor of the land was informed.</li></ul>			(a) PSRQ	(b) QRSP	(c) RQPS	(d) PQRS					
<ul><li>Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.</li><li>R. He fell asleep thereafter.</li><li>S. The Emperor of the land was informed.</li></ul>	39.	1.	Gulliver landed on the shor	es of Lilliput.							
<ul><li>R. He fell asleep thereafter.</li><li>S. The Emperor of the land was informed.</li></ul>		P.	He planned to carry Gullive	er to the capital city.							
S. The Emperor of the land was informed.		Q.	The Lilliputians put an oint	ment on Gulliver's wou	nds.						
		R.	He fell asleep thereafter.								
6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.		S.	The Emperor of the land wa	as informed.							
··		6.	It alleviated all the pain and	l discomfort.							
(a) PQSR (b) RSPQ (c) SRQP (d) QSPR			(a) PQSR	(b) RSPQ	(c) SRQP	(d) QSPR					
<b>40.</b> 1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.	<b>40.</b>	1.	Phillip is a 55 year old blind	l man.							
P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.		P.	He enjoys the sweet smell it	tself.							
Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.		Q.	He can smell a rose but can	't tell its colour.							
R. He has been blind since birth.		R.	He has been blind since birt	th.	1,111						
S. It does not matter to him.		S.	It does not matter to him.		1 11						
6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.		6.	People sometimes pity him	but he tells them he is ha	арру.						
(a) SQRP (b) RQSP (c) PQRS (d) QPSR			(a) SQRP	(b) RQSP	(c) PQRS	(d) QPSR					
41. 1. Generally speaking,	41.	1.	Generally speaking,								
P. for me by those who have invited me or		P.	for me by those who have in	nvited me or							
Q. followprogrammes that have been worked out		Q.	followprogrammes that have	ve been worked out							
R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases		R.									
S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity		S.	the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity								
6. I find the thing I have to do wearisome.		6.	I find the thing I have to do	wearisome.							
(a) RPQS (b) SQPR (c) QRPS (d) PRSQ			(a) RPQS	(b) SQPR	(c) QRPS	(d) PRSQ					
42. 1. An overall picture	42.	1.	An overall picture								
P. literary situation		P.	literary situation								
Q. of the present		Q.	of the present								
R. major languages		R.	major languages								
S. in some of the		S.	in some of the								
6. is discussed here.		6.	is discussed here.								
(a) QPSR (b) SRQP (c) PQSR (d) QSRP			(a) QPSR	(b) SRQP	(c) PQSR	(d) QSRP					

<b>43.</b>	1.	When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.									
	P.	The relationship remain	s, but its nature chan	ges.							
	Q.	The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.									
	R.	The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around-which his life revolved now undergoes a change.									
	S.	He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.									
	6.	At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.									
		(a) PRQS	(b) RSQP	(c) SRPQ	(d) RQPS						
44.	1.	It is useful to distinguish.									
	P.	basic research									
	Q.	pure science, which invo	olves								
	R.	and applied science									
	S.	between two forms of science									
	6.	which involves technological	ogy.								
		(a) SRQP	(b) SQPR	(c) RQPS	(d) PRQS						
<b>45.</b>	1.	In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.									
	P.	He may succeed in attracting an audience.									
	Q.	Anyone who wants to make a speech can do so in Speaker's Corner.									
	R.	In this park, there is a place known as "Speaker's Corner".									
	S.	On Sunday afternoons, we can find many such people there.									
	6.	They will be standing on soapboxes and speaking away on various subjects									
		(a) RPQS	(b) QPRS	(c) RQPS	(d) QPSR						
46.	It is	s shocking to read that ma	any more cigarette br	ands are going to be mar	keted in India.						
	Р.	Aren't these two at cross	s-purposes?								
	Q.										
	R.	The proposal appears to be awaiting the Government's approval.									
	S.	On the other, it entertains unhealthy proposals like this.									
	6.	There is a need for revie	w of Government po	licy.							
		(a) RQSP	(b) RPQS	(c) QSPR	(d) PQSR						
47.	1.	A man who climbs a m	ountain faces several	dangers,							
	P.	A cylinder of oxygen can be very expensive.									
	Q.	The atmosphere at such a great height contains less oxygen than in the plains and therefore he may find it difficult to breathe.									
	R.	Yet another danger is t mountaineer may get sw	_	mass of snow sliding d	own the mountain and the						
	S.	This means that the mou	ıntaineer has to carry	his own supply of oxyge	en in a cylinder.						
	6.	It is a proof of man's ind highest mountains in the	_	t in spite o all these dange	ers, he continues to climb the						

(c) QSRP

(b) SRPQ

(d) PSRQ

(a) QSPR

- **48.** 1. After the Chipko Movement
  - P. that peasants and tribals
  - Q. in the responsible management
  - R. it was demonstrated
  - S. had a greater stake
  - 6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
    - (a) QRPS

- (b) RPSQ
- (c) RPQS

(d) QPSR

- **49.** 1. Sometimes you can figure out
  - P. of the rest of the sentence
  - Q. or from the meaning
  - R. its place in the story or in the sentence
  - S. an unfamiliar word from its context
  - 6. even though you may never have seen the word before.
    - (a) RSPQ

- (b) SRQP
- (c) QPRS

(d) PRQS

- **50.** 1. Even today in many countries,
  - P. neglected and there are far
  - Q. women continue to be
  - R. who have had the benefit of
  - S. fewer women than men
  - 6. education and vocational training.
    - (a) PRQS

- (b) QPSR
- (c) SQRP

(d) RQPS

# **Solutions**

.1	b	.2	d	.3	b	.4	d	.5	a
.6	a	.7	a	.8	b	.9	С	.10	d
.11	С	.12	С	.13	a	.14	С	.15	b
.16	d	.17	b	.18	С	.19	b	.20	С
.21	b	.22	a	.23	a	.24	d	.25	b
.26	a	.27	С	.28	a	.29	d	.30	С
.31	d	.32	b	.33	b	.34	С	.35	d
.36	a	.37	a	.38	С	.39	b	.40	b
.41	b	.42	a	.43	d	.44	b	.45	С
.46	a	.47	a	.48	b	.49	b	.50	b



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# Chapter

4

# **Active & Passive Voice**

Let's know more about active and passive voice.

## **Active Voice**

In active voice, the subject always performs the action related by the verb.

Likewise:

- (a) Mohan flies kite.
- (b) He has drunk whole milk.
- (c) You are writing a nice novel.

Here, Mohan, He, you are subjects and flies, drunk, writing are action related by the verb.

#### **Passive Voice**

In passive voice, the subject always receives the action related by the verb.

Likewise;

- (a) Kite is flown by Mohan.
- (b) Whole milk has been drunk by him.
- (c) A nice novel is being written by you.

Here, kite, whole milk, a nice novel are objects and flown, drunk and written are action related by the verb.

A. Change of subject of active sentence into object of passive is done as per the following table.

ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice	ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice
I	me	we	us
he	him	they	them
she	her	it	it
you	you	who	whom

→ Only transitive verbs (those take objects) can be transformed into passive voice.

Tense	Verb (Active)	Verb (Passive) To be form + V-III
Simple present	do/does	am/is/are
Simple past	did	was/were
Simple future	shall/will	shall be/will be
Present continuous	is/am/are	is/am/are being
Past continuous	was/were	was/were being
Present perfect	has/have	has/have been
Past perfect	had	had been
Future perfect	will/shall have	will/shall have been

# Rules to Make a Passive Voice

- (1) The passive voice of an active voice is formed by using the verb 'to be'. However, the original active verb must be converted into past participle.
- (2) Object may be placed before the verb in passive expression.
- (3) The construction of these sentences may be represented as follows
  - I. Subject + Transitive verb + Object [Active voice]
  - II. Object + to be + PP of Transitive verb + Subject [Passive voice]
  - III. Subject + Intransitive verb [Active voice]

#### Use of the verb 'To be'

- 1. As an auxiliary verb it is used with other verbs both in active and passive voice.
- 2. As an ordinary verb it is used in 'No verb' sentences.

Forms of 'to be'	Related Tenses	Forms of Verb in 'to be' Passive Voice
To be	Infinitive, Modals, Future Indefinite	
is, am, are Present Indefinite		DD (Doot Doutisin)
was/were been	Past Indefinite, Perfect (Present, Past, Future)	PP (Past Participle)
Being	Continuous (Present, Past), Participle	

The use of 'to be' is made in the passive sentences.

- (1) Infinitive,
- (2) Modals,
- (3) Future Indefinite
  - (a) She doesn't like to be insulted.
  - (b) All the students should be taught English.
  - (c) He will be punished for his misbehaviour.
- (4) Present IndefiniteIs, am, are
  - (a) FIFA World cup is held every four years.
  - (b) I am invited to attend party by my friend.
- (5) Past Indefinite Was, were
  - (a) Shalini was punished for her negligence.
  - (b) Both the friends were selected for senior badminton team.
- (6) Perfect (Present, Past, Future) Been
  - (a) Rawat has been elected as a member of the committee.
  - (b) She had already been admitted to hospital.
  - (c) Her friend will have been married by now.
- (7) Continuous (Present, Past)
- (8) Participle Being
  - (a) The match is being telecast live.
  - (b) Nobody likes being robbed.
  - → Future continuous and perfect continuous tenses do not admit of passive voice expressions.

# Rules to Change the Voice

To change a sentence from active to passive voice the following steps are involved.

(1) To change the object into a subject if object is the pronoun change it as follows

Me	1
You	you
Her	she
Us	we
Him	he
It	it
Whom	who

(2) Change the subject into object by using 'by'

by me
by us
by you
by him
by her
by it
by them
by whom

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- (3) The verb is changed according to the tense
  - (a) Present Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Is/Am/Are + Past Participle of Verb)

(b) Present Continuous Tense

(Change into – Is/Am/Are + Being + Past Participle of Verb)

(c) Present Perfect Tense

(Change into - Has/Have + Been + Past Participle of Verb)

(d) Past Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Was/Were + Past Participle of Verb)

(e) Past Continuous Tense

(Change into – Was/Were + Being + Past Participle of Verb)

(f) Past Perfect Tense

(Change into - Had + Been+ Past Participle of verb)

(g) Future Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Shall be/Will be + Past Participle of Verb)

(h) Future Perfect Tense

(Change into - Shall have been/Will have been + Past Participle of Verb)

(i) Verb Followed by Modals

In those sentences which carry modals like can, could, should, would, must etc., 'be' is used between the modal and the third form of verb the passive voice.

(j) Imperative sentence

In changing imperative sentence to passive voice the following rules are observed

- (1) Let + new object + be/not be +  $3^{rd}$  form of verb
- (2) According to the idea of the sentence we use phrases like you are requested to/advised to/ordered to etc.
- (3) Words such as kindly or please are deleted.

# Exercise

**Directions :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

- **1.** Our task had been completed before sunset.
  - (a) We completed our task before sunset.
- (b) We have completed our task before sunset.
- (c) We complete our task before sunset.
- (d) We had completed our task before sunset.
- **2.** The boy laughed at the beggar.
  - (a) The beggar was laughed by the boy.
  - (b) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.
  - (c) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy.
  - (d) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.
- **3.** The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.
  - (a) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.
  - (b) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.
  - (c) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
  - (d) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
- **4.** The boys were playing cricket.
  - (a) Cricket had been played by the boys.
- (b) Cricket has been played by the boys.
- (c) Cricket was played by the boys.
- (d) Cricket was being played by the boys.

- **5.** They drew a circle in the morning.
  - (a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
  - (b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
  - (c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
  - (d) A circle has been drawing since morning.
- **6.** They will demolish the entire block.
  - (a) The entire block is being demolished.
  - (b) The block may be demolished entirely.
  - (c) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.
  - (d) The entire block will be demolished by them.
- 7. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.
  - (a) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.
  - (b) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. He has torn even the carpet.
  - (c) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.
  - (d) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.
- **8.** We must respect the elders.
  - (a) The elders deserve respect from us.
  - (c) The elders must be respected by us.
- **9.** We have warned you.
  - (a) You have been warned.
  - (c) Warned you have been.
- **10.** Has anybody answered your question?
  - (a) Your question has been answered?
  - (c) Has your question been answered?
- **11.** The shopkeeper lowered the prices.
  - (a) The prices lowered the shopkeeper
  - (c) Down went the prices.
- **12.** One must keep one's promises.
  - (a) One's promises are kept.
  - (c) One's promises were kept.

- (b) The elders must be respected.
- (d) Respect the elders we must.
- (b) We have you warned.
- (d) Have you been warned.
- (b) Anybody has answered your question?
- (d) Have you answered your question?
- (b) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper.
- (d) The shopkeeper got down the prices.
- (b) One's promises must kept.
- (d) One's promises must be kept.
- **13.** The government has not approved the new drug for sale.
  - (a) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.
  - (b) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.
  - (c) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.
  - (d) The new drug was not approved by the government.
- **14.** They have published all the details of the invention.
  - (a) All the details of the invention have been published by them.
  - (b) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.
  - (c) All the details have been invented by the publishers.
  - (d) All the inventions have been detailed by them.
- **15.** He teaches us grammar.
  - (a) Grammar was taught to us by him.
- (b) We are taught grammar by him.
- (c) Grammar will be taught to us by him.
- (d) We were teached grammar by hint.

- The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.
  - (a) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.
  - (b) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.
  - (c) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.
  - (d) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.
- **17.** Prepare yourself for the worst.
  - (a) You be prepared for the worst.
- (b) The worst should be prepared by yourself.
- (c) Be prepared for the worst.
- (d) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.
- **18.** Please shut the door and go to sleep.
  - (a) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.
  - (b) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.
  - (c) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.
  - (d) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.
- **19.** It is impossible to do this.
  - (a) Doing this is impossible.
- (b) This is impossible to be done.
- (c) This most not be done.
- (d) This can't be done.
- **20.** We must take care of all living species on Earth.
  - (a) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.
  - (b) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.
  - (c) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.
  - (d) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.
- **21.** He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.
  - (a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.
  - (b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.
  - (c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.
  - (d) None of the above
- **22.** I shall order the carriage.
  - (a) The carriage will be ordered.
- (b) The carriage by me order.
- (c) The carriage I will ordered.
- (d) The carriage ordered by me.
- **23.** Poverty obliged him to steal.
  - (a) He was by poverty obliged to steal.
- (b) He was to steal obliged by poverty.
- (c) He was obliged by poverty to steal.
- (d) He was obliged to steal.
- **24.** A stone struck me on the head.
  - (a) I was struck me on the head.
- (b) My head was struck by a stone.
- (c) I has been struck by stone on the head (d) I was struck on the head by a stone.
- **25.** You must look into this matter.
  - (a) This matter has been looked into by you.
  - (b) This matter may be looked into by you.
  - (c) This matter should be looked into by you.
  - (d) This matter into looked by you.
- They are building a house next door to our school.
  - (a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
  - (b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.

- (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.
- (d) A house is being built by them next door to our school.
- **27.** A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.
  - (e) A little mouse may even help a lion.
- (b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.
- (c) A little mouse can even help a lion.
- (d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.
- **28.** Who taught her such things?
  - (a) Who was she taught such things by?
- (b) She was taught such things by who?
- (c) By whom she was taught such things?
- (d) By whom was she taught such things?

- **29.** Darjeeling grows tea.
  - (a) Tea grows in Darjeeling.
- (b) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.
- (c) Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.
- (d) Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.
- **30.** The noise of the traffic kept me awake.
  - (a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.
  - (b) I was kept awaking by the noise of the traffic.
  - (c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
  - (d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
- **31.** Did everybody miss the first bus?
  - (a) The first bus was missed by everybody?(b) Was the first bus missed by everybody?
  - (c) Everybody missed the first bus?
- (d) Had the first bus been missed by everybody?
- **32.** We will not allow them to run away.
  - (a) They will not be allowed to run away by us.
  - (b) They would not be allowed to run away.
  - (c) They are not allowed to run away.
  - (d) They were not allowed to run away.
- **33.** Everyone must read this book.
  - (a) This book should be read by everyone. (b) This book has to be read by everyone.
  - (c) This book is to be read by everyone.
- (d) This book must be read by everyone.
- **34.** He knew that his own life was unjust.
  - (a) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.
  - (b) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.
  - (c) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
  - (d) It was known by him that life was unjust.
- **35.** The student has learnt the answer by heart.
  - (a) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.
  - (b) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.
  - (c) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.
  - (d) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.
- **36.** The old lady touched and patted the cow.
  - (a) The cow patted and touched the old lady.
  - (b) The cow was touched by the old lady patting her.
  - (c) The cow was patted and touched by the old lady.
  - (d) The patted cow touched the old lady.
- **37.** This watch was given to me by my grandfather.

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- (a) My grandfather gave me this watch.
- (b) My grandfather gives me this watch.
- (c) My grandfather had given this watch to me.
- (d) My grandfather has given this watch to me.
- **38.** By whom is the child being fed?
  - (a) Who is feeding the child?
- (b) Who has fed the child?
- (c) Who was feeding the child?
- (d) Who has been feeding the child?
- **39.** Alexander expected to conquer the world.
  - (a) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.
  - (b) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
  - (c) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.
  - (d) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
- **40.** She begins her day with a cup of coffee.
  - (a) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.
  - (b) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.
  - (c) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.
  - (d) A cup of coffee has begun her day.
- **41.** Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.
  - (a) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
  - (b) Good marks are seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
  - (c) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
  - (d) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
- **42.** Please help me.
  - (a) You were requested to help me.
- (b) You are being requested to help me.
- (c) You are requested to help me.
- (d) You have been requested to help me.
- **43.** The residents celebrated the Independence Day.
  - (a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.
  - (b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.
  - (c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.
  - (d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.
- 44. I know him.
  - (a) He is known by me.

- (b) He was known to me.
- (c) He has been known by me.
- (d) He is known to me.
- **45.** They are building a house next door to our school.
  - (a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.
  - (b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.
  - (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.
  - (d) A house is being built by them next door to our school.
- **46.** The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.
  - (a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
  - (b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
  - (c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
  - (d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

- **47.** The labourers will repair the road.
  - (a) The road will repaired by the labourers.
  - (b) The road will be repair by the labourers.
  - (c) The road will have been repaired by the labourers.
  - (d) The road will be repaired by the labourers.
- **48.** We shall serve our country.
  - (a) Our country will be served by us.
  - (b) Our country will serve by us.
  - (c) Our country will be served us.
  - (d) Our country will have been served by us.
- **49.** The police arrested the thief and sent him to jail.
  - (a) The police was arrested and sent to jail.
  - (b) The thief was arrested and (he was) sent to jail.
  - (c) The thief arrested and was sent to jail.
  - (d) The thief had been arrested and sent to jail.
- **50.** They will not disobey me.
  - (a) I shall not be disobeyed by them.
  - (b) I shall be disobeyed by them.
  - (c) I shall not being disobeyed by them.
  - (d) I shall not be disobeyed by them.

# **Solutions**

1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	С	9.	a	10.	С
11.	b	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	С	18.	С	19.	b	20.	b
21.	с	22.	a	23.	С	24.	d	25.	С
26.	d	27.	b	28.	d	29.	b	30.	С
31.	b	32.	a	33.	d	34.	С	35.	d
36.	С	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	b
41.	d	42.	С	43.	b	44.	d	45.	d
46.	с	47.	d	48.	a	49.	b	50.	a



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# Chapter

5

# **Narration**

**Direct Narration:** In Direct Narration the words of the speaker is exactly said in his words. What a speaker says, his words are mentioned within the quotation marks ("....."). The speaker's words should be unaltered.

Example: She said, "Travelling is one of my hobbies." Or 'Travelling is one of my hobbies.', she said.

**Indirect Narration:** In Indirect Narration the words of the speaker is not exactly said in his words. What a speaker says, his words are not mentioned within the quotation marks. The speaker's words will be altered slightly.

Example: She said that Travelling was one of her hobbies.

# Reporter/Reporting Verb/Reported Speech

**Reporter** The speaker or narrator is called the 'reporter'

**Reporting Verb** The verb used by the 'reporter' is called reporting verb.

**Reported Speech** Sentence enclosed within the inverted commas (".....") is called reported speech.

She said to me, 'I am learning math'.

In this sentence "She (reporter) said (reporting verb)" and 'I am learning math.' (reported speech).

Reported speech always begins with a capital letter and enclosed within the inverted commas (' ') while we change a narration from direct to indirect, the inverted commas are removed.

# **Some Important Rules**

First of all ascertain the tense of the 'Reporting verb'.

- (a) If the reporting verb is in present or future tense. The tense of reported speech remains unchanged.
- (b) If the reporting verb changes as following

Reporting verb in direct speech	Reporting verb in indirect speech
Say	Say
Says	Says
Say to	Tell
Says to	Tells
Will say	Will say
Will say to	Will tell
Said	Said

## **Effective Steps to Solve such Questions**

Candidates are suggested to memorise the following points which are very important to solve such questions effectively.

- (1) While changing into indirect speech the personal pronouns are changed as per the following rules.
- (a) First Person Pronoun According to subject to reporting verb.
- (b) Second Person Pronoun According to object of reporting verb.
- (c) Third Person Pronoun No change

# Reporting Verb in the Past

(2) If the reporting verb is in 'past' the tense of the reported speech changes as following

## Tense of Reported Speech

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No change of tense
Past Perfect Continuous	No change of tense

# (Change in Future Sentences (Reported Speech

Will/Shall	Would/Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Could/Should/Would/Might	No change

(3) Change in narration is done as following

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Hence	Thence
Hither	Thither
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day/the following day
Yesterday	The previous day
Last week/month/year	The previous week/month/year
The last fort night	The previous fort night
The day before Yesterday	The day before the previous day

Therefore, you should learn all the points well in order to solve the questions quickly with accuracy.

## Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect

- **1.** When the reporting or principal verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct are changed into the corresponding past tenses. Thus,
- (a) A simple present becomes a simple past.

(Direct) Ram said, "I am happy".

(Indirect) Ram said that he was happy.

- (b) A present continuous becomes a past continuous.
  - (**Direct**) He said, "My younger brother is writing an essay".
  - (Indirect) He said that his younger brother was writing an essay.
- (c) A present perfect becomes a past perfect.

(Direct) He said, "I have completed my homework.

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(Indirect) He said that he had completed his homework.

→ Shall of the future tense is changed into should. The will of the future tense is changed into would or should. As a rule, the simple past in the direct becomes the past perfect in the indirect.

(Direct) He said, "The horse died in the night".

(Indirect) He said that the horse had died in the night.

- **2.** If the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the direct speech do not change.
- **3.** The pronouns of the direct speech are changed, where necessary, so that their relations with the reporter and its listener rather than with the original speaker, are indicated. E.g.,

(Direct) He said to me, "I don't believe you."

(Indirect) He said he didn't believe me.

(Direct) I said to him, "I don't smoke.

(Indirect) I said I didn't smoke.

**4.** Words expressing nearness in time or place are generally changed into words expressing distance. Hence,

Now	Changes into	Then
Here	Changes into	There
Ago	Changes into	Before
Thus	Changes into	So
Today	Changes into	That day
Tomorrow	Changes into	The next day
Yesterday	Changes into	The day before
Last night	Changes into	The night before

(Direct) She said, "I am glad to be here this evening."

(Indirect) She said that she was glad to be there that evening.

The changes do not occur if the speech is reported during the same period or at the same place.

**Exclamations and Wishes:** In reporting exclamations and wishes the indirect speech is introduced by some verb expressing exclamation or wish.

(Direct) He said, "Alas! I am deeply hurt."

(Indirect) He exclaimed sadly that he was deeply hurt.

(Direct)Meena said, "How brave you are"!

(Indirect) Meena exclaimed that I was very brave.

(Direct) Rakesh said, "Bravo! You have done well."

(Indirect) Rakesh applauded him, saying that he had done well.

(Direct) "So help me heaven!" he cried, I will never steal again.

(Indirect) He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.

**Interrogatives:** In reporting interrogatives, the indirect speech is introduced by some such verbs as asked, enquired etc.

When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if.

(Direct) He said to me, "What are you doing?"

(**Indirect**) He asked me what I was doing.

(Direct) "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.

(Indirect) The stranger enquired where I lived.

(Direct) My uncle said to us, "Where are you going?"

(Indirect) My uncle enquired Where we were going.

(Direct) "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother.

(Indirect) His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his own father.

**Commands and Requests:** In reporting commands and requests, the indirect speech is introduced by some verb expressing command or request and the imperative mood is changed into the infinitive.

(Direct) Krishna said to Arjun, "Go away".

(Indirect) Krishna ordered Arjun to go away.

(Direct) He said to him, "Please wait here till I return".

(Indirect) He requested him to wait there till he returned.

(Direct) "Call the first witness", said the judge.

(Indirect) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

(Direct) He shouted, "Let me go."

(Indirect)) He shouted to them to let him go.

**Directions:** In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

#### **Exercise**

- 1. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night?"
  - (a) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
  - (b) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
  - (c) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
  - (d) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.
- 2. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
  - (a) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
  - (b) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
  - (c) David old to Anna that Mona be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
  - (d) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.
- **3.** I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"
  - (a) I asked him why he was working so hard.
  - (b) I asked him why was he working so hard.
  - (c) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
  - (d) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
- **4.** He said to her, "What a cold day!"
  - (a) He told her that it was a cold day.
  - (b) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
  - (c) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
  - (d) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.
- **5.** The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"
  - (a) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening.
  - (b) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening.
  - (c) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening.
  - (d) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening.
- **6.** He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"
  - (a) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
  - (b) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
  - (c) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
  - (d) He requested the interviewer if he could repeat the question.
- **7.** He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
  - (a) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
  - (b) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words.

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- (c) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words.
- (d) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words.
- **8.** He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
  - (a) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire.
  - (b) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
  - (c) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire.
  - (d) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire.
- **9.** The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."
  - (a) The Captain urged his men to stand at ease.
  - (b) The Captain wanted his men to stand at ease.
  - (c) The Captain told his men that they should stand at ease.
  - (d) The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease.
- **10.** Pawan said to me. "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
  - (a) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me.
  - (b) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me.
  - (c) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me.
  - (d) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me.
- 11. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."
  - (a) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life.
  - (b) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh.
  - (c) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.
  - (d) The teacher Mahesh and wished him success in life congratulated.
- **12.** The poor examinee said, "O God, take pity on me."
  - (a) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him.
  - (b) The poor examinee, invoking God implored him to take pity on him.
  - (c) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.
  - (d) The poor examine asked God to take pity on him.
- **13.** "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"
  - (a) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring hint.
  - (b) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring hint.
  - (c) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.
  - (d) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up.
- **14.** Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"
  - (a) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen.
  - (b) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen.
  - (c) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen.
  - (d) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen.
- **15.** The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.
  - (a) The father warned his son, "Beware of him!"
  - (b) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
  - (c) The father warned his son. "Be careful about him."
  - (d) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."
- **16.** Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"
  - (a) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
  - (b) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
  - (c) Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
  - (d) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus.

- **17.** Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"
  - (a) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
  - (b) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
  - (c) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
  - (d) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
- **18.** "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
  - (a) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
  - (b) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
  - (c) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
  - (d) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.
- **19.** "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me "it's very rough."
  - (a) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
  - (b) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
  - (c) He said that 1 couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
  - (d) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.
- **20.** Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
  - (a) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
  - (b) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
  - (c) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
  - (d) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
- **21.** He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
  - (a) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
  - (b) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
  - (c) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
  - (d) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.
- **22.** He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
  - (a) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
  - (b) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
  - (c) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
  - (d) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.
- **23.** Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"
  - (a) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
  - (b) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
  - (c) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
  - (d) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.
- **24.** John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"
  - (a) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - (b) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - (c) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - (d) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
- **25.** "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
  - (a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
  - (b) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
  - (c) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
  - (d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.
- **26.** Rahul said, "Pay attention to me."
  - (a) Rahul asked pay attention to him.
  - (b) Rahul asked to paid attention to him.

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- (c) Rahul asked having paid attention to him.
- (d) Rahul asked to pay attention to him.
- 27. Rajat said, "May God bless you."
  - (a) Rajat exclaimed with wish that God might bless me.
  - (b) Rajat expressed a wish that God might bless me.
  - (c) Rajat asked God to bless me.
  - (d) Rajat shouted with joy to bless me.
- **28.** She said to me, "I thank you for the help you have given."
  - (a) She told me that she thanked me for the help I had given.
  - (b) She thanked me for the help I have given.
  - (c) She thanked to me for the help I have given.
  - (d) She thanked me for the help I had given.
- 29. Maya said to Rajeev, "Will you help me in my work just now?"
  - (a) Maya asked Rajeev if he would help her in her work just then.
  - (b) Maya questioned to Rajeev that will you help me in my work just now.
  - (c) Maya told Rajeev whether he will help her in her work just now.
  - (d) Maya asked to Rajeev that will he help in her work just now.
- 30. My friend said to me, "Has your father returned from Kolkata?"
  - (a) My friend said to me that my father has returned from Kolkata.
  - (b) My friend asked me if my father had returned from Kolkata.
  - (c) My friend told me that his father had returned from Kolkata.
  - (d) My friend enquired me if his father had returned from Kolkata.
- **31.** He said, "We are all sinners."
  - (a) He said that we are all sinners.
  - (b) He said they were all sinners.
  - (c) He said that he was a sinner.
  - (d) He said all were sinners.
- **32.** "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.
  - (a) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
  - (b) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
  - (c) He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house.
  - (d) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.
- **33.** Danial said to Joanna, "Lucy will leave for her native place tomorrow."
  - (a) Danial told Joanna that Lucy will leave for her native place tomorrow.
  - (b) Danial told Joanna that Lucy left for her native place the next day.
  - (c) Danial told to Joanna that Lucy would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
  - (d) Danial told Joanna that Lucy would leave for her native place the next day.
- **34.** Satish said to me, "I want to learn French".
  - (a) Satish told to me that he wanted to learn French.
  - (b) Satish told me that he wanted to learn French.
  - (c) Satish told me that he had wanted to learn French.
  - (d) Satish asked me that he wanted to learn French.
- **35.** He said to me, "Gopal graduated from the National Law school last year".
  - (a) He told me that Gopal was graduated from the National Law School last year.
  - (b) He informed me that Gopal had graduated from the National Law School previous year.
  - (c) He told me that Gopal had graduated from the National Law School the previous year.
  - (d) He told me that Gopal graduated from the National law School the previous year.

- **36.** Anita said to her father, "One of my friends has been living in Paris for two years."
  - (a) Anita told her father that one of her friends had been living in Paris for two year.
  - (b) Anita said her father that one of her friends had been living in Paris for two years.
  - (c) Anita told her father that one of my friends had been living in Paris for two years.
  - (d) Anita told her father, one of her friends had been living in Paris for two years.
- **37.** Veer said to his father, "Can I go to see a movie?
  - (a) Veer asked his father if he could go to see a movie.
  - (b) Veer asked his father if he could go to saw a movie.
  - (c) Veer asked his father if he could went to see a movie.
  - (d) Veer asked his father if he could went to saw a movie.
- **38.** He said to his servant, "Why are you so lazy today?"
  - (a) He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.
  - (b) He asked his servant why he had been so lazy that day.
  - (c) He asked his servant why he was being so lazy that day.
  - (d) He asked his servant why was he so lazy that day.
- **39.** He said to her, "Are you coming to the party."
  - (a) He told her whether she was coming to the party.
  - (b) He told her if she was coming to the party.
  - (c) He asked her if she was coming to the party.
  - (d) He asked her if she will be coming to the party.
- **40.** He said, "The teacher usually does not ask any question."
  - (a) He said that the teacher usually does not ask any question.
  - (b) He said that the teacher usually did not ask any question.
  - (c) He said that the teacher usually asked no question.
  - (d) He said that the teacher usually did not asked any question.
- **41.** The Swami said to the villager, "please bring me a glass of water."
  - (a) The swami ordered the villager to bring him a glass of water.
  - (b) The swami requested to the villager to bring him a glass of water.
  - (c) The swami requested told the villager to bring me a glass of water.
  - (d) The swami requested the villager to bring him a glass of water.
- **42.** He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"
  - (a) He asked them would they listen to such a man.
  - (b) He ask them whether they would listen to such a man.
  - (c) He asked them whether they would listen to such a man.
  - (d) He asked to them if they would listen to such a man.
- **43.** He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
  - (a) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.
  - (b) He asked them to be quiet and listen to my words.
  - (c) He asked urged them to be quiet and listen to my words.
  - (d) He requests them to be quiet and listen to his words.
- **44.** "Do You Know the way home?" I Asked.
  - (a) I asked him did he know the way home.
  - (b) I asked him whether he knew the way home.
  - (c) I asked him if he new the way home.
  - (d) I asked him if he knew the way home.

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- **45.** "How should I answer this question, Father?" The boy enquired.
  - (a) The boy asked his father how I should answer this questioning.
  - (b) The boy asked his father that how I should answer this question.
  - (c) The boy asked his father how he should answer that question.
  - (d) The boy enquired his father how should he answer that question.
- **46.** "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" Jeered his mother angrily.
  - (a) His angry mother jeered and asked him if he supposes he knows better than his own father.
  - (b) His angry mother jeered and asked him did he suppose he knew better than his own father.
  - (c) His angry mother jeered and asked if he supposed he knows better than his own father.
  - (d) His angry mother jeered and asked him if he supposed he knew better than his own father.
- **47.** Aladin said to the magician, "What have I done to deserve so severe a blow?"
  - (a) Aladin asked the magician what I had done to deserve so severe a blow.
  - (b) Aladin asked the magician that what he had done to deserve so severe a blow.
  - (c) Aladin asked the magician what he had done to deserve so severe a blow.
  - (d) Aladin asked the magician what had he done to deserve so severe a blow.
- **48.** Renu said to him, "please wait here till I return."
  - (a) Renu ordered him to wait there till she returned.
  - (b) Renu requested him to wait there till she returned.
  - (c) Renu told him to wait there till she returned.
  - (d) Renu requested him to wait there till she returned.
- **49.** He said, "Suresh slipped when he was trying he was trying to board a bus."
  - (a) He told that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.
  - (b) He informed that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.
  - (c) He said that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.
  - (d) He said that Suresh has slipped when he was trying to board a bus.
- **50.** She said, "Whatever Saraj does displeases her mother- in law."
  - (a) She said that whatever saraj did displeased her mother-in-law.
  - (b) She said thatwhateverSaraj does displeased her mother-in-law.
  - (c) She says that whatever Saraj has been doing displeases her mother-in-law.
  - (d) She told that whatever saraj did displeased her mother-in-law.

Solutions									
1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	d	5.	С
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	d	10.	d
11.	d	12.	a	13.	b	14.	С	15.	a
16.	a	17.	b	18.	A	19.	с	20.	С
21.	d	22.	a	23.	С	24.	С	25.	b
26.	d	27.	b	28.	a	29.	a	30.	b
31.	a	32.	a	33.	d	34.	b	35.	b
36.	a	37.	a	38.	a	39.	С	40.	b
41.	d	42.	С	43.	a	44.	d	45.	С
46.	d	47.	с	48.	b	49.	с	50.	a

# Section - D Updated Practice Sets Based on SSC Exams

## Chapter

1

## **Error Correction**

	Exe	rcis	se
ъ.			
	ection (1-250): In the following question, some part he sentence may have errors. Find out which part	11.	
	ne sentence has an error and select the appropriate		I learnt (2)/ about the major robbery. (3)/ No Error (4)
	on. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.		
1.	The two men were (1)/ quarrelling with one		(a) 1 (b) 2
_,	another (2)/ claiming the same watch as their	10	(c) 3 (d) 4
	own. (3)/ No Error (4)	12.	No sooner did the sun rise (1)/ when we resumed
	(a) 1 (b) 2		the journey (2)/ after having a hasty breakfast.
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(3)/ No Error (4)
2.	Everybody knows (1)/ that Bhutan is the most		(a) 1 (b) 2
	peaceful (2)/ of all other countries of the world.	10	(c) 3 (d) 4
	(3)/ No Error (4)	13.	\ // 1 1
	(a) 1 (b) 2		manages (2)/ his bread and butter. (3)/ No Error
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(4)
3.	My sister-in-laws (1)/ who lives in Kolkata (2)/		(a) 1 (b) 2
	have come to stay with us. (3)/ No Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	14.	
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(1)/ but the court found her (2)/ not guilty and
4.	These kind of clothes (1)/ are rather expensive		acquitted her. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(2)/ for me to buy. (3)/ No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
_	(c) 3 (d) 4	15.	If you had (1)/ told me earlier (2)/ I will help
5.	Chilika is the (1)/ largest brackish water (2)/		you. (3)/ No Error (4)
	lagoon in Asia. (3)/No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
,	(c) 3 (d) 4	16.	
6.	The climb upside (1)/ the mountains (2)/ was		me. (3)/ No Error (4)
	not easy. (3)/No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
7	(c) 3 (d) 4	17.	The Tata group own (1)/ many industries, that
7.	Not too long then, the (1)/ lodge was the only		are spread (2)/ across the globe. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(2)/ place to stay here. (3)/No Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
8.	He was able to put (1)/ pen of paper only (2)/	18.	She has not been (1)/ to the restaurant (2)/ much
0.	much later. (3)/No Error (4)		late. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
9.	No sooner did I come out of my home to go to	19.	My brother finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away
٠.	market (1)/ when it started raining heavily (2)/		the time (2)/ at our grandparent's house. (3)/ No
	which drenched me completely. (3)/ No Error (4)		Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
10.		20.	No sooner had he finished (1)/ his morning
	will not succeed in your life. (3)/ No Error (4)		walk (2)/ when it began to rain. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4

21.	On Sundays (1)/ I prefer reading (2)/ than going out visiting my friends. (3)/ No Error (4)	33.	If it would (1)/ rain, they will (2)/not come. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
22.	Rohit is two year (1)/ junior than Mukesh (2)/ in the office. (3)/ No Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	34.	Organic pulses are so popular today (1)/ that many people wonder (2)/ how they ever lived without them. (3)/ No Error (4)
23.	Inspite of the doctor's stern warning (1)/ Latika continued taking (2)/ sugars in her milk. (3)/ No		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
	Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	35.	The reason Priya was late (1)/ to the meeting is because her (2)/ flight was delayed. (3)/ No Error (4)
24.	Myself and Roshni (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the event on Sunday. (3)/ No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
25.	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 Little knowledge of playing volleyball (1)/ that	36.	Not only did they offer him (1)/ good salary but provided (2)/ him with a beautiful bungalow. (3)/ No Error (4)
	she possessed proved to be (2)/helpful at the time of inaugural match. (3)/ No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
26.	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 I had not completed my English homework (1)/ so I thought I was done with when the (2)/	37.	I was taken with surprise (1)/ when I saw (2)/ the beautiful TajMahal. (3)/ No Error (d) (a) 1 (b) 2
	teacher asked me to hand it in. (3)/ No Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	38.	(c) 3 (d) 4 I finished my household chores (1)/ before he reached (2)/ to my place after so long. (3)/ No
27.	I was shocked to hear (1)/ that her husband (2)/ died of an accident. (3)/ No Error (4)		Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2	20	(c) 3 (d) 4
20	(c) 3 (d) 4	39.	I am vexed at him (1)/ for what all he has (2)/
28.	The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he		done for him till date. (3)/ No Error (4)
	didn't study at all. (3)/ No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	10	(c) 3 (d) 4
29.		40.	The Manager warned his team members (1)/ that
2).	(2)/ out of town? (3)/ No Error (4)		if they persist in their (2)/ obstructionist attitude
	(a) 1 (b) 2		they would be punished. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
30.	Our office building comprises (1)/ seven floors	41.	(c) 3 (d) 4 The CEO only discussed (1)/ the new venture
	and a restaurant at the top in an (2)/ area of	41.	(2)/ with his manager. (3)/ No Error (4)
	about eight hundred sq. metres. (3)/ No Error (4)		
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
24	(c) 3 (d) 4	42	If she was marrying Mr. Gupta (1)/ she would
31.	Ritika decided to get up early (1)/ to wear a nice	42	have been (2)/ recognized as Mrs. Gupta. (3)/
	dress (2)/ and visit her aunt. (3)/ No Error (4)		No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2
32.	The student asked me if $(1)/I$ knew that Kalidas		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
<i>J</i>	was the greater (2)/ than any other poet. (3)/ No	43.	He did not go (1)/ to the temple on foot (2)/ he
	Error (4)	<b>T</b> J.	went there by the car. (3)/ No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4
			\-/ -

	0 0		
44.	She ascended (1)/ to the throne (2)/ at the early age of seven. (3)/ No Error (4)	56.	It had a bright blue (1)/ cover, which he was (2)/ careful not do soil. (3)/No Error (4)
			(b) 1 (b) 2
			(c) 3 (d) 4
4 E	` '	57.	The boy who (1)/ sat close him (2)/ was his
45.	The view of the downstream (1)/ and directly	57.	son. (3)/No Error (4)
	down the (2)/ bridge was awesome. (3)/No		(a) 1 (b) 2
	Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	58.	When I returned I felt (1)/ a big cat brush side
	(c) 3 (d) 4	50.	me (2)/ as I opened the door. (3)/No Error (4)
46.	His name was hardly (1)/ known out (2)/ his		(a) 1 (b) 2
	own country. (3)/No Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	59	He was going to (1)/ like the clothes she (2)/
	(c) 3 (d) 4	0).	bought of the trip. (3)/No Error (4)
47.	Water was dripping (1)/ of the trees, and (2)/ the		(a) 1 (b) 2
	grass was wet. (3)/No Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	60.	"You didn't answer my (1)/ question," he said,
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(2)/ stepping to her. (3)/No Error (4)
48.	Pravin sat up on the (1)/ sofa, with his legs (2)/		(a) 1 (b) 2
	tucked down him. (3)/No Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	61.	
	(c) 3 (d) 4		so many ways. (3)/No Error (4)
49.	She was so (1)/ near (2)/ achieving her goal. (3)/		(a) 1 (b) 2
	No Error (4)		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(a) 1 (b) 2	62.	The magician placed the ball (1)/ underneath
	(c) 3 (d) 4		of his hat and (2)/ made a mystic sign above
50.	He watched as fights (1)/ broke out (2)/ along		it. (3)/No Error (4)
	the city. (3)/No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(c) 3 (d) 4	63.	The phone that (1)/my father bought is
51.	Several great battles (1)/ took place among (2)/		different (2)/than your.(3)/No Error (4)
	the British and the Americans. (3)/No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(c) 3 (d) 4	64.	As soon as (1)/I reach my office (2)/I will mail
52.	The stream gurgled (1)/ contentedly as it (2)/		you the files.(3)/No Error (4)
o <u>-</u> .	slowed to rounding the bend. (3)/No Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(c) 3 (d) 4	65.	My sister had a tough time (1)/removing the
53.	They did nothing (1)/ that was down the (2)/		chewing gum that (2)/stuck with her hair.
00.	dignity of princes. (3)/No Error (4)		(3)/No Error (4)
			(a) 1 (b) 2
			(c) 3 (d) 4
E 4	(c) 3 (d) 4	66.	The Captain along with (1)/his team has been
54.	What are (1)/ you doing (2)/ by here? (3)/No		(2)/invited to the function. (3)/No Error (4)
	Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(c) 3 (d) 4	67.	At this moment that (1)/ terrible door burst
55.	As Benjamin ran (1)/ next the street, he wondered		noisily, opened and (2)/ banged for the wall.
	(2)/ what he should buy. (3)/No Error (4)		(3)/No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4

			0 0
68.	While an electron (1)/ carries a negatively electrical (2) charge, a neutron is neutral. (3)/No	80.	Father was upset (1)/when he found that (2)/you are not there. (3)/No Error (4)
	Error (4)		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) 3 (d) 4
	(c) 3 (d) 4	81.	While he went beside (1)/ with our decisions, we
69.	A slow smile worked (1)/ its way cross his (2)/		were (2)/ never sure he totally agreed. (3)/No
	face and into his eyes. (3)/No Error (4)		Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
70.	His expression gave no (1)/ clue of what was	82.	The after morning (1)/ she woke to the first ray
, 0.	going (2)/ on among his head. (3)/ No Error (4)		of (2)/ light through the window. (3)/No Error
			(4)
	* /		(a) 1 (b) 2
71	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
71.	Economically, we (1)/ understand the world (2)/	83	It seemed as if (1)/ every man in the (2)/ country
	round us in terms of scarcity. (3)/No Error (4)		was back them. (3)/No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) 1 (b) 2
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) 3 (d) 4
72.	The two children, (1)/ brother and sister, were	8/1	He put the birds softly, $(1)$ / one by one, interior
	onto (2)/ their way to school. (3)/No Error (4)		their (2)/ warm little home. (3)/No Error (4)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2
73.	I took the shortest (1)/ way through the (2)/ little	85.	(c) 3 (d) 4
	park close the palace. (3)/No Error (4)		The lady was knocked down (1)/by a speeding
	(a) 1 (b) 2		car (2)/upon crossing the road. (3)/No Error (4)
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2
74.		86.	(c) 3 (d) 4
	over in a loud voice. (3)/No Error (4) (a) 1 (b) 2		Grandfather led (1)/a peaceful life after his (2)/
			retirement from the army. (3)/No Error (4)
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(a) 1 (b) 2
75	` '		(c) 3 (d) 4
75.	He turned and walked (1)/ away, his head nearly	87.	Indian Defence forces(A)/fought the enemy(B)/
	a (2)/ foot up the others. (3)/No Error (4)		till the last soldier was standing. (C)/No error(D)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) A (b) B
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) C (d) D
76.	He parked the (1)/ car front of the house and (2)/	88.	The landlord could not(A)/tell which of the
	headed down the street. (3)/No Error (4)		servant(B)/broke the glass. (C)/No error(D)
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) A (b) B
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) C (d) D
77.	The sailors divided his (1)/ money around	89.	The officer asked the recruit (A)/which
	themselves and (2)/ the ship sailed on. (3)/No		district(B)/he came from.(C)/No error(D)
	Error (4)		(a) A (b) B
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) C (d) D
	(c) 3 (d) 4	90.	The road from(A)/my house(B)/to temple is full
78.	Thank you for (1)/ getting me (2)/ of the hook.	,	of potholes. (C)/No error(D)
	(3)/No Error (4)		(a) A (b) B
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(c) C (d) D
	(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4	91.	I asked the shopkeeper (A)/"Do you have
70	* /	71.	change(B)/for a five hundred rupees note?"(C)/
79.	Freedom fighters laboured (1)/ to the good of		No error(D)
	(2)/the poor enslaved masses. (3)/No Error (4)		
	(a) 1 (b) 2		(a) A (b) B
	(c) 3 (d) 4		(c) C (d) D

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Engi	usn Lunguuge		
92.	Each boy was given (A)/a toy as a parting gift,(B)/	102.	The food basket contained(A)/ a dark chocolate
	which made them happy.(C)/No error(D)		an eclair and a pastry(B)/neatly wrapped in foi
	(a) A (b) B	_	paper. (C)/No error (D)
	(c) C (d) D		(a) A (b) B
93.	Their luggages which were(A)/kept at the		(c) C (d) D
	station's(B)/ restroom's lockers, were later		The shifting task is almost done, $(A)$ / only the
	retrieved. (C)/No error(D)		furnitures (B)/ have to be delivered. (C)/ No
	(a) A (b) B		error (D) (a) A
	(c) C (d) D		(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
94.	That summer, elections were(A)/held at many		With little creativity and hard work (a)/ the
, 1.	a place(B)/without any untoward incident.(C)/		project could have been (b)/ successfully
	No error (D)		completed. (c)/ No. error (D)
	(a) A (b) B		(a) A (b) B
	(c) C (d) D	(	(c) C (d) D
05			Those who are averse $(A)$ / with hard work $(B)$ ,/
95.	I was taken by surprise (A)/when I came(B)/face		will seldom succeed in life. (C)/ No error (D)
	to face with my school friend.(C)/No error(D)		(a) A (b) B
	(a) A (b) B		(c) C (d) D $\sim$ C
06	(c) C (d) D		India is in no way (a)/ inferior than China in (b)/
96.	The factory complex houses a shop-floor(A)/and		any aspect whatsoever (c)/ No error (d)
	10 cubicles for the staff in an area(B)/of about		(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
	thousand squares meters.(C)/No error(D)		If you are in the wrong gears (A)/the car won
	(a) A (b) B		be (B)/able to climb the hill. (C)/No error(D)
	(c) C (d) D		(a) A (b) B
97.	She was annoyed (A)/when she found that(B)/		(c) C (d) D
	the chewing gum was stuck to her hair.(C)/No		This is the sportsperson(A)/whom I think
	error(D)		has won(B)/the much coveted prize. (C)/ No
	(a) A (b) B		error(D)
	(c) C (d) D		(a) A (b) B
98.	It is not easy for an actor(A)/to earn respect from		(c) C (d) D
	both, the fans(B)/as well as critic. (C)/No error		My twin (A)/is five minutes younger(B)/than
	(D)		myself.(C)/No error(D)
	(a) A (b) C		(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
	(c) C (d) D		(c) C (d) D He says that (A)/he has done engineering(B)/
99.	It was obviously for everyone (A)/that		besides an MBA. /(C)No error/(D)
	grandfather was (B)/hiding something from all		(a) A (b) B
	of us. (C)/ No error(D)		(c) C (d) D
	(a) A (b) B		At the party(A)/Rohit introduced me to his
	(c) C (d) D	1	friend(B)/who is radio jockey. (C)/No error(D)
100.	. Recently I visited Kerala(A)/and found the	(	(a) A (b) B
	sceneries(B)/to be breathtaking. (C)/No error(D)		(c) C (d) D
	(a) A (b) B		Sarah's father, died(A)/of heart attack at(B)a
	(c) C (d) D		very young age. (C)/No error(D)
101	. A rate of growing is different(A)/for different		(a) A (b) B
101.	sectors, but the service sector(B)/ always grows		(c) C (d) D  During the class(A) / the teacher request to (B) /
	faster than agriculture.(C)/No error(D)		During the class(A)/ the teacher request to(B)/
	(a) A (b) B		the students to have patience. (C)/ No error(D) (a) A (b) B
	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D		(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
	(c) $c$ $(a)$ $D$	,	(-) -

114.	So soon as I shall (A), mail you the document (a) A	/reach office, I shall (B)/ s. (C)/No error (D) (b) B	126.	Those sort of people (a you on your face.(C)/N (a) A	A)/are always nice(B)/to Io error(D) (b) B
	(c) C	(d) D		(c) C	(d) D
115.	Monday will be a holid		127.	time to see us(C)/No en	
	(a) A	(b) B (d) D		(a) A	(b) B
116	(c) C We are pleased that (A)	/our daughter is married	120	(c) C	(d) D
110.	with(B)/such a nice ma	. 0	128.	,	A)/are amused by the
	(a) A	(b) B			e cages. (C)/No error(D)
	(c) C	(d) D		(a) A	(b) B
117		teacher(A)/punished for	120	(c) C	(d) D
		project on time(C)/No	129.		/that driving vehicles(B)
	error(D)	F-0)200 000 0000(0), 100		require expertise.(C)/N	
	(a) A	(b) B		(a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D
	(c) C	(d) D	120		` '
118.	` '	he(A)/posts of associate	130.		)/very hard, he(B)/could
		in from Tuesday. (C)/No		not pass the exam.(C)/1 (a) A	(b) B
	error (D)			(a) A (c) C	(d) D
	(a) A	(b) B	121		g(A)/is so high that many
	(c) C	(d) D	131.		cult to make ends meet.
119.	I had invited(A)/all my	y sister-in-law's(B)/to my		(C)/No error(D)	cuit to make enus meet.
	son's birthday party. (C	C)/No error(D)		(a) A	(b) B
	(a) A	(b) B		(c) C	(d) D
	(c) C	(d) D	132		ering from fever(B)/since
120.	_	A)/to the city, I had(B)/	102.	seven days.(C)/No erro	
	difficulty in finding a jo			(a) A	(b) B
	(a) A	(b) B		(c) C	(d) D
	(c) C	(d) D	133.	• •	nin a hundred yards(B)/
121.	examination. (C)/No ex		100.	from my house(C)/No (a) A	•
	(a) A	(b) B		(c) C	(d) D
	(c) C	(d) D	134	. ,	ne officer is not only(B)/
122.		religious beliefs of others,	101.	greedy but corrupt. (C)	
	(B)/as much as his owr			(a) A	(b) B
	(a) A	(b) B		(c) C	(d) D
172	(c) C	(d) D	135.	` '	A)/not in Hindi essay(B)/
123.	in best suit.(C)/No erro	A)/he dressed(B)/himself		but also in arithmetic. (	
	(a) A	(b) B		(a) A	(b) B
	(a) C	(d) D		(c) C	(d) D
124	` '	/humbly requested to	136.		that I won't be able(B)/to
	be(B)/seated in their se			come for the practice. (	
	(a) A	(b) B		(a) A	(b) B
	(c) C	(d) D		(c) C	(d) D
125.		is much smarter(B)/then	137.	* *	rains the production (B)/
- •	me.(C)/No error(D)	( )/		of food grains fell. (C)/	
	(a) A	(b) B		(a) A	(b) B
	(c) C	(d) D		(c) C	(d) D

138.	In summer, the ponds (A)/ just dry down (B)/ in		(a) A	(b) B
	the scorching heat (C)/ No error (D)		(c) C	(d) D
	(a) A (b) B	150.		elieve(A)/that my brother
	(c) C (d) D			with anything so sinister.
139.	If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.		(C)/No error(D)	, 0
	There is renewed sense(A)/of urgency in(B)/		(a) A	(b) C
	completing the project. (C)/No error(D)		(c) C	(d) D
	(a) There is renewed sense	151		ich(A)/people die of heart
	(b) of urgency in	101.	diseases(B)/are decrea	
	(c) completing the project.		(a) A	(b) B
	(d) No error		(c) C	(d) D
140.	Your motivational speech(A)/has had the tremen-	152		
	dous(B)/effect on my students.(C)/No error(D)	152.		ed(A)/out of my house
	(a) Your motivational speech		. , .	oming towards my house.
	(b) has had the tremendous		(C)/No error(D)	(I <sub>2</sub> ) D
	(c) effect on my students.		(a) A	(b) B
	(d) No error	150	(c) C	(d) D
141.	Vaibhav was trying for admission in(A)/the en-	153.		peror was (A)/send into
	gineering college even though his parents (B)/		exile(B)/by the British.	
	wanted him to take up medicine. (C)/ No er-		(a) The last Mughal em	iperor was
	ror(D)		(b) send into exile	
	(a) A (b) B		(c) by the British	
1.10	(c) C (d) D		(d) No error	
142.	Another change that (a)/ I notice in her is that	154.		'I decided to stay at home
	she (b)/ avoids to speak to me(c)/ no error. (D)		(B)/ and take a nap. (C	
	(a) A (b) B		(a) A	(b) B
1 12	(c) C (d) D		(c) C	(d) D
143.	Seldom we have been(A)/treated in such(B)/a	155.	I asked two persons(A)	)/the way to the school(B)
	rude manner. (C)/No error(D) (a) A (b) B		but neither of them know	ew it. (C)/No error(D)
	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D		(a) A	(b) B
144	I will try to be on time(A)/but don't worry		(c) C	(d) D
111.	when(B)/I am late. (C)/No error(D)	156.	We had to return beca	use(A)/when we reached
	(a) A (b) B		the railway(B)/station	n the train left.(C)/No
	(c) C (d) D		error(D)	. , ,
145	Gita had been(A)/dancing at the party little(B)/		(a) A	(b) B
110.	more than usual. (C)/No error(D)		(c) C	(d) D
	(a) A (b) B	157.		which there was a severe
	(c) C (d) D			is Maharashtra. (C)/No
146.	Ramesh is far arrogant(A)/to learn the error(B)/		error(D)	· //
	of his ways. (C)/No error(D).		(a) A	(b) B
	(a) A (b) B		(c) C	(d) D
	(c) C (d) D	158.		vided among(B)/the two
147.	Vicky is the one who(A)/always finds faults		brothers. (C)/No error	O ( ) -
	with(B)/whatever Priya does.(C)/No error(D)		(a) A	(b) B
	(a) Vicky is the one who		(c) C	(d) D
	(b) always finds faults with	159	* *	bulary(A)/one thing that
	(c) whatever Priya does.	10).		o read Times of India(C)/
	(d) No error		No error(D)	o read rimes or mand(e)/
148.	Some are born great.(A)/Some achieve great-		(a) A	(b) B
	ness(B)/and some had greatness thrust on them.		(c) C	(d) D
	(C)/No error(D)	160	` '	ed that (A)/they had all
	(a) A (b) B	100.	done(B)/very badly. (C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1.10	(c) C (d) D		(a) A	(b) B
149.	If I had remembered(A)/this it will have(B)/		` '	• •
	prevented some mistakes. (C)/No error(D)		(c) C	(d) D

						0 0
161.	Sairat is one of the contemporary Mar appeared in recent time (a) A (c) C	\ /·	174.	you could warn water. (C)/No e (a) A	anyone(B)/beerror(D) (b) B	or tourists (A)/ so fore they get to the
162.		(d) D  d to the(B)/climate than  (b) B (d) D	175.	(c) C The kitten sat up blinked its roun (a) A		roof, and (B)/and o error(D)
163.	"If I can see you(A)/I a looking beautiful,"Nain (a) A	nm sure you would(B)/be na said. (C)/No error(D) (b) B	176.	(c) C Ajay glanced watched her into		laughing(B)/and error(D)
164.	college.(C) / No error(I		177.	•	• • •	you; since(B)/it
165.	(a) A (c) C I wish you(A)/can hear No error(D)	(b) B (d) D r(B)/yourself talking. (C)/		couldn't be help (a) A (c) C	oed. (C)/No er: (b) B (d) D	ror(D)
166.	(a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D A)/anyone, but(B)/will be	178.	Could you(A)/1 No error(D) (a) A	like to read(B) (b) B	/his speech? (C)/
	a dancer. (C)/No error (a) A (c) C		179.	(b) C Maya was not	(d) D t promoted t	o(A)/the post of v months of her
167.		(B)/with the children(B)/		resignation.(C)/(a) A	'No error(D) (b) B	· months of her
168.	(c) C Being a well know sci	(d) D entist,(A)/he was invited on artificial intelligence.	180.		vill do first(B)/	s(A)/which of the will ultimately do
169	(a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D A)/of spectators(B)/from	101	(a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D	unty would grow
10).	one end to other. (C)/N (a) A (c) C		101.	up to be(B)/the error(D)	wise and fan	nous man. (C)/No
170.		ow he escaped(B)/being	182.			d person(A)/who
171.	or what was being said	(d) D A)/ what I was saying, (B) to me. (C)/No error(D)/		(C)/No error(D) (a) A (c) C	0 . , .	es in contact with.
172.		(b) B (d) D ne through my notes, (B)/	183.	Being in awe	of them, (A),	the young man to a tee(C)/No
450	give the same to me. (C (a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D	184.	(a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D tic there, (A)/	nor anything Riya
173.	beautiful? (C)No error((a) A	(b) B			either threaten	ing nor interesting.
	(c) C	(c) D		(c) C	(d) D	

105	I are commenced by the second A \ / of more trace \ \ \ / \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	100 The unique colling quantities of(A)/our
185.	I am sorry worrying you(A)/of my troubles(B)/	198. The unique selling proposition of(A)/our
	but I could not help. (C)/No error(D)	products are that(B)/they are unbreakable. (C)/
	(a) A (b) B	No error(D)
	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
186.	I have to $get(A)/a car soon(B)/as possible. (C)/$	(c) C (d) D
	No error(D)	199. He swam to(A)/an island that(B)/was not far
	(a) A (b) B	away. (C)/No error(D)
	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
187.	Tanish has(A)/changed a lot(B)/since then. (C)/	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
	No error(D)	
	(a) A (b) B	200. The two children were(A)/identical except
	(c) C (d) D	for(B)/the colour for their eyes.(C)/ No error(D)
100	I express my gratitudes(A)/to all those who(B)/	(a) A (b) B
100.		(c) C (d) D
	have voted for me. (C)/No error(D)	201. You should never look (A)/down to a man
	(a) A (b) B	merely (B)/ because he is poor. (C)/No error (D)
400	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
189.	No students is (A)/as intelligent(B)/as Priya.	(c) C (d) D
	(C)/No error(D)	202. What to speak of (A)/shelter even food (B)/ was
	(a) A (b) B	
	(c) C (d) D	not available (C)/No error (D)
190.	Rehana had everything(A)/beauties, a good	(a) A (b) B
	figure,(B)/and a sweet personality.(C)/No	(c) C (d) D
	issue(D)	203. The traveler took rest (A)/below the shade (B)/
	(a) A (b) B	of a large Peepal tree.(c)/ No error (D)
	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
191	He woke on, rising(A)/to a sitting position(B)/	(c) C (d) D
1/1.		204. She said a number of lies (A)/ and left without
	and rubbed his eyes briskly. (C)/No error(D)	
	(a) A (b) B	(B) / completing her work. (C) / No error(D)
400	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
192.	I wonder if they(A)/could treat me nicely(B)/if I	(c) C (d) D
	went there again. (C)/No error(D)	205. I am coming directly(A)/to my office(B)/from
	(a) A (b) B	the station. $(C)/No error(D)$
	(c) C (d) D	(a) B (b) A
193.	You might as well(A)/read a novel instead of(B)/	(c) C (d) D
	staring at the ceiling. (C)/No error(D)	206. The task of(A)/writing a autobiography(B)/is a
	(a) A (b) B	difficult one. (C)/No error(D)
	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
194.	There was already a sizable(A)/ gap between her	(a) A (b) D (c) C (d) D
	car and(B)/the one front of her. (C)/No error(D)	
	(a) A (b) B	207. The population of Mumbai(A)/is greater
	(c) C (d) D	than(B)/in any city in USA. (C)/No error(D)
105	For kindergarten children, /(A)drawing by	(a) A (b) B
195.		(c) C (d) D
	crayons is always(B)/even more preferable then	208. For a full week(A)/she enjoyed the benefits(B)/
	sketch pens. (C)/No error(D)	of being a big sister. (C)/No error(D)
	(a) A (b) B	(a) A (b) B
	(c) C (d) D	(c) C (d) D
196.	The salesman tried to(A)/sell me a solar water	209. His reputation for (A)/being rough on(B)/
	heater(B)/but I already have one. (C)/No	
	error(D)	students was well earned. (C)/No error(D)
	(a) A (b) B	(a) A (b) B
	(c) C $(d)$ D	(c) C (d) D
197.	Not only we seen(A)/the Tali temple but(B)/also	210. Tom Sawyer is one (A)/ of the best kid stories
	the Thirunelli temple. (C)/No error(D)	(B)/ that was ever written. (C)/ No error(D)
	(a) A (b) B	(a) A (b) B
	(c) C (d) D	(c) C $(d)$ D

211.	collect it tomorrow. (C) (a) A	(b) B	223.	propulsion.(C)/No erro (a) A	(b) B
212.	(c) C He told me the same(A you yesterday. (C)/No (a) A (c) C	(d) D )/story which he told(B)/ error(D) (b) B (d) D	224.	(c) C There was a fine frugal(B)/and being a s (a) A (c) C	(d) D line(A)/between being miser.(C)/No error(D) (b) B (d) D
213.		now inquiring(B)/in the	225.		of as soon as I(B)/arrived
214.	She was an(A)/only chewelcome. (C)/No error (a) A	ild who(B)/had been very (D) (b) B	226.		/you and me, not(B)/the
215.	happened(B)/in scho error(D)		227.		far away that it was(B)/
216.	back empty handed. (C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	228.		(a) B (a) A (b) A (c) A (c) A (d) B (d) D
217.		(b) B (d) D am(A)/ instead of milk in for a rich dessert. (C)/No	229.	Her heart was(A)/por front of her. (C)/No er. (a) A	unding as he(B)/stopped
218.	way(B)/through the	(b) B (d) D princess(A)/made their cheering crowd.(C)/No	230.		osidiary(A)/ role in the is organization. (C)/No  (b) B (d) D
219.	`	(b) B (d) D A)/water instead of soft to lose weight. (C)/No		the landlord.(C)/No er (a) A (c) C This town has an	has been replaced(B)/by rror(D) (b) B (d) D ancient temple(A)/and/so many tourists come
220.	(a) A (c) C You want to stay(A)/ what he did? (C)/No e	* *	233.	here.(C)/No error(D) (a) A (c) C	(b) B (d) D e policeman, (B)/ he ran
221.	they(B)/were going to	(b) B (d) D ssed up,(A)/she assumed church together.(C)/No	234.	` ''	(b) B (d) D k down into(B)/parents'
222.	error(D) (a) A (c) C In spite of(A)/her irrita smile. (C)/No error(D) (a) A	(b) B (d) D tion, she(B)/couldn't help (b) B	235.	advice. (C)/No error(E (a) A (c) C The month of January ( the Roman god Janus. (a) A	(b) B (d) D (a) / takes its name of (b) /
	(c) C	(d) D		(c) C	(d) D

Engl	ish Language	
236.	He asked her that (a)/ whether she knew (b)/ what had happened last week when she was on leave. (c)/ No error (d) (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D	244. Scarcely had (A) / the function started (B) / than it began to rain. (C) / No error. (D)  (a) A (b) B  (c) C (d) D
237.	Until you do not go to the station (a)/ to receive him (b)/ I can hardly feel at ease. (c)/ No error (d)	245. The reporter (A) / was unable (B) /to illicit information from the police. (C) / No error. (D)  (a) A (b) B  (c) C (d) D
238.	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D I did not know where they were going (a)/ nor could I understand (b)/ why had they left so soon. (c)/ No error (d)	246. The remaining twenty four (a) / percent of the company (b) / shares are been held by the Government. (c)/ No error (d)  (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D
239.	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D  Now, it can be easily said (a)/ that the population of this city is greater (b)/ than any other city in India. (c)/ No error (d)	247. Many of the smaller I.T. firm (a) / have suffered huge losses (b) / in this financial quarter because of the economic crisis. (c) / No error (d)  (a) A  (b) B
240.	Rajagopalachari resigned (b)/ from the Congress in 1940. (c)/ No error (d)	(c) C (d) D  248. If Indian companies want to enter (a) / successfully foreign markets (b) / they must innovate (c) / No error (d)
	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
241.	Raghu came out of the bathroom (A) / with a towel (B) / in the hand. (C) / No error. (D)  (a) A (b) B	249. Expect for a few (a) / branches in the north all the (b) / others are fully operational. (c) / No error (d)
242	(c) C (d) D	(a) A (b) B
	Neither the girl nor her parents (A) / was present (B) / to receive the award. (C) / No error. (D) (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D College girls seldom wear (A) / sarees these days, (B) / do they? (C) / No error. (D)	<ul><li>(c) C</li><li>(d) D</li><li>250. After receiving the proposal (a) / the municipality should necessary (b) / conduct a thorough inspection of the premises within a month. (c) / No error (d)</li></ul>
	(a) A (b) B	(a) A (b) B
	(c) C (d) D	(c) C (d) D
	Solve	tions
	Solu	tions
1. 2.	<ul><li>(b); Replace 'one another' with 'each other'. each other is used between two things.</li><li>(c); Use 'in' in place of 'of' because we use</li></ul>	<ul> <li>7. (a); It should be "ago" instead of "then". To show the context of past we use "ago".</li> <li>8. (b); Use 'on' in place 'of'. "Pen on paper" is a</li> </ul>
	phrase "in the world".	phrase which means "to write".

- 3. (a); It should be "My sister-in law" instead of "My sister-in-laws".
- 4. (a); It should be "kinds of" instead of "kind of" because "these" is plural determiner which makes the noun plural in front of it.
- **5.** (d); No error
- (a); It should be "Climbing" in place of "The 6. climb", as to mention activity we need to use gerund as the subject of the sentence.

- (b); "no sooner" takes "than" with it, thus 9. option (b) is correct.
- (a); "unless" itself is a negative verb thus it 10. won't take "not" with it.
- (b); Use 'when' in place of 'where' because 11. Hardly had/scarcely had takes "when" with it.
- (b); Use 'then' in place of 'when' because no 12. sooner did takes "then" with it.

- **13. (a)**; "deal in" is the correct word. deal in: to buy and sell a particular product
- 14. (a); "accused" takes "of" preposition with it.
- **15. (c)**; as the first clause is in past thus the next clause should be in past also thus change "will" to "would".
- **16. (b);** angry "at" and "with" preposition with it. Angry at -someone or something- to be irritated by

  Angry with- someone or something- when we show displeasure, disappointment.
- 17. **(b)**; Use "which" at the place of "that" as the second clause is non-defining clause and we don't use "that" with non-defining clause. "That" is always used with defining clause.
- 18. (c); "been" is a verb which must be qualified with an adverb and "lately" is an verb which must be used.
- **19. (b)**; pass away: polite expression for die verb. It should be "to pass the time".
- **20. (c);** No sooner .... Than are used as a pair. Thus "when" should be replaced with "than".
- **21. (c)**; prefer takes "to" with it for the comparison.
- **22. (b)**; junior/senior takes "to" with it for the comparison.
- **23. (c)**; sugar is a material noun which is uncountable thus "sugar" should be used.
- **24. (a)**; A sentence should not be started with "myself". And the sequence which should be used when multiple pronouns are used is 231. Thus it should be "Roshni and I".
- 25. (a); "little" shows "negligible knowledge" that is almost zero, however this can't be true because context shows knowledge was helpful this means there must have been some knowledge and to represent "some" we use "a little". Thus "a little" should be used in part (a)
- 26. (b); "was done with" should be replaced with "would do with".

  Do with is a phrasal verb which means "to finish" or "to brought to an end". In the question "Thought" shows that he must have thought to complete homework in future and for the future with respect to past we use "would".
- 27. (c); "an accident" is an event and the correct form is to die in an event.

  E.g. He died in a car accident.

  He died in a mishap.

  "Die of" is used with disease.

  He died of malaria.

- **28. (b)**; As the word "reason" has already been used thus the word "because" should not be used as it will be superfluous since both the words is used to give "excuse".
- 29. (d); no error
- 30. (b); "at the top" is used when we are not referring to the top most point of something but it is somewhat higher but not the top most point but when we are referring to the top most point then "on the top" should be used.
- **31. (d)**; no error
- **32. (b)**; "greater" is a comparative degree and it will not take "the" before it.
- 33. (a); first clause is "conditional" clause and in conditional clause we do not use "will or would" in it. it should be in present indefinite. It should be If it rains, they will not come.
- **34. (c);** In 3<sup>rd</sup> part of sentence "have" should be used after "they". "Had" should not be used as it will give the sense that people could not live without pulses but now people can live without pulses.
- 35. (b); "because" should be replaced with "that" because two reason given words should not be used together and as "reason" is already given thus "because" should not be used.
- **36. (b)**; in second part of the sentence "but also" should be used. "not only-----but also" should be used in pair.
- 37. (a); taken aback: surprised, shocked, etc.

  "With surprise" should be removed and "taken aback" should be used as "taken aback" itself gives the meaning of "surprise" or "taken with" should be removed and "surprise" should be changed to "surprised" because an adjective should be used after "was" and "surprised" is a past participle which acts as an adjective. In either way it can be corrected.
- 38. (a); we should use perfect participle before "before" and past indefinite after "before", when two actions are compared according to the time of their occurrence.

  Thus "finished" should be replaced with "had finished".
- **39. (a)**; Vexed means annoyed. Vexed at a thing.
  - Vexed with a person for doing something.
- 40. (b); As the main clause is in past tense then the subordinate clause should be in past tense as well thus "persist" should changed to persisted.

- 41. (a); only is a both noun and adjective. If used as an adjective it should be used before noun and if used as an adverb it should be used after verb. Thus it should be used after "discussed", however it can be used before "CEO" only as well.
- **42. (b);** first clause is a conditional clause and "marry" is non-continuous word and thus it should not be written in continuous form, thus "married" should be used and after that "to" should be used to relate with Mr. Gupta.
- **43. (c)**; by the car should be replaced with by car, as it just shows the mode of transportation thus, "the" should not be used in between by and car.
- **44. (d)**; "Ascended" is both transitive and intransitive verb.

  "Ascended" and "ascended to" both is one

and same.

She ascended to the throne at the early age

She ascended to the throne at the early age of seven.

She ascended the throne at the early age of seven.

- 45. **(b)**; in second part of the sentence "and" should not be used as "down" is a preposition of which object is "the bridge" and "directly" is an adverb which is qualifying a preposition "down"

  The view of the downstream directly down the bridge was awesome.
- 46. (b); Sentence is in passive but "his own country" cannot be the agent thus his own country need to be added with the rest of the sentence. conjunction is used to connect one sentence to another however preposition should be used as "his own country" is not a clause or a sentence. Conjunction is used to connect the clause. Thus, the correct preposition is "of". Or "out" can be replaced with "in".

His name was hardly known out of his own country.

His name was hardly known in his own country.

- **47. (b)**; "of" should be replaced with "down". Drip down means fall in small drops.
- **48. (c)**; tucked under is the correct term to be used.
- **49. (d)**; no error.
- **50. (c)**; usage of "along" is incorrect. Along means "by the side of".

"Across" means from one side to another. Thus "along" should be replaced with "across".

- **51. (b);** for two things/people "between" should be used. thus option (b) is correct.
- **52. (c);** "to round" is the correct term. To express the intention "infinitive" should be used and "to round" will express the intention here. Thus option (3) is correct.
- 53. (b); beneath one's dignity means If something is beneath one's dignity, one feel that one is too important to do it.

  Thus "down" should be replaced with "beneath".
- **54. (c);** "here" is an adverb of place, and adverbs do not require any preposition for them, thus "by" should not be used.
- 55. **(b)**; "next" should be replaced with "along". Along the street means to go parallel to the street. Thus option (b) is correct.
- **56. (c);** to soil: To soil something also means to make it dirty. Thus "do soil" should be replaced with "to soil"
- 57. **(b)**; "close" is an adjective, noun, adverb and "noun/adjective/adverb" cannot take any object after it, thus to add any object "preposition" should be used. and "close to" means "near".
- **58. (b)**; brush aside: to sweep out. Thus "brush aside" should be used.
- **59. (c)**; "of" should be replaced with "for." We buy something for party, wedding, someone.
- **60. (c)**; stepping towards her should be used. towards means "in the direction of".
- **61. (c)**; usage of "into" is incorrect. It should be replaced with "in".
- **62. (2)**; "underneath" itself is a preposition, it does not require any other preposition. "Of" should be removed. It should be underneath his hat.
- **63. (c)**; in part (3) of the sentence it should be "yours" to show the possession.
- **64. (d)**; no error
- **65. (c)**; stuck in: unable to move.

Thus "stuck in" should be used which shows chewing gum got intertwined with hair.

- **66. (d)**; No error.
- **67. (c)**; banged "against" the wall should be used. Bang or strike is followed by "against".
- 68. (d); no error.
- **69. (b);** "cross" should be replaced with "across". "Across" means form one side to another.
- 70. (c); "on among" should be replaced with "in".

- 71. (c); "round" should be replaced with "around".

  Around means something which is near to us in all directions.
- **72. (b)**; "onto" should be replaced with "on". "On the way" is the correct term to use.
- 73. (c); "close to" means near thus "to" should be added after close.
- 74. (c); "call out": to speak aloud or to shout.
- **75. (c)**; it is a prepositional mistake--"up" should be replaced with "above".
- **76. (b)**; "front" should be replaced with "infront".
- 77. **(b)**; Replace 'around' with 'among'.
- **78. (d)**; Use 'off' in place of 'of' because get one off the hook is an idiom.
- 79. (b); Replace 'to' with 'for'.
- 80. (c); Replace 'was' with 'were'.
- 81. (a); go along with: to agree or follow.

  There is no word "go beside" as such.

  Proper phrasal verb is "go along with"

  which should be changed according to tense used in the next clause.
- **82. (a)**; "after" should be replaced with "early" to make the statement meaningful.
- 83. (c); "as if" is used to show something which is not real, and to show unreality "were" should be used.

  Thus "was" should be replaced with "were".
- **84. (b);** "interior" should be replaced with "inside". "Inside" is the preposition that need to be written here.
- **85. (c)**; "upon" should be replaced with "while", while is used when two actions happen at the same time.
- **86. (d)**; "no error"
- **87. (a);** We use 'The' to the specific things and as Indian Defence forces are specific, thus "the" should be added before it.
- 88. (b); As the selection has been made that can be inferred with the pronoun "which", thus "selection" can be out of many, thus "servant" should be "servants".
- **89. (d)**; No error
- **90. (c)**; Here we are using "temple" as a reference point, thus "temple" is not used as its primary purpose, thus "the" need to be added in it.
- 91. (c); Remove 'a' before five hundred. Use 'rupee' in place of 'rupees', when a noun is used as an adjective, (an attributive noun) it is usually in the singular. The note is worth five hundred rupees. It is a five-hundred-rupee note.

- 92. (d); No error
- 93. (a); 'luggage' is an uncountable noun, the correct sentence should be "luggage which was".
- 94. (b); In place of 'at' use 'in'.

  'at' is preferred when one wants to convey the precise (specific) location of an entity, while 'in' is used in a more obscure sense.
- **95. (d)**; No error
- 96. (c); It should be "square meters" instead of "squares meters". "thousand" will modify "meters" not the "square" as square is also acting as an adjective and adjectives are not written in plural.
- **97. (d)**; No error
- 98. (c); Replace "as well as" with "and". "Bothand" goes together.
- 99. (a); Use 'obvious' in place of 'obviously'.
- **100. (b);** It should be "the scenery" instead of "the sceneries" because the word 'scenery' is uncountable in English. It may be countable in some other languages. However, in English, we can't say sceneries or a scenery.
- 101. (a); It should be "growth" instead of "growing".
- **102. (b)**; The error is in part (b). Chocolate is used as an uncountable noun. So chocolate won't follow any article.
- **103. (b);** Use 'furniture' in place 'furnitures' because furniture is an uncountable noun.
- **104. (a)**; It should be "a little creativity" because 'little' is a negative word, "a little" means some amount of creativity.
- **105.** (a); With averse we use to, so use 'to' in place of 'with'.
- **106. (b)**; With 'inferior' adjective we use 'to'.
- **107. (a)**; Remove 'the' before wrong gears because it shows that the person is in gears.
- 108. (b); Replace "whom" with "who"
- **109. (c)**; younger/elder/senior/junior takes "to" with it for comparison.
- **110. (d)**; No error
- **111. (c)**; Use 'a' before 'radio jockey' because "Radio jockey" is a noun and we use article before noun.
- **112. (d)**; No error
- **113. (b);** "Request" is a transitive verb which does not take any preposition after it thus "to" should be removed.
- 114. (a); so soon as is the subordinate conjunction and the clause starting with subordinate conjunction is subordinate clause, and in subordinate clause we don't use shall or will.

- 115. (a); put-on: to wear something.
- **116. (b);** Marry does not take any preposition with it, as "marry" is a tv. However, in passive "marry" does take "to" preposition with it. thus option (B) is correct.
- 117. (a); we use hv in the beginning of any sentence when we have to interrogate something. However here we are not interrogating anything. We are just stating a fact thus statement should be in assertive. Thus first part of the sentence should be written in "it was him".
- **118. (b)**; Associate professor is the name of a post. A post can be single or multiple but not the associate professor.
- **119. (b);** Here 'sister' is the root word and we make plural of root word hence we use 'sistersin-law'.
- **120. (a);** Here 'being' is acting as gerund before which we have to use possessive adjective so use 'my' in place of 'me'.
- **121.** (d); No error
- **122. (c)**; 'One' is also pronoun for which we use ones as its possessive adjective, hence use 'ones' in place of 'his'.
- 123. (c); "suit" is a noun. Superlative rule says If any superlative degree is used then "the" must be used before it however "the" is used with superlative when we compare something, here, there is no comparison done and we need to use indefinite article before any noun thus "a" should be used before it.
- **124. (d)**; No error
- **125. (c)**; "then" is a adverb of time, for comparison we use "than". Thus option (c) is correct.
- **126.** (d); no error
- **127. (d)**; No error
- **128. (c);** here "play" is a verb for which no "subject" is given and it should be replaced with a participle phrase "playing".
- **129. (c)**; Here "vehicles" is a subject which is singular for which singular verb should be used. Thus "require" should be replaced with "requires".
- 130. (d); no error.
- **131.** (d); No error
- **132. (c)**; seven days is duration, thus for the duration "for" is used and for the point of time "since" is used.

- 133. (d); No error
- **134. (c)**; "not only......but also" should be used in pair. Thus "also" should be used after "but".
- **135. (b)**; not only ......but also is used in pair. Thus, in part (b) not only should be used.
- **136. (a)**; "tell" is a transitive verb. Thus, it takes the direct object with it and thus "to" should be taken off.
- **137. (a)**; "Although" is a preposition which will not take any preposition after it. thus "of" should be removed.
- 138. (b); "dry down" should be replaced with "dry", because "dry down" means the most persistent or lingering element of a fragrance, remaining after the perfume has dried on the skin.
  - Thus, "dry down" does not go with the context.
- 139. (a); sense is a countable noun thus before that we need to use any article. Definite article will not be used before "sense" as it has not been mentioned before, thus "a" indefinite article will be used.
- **140. (b)**; "had" should not be used as there is no past of past context given.
- **141.** (d); No error
- **142. (c)**; avoid takes "gerund" after it thus infinitive (to speak) should be replaced with gerund (speaking) that is gerund.
- **143. (a)**; Seldom is an adverb, if any adverb comes in the beginning of the sentence then inversion need to be done.
- **144. (b)**; "when" should be used replaced with "if". "If" should be used to show the conditional part of the sentence.
- **145. (b);** "a little" should be used at the place of "little" when it is required to show some significant amount.
- **146. (a);** "to show" the degree or extent we should use "so or very". However, "so" is used in negative context and "very" is used in positive context. Thus "so" should be used at the place of "far".
- **147. (d)**; no error
- **148. (c)**; first two clauses of the sentence are In present indefinite thus the second clause should be in present as well thus "had" should be changed to "have".

- **149. (b);** as the first clause is a conditional clause having a structure of had + v3, thus main clause should have the structure of would/could/should + have + v3. Thus "will" should be changed to "would".
- **150. (a)**; "Being" should be removed because two forms of "be" in a complement should not be used.
- **151. (c)**; when we talk about "age" and if we need to talk about the context related to lessening, the word "reduce" should be used.
- **152.** (d); no error.
- **153. (b);** as the sentence is in passive and In passive we use "be + v3" and the 3<sup>rd</sup> form of "send" is "sent" thus "sent" should be used instead of "send".
- 154. (a); "It" should be used before "being". "I" is the subject of reference thus "I" will be treated as the subject of the first clause also but this cannot happen as it will be contextually incorrect that a human can't be a sunny day, thus a temporary subject should be introduced which is "it"
- 155. (d); no error.
- **156. (c)**; "had left" should be used because first the train had left the station then they reached the station thus, "train had left" should be in past of past and "had" should be used.
- **157. (a)**; As the selection has been made thus there should be more than one state. Hence we use 'states' in place of 'state'.
- **158. (b)**; As the thing is divided into two brothers thus we use 'between'.
- **159. (c)**; The article 'the' is used when referring to the names of newspapers and journals.
- **160.** (d); No error
- **161. (c)**; Use 'have' after 'which'.
- **162. (d)**; No error
- **163. (a)**; Replace 'can' with 'could'. "Could" is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests.
- **164. (b);** Replace 'as' with 'since'. 'Since' is used to introduce an action or event at a point of time in the past,
- **165. (b);** Replace 'can' with 'could'. 'Could' is used to express the ability that a person generally had in the past or to something that was generally possible in the past
- **166.** (a); It should be "I'll never marry".

- **167. (c);** "have" should be replaced with "has" as the subject is singular.
- **168.** (d); no improvement.
- **169. (c)**; "the other" should be used at the place of "other"
- **170.** (d); no error.
- **171.** (d); no error
- **172. (c)**; "the same" is a determiner, either it should be "the same notes", or write "that" at the place of "the same."
- **173. (a)**; "had" should be replaced with "has" as the question is being asked in present tense.
- **174. (b);** "can" should be used instead of "could" as the given sentence is in present thus "could" should not be used.
- 175. (a); "up" should be replaced with "on".
- 176. (b); "laughing" should be replaced with "laughter". "at" is a preposition after which we need to write noun thus "laughter" which is a noun should be written.
- **177. (b)**; "since" should be replaced with "but" because "but" will help to bring contrast.
- **178. (a)**; "could" you should be replaced with "would". "Would" is used to ask something with courtesy.
- **179. (c)**; "for" should not be used as it is "superfluous".
- 180. (d); no error.
- **181. (c)**; "wise and famous" is an adjective and "man" is noun and before noun we need to use "indefinite" article if there is nothing specific given about it.
- **182. (d)**; no error.
- 183. (d); no error.
- **184. (c)**; "either" should be replaced with "neither" because neither.....nor should be used in pair.
- **185. (a)**; "worrying" should be replaced with "to have worried" because to show any intention an infinitive should be used.
- **186. (b)**; as soon as is the correct term to be used. thus option (b) is correct.
- **187. (d)**; no error.
- **188. (a)**; Gratitude should be replaced with gratitude, gratitude which means thanks and appreciation is an un countable noun.
- **189. (a)**; no student means there is no student not even Priya, However Priya is intelligent thus "other" should be used to separate "Priya" with rest of the students.

- 190. (b); "beauty" should be changed with "beautiful", here "beautiful" is the description of the object (everything), "beautiful" itself cannot be the object of any verb but it can be the description of any object given.
- **191. (a)**; "rise" should be replaced with "rose" as the first part of the sentence gives the context of past.
- **192. (b);** to show the future probability "would" should be written , "could" shows the capability which should not be used here.
- **193. (d)**; no error.
- **194. (c)**; "in front of" is the correct word to use to show the position of person or thing.
- **195. (c)**; The usage of 'even more' is superfluous in the sentence. Also 'then' should be replaced with 'than'.
- **196. (d)**; The sentence is grammatically correct.
- **197. (a)**; 'have' should be added after 'we' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
- **198. (b)**; Replace 'are' with 'is'. A singular verb is required as the subject of the sentence 'the unique selling proposition' is singular.
- **199. (d)**; No error
- **200. (c)**; Replace 'for' with 'of'.
- **201. (b)**; The correct phrase is 'look down on' which means to regard (someone) with a feeling of superiority
- **202. (a)**; "What" should be replaced with "not" as the sentence is in negative context thus to negate a negative word is required thus "not" should be used before "to speak". superiority.
- **203. (b)**; Replace "below' with "under".
- **204. (a)**; 'lie' is a transitive verb. Therefore, replace 'said' with 'lied. The correct sentence should be "She lied a number of lies and left without completing her work."
- **205. (d)**; The sentence is grammatically correct.
- **206. (b);** The word "autobiography" requires an article "an". Thus, replace 'a' with "an".
- **207. (c)**; "that of" should be used after "than". The population of Mumbai is greater than that of any city in USA.
- **208. (d)**; No error
- **209.** (d); No error
- 210. (c); "ever" is an adverb which means "at any point" that is point from past till any point and we should write In perfect tense thus "have ever been" should be used.

- 211. (a); "sign" is a transitive verb which will not take any preposition after it but will take direct object thus "over" should be taken off and "the cheque" should be the object of "sign".
- **212. (b)**; with "the same" we use "that" as a relative pronoun.
- **213. (c)**; "in" should be replaced with "Into" as inquire into means to investigate.
- **214. (a)**; "an" should be replaced with "the" as the child has been made "definite".
- **215. (a)**; "hardly" should be taken off as "not" has been already used.
- **216. (b);** "to" should be replaced with "at" as door is a specific location thus with that we need to use "at".
- **217. (c)**; make is a transitive verb which will take a direct object after it thus "for" should be removed.
- **218.** (d); no error
- 219. (d); No error
- **220. (c)**; "inspite" takes "of" with it. thus "off" should be taken off from part (c).
- 221. (d); no error
- **222. (c)**; "could not help" is a verb which will take a gerund after it thus "smile" is a verb which should be changed into a "gerund" thus "smiling" should be used.
- **223. (c);** "mean" should be replaced with "means" which means "a method"
- 224. (d); no error
- 225. (b); take off: to depart

  And as the statement is in past thus "took off" should be used.
- **226. (a)**; two preposition should not be used and for two people "between" should be used.
- **227. (a)**; "too" is used to show something more than required and it is used In negative context however this statement is not giving any negative meaning thus "too" should be replaced with "so".
- 228. (b); "open" is an adjective which is used for noun "book" and an article should be used according to the word near to the article thus "open" is a word starting with a vowel thus "an" should be used instead of "a"
- **229. (c)**; "in front of" is the correct preposition to be used.
- 230. (d); no error.
- **231. (a)**; "furniture" is an uncountable noun thus it should not be written in plural.

- **232. (b)**; waterfall is a noun before which an adjective has been used and thus an article should be used before an adjective thus the correct term is: "a beautiful waterfall".
- **233. (a)**; "as soon as" is a conjunction which should be used here.
- **234. (b);** "look down upon" means to disregard someone. Thus "look down" should be changed to "look down upon".
- 235. (b); "takes its name after" as it means to get a name inspired from something or somebody.
- **236. (a)**; Delete "that". That is not used after something is asked and the clause starts with if or whether .
- 237. (a); Delete "do not". Do not is not used with until.
- 238. (c); Replace 'why had they' in place of 'why they had'. Here, we are not asking anything, just saying a fact so when we ask something "hv" comes before subject but when we state a fact "hv" comes after the subject.
- 239. (c); Insert 'that of' after 'than'. Here we are comparing population of the "city" to population of "any other city" so to show the population of "any other city" without writing the word "population" we can use "that of" instead.
- **240. (b)**; Write 'resign' in place of 'resigned'. Did +subject+ main verb.
- **241. (c)**; Change 'the' into 'his'. Here we need a possessive adjective', not an article. So use 'his'.

- **242. (b);** Change was' into 'were'. It two subjects are joined by 'neither .....nor', the verb will agree with the nearest subject.
- **243.** (d); No error.
- **244. (c)**; Change 'than' into 'when'.'Scarcely.... when' is the correct pair of correlative.
- **245. (c);** Change 'illicit' into 'elicit'. 'Illicit' means 'socially unacceptable' while elicit' mean 'to draw out'.
- 246. (c); Here, 'shares are been held' of (c) should be replaced with 'shares have been held'.

  There is no word such as "is been, are been, was been, were been"

  Hence, option (c) is the answer.
- **247. (a)**; Here, 'many of the smaller I. T. firm' of (a) should be replaced with 'many of the smaller I. T. firms'

  Hence, option (a) is the answer.
- **248. (b)**; Here, 'successfully foreign markets' if (a) should be replaced with 'foreign markets successfully'.

  Hence, option (b) is the answer.
- **249. (a)**; Here, 'expect for a few' of (a) should be replaced with 'except for a few'. Hence, option (a) is the answer.
- **250. (b)**; Here, 'the municipality should necessary' of (b) should be replaced with 'the municipality should necessarily' (an adverb). Hence, option (b) is the answer.



### Chapter

2

# **Sentence Improvement**

#### **Exercise**

<b>Direction</b> : Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.		10.	My brother is indiffe	erent (about) whatever I say.		
1.	She did not like to have	ve coffee (nor I did).		(a) in	(b) of	
	(a) neither I liked it	(b) nor did I		(c) to	(d) No improvement	
	(c) nor I like it	(d) No improvement	11.	She is (the best and v	wisest) girl in the class.	
2.	Taj Mahal is (a worth	seeing monument) in Agra.		(a) best and wisest		
	(a) a monument to see	(a) a monument to see its worth		(b) a best and a wise	st	
	(b) a monument worth	n seeing		(c) the best and the v	visest	
	(c) one of worth seeing	g monuments		(d) No improvement	t	
	(d) No improvement		12.	The people of Japan	are (wiser than America.)	
3.	- · ·	d her by) giving hints but		(a) wiser than that of	f America.	
	also with providing h			(b) wiser than those	of America.	
	(a) helped not only to	her by.		(c) wiser to that of A	merica.	
	(b) helped her not only			(d) No improvement	t	
	(c) not only helped he	r	13.		inted her (as a secretary) as	
	(d) No improvement			she is efficient.		
4.	We (has finished) our	lunch half an hour ago.		(a) a secretary	(b) as secretary	
	(a) finished	(b) will have finished		(c) secretary	(d) No improvement	
	(c) had finished	(d) No improvement	14.	I wish I (was) a supe		
5.	A small makeshift sta	age (was construct) with a		(a) am	(b) have been	
	red curtain for a backdrop.			(c) were	(d) No improvement	
	(a) are constructed	(b) was constructed	15.		y abandoned the swim.	
	(c) were constructed	(d) No improvement		(a)It being rough	(b)The sea being rough	
6.	Take out your binocu	lars and (will see) the An-		(c)Being rough	(d)No improvement	
	dromeda galaxy.		16.	0 1 17		
	(a) see	(b) saw		tion project soon.	(1) T. 1	
	(c) seeing	(d) No improvement		(a) Take on	(b) Take off	
7.	I (am always wondere	ed) what it would be like to	4.	(c) Take in	(d) No improvement	
	be inside a chocolate f	actory.	17.	•	ice) him to take proper diet.	
	(a) have always wond	er		(a) has advised	(b) had been advised	
	(b) have always wond	ering	10	(c) was advised	(d) No improvement	
	(c) have always wond	ered	18.	(Being a pleasant evening), we went out for a		
	(d) No improvement			long drive on a high (a) As a pleasant eve		
8.	They loaded their ship	os with spices and silks and		• '	8	
	(returns) with the sun			(b) It being a pleasant evening		
	(a) returned	(b) return		<ul><li>(c) With a pleasant evening</li><li>(d) No improvement</li></ul>		
	(c) returning	(d) No improvement	19.		vard for) a positive response	
9.	I had (a few) eggs in the fridge, so we need to go		19,	from you.	vara 101) a positive response	
	to the market to buy to			(a) are looking forwa	ard to	
	(a) a little	(b) few		(b) have been looking		
	(c) little	(d) No improvement		(-) 12. C Seen lookin	0	

(c) should look forward at (d) No improvement 20. He (promised to mend) his ways. (a) had a promised to mending (b) promised for mending (c) was promised of mending (d) No improvement 21. We do not (agree on) certain things. (a) agree to (b) agree about (c) agree of (d) No improvement 22. There are two pens here and (either write) well. (a) either have written (b) either wrote well (d) No improvement (c) either writes 23. He jumped off the train while it (had been run-(a) has been running (b) ran (c) was running (d) No improvement 24. I (didn't see) him since we met two years ago. (a) am not seeing (b) have not seen (c) had not seen (d) No improvement 25. He has painted that picture so often that he can do it with his (eyes closed). (a) arms full (b) eyes opened (d) No improvement (c) mind blank 26. If you talk to her nicely, she will probably (allow you) her notes. (a) allow that you have (b) let you have (c) let you to have (d) No improvement 27. He thanked me for what I (have done) for his wife. (a) had done (b) had been done (d) No improvement (c) have been done 28. (Hardly nothing) was offered to the victims of the earthquake. (a) Hardly something (b) Hardly anything (c) Hardly little (d) No improvement 29. William Shakespeare is the greatest of (all other) writers. (a) all the (b) any other (d) No improvement (c) the other 30. She is not used (to sleep) for so long.

(b) to sleep

(b) done in

31. I had not completed my project so I thought I was

(done with) when the manager asked me to hand

(d) No improvement

(d) No improvement

Rohan was upset and so (picked up) his food 32. while his cousins ate heartily. (a) Picked out (b) Picked on (c) Picked at (d) No improvement 33. (After he arrived) from office, he goes to gym. (a) After he had being arriving (b) After he had arrived (c) After he arrives (d) No improvement 34. When I first saw Ankit, he (was playing) cricket. (a) had played (b) had been playing (d) No improvement (c) played 35. Neha (would be looked) beautiful in Indian at-(a) had looking (b) was looked (d) No improvement (c) would look 36. (People have been long known) how important the trees are to them. (a) People have to know long (b) People had long known (c) People have long known (d) No improvement 37. The (reason with) her outburst in the party is yet unknown. (a) reason for (b) reason to (c) reason on (d) No improvement 38. I left my job because I did not (agree to) the company's appraisal policies. (a) agree about (b) agree with (c) agree on (d) No improvement 39. Father (would have been appreciated) your efforts if you had informed him. (a) would be appreciated (b) would have appreciated (c) should have been appreciated (d) No improvement 40. Neha was (surprised by) her result. (a) surprised to (b) surprised from (c) surprised at (d) No improvement 41. The mobile phones have made digital cameras a little (superfluous) in today's world. (a) extinct (b) obsolete (c) redundant (d) No improvement 42. If (you will approach) her sincerely, she will listen to your problem definitely

(a) to be sleeping

(c) to sleeping

(a) done for

(c) done on

(a) you approach

(b) you are approaching (c) you will be approaching

(d) No improvement

43.	(No sooner the advertisement regarding the		55.	His shoes (to cover)	with mud.
		phone appeared) than there		(a) was covered	(b) were covered
	was a rush on the onl	ine website for prebooking		(c) were covering	(d) no improvement
	the same.		56.	The tropical storm (be	
		lvertisement regarding the		(a) will become	(b) become
		mart phone appeared		(c) to become	(d) no improvement
	the launch of new	e advertisement regarding smart phone appeared	57.	` '	start) a business been so
		nt regarding the launch of		(a) has started	(b) have starting
	_	was no sooner having ap-		(c) has starting	(d) no improvement
	peared		58.	Those films (being) m	
	(d) No improvement	. 1		(a) was being	(b) are being
44.		apted to) cotton industries.		(c) is being	(d) no improvement
	- · · ·	(b) Adapted for	59.	` '	ng with (having to) a differ-
	(c) Adapted of	(d) No improvement		ent opinion.	
45.	• •	g) something to help you.		(a) have to	(b) has to
	(a) having to do	(b) has done		(c) having	(c) no improvement
	(c) have done	(d) no improvement	60.	It has (being) too dang	gerous for too many people.
46.	He (to be) positively i			(a) to be	(b) become
	(a) was being	(b) were being		(c) be	(d) no improvement
	(c) being	(d) no improvement	61.	May be they (has had	) a fight.
47.	( )			(a) were had	(b) was having
	(a) having	(b) had		(c) were having	(d) no improvement
	(c) has	(d) no improvement	62.	We wouldn't want the	em to think we (doing) any-
48.	3 (			thing immoral.	
	(a) be doing	(b) be done		(a) was doing	(b) were doing
	(c) done	(d) no improvement		(c) done	(d) no improvement
49.		o find that he was not with	63.	, , , , ,	
	them.	01001		(a) carries	(b) carrying
	(a) was surprised	(b) were surprised		(c) carry	(d) no improvement
	(c) is surprised	(d) no improvement	64.		ve jumped) with delight on
50.	Read in order (becom			seeing the joker at the	
	(a) to have to be	(b) to have become		(a) jumping	(b) jumped
	(c) to become	(d) no improvement		(c) to jump	(d) no improvement
51.	She was uneasy because she (never be) on a plane before.		65.	(to buying) them.	expensive; I couldn't afford
	(a) had never been	(b) never been		(a) buy	(b) to buy
	(c) is never been	(d) no improvement		(c) bought	(d) no improvement
52.		e escaped (dash) to pieces.	66.	<b>5</b> \	ned) eating they went for a
	(a) being dash	(b) being dashed		walk.	(la) la acco Circiala a d
	(c) dashed	(d) no improvement		(a) will finish	(b) have finished
53.	The battle (to rage) fo	The battle (to rage) for some time.		(c) finish	(d) no improvement
	(a) is raging	(b) has been raged	67.	'	
	(c) had been raging	(d) no improvement		(a) has loved	(b) have loved
54.		nake sure she (wasn't to be)	60	(c) to loved	(d) no improvement
	observed.		68.	, ,	**
	(a) wasn'tbe	(b) weren't being		(a) have been	(b) has been
	(c) wasn'tbeing	(d) no improvement		(c) been	(d) no improvement

69.	Tom pretended to no	ot (heard) a thing.	82.	You must (be mistake	).
	(a) hear	(b) hearing		(a) be mistakenly	(b) be mistaken
	(c) be hearing	(d) no improvement		(c) be mistook	(d) no improvement
70.	He must (has change	) clothes during the night.	83.	She (starts walks) with	hout responding.
	(a) have changed	(b) has changed		(a) start walking	(b) started walking
	(c) have changes	(d) no improvement		(c) starting walking	(d) no improvement
71.	I should (has to be) v	vith them tonight.	84.	., .	whelmed with the responsi-
	(a) has been	(b) have been		bility.	1
	(c) been	(d) no improvement		(a) been	(b) has been
72.	He must not (to be le	ft) like this.		(c) have been	(d) no improvement
	(a) being left	(b) been left	85.	I gave up (drinks) ma	ny years ago.
	(c) be left	(d) no improvement		(a) to drink	(b) drink
73.	Why should we (bot	nered)?		(c) drinking	(d) no improvement
	(a) bother	(b) bothering	86.	Rahul went out without	• •
	(c) to bother	(d) no improvement		(a) say even	
74.		en) him, however painful it		(c) say	(d) no improvement
	may be for me.	(1)	87.	The unfortunate old man was knocked (away by	
	(a) saw	(b) seeing		the rash driver.	(************************
	(c) see	(d) no improvement		(a) out by	(b) off by
<i>7</i> 5.	She (had to) four pre			(c) by	(d) no improvement
	(a) has (b) has had		88.	One should get (train	ned) to prepare one's owr
7.	(c) has been	(d) no improvement		breakfast.	
76.	That must (being) rea			(a) habituate	(b) used
	(a) has been	(b) have been		(c) prepared	(d) no improvement
77	(c) been	(d) no improvement	89.	The young man (was carried by) the passionate	
77.	for (invites) me.	e to your party! Thank you		appeal made by the social worker.	
	(a) invited	(b) invite			ds(b) was carried off by
	(c) inviting	(d) no improvement		( ) (	y (d) no improvement
78.	( )	an exciting time to be alive.	90.		on showers, the water in the $\frac{1}{2}$
	(a) has been	(b) have been		dam (rose another for	<b>,</b>
	(c) been	(d) no improvement		(a) raised another foo	•
79.	` '	n this historical city let us	01	(c) had risen a foot	(d) no improvement
	spend our time (doir		91.	, ,	his investigation is biased.
	(a) to sightsee	(b) sightsee		(a) I think myself	(b) I thought myself
	(c) sightseeing	(d) no improvement		(c) I myself thought	(d) no improvement
80.	He proposed (meets)	me at the temple.	92.	Fans (queue) for the morning.	concert tickets since early
	(a) for meeting	(b) to meet		· ·	
	(c) meeting with	(d) no improvement		(a) has queued up	
81.	What would you like	(to do it) for your birthday?		(b) have had queued	
	(a) to do	(b) doing		(c) have been queuing	g up
	(c) does	(d) no improvement		(d) no improvement	

0	0 0				
93.	Human beings are social animals, (who are living in communities), regulated by social norms and		102.	-	wound and not of) cancer.
	laws.	week by seekii nemie kink		(a) from a wound and	
	(a) living in communit	ies		(b) of a wound and not	
	(b) living amongst a co	mmunity		(c) from a wound and	not from
	(c) living in midst of co	ommunities		(d) no improvement	
	(d) no improvement		103.	Hardly had she finish doorbell rang.	ned her dinner (then) the
94.	Virat bats very well, (d	idn't he)?		(a) than	(b) when
	(a) isn't it	(b) doesn't he		(c) while	(d) no improvement
	(c) wasn't it	(d) no improvement	104.		where I live there is a nice
95.	As the financial situation that we were heading (	ion worsened we realized (toward) a disaster.		house (to let out). (a) to let	(b) for letting
	(a) along	(b) into		(c) to be let out	(d) no improvement
	(c) for	(d) no improvement	105.	You are what you (hav	e thought).
96.	. ,			(a) think	(b) shall think
<i>7</i> 0.	After today's terrible test I am sure that my teacher's opinion (about) me will change for the			(c) will think	(d) no improvement
	worse.	,	106.	Contrast this work of a	rt (to) that.
	(a) for	(b) of		(a) for	(b) with
	(c) in	(d) no improvement		(c) by	(d) no improvement
97.	The parents gave their children some (advice) before they left for the picnic.		107.	When I last saw Ravi, he (had been running) to catch his bus.	
	(a) advices	(b) advise		(a) ran	(b) was running
	(c) advises	(d) no improvement		(c) had run	(d) no improvement
98.	The passengers (were waited) for the flight at the		108.	I would love (to availing for an overnight trek.	ng) a short holiday, and go
	emigration lobby, for le	o .		(a) to avail myself of	(b) to avail of
	(a) had wait	(b) had been waited		(c) to avail myself	(d) no improvement
	(c) have been waiting	1	109.	•	th) the boy she was sup-
99.	The public vent their protest (toward) police	anger on social media to		posed to marry.  (a) fell out with	(b) has faller out of
		•		(c) has fallen in with	(d) no improvement
	(a) for	(b) against	110	( )	brighter), it would have
	(c) regards	(d) no improvement	110.	been easier to read from	
100.	Look at this video clip you) are enjoying a boa	in which (I, my friend and at ride.			(b) was more brighter
	(a) you, my friend and	I		(c) had been brighter	(d) no improvement
	(b) I, you and my frien	d	111.	. The footballers (has been) arguing with the coach	
	(c) my friend, you and			since morning. (a) was	(b) had been
	(d) no improvement			(c) have been	(d) no improvement
101	Any bad habit must be	nipped (on) the bud	112	( )	for the past) few months
	(a) on	(b) in	114.	(a) since the past	(b) for past
	• /	` '		(c) since the last	(d) no improvement
	(c) off	(d) no improvement		(c) since the last	(a) no improvement

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113.	The management wou the project on time.	uld prefer (you finishing)	124.	(Take off) your shoes ple.	before you enter the tem-
	(a) that you finish	(b) you had finished		(a) Put away	(b) Extract
	(c) that you could finish	h (d) no improvement		(c) Put off	(d) No improvement
114.	It has been a long (ago)	I last saw you.	125.	Einstein was one (of t	he wisest men) that ever
	(a) time	(b) since		lived.	
	(c) before	(d) no improvement		(a) of the wisest man	(b) wise man
115.	Both the families were accepted) our invitation	e invited but neither (had n.	126.		<ul><li>(d) no improvement</li><li>ng) deprived of food and</li></ul>
	(a) accepted	(b) did accept		medicines for the past	
	(c) has accepted	(d) no improvement		(a) were	(b) are
116.	You are what you (hav	e eaten).	405	(c) have been	(d) no improvement
	(a) will eat	(b) eat	127.		omputers to be infinitely ster than) they are today.
	(c) shall eat	(d) no improvement		(a) as fast as	(b) faster then
117.	I couldn't help but (had	d to cry) at his sad story.		(c) more faster than	` '
	(a) cry	(b) cried	128	• /	(any questions to Rinky).
	(c) was crying	(d) no improvement	120.	(a) any questions of Rin	`
118.	The thief escaped (from burning) as the noble King pardoned him.			(b) to Rinky any questi	•
				(c) Rinky any questions	
	(a) of being burnt			(d) no improvement	,
	(b) from being burnt		129		ferocious dog than I ran
	(c) from having being l	ournt	12,	away.	rerected deg than I run
	(d) no improvement			(a) No sooner than I sa	W
119.	` ′	I would have bought this		(b) No sooner has I see	n
	car.	(1) 1:11		(c) No sooner did I see	
	(a) had	(b) did have		(d) no improvement	
4.00	(c) had had	(d) no improvement	130.	The hapless kid (cut a	sorry figure) in his first
120.	This palace (has been since generations.	belonging) to our family		performance on the sta	~
	(a) has belonging	(h) has belonged		(a) made a sorry figure	(b) made a sad figure
	(c) belonged	(d) no improvement		(c) cut a sorry face	(d) no improvement
121.	. ,	ted) for me since morning.	131.	If you are living in the then you should be rea	e crowded part of the city dy to (bear) the noise.
	(a) wait	(b) had been waited		(a) bear off	(b) bear away
	(c) have been waiting	(d) no improvement		(c) bear with	(d) no improvement
122.	He is an atheist (yet) he Sunday.	e goes to the church every	132.	If you come across new words, you should look (them up) in the dictionary.	
	(a) because	(b) and		(a) for them	(b) at them
	(c) however	(d) no improvement		(c) them down	(d) no improvement
123.	The teacher said, "It is (has learned) how to w	s time that your daughter rrite."	133.	The candidate was like elections (with the) swe	sely to win the assembly seping majority.
	(a) learned	(b) had learnt		(a) by the	(b) with a
	(c) learnt	(d) no improvement		(c) by a	(d) no improvement

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134.	It was hard to believe three months.	e that she (were) dead for	145.	His condition has or (hangs with threads).	nly deteriorated, his life
	(a) was	(b) has been		(a) is hanging on threa	ds
	(c) is	(d) no improvement		(b) hangs by a thread	
135.		the history of the Maratha		(c) hangs on a thread	
		empire, he would have wondered how a small		(d) no improvement	
	warrior tribe could have challenged the mighty Mughals.		146.		ny wife took two hours to
	(a) has studied	(b) had studied		(put up) her make-up.	4.
	(c) could study	(d) no improvement		(a) put on	(b) put
136.	•	d) have become the most	147.		(d) No improvement hey (were playing ) in the
	(a) will	(b) should		pool since noon.	(b) played
	(c) shall	(d) no improvement		<ul><li>(a) are playing</li><li>(c) have been playing</li></ul>	(b) played
137.		you can improve the situa-	1/18		ve had better (send for) a
	tion by doing (with) such people.		140.	plumber.	ve mad better (send for) a
	(a) away of	(b) away with		(a) be sending for	(b) been sending for
	(c) from	(d) no improvement		(c) send off	(d) no improvement
138.	Don't step near the cliff's edge, else your life (might be thrown into) great peril.		149.	The (needs) of the hour was to reform the entire banking system.	
	(a) will be in	(b) will face		(a) need	(b) needing
	(c) would be placed in	(d) no improvement		(c) needings	(d) no improvement
139.	. Varun goes (for cinema) every Friday.		150.	One minute they're all	sweet (but) caring and the
	(a) to cinema	(b) to the cinema		next minute they stab	, ,
	(c) in cinema	(d) no improvement		(a) if	(b) and
140.	Mr. Shah (is having) tv	vo houses.		(c) only	(d) nor
	(a) has	(b) got	151.		e water (had been drained
	(c) has been having	(d) no improvement		off) the day before.	cc
141.	The bus (had left) befo	re I reached the stop.		(a) has been drained of	ti .
	(a) left leaves	* *		(b) was drained	
	(c) will have left	(d) No improvement		(c) has been drained as	way
142.	. `	twenty pages since morn-	150	(d) no improvement	in a sure at
	ing.	(1-)	152.	(Her all) answers were	
	(a) was writing	(b) am writing		(a) All in her	(b) Her every answer
4.10	(c) have written	(d) no improvement	150	(c) All in her	(d) no improvement
143.	the earthquake in Guja		153.	it).	ow the toy, he (has broken
	(a) in	(b) because of		(a) had broken it	(b) broken it too
	(c) since	(d) no improvement		(c) breaks it	(d) no improvement
144.	Vikram (insist that) he	was innocent.	154.	You ought not to (go)	•
	(a) insisted on that	(b) insisted that		(a) have gone	(b) be going
	(c) insisted on	(d) no improvement		(c) going	(d) no improvement

155.	155. Grandfather always (finds faults) with the poor gardener.		165.	I took for a ride the motorcycle (which Rohit has) bought yesterday.	
	(a) find fault	(b) find faults		(a) that Rohit	(b) that which Rohit has
	(c) is finding faults	(d) no improvement		(c) that Rohit had	(d) no improvement
156.	` ' '	nt, please leave the parcel	166.	Corruption has become	e (the day's order).
	with my colleague.			(a) today's order	(b) the order of the day
	(a) Would	(b) Could		(c) the order of today	(d) no improvement
157.	(c) Should Let us hurry, or else th	(d) no improvement e bus (will be leaving) the	167.	When the prodigal son welcomed him (with o	returned home, his father pen hands).
	stop by the time we reach there.			(a) with open hearts	(b) with open mind
	(a) will leave	(b) will have left		(c) with open arms	(d) no improvement
158.	(c) would have left I won't be able to leav	(d) no improvement e for office until they (ar-	168.	You can play video ga from anywhere.	nmes and paint or (draw)
	rive).			(a) be drawing	(b) can draw
	(a) have arrived	(b) had arrived		(c) could draw	(d) no improvement
	(c) will have arrived	(d) no improvement	169.	The (van's doors) are lo	oose.
159.	Ajay, who (was studying) architecture at present, hopes to go to Australia after graduation.			(a) van-doors	(b) door of the van
	(a) studies	(b) has been studying		(c) doors of the van	(d) no improvement
	(c) is studying	(d) no improvement	170.	I understood a good deal of (what was going on) about me.	
160.	The Saranda forest is infested (with) King Cobras.			(a) that which was goin	ng on
	(a) of	(b) in		(b) what has had been	going on
	(c) from	(d) no improvement		(c) what that has been	going on
161.	(It is no good to cry) over past failures.		1 <i>7</i> 1.	(d) no improvement	
	(a) It is of no good crying			What time are we (going to leave) tomorrow?	
	(b) It is of no good to cr	o .		(a) going to go to leave	(b) going to be leaving
	(c) It is no good crying			(c) going to have left	(d) no improvement
	(d) no improvement		172.		the party, he (had been
162.		ht, (almost as soon as) my		dressed) in a black suit	
	head hit the pillow.			(a) dressed	(b) had dressed
	(a) no sooner then	(b) as quickly as	4.50	(c) was dressed	(d) no improvement
	(c) almost as quickly as	s (d) no improvement	173.	There is no more (according bus.	mmodtion) for you in this
163.	drink, (besides) many p	areas don't get water to beople in urban areas have		(a) room	(b) seat
	water even for their po			(c) space	(d) no improvement
	(a) and	(b) whereas	174.	By the end of this decade, doctors surely (must	
	(c) where	(d) no improvement		have discover) a cure for cancer.	
164.	Ajay told the manager (standing and eat) the l	that he would not mind		(a) would have discover	zieu
	(a) standing and eating			(b) could discover	
	(c) to stand and eat	(d) no improvement		(c) have discovered	
	(c) to starte and car	(a) no improvement		(d) no improvement	

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175.	75. It is essential (through cleaning) the mixer after batch.		185.	No sooner had the bell rung (then) the children ran out of the classrooms.	
	(a) to clean thoroughly			(a) when	(b) than
	(b) to through clean			(c) and	(d) no improvement
	<ul><li>(c) to cleaning thoroug</li><li>(d) no improvement</li></ul>	hly	186.	Priya assured Reema to dog while she is out to	hat she (would look at) her own.
176.	. ,	have done that to Shaina.		(a) Would look after	(b) would overlook
	(a) ought not	(b) ought not to		(c) will look for	(d) no improvement
	(c) have not ought to	. , .	187		t of the coconut tree is used
177.	. ,	ce) at the court during the	107.	by man.  (a) each	(b) all
	(a) evidence	(b) proof			• ,
	(c) witness	(d) no improvement	100	(c) most	(d) no improvement
178.	` '	(at me) in difficult times.	188.	I gave her the book that	
	(a) upon me	(b) on me		(a) will win	(b) had won
	(c) on I	(d) no improvement		(c) am winning	(d) no improvement
179.	179. The other shirt (will cost) you more.		189.	Ramesh says, he has already repaid me but I can't recall, so I' ll have (to take his word).	
	(a) would cost (b) will be costing (c) could be costing (d) no improvement			(a) to take his word as true	
				(b) to take him at his w	
180. Having finished the voluminous novel, (it was			(c) to take his for word		
	being put away by him).  (a) it was put away by him  (b) he has had put it away  (c) he put it away			(d) no improvement	
			190.	. The manager was highly upset because of (the inordinate delaying)	
				inordinate delaying).	
	(d) no improvement			(a) the inordinate delay	
181.		ny theirs) tuition fee at the		(b) the inordinately delay	
	beginning of the course			(c) the inordinately delaying	
	. ,	(b) trainee pays theirs	4.04	(d) no improvement	
100	(c) trainees pays his	(d) no improvement	191.	The naughty boy made	,
102.	him.	s waiting) to spring upon		(a) much mischief	• •
	(a) had been waited	(b) has waited		(c) many a mischiefs	(d) no improvement
	(c) could be waiting	(d) no improvement	192.		so out of affection, do not
183.	( )	n Raj is going to marry)?		take (to) heart.	(1)
	(a) who is raj going to			(a) into	(b) it to
	(b) who Raj will be goi	~		(c) it by	(d) no improvement
	(c) whom Raj is going	•	193.	The pet has just finished its meal (and is satisfied now).	
	(d) no improvement			(a) now and was satisfied	
184.		rstand (one another), and		(b) now and is satisfied	
	that too without delay.			(c) then and is satisfied	
	<ul><li>(a) one other</li><li>(c) each another</li></ul>	(b) with one another		(d) no improvement	
	(c) each another	(d) no improvement		() 110 1111p10 rement	

194.	The air hostess gave me a cup (which had) coffee.		204.	They were angry becau (have had been cheated	use they realized that they	
	(a) containing	(b) filled with		(a) had been cheated	(b) were cheated	
	(c) of	(d) no improvement		(c) are cheated	(d) no improvement	
195.	The pilgrim (lain) in th	e shade of the tree.	205.	The stranded pilgrims	(had waited) in the bitter	
	(a) lied	(b) laid		cold for more than two hours now.		
	(c) lay	(d) no improvement		(a) has been waiting	(b) have been waiting	
196.	The department g sion (to stay) in Dubai.	granted him permis-		* *	(d) no improvement	
	(a) of stay	(b) of staying	206.		rs seemed relieved when	
	(c) for stay	(d) no improvement		the train finally (came i	•	
197.	My mother opened th	ne parcel without (worry-		(a) pulled in	(b) pulled into	
	ing) to read the address	s on it.		(c) pulled onto	(d) no improvement	
	(a) doubting	(b) bothering	207.	All the allegations level man were found to be l	led (over) the poor watch-	
	(c) fearing	(d) no improvement			(b) off	
198.	She could not cope (by	·		(a) upon (c) against	(d) no improvement	
	(a) with	(b) of	200	( ) 0	· ·	
	(c) up (d) no improvement		200.	"I am the only man in the world who (can) paint a picture so true to life," he said.		
199.	Many such mishaps can be avoided if we (are) careful.			(a) will	(b) could	
	(a) be	(b) might be		(c) may	(d) no improvement	
	(c) were	(d) no improvement	209.		oked smart in a kurta yes-	
200.	The candidate was so ignorant that the officer was(compelled for asking) him to leave			terday. (a) shall	(b) can	
	(a) being compelled to be asking			(c) would	(d) no improvement	
	(b) so compelled to ask		210.	Viren plays hockey and football (too).		
	(c) compelled to ask			(a) both	(b) also	
	(d) no improvement			(c) even	(d) no improvement	
201.		livided the loot (among)	211.	I don't want an award (for help to you).		
	themselves.	( 0)		(a) to have helped you	•	
	(a) between	(b) amongst		(c) for helping to you	(d) no improvement	
	(c) with	(d) no improvement	212.	Shouts of the crowd che	eering the home team now	
202.	Tell me (what is hers n	umber)?		(stuff) the air.		
	(a) what number is her	's		(a) fill	(b) occupy	
	(b) what her number is	3		(c) infest	(d) no improvement	
	(c) what number is her		213.	0	in the queue for tickets	
	(d) no improvement			when the show (had be	egun).	
203.	_	i is (Worth seeing temple)		(a) was beginning	(b) begins	
	in Kerala.			(c) began	(d) no improvement	
	(a) one of the worth se	-	214.	It was so hot during the concert that some spectators passed (out).		
	(b) a temple worth see:					
	(c) a temple of worth b	eing seen		(a) away	(b) by	
	(d) no improvement			(c) over	(d) no improvement	

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Engl	ish Language				
215.	Would it be impolite ( leaving?	to be asked) why they are	226.	Tanveer has wisdom, c sense of humour.	charm, and (he had a good)
	(a) to ask	(b) for asking		(a) a good	(b) Tanveer has a good
	(c) for being asked	(d) no improvement		(c) he has a good	(d) no improvement
216.	The workers are bent	(on) getting a full months	227.	Everyday we (have us	ually) dinner at 8 o'clock.
	pay as bonus.			(a) usually have	(b) have usual
	(a) for	(b) upon		(c) have had usually	(d) no improvement
	(c) to	(d) no improvement	228.	(It is) a pleasant day, w	ve went for a walk.
217.	As management we Board of Directors.	are accountable (to) the		(a) Having been (c) It been	<ul><li>(b) It being</li><li>(d) no improvement</li></ul>
	(a) towards	(b) with	229	( )	as) wrong with my daugh-
	(c) against	(d) no improvement		ter.	as) wrong warmy daugh
218.	Usually the climate in t	the Northern parts of India		(a) had known what is	(b) knew what is
	is cooler (from)the Sou	thern parts.		(c) had knew what was	s (d) no improvement
	(a) as	(b) to	230.	If I (just had) the mone	y I would have bought the
	(c) than	(d) no improvement		car.	,
219.	I feel (out for sorts) too	lay.		(a) have had	(b) was having
	(a) of sort	(b) out of sort		(c) had	(d) no improvement
	(c) out of sorts	(d) no improvement	231.		ny being) your disciple in
220.	An increase in incider been reported) in the r	nts of chain snatching (has		my youth has greatly be (a) my having been	penefited me in my career.  (b) myself being
	(a) has been written	(b) have been reported		(c) being	(d) no improvement
	(c) are being reported	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	232.	, ,	other I (have had) a poor
221	.,	confidence that we will		opinion of him.	/ / 1
221.	surely succeed one day			(a) had had	(b) had
	(a) could have	(b) had to have		(c) did have	(d) no improvement
	(c) must have	(d) no improvement	233.	I prefer black coffee (or	ver) cappuccino.
222.	` '	lge) of the history of the		(a) rather than	(b) to
	monument surprised r			(c) instead of	(d) no improvement
	(a) knowing	(b) familiarity	234.		answer on) questions on
	(c) know how	(d) no improvement		theology.	
223.	When I (go) to Paris, I s	shall visit the Eiffel Tower.		(a) to answer	(b) for answering
	(a) shall go	(b) will be going		(c) to answer for	(d) no improvement
	(c) have to go	(d) no improvement	235.		quantity boosts concentra-
224.	Please pass me that (so	rissors).		clots).	rol and (inhibiting blood
	(a) scissor	(b) pair of scissor		,	(b) inhibit blood clots
	(c) pair of scissors	(d) no improvement		(c) inhibited blood clot	
225.	. , -	to (give) the test again to-	236.	* *	ion of) the State is mainte-
	(a) do	(b) take		(a) main function for	(b) main functions of
	(c) perform	(d) no improvement		(c) main functions for	(d) No improvement.

- 237. We must realize that learning from (mistakes is an) important part of life.
  - (a) mistakes are an
- (b) mistakes are a
- (c) mistake are a
- (d) No improvement.
- 238. The sword of Tipu Sultan was recently (brought at an) auction by an Indian for Rs. 2 crores.
  - (a) brought in a
- (b) brought in an
- (c) bought in an
- (d) No improvement.
- 239. Setbacks and failures (has always been) an integral part of science.
  - (a) has always being
- (b) were always been
- (c) have always been
- (d) No improvement.
- 240. The company is determined to achieve the target (by any means) possible.
  - (a) through no means (b) from some means
- - (c) in any means
- (d)No improvement.
- 241. We have been (look forward to) the arrival of the now machinery for two weeks.
  - (a) looked forward for (b) looked forward at
  - (c) looking forward to (d)No improvement.
- 242. He was quite upset (how we refused) his request for a loan.
  - (a) that we refuse
- (b) when we refused
- (c) while we refuse
- (d)No improvement.
- 243. The HR department plays (a such crucial) role in the organization.
  - (a) so crucially
- (b) mostly crucial
- (c) very crucial
- (d)No improvement.
- 244. If the evidence (bear out) the charge, he may be sentenced to death.

- (a) bears out
- (b) bore out
- (c) was born out
- (d)No improvement.
- 245. He has (to liaise direct) with the police while writing the report.
  - (a) liaised direct
- (b) to liaise directly
- (c) to liaising direct
- (d)No improvement.
- 246. The rise in unemployment (is parallel by) an increase in petty crime.
  - (a) was parallel by
- (b) will be parallel by
- (c) is paralleled by
- (d)No improvement.
- 247. He has a chance (redeem him) after last week's mistake.
  - (a) to redeem him
- (b) to redeem
- (c) to redeem himself
- (d) No improvement.
- 248. We shall eat (some now and save some) for tomorrow.
  - (a) now some and save some
  - (b) now some and some save
  - (c) some and save
  - (d) No correction required
- 249. the manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go (to the hitch-hiking).
  - (a)For a hitch-hiking.
- (b) For hitch-hiking.
- (c)Hitch-hiking
- (d)No improvement.
- 250. it is high time you (should start) revising your lessons.
  - (a) Started
- (b) Had started
- (c) Will start
- (d) No improvement.

#### **Solutions**

- **(b)**; "nor did I" is the appropriate use as inver-1. sion takes place after "nor".
- (b); 'a monument worth seeing' is the appropri-2. ate use.
- (b); We need to write main verb "helped" and 3. its object "her" after helping verb "had" and then "not only" and "but also" should be introduced.
- (a); 'ago' is used with past indefinite tense thus 'finished' should be used instead of "had finished".

- **(b)**; "was constructed" is the correct choice. 5.
- 6. (a); 'see' is the correct choice. The sentence is in the form of simple present tense.
- (c); Sentence should be in active and 'I' should 7. take 'have' helping verb with it so that 3rd form of verb can be used accordingly.
- 8. (a); 'returned' is the correct choice as the sentence is In past thus "returned" should be used.
- 9. **(b)**; as the context in the statement is "person" is going to the market, so eggs are about to finish, thus "few" should be used which gives the negative meaning.

- 10. (c); indifferent takes "to" preposition with it.
- **11. (c)**; Option (c) is correct because when two superlatives are used for a single person both will take definite article "the" with it.
- **12. (b)**; Here the people of japan are compared to the people of America. Japan is not compare to America, thus for the 'people' we need to use 'those'.

"The people of Japan are wiser than people of America".

"The people of Japan are wiser than those of America".

- 13. (a); "appoint" does not take "as" with it.
- **14. (c)**; I wish/ I desire takes "were" with it to show wish/desire etc.
- **15. (b)**; The sea being rough.

"The sea" is subject and "rough" is adjective. The structure to join "adjective" to subject in "adjective complement" is subject + be+ adj. so any be verb should come here and we can

"The sea being rough"

"The sea is rough" is also correct but it does not show any after effect with it.

"The sea being rough" here we have to show the after effect of the previous sentence which is "they abandoned the swim".

- 16. (d); No improvement
- 17. (a); "has" is used to show perfect tense and has takes 3rd form of verb with it. And, sentence should be in active thus "has advised" is the correct option.
- **18. (b)**; "we" cannot be the subject of reference of "time i.e. evening" thus a temporary subject should be used that is "it".
- 19. (a); "be looking forward to" is the expression that we use to show waiting for something eagerly.
- **20. (d)**; No improvement.
- 21. (d); No improvement.
- **22. (c)**; "either" means pointing out individual things or person and "either" acts as a "pronoun" thus it will take singular verb with it.
- 23. (c); "while" shows duration and it should be used with "continuous tense". "While" is also a subordinate conjunction and the clause after "while" is subordinating clause which itself shows a point of time, thus perfect continuous should not be used with "while" in a subordinating conjunction.

- 24. (b); "since" is used to show the point of time and with that perfect or perfect continuous should be used however "see" is a stative verb whose continuous is not used thus present perfect should be used. thus option (b) is correct.
- **25. (d)**; No improvement.
- **26. (b)**; "let you have" is the correct term which means to give permission to someone to take something.

Thus option (b) is correct.

- **27. (a)**; As the first clause is in past, thus the next clause should be in past as well thus, option (a) is correct.
- **28. (b);** "hardly" is a negative verb and with negative word "anything" should be used.
- **29. (a)**; "all other" or "any other" is used in comparative degree.

William Shakespeare is greater than all other writers.

William Shakespeare is greater than any other writer.

However, in superlative no "other" is used thus, "all the" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.

- 30. (c); In "be used to" structure "to" is a preposition after which noun should come. Sleep is a verb which should be changed to gerund which is a noun. And ving form of verb acts as a noun which is called gerund. Thus option (c) is correct.
- **31. (a)**; done for: Doomed to death or destruction. The context says that as he had not completed his project on time he thought he was dead or in big trouble.
- **32. (c)**; pick at: to nag or hassle.

As the context shows that "he was upset and his cousin ate heartily then he must have nagged, thus to show resentment or hassle option (a) should be used.

- **33. (c)**; As it shows the general habit thus both the clauses should be in present. thus option (a) is correct.
- **34. (d)**; No improvement
- 35. (c); "look" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "would look" is correct.

- **36. (c)**; "known" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "have long known" is correct.
- **37. (a)**; reason for should be used to give "the reason". Thus option (a) is correct.
- 38. (b); agree with persons/ policies etc.Agree to proposals.Thus "agree with" should be used.
- **39. (b)**; father is the doer thus passive should not be used, if the "doer" had been someone else then passive could have been used however father is appreciating the efforts not the other way round that is he is being appreciated by someone.
- **40. (c)**; with surprise we use "at".
- 41. (b); obsolete: no longer used.
- **42. (a)**; first clause is conditional clause and "will" should not be used in conditional clause. thus option (a) is correct.
- **43. (b);** we use "did/had" after "no sooner".

  "No sooner did/had...than" is the correct structure
- **44. (b)**; adapt to:

"Adapted to" generally means that something has changed to fit its own environment. For example, "People have adapted to the difficult living conditions in the Arctic."

"Adapted for" suggests changes made to something by someone else. For example, "The vehicle was adapted for off-road travel by the engineering students at University X." Thus, an equipment cannot adapt to something on its own.

An equipment is adapted for cotton industries (by us).

- **45. (c)**; "have" never takes "ing" form of verb with it and modal never takes singular form of verb with it.
  - Modal takes base form of verb and "have" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, so "might have done" is correct thus, option (c) is correct.
- 46. (a); "being" is ving form of "be" "ving" must have any helping verb before it and helping verb used for "ving" is "is/am/are/was/were" thus "was being" should be used and "was being" is not an action verb. It represents state and act as a "linking verb". Thus, an adjective should be used after linking verb.

- 47. (a); "having" is a transitive verb which takes the direct object. And "too much fun" is the object of "having" thus preposition "to" is not required.
- 48. (a); "verb" which is used here is "would" and it is a modal which must take base form of verb, thus "be" should be used. And "be" takes ving with it. thus "be doing" should be used.
- 49. (b); "surprise" is a transitive verb whose object is not given. thus, "surprising" will be changed to "surprised" which is a past participle which can act as an adjective. Another thing that need to be considered is "subject" is plural thus verb that will be used will be plural verb thus "were" should be used, and "were" will act as a linking verb.
- **50. (c)**; "in order" is a preposition where "to" is a part of infinitive, thus after "to" only bare infinitive should be used.

Thus option (c)

- 51. (a); "had never been" should be used as "been" is used to imply the meaning of "travelled or flown" and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> form "had" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.
- **52. (b)**; "being dashed" is the correct term to use as "escaped" is a verb which will take a noun after it and "being" which acts as a gerund is a noun as well. However, "being" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb and it takes passive form after it. So "dashed" will be used. thus option (b) is correct.
- 53. (c); "for some time" shows the duration with which we need to use "perfect continuous tense". Thus option (c) is correct.
- 54. (c); "was not being" is the correct term to use because if the sentence is in active and if we use "is am are was were" as a hv then there must be "ving" after it thus "being" should be used and "was being" acts as a linking verb thus an adjective "observed" should be used.
- 55. (b); shoes is a plural noun which takes plural verb thus "were" should be used and "were" is acting as a linking verb thus "covered" which is a past participle acting as an adjective should be used.
- **56. (a)**; the most appropriate verb here is "will become". Option (a) is correct.

- 57. (c); "since when" is a point of time, and as in later part of sentence "been" is used thus "present perfect continuous" should be used and as the sentence is interrogative thus helping verb "has" should come before "continuous form of verb" in the sentence.
- 58. (b); "films" is a plural noun, and "being" is a main verb before which we need helping verb and the verb which should be used as a helping verb for plural noun is "are". Thus option (b) Is correct.
- **59. (c)**; "having" should be used as "having" itself is a transitive verb thus "to" should not used to add an object.
- **60. (b);** "has" is a helping verb which takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus "become" should be used.
- 61. (c); "they" is a plural pronoun, it requires plural verb, thus sentence had been correct if "have" should have been used there, but as per the option given option (c) is given.
- **62. (b)**; "doing" is a main verb which requires "helping verb" and "we" is a plural noun which will take plural helping verb with it, thus "were" should be used.
- **63. (b)**; "mind" is a main verb which will take object after it, thus "carrying" is a gerund which can act as an object of "mind", thus option (b) is correct.
- 64. (b); "would have jumped" can be used in conditionals or to show the completion in future by some point of time. Here neither any conditional nor any completion is required, thus "jumped" should be used.
- **65. (b)**; "afford" takes infinitive or gerund after it. thus "to buy" should be used.
- **66. (d)**; No improvement.
- 67. (b); "would" is a modal which always takes base form of verb thus "have" should be used. "would have" as a helping verb will take "loved" with it.
- **68. (a)**; "Must" is a modal which takes base form of verb, thus it will take "have" with it and "have" will take 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb with it thus "have been" is correct.
- 69. (a); an infinitive is written in to + v1 structure, so "heard" should be changed to "hear". Thus option (a) is correct.
- **70. (a)**; "must" will take "have" with it. And "have" takes v3 with it thus "must have changed" is correct

- 71. (b); "should" is a modal which will take base form of verb with it. and have will take "been" with it.

  Thus, "should have been" should be used.
- **72. (c)**; "must" is a modal which will take base from of a verb. Thus "be" should be used. "to" should be taken off.
- 73. (a); "should" is a "modal" which will take base form of verb I.e. "bother" with it.
- **74. (c)**; "must" is a "modal" which will take base form of verb I.e. "see" with it.
- 75. (b); as "previous" has been used thus, the context of "past" need to be used, thus "had" should be used, apart from that as the action of past is being discussed in present then "present perfect" should be used as the action that is being discussed is already completed. Thus "has had" need to be used.
- **76. (b)**; "must" is a modal which will take base form of verb, thus "have" need to be used, and have takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus "must have been" is the correct term to be used.
- 77. **(c)**; For is a preposition which will take noun or gerund after it. Inviting is a gerund.
- **78. (b)**; The sentence is in present continuous tense. The structure should follow subject + auxiliary BE + main verb-ing.
- 79. (c); "Sightseeing" itself is an action thus "doing" which represents action should not be written to show an action being happened.
- **80. (b);** To show intension we need to use an infinitive thus "to meet' should be used.
- **81. (a)**; "you like to do it" is an assertive statement however as the given statement is an interrogative statement thus "it" should not be used after "to do" otherwise this statement will be an assertive and interrogative at the same time which will be incorrect.
- **82. (b)**; "mistaken" is an adjective which should come after "be".
- **83. (b)**; option (a) cannot be used as it should be "starts", thus "started" should be used and "started" is a verb and it should have a noun or pronoun after it thus "walking" should be used.
- **84. (c)**; must take 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb thus "have" should be used after "must" and have taken 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, thus "been" should be used after "have". Thus option (c) is correct.

- **85. (c)**; "gave up" is a verb after which we need to write an object thus "drinking" which is a gerund should be used. An infinitive should not be used as it is used to show an intention.
- **86. (d)**; No improvement
- **87. (a)**; 'knocked out' means to hit someone so that the person becomes unconscious
- 88. **(b)**; Used to: it shows the action of past Be/get used to is the semi modal that should be used.
- 89. (c); Carry away: to become overly excited.
  The young man was overly excited by the passionate appeal made by the social worker.
- 90. (d); No improvement
- 91. (d); No improvement
- **92. (c)**; Option (c) is the correct choice because "since -a point of time" is used, thus present perfect continuous should be used.
- 93. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice because 'are living' shows action for a shorter period of time, however present indefinite should be used to show indefinite period.
- **94. (b)**; "doesn't he" is the correct use. Doesn't is used when speaking for third person singular subject.
- **95. (c)**; "Heading towards" shows the physical movement towards a disaster however for a disaster shows the inclination.
- 96. (d); No improvement
- 97. (d); No improvement
- **98. (c)**; We use 'have been' because "for long" shows the duration. Thus, present perfect continuous should be used.
- **99. (b)**; We use 'against' because here protesters are in opposition to the brutality shown by the police.
- **100. (a)**; Option (a) is correct because the sequence we follow is " $2^{nd}$  person/3rd person/ $1^{st}$  person".
- **101. (c)**; It should be "nipped off" instead of 'nipped on'.
- 102. (a);
- **103. (b)**; With "Hardly had/scarcely had" we use 'when'.
- **104. (a)**; Here "to let" is a phrase which means (of a room or property) available for rent.
- **105.** (a); "thing' is the correct choice.

- **106. (b)**; With 'contrast' we use 'with'.
- **107. (b)**; As there is no point of time or duration given, thus past perfect continuous should not be used.
- **108. (c)**; There should be infinitive after love, thus to avail should be used and avail is a transitive verb which should have an object and as the object is not given thus reflexive pronoun 'myself' should be used.
- 109. (d); No improvement
- 110. (c); it is the type of closed conditional and the structure of closed conditional is:If +sub+ had +v3, sub + would have + v3.Thus, according to this structure option (c) is correct.
- **111. (c)**; Because 'footballers" is a plural noun, so we use 'have been" instead of 'has been'.
- 112. (d); No improvement
- **113. (a)**; would prefer is the modal which takes the base form of verb. Thus option (a) is correct.
- **114. (b)**; As the present continuous has been used and "I last saw you" is a point of time thus with that "since" should be used.
- **115. (a)**; First part of the sentence is in passive simple past and there is no activity which happened before or after of any other activity thus simple past should be used In the next clause as well. Thus option (a) is correct.
- **116. (b)**; "You are what you eat" is a quotation and it should be written in present indefinite.
- **117. (a)**; "help" is a causative verb which takes both bare infinitive and to-infinitive it. But as here bare infinitive is given thus we will go with option (a).
- 118. (b); "burning" is a transitive verb which should have an object but as the object is not given thus sentence need to be improved. "From" is a preposition which can have noun In its object and being will act as an object and at the same time "being" also act as a linking verb which can take adjective with it.

  Thus option (b) is correct.
- **119. (a);** The structure of close conditional is: if + sub + had +v3, sub + would/should/could + v3.
- **120. (b)**; Belong or have is a possessive stative verb which expresses the state of possession and stative can't be written in continuous form. Thus, perfect continuous can't be written either so perfect tense should be used.

- **121.** (c); With since we use perfect continuous tense.
- 122. (d); No improvement
- **123. (c)**; "it is time" takes past indefinite tense with it. Thus, it should be learnt.
- 124. (d); No improvement.
- 125. (d); No improvement
- **126. (c)**; As the "duration" has been given thus present perfect or present perfect continuous should be used. however "v3" has been given thus "perfect continuous" should be used. however, passive should be used.

Venenzuela have deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (incorrect)

Venenzuela have been deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (correct).

- 127. (d); no improvement.
- **128. (c)**; "ask" is a transitive verb and in formal way first indirect object and then direct object should be written.
- **129. (c)**; "no sooner .....than" are used in pair thus option (c) is correct.
- 130. (d); No improvement
- **131. (c)**; bear with: be patient or tolerant with.

  Bear off: change course away from the wind.

  bear away: to carry off or attain to in victory
- 132. (d); No improvement.
- **133. (c)**; here "with the" gives the context of "accompanied by".

e.g. I will go to movie with you.

We cannot accompany "sweeping majority", because "sweeping majority" is not a person. Thus "by" should be used. majority is a noun before which we need to use an article but as there is no definite majority given thus, indefinite article "a" should be used.

**134. (a)**; As the first clause of the sentence is in past thus the subordinate clause should be in past as well.

Secondly, "dead" Is not the action verb thus it can't be written with "has been".

Thus option (a) is correct.

**135. (b)**; the structure of closed conditional is:

if + sub+ had + v3, sub + would have + V3. Thus, according to this structure "had" should be used before "studied" thus option (b) is correct.

- **136. (a);** by 2030 shows the time of future and to refer to the time of future we use "will/shall". Would is used with past context.
- **137. (b);** do away with means: to remove it completely.

It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (doing away with) such people.

It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (removing) such people.

**138. (a)**; "will be in" Is correct. Option (b) life is not a person who will face something.

"Would be placed in" will be incorrect as passive will not come because subject itself is the doer. Thus option (a) is correct.

**139. (b)**; "to" is a preposition which is used to add direction, thus "to" should be used after go not "for".

The should be added as we are talking about some specific place.

Thus option (b) is correct.

- **140. (a)**; Mr. shah is third person singular noun, and for the singular noun singular "verb" should be used. have is a stative verb and should not be used in "continuous" form if it is used to show possession. Thus option (a) is incorrect.
- 141. (d); No improvement
- **142. (c)**; as the "twenty pages" shows the completion thus for the completion perfect tense should be used.

Thus option (c) is correct.

- **143. (a);** we use "in" when something happens in natural disaster or in any mis-happening.
- **144. (b)**; As the second clause is in past thus the first part of the sentence should be in past. Thus past indefinite tense should be used thus "insisted" is correct.
- **145. (b)**; hang by a thread is an idiom which means be in a highly precarious state. Thus option (b) is correct.
- **146. (a)**; "put on" means to wear something. And for the "makeup" we use "wear".
- **147. (c)**; As the point of time given for which we have also used "since" thus perfect continuous tense should be used. thus option (c) is given.
- **148.** (d); no improvement.

- **149. (a)**; "the need of hour" is a quote which means "the requirement of something". Quote should be used as it is, their forms should not be changed.
- **150. (b)**; "sweet" and "caring" both are positive adjective thus they should not be joined with any contrasting conjunctions, but is a contrasting conjunction. "But" should be used instead of "and". Thus option (b) is correct.
- 151. (d); no improvement
- **152. (a)**; If two determiners are written for a noun and among that if one is possessive adjective then it should not be written away from the noun. It should be written just before the noun.
  - "All her answers were correct" is also correct
- **153. (b)**; "broken it too" should be used. "just" shows that there is after effect of the action also thus to show the after effect of the action done before "too" should be used and as the first part of the sentence is in past indefinite thus next should be in past indefinite also as both are cause and effect of each other. Thus option (b) is correct.
- **154. (a)**; as the second clause shows that the event is of past thus first part of the sentence should be in past also, but in the first part of the sentence action has already been done thus perfect tense should be used thus "have gone" should be used.
- **155.** (d); No improvement.
- **156. (c)**; this sentence is conditional sentence and we also use "should" as a conditional. Thus, option (c) is correct.
- **157. (b);** By the time we reach there is the adverb of time, and "by that time" the action shall have been completed, thus to show completion "will have left" should be used.
- 158. (d); No improvement
- **159. (c)**; The sentence is in present continuous tense, thus the structure should be subject+ (is/am/are) + (verb + ing). Therefore, the correct option is option (c)
- 160. (d); No improvement
- **161. (c)**; The gerund form of the verb "cry" is "crying." You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.
- 162. (d); No improvement

- **163. (b);** 'whereas' is used in contrast or comparison with the fact that is previously stated.
- **164. (a)**; Both the objects of the sentence should either be in gerunds or infinitives.
- **165. (a)**; 'That' refers mostly to things, though a class or type of person is also sometimes referred to by this pronoun
- **166. (c)**; 'arms' is the appropriate word.
- **167. (c)**; with open arms: with great affection or enthusiasm.
- 168. (d); no improvement.
- **169. (c)**; "van" is a non-living thing and we will not use apostrophe with non-living thing unless they are personified, thus "doors of the van" should be used.
- 170. (d); no improvement.
- 171. (d); no improvement.
- **172. (c)**; "had been" should not be used, as it is present perfect continuous and there must be a point of time given to use that, thus "was dressed" should be used.
- 173. (b); "seat" is the correct term to use, if "seat" had not been given then room should have been used.
- **174. (a)**; "would have discovered" should be used to show the completion of something.
- 175. (a); "an infinitive" should be used to show "intention" thus, "to clean" should be used and after that an adverb "thoroughly" should be used which will qualify "clean".
- 176. (b); "ought to" is a modal which is also a helping verb and "had" is a helping verb as well after which we need to write "main verb" but as "ought to" is a helping verb and it can't be written after "had not". Thus "ought to" should be written and to negate a statement "not" should be written in between "ought" and "to".
- **177. (a)**; evidence: the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
- 178. (b); "on me" should be used at "at me".
- 179. (d); no improvement.
- **180. (c)**; "it" cannot be the subject of reference of "having finished", "it was being" should be replaced with "he" and he can be the subject of reference for both the clauses. Thus option (c) is correct.

- **181.** (c); As "each" indicates individual singular units, and with singular noun we use "singular verbs" thus, "pays" should be used and apart from that "each" will take singular pronoun as well thus "his" should be used.
- 182. (d); no improvement.
- 183. (c); know is a transitive verb which will take direct object after it without preposition, thus to should be taken off before "whom", thus the correct sentence is

Do you know whom Raj is going to marry?

- 184. (d); here "each other" should be used however "each other" is not given so the best suitable option will be "one another" that is already given In question thus no improvement should be done.
- 185. (b); no sooner takes "than" with it. thus option (b) is correct.
- 186. (a); look after: take care of.
- 187. (d); With words ALMOST, PRACTICALLY, NEARLY, we do not use EACH; with these words we can use EVERY only.
- 188. (b); "wining" of the prize happened before the giving of the book, thus, if any action happened before some other action "past perfect" should be used.
- 189. (b); take one at one's word: to believe what someone says and act accordingly.
- 190. (a); "delay" itself is a noun as well thus no need of writing in gerund from.
- 191. (a); "mischief" is an uncountable noun thus "much" should be used.
- 192. (b); take to heart is a proverb which means be deeply moved or affected. And "take" is a tv thus it can be written after "take".
- 193. (d);
- 194. (c); a cup of coffee is the correct term to use as this is a general statement and it did not require any deep description, thus "which had, containing and filled with" should not be
- **195. (c)**; The sentence is in simple present tense form. Thus, first form of the verb is required here. Therefore, 'lay' is the correct choice.

- 196. (d);
- 197. (b);
- 198. (a);
- 199. (d);
- 200. (c);
- 201. (a);
- 202. (b);
- 203. (b);
- 204. (a);
- 205. (b);
- 206. (a);
- 207. (c);
- 208. (d);
- 209. (c);
- 210. (d);
- 211. (b);
- 212. (a);
- 213. (c);
- 214. (d);
- 215. (a);
- 216. (d);
- 217. (d);
- 218. (c);
- 219. (c);
- 220. (d);
- 221. (c);
- 222. (d);
- 223. (d);
- 224. (c);
- 225. (b);
- 226. (a);
- 227. (a);
- 228. (b);
- 229. (d);
- 230. (c);
- 231. (a);
- 232. (b);
- 233. (b);
- 234. (a);
- 235. (a); Replace 'inhibiting blood clots' with 'inhibits blood clots'

- **236. (b);** Replace 'main function of' with 'main functions of'
- 237. (d); No Improvement
- **238. (c)**; Replace 'brought at an' with 'bought in an'
- **239. (c)**; Replace 'has always been' with 'have always been'
- 240. (d); No improvement
- **241. (c)**; Structure of Present Perfect Progressive is [S +Has/Have + Been + V + ing+ O +C]
- **242. (b)**; This makes the sentence meaningful.
- **243. (c)**; 'Very' is required in place of 'such' because 'crucial' is an adjective and only an adverb can qualify it. 'Such' is an adjective and 'Very' is an adverb.
- **244. (a)**; Here the subject is 'the evidence' and it is singular, so the verb should be necessarily singular agreeing with the subject.

- **245. (b)**; An adverb qualifies a Verb. 'Direct' is also used as an adverb, but here 'directly' is the appropriate option.
- **246. (c)**; The verb should be in passive form [Be +V3]
- 247. (c); 'Chance' is a noun and a noun is always followed by an infinitive, so 'to redeem' should be used. We should also mind that the effect of the action falls on the subject (he), reflexive pronoun should be used after the verb. Such as enjoy, pride, absent, introduce revenge, adjust, etc.
- 248. (d); No Improvement
- **249. (b);** The correct expression is "go for hitch-hiking". Hitch-hiking will not take article before it.
- **250.** (a); "it is high time" always takes "simple past" with it.





3

## **Fillers**

## Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** In the following question, the sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by selecting the appropriate option.

****	a. Select the correct at	terriative out of the roar and	iriaica	ne n by selecting the a	ppropriate option.
1.	The higher you climb breathe.	, the more difficult it to	11.	He to the prospeech.	blem of air pollution in his
	(a) became	(b) becomes		(a) averted	(b) adverted
	` '	(d) is becoming		(c) exclaimed	
2.	Neha has been crying	•	12.	· /	animous that everyone is
	(a) from	0		always to help	
	(c) since	` '		(a) eager	
3.	` /	t to the argument of the		(c) reluctant	(d) ignorant
	manager.		13.		e passed peacefully.
	(a) precede	(b) exceed		(a) away	(b) by
	(c) concede	(d) recede		(a) away (c) off	(d) out
4.	He was sworn	as the Prime Minister of our	14.	There are boo	oks on computer science in
	country.				, so you need to purchase
	(a) in	(b) off		them from the mark	
	(c) about	(d) out		(a) a few	(b) a little
5.		understandings of a		(c) few	
	society.		15.	Don't loiter th	e corridor.
	(a) tactfully	(b) tacit			
	(c) taciturn	(d) tacitly		(a) around (c) of	(d) at
6.	Repetition bred a sen	se of with the	16.	I will scold him whe	
	characters.			(a) he will come	
	(a) familiarity	(b) familiar		(c) he would come	· /
	(c) familiarly	(d) familiarise	17.		nis board exams only after
7.	I sensed the			very hard.	J
	(a) beautiful	(b) beautifully		(a) continuing	(b) functioning
	(c) beauty	(d) beautification		(c) learning	(d) toiling
8.	The beans are	turned to avoid burning.	18.		` '
	(a) constant	(b) constants			(b) lain
	(c) constantly			(c) lay	(d) lie
9.		not a short distance, to	19.	` ' '	d, you cannot succeed.
	reach to my office dail			(a) If	
	(a) are	(b) has		(c) Until	(d) Unless
	(c) have	(d) is	20.	\ <i>/</i>	nding hindrance the
10.		the sense of liberal educated	20.	nation's developmen	
	mind.	451 1		(a) of	(b) over
	(a) beliefs	(b) leads		(c) to	(d) upon
	(c) reflects	(d) starts		(5)	(a) apon

21.	God is		33.	My father did not	approve the plan
		(b) mortal		of travelling to Ut	tarakhand because of bad
		(d) deference		weather there.	
22.		triculation examination in		(a) of	(b) one
	2016.			(c) to	(d) with
	(a) completed	(b) passed	34.	I settled Cana	ada last year.
	(c) obtained			(a) at	(b) in
23.		ped, the concert had to be		(c) off	(d) on
	suspended.	·	35.	His father h	nim up in a construction
	(a) Until	(b) Unless		business.	
	(c) Till	(d) while		(a) built	(b) hold
24.	The elephant stam	peded and tore the		(c) keep	(d) set
	streets.		36.	I have respect	for his achievement.
	(a) on	(b) out		(a) abundant	(b) profound
	(c) off	. ,		(c) strong	(d) unique
25.	• /	vith a failure in English	37.		
	examination thrice.	8		(a) conscious	
	(a) caught	(b) gone		(c) conscientious	
	(c) got		38.	• •	presided by the
26.	The manager was _	an explanation of his		Chairman.	<u> </u>
	conduct.	1.5		(a) over	(b) upon
	(a) called for	(b) called off		(c) of	
	(c) called to	. ,	39.	Both taciturn and	, Daniel seldom spoke
27.	Virat Kohli added a	nother feather his cap		and never spent mor	
_, ,	by his wonderful performance in the one day			(a) wary	-
	match.	OTI IDV		(c) discreet	(d) miserly
	(a) in	(b) to	40.		make a statement before the
	(c) into	(d) upon		Boss.	
28.	Only when fa	ailed, the army resorted to		(a) shy	(b) tired
	force.			(a) shy (c) timid	(d) coward
	(a) efforts	(b) arrests	41.		the habit of her
	(c) persuasions	(d) manipulations		brother.	
29.		friends always the		(a) at	(b) on
		mother before going for a		(c) of	(d) with
	rugby match.		42.	• •	easons we were from
	(a) asks	(b) receives		entering into the coc	
	(c) seeks	(d) soughts		(a) denied	
30.	My sister unlike my	brothers to have		(c) stopped	
	a career in Engineeri	ng.	43.	` , II	annoyed with her as she
	(a) wants	(b) want		could not her	
	(c) wish	(d) aspire		(a) Get off	
31.	It is mainly due to P	eter's lethargy that the plan		(c) Getupon	• •
	fell	-	44.	· ·	he apologises to me for her
	(a) off	(b) through	11.	misbehavior.	ine apologices to life for fler
	(c) in	(d) out		(a) pardoned	(b) forgive
32.	Mother shall return	an hour.		(c) punish	
	(a) in	(b) after	45.	The fun	reduced significantly
	(c) during	(d) within	10.	when mom decided	
	` /	` /			

	(a) mark (c) quotient	(b) sign (d) moment		(a) decorum	( / 1
16	· / I	• /		(c) quorum	`
46.	and allowed the	arded a large of sheem to move from pasture		Ever since Anita lo	ost her job, she has done w in self-pity.
	pasture.			(a) none	(b) nothing
	• •	(b) culture		(c) no	(d) never
	(c) shoal		58.	As I think back to m	y childhood, I
47.	At night, the hung	gry orphan would sneak into	the		ers on my grandfather's farm.
		tiny amounts of food.			(b) fiscally
	· / -	(b) lifter		(c) hopefully	. ,
	(c) differ	` ' -	59.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	days of school due to a
48.		person in the wacky fam	ily,	0	pita struggled to make up for
	_	elt like the odd woman out.		her missing work.	and strangered to make up for
	(a) insane	(b) vain		(a) bout	(b) about
	(c) sane	( )		(c) amount	` '
49.		eased to learn the actor wor	uld	` '	led the customer's money in
		e as the captivating pirate.	00.	wit	
	(a) reprise			(a) according	
	(c) save	(d) free		(c) accordance	
50.	The diamond		too	( )	(u) accord into another coun-
	-	simple dinner party.	61.		
	(a) distance			try's war could pull	
	(c) very much	. ,		(a) intervention	
51.		iged his name to an		(c) perfection	
	in order to elude		62.		, Deepti is always preach-
		(b) alias			out the importance of work-
	\ / I	(d) untrue		ing out.	
52.		my husband and I had was	so	(a) enthusiasm	, ,
	loud it woke our				(d) enthusiastically
	(a) quarrel	(b) coral	63.		demeanour,
	(c) moral	• /		she was a desirable f	
53.	2	own a copy of Shakespear	re's	· / =	
	Hamlet?			(c) mean	(d) nasty
	(a) chance	(-)	64.	If your child has n	ot met the
	(c) perchance	(d) by chances		vaccination requiren	nents, he or she will not be
54.		ve often finds himself in		allowed to attend pu	blic school.
		g to between a	lie	(a) optional	` '
	and a truth.			(c) compulsory	(d) guideline
	. ,	(b) distinguish	65.		of this medication
	* *	(d)languish		include, bleeding, na	
55.		hool lunch passed the le		(a) affects	(b) effect
		or not it is healthy	1S	(c) effects	(d) affect
	debatable.	(I-) : (	66.	` '	ny political rival's statement,
	(a) weather	(b) if			ne has not increased in this
<b>-</b>	` '	(d) either		country.	
				-	
56.	Seventeen student			(a) Accepting	(b) Contrary
56.		s the topics during the Stud		(a) Accepting (c) Reference	(b) Contrary (d) Assisting

67.		ent was the only	78.	-	y-page essay in one night,
	the lost traveller rem			you'll accomplish a l	_
	(a) specimen	` '		(a) treat	(b) feat
		(d)landmark		(c) fleet	(d) beat
68.	The airline was unab depa	le to give us a reason for the arture delay.	79.	To ensure a pertinent details in y	reply, please include all our email.
	(a) indivisible	(b) invincible		(a) prompt	
	(c) invisible	(d)inexplicable		(c) tardy	
69.	After being given _	warnings for disas was finally sent to the	80.	The survey provided	d the company with a wide
	principal's office.	as was many sent to the		of feedba	•
	(a) singular	(b) lone		(a) spectrum	` ' -
	(c) numerous			(c) choices	` '
70.	* *	tty ugly" implies that a per-	81.	1 1 1	s a sense of
70.		ctive and unattractive at the		enjoyment from tort	_
	same time.	ctive and unattractive at the		(a) perverse	•
	(a) simile	(b) metaphor		(c) happy	(d) reasonable
	(c) alliteration	-	82.	When Jaspal got angr	y, he started to
71	` '	routine extremely funny,		his feelings with his	hands.
71.		along with the		(a) participate	(b) immolate
	rest of the crowd.	along with the		(c) intoxicate	(d) gesticulate
		(b) hysterically	83.	We feared the ene	emies attack because they
	(c) crazy			ever	ything in their path.
72	. ,	y to makes it easy		(a) satiate (c) remedy	(b) quench
12.	for him to scare susp			(c) remedy	(d) incinerate
	(a) bluff	Annale and the second s	84.		rie of advisers was unable to
	(c) enough	• /			to the national prob-
72	. ,	, ,		lem.	1
73.	straitlaced country g	was eye for the irl.		(a) solvent	(b) solute
	(a) clearing			(c) solution	
		• •	85.		an from In-
74	(c) saving	(a) opening	00.	•	ndian culture and traditions
74.	the won	a physician was able to		to the United States	
		1 0 1		(a) emigrant	
	(a) term	• •		(c) native	(d) citizen
75	(c) firm	(d) confer	86	` '	g roads can make driving up
75.	_	ne school counsellor will ne of my career options.	86.	the mountain a	journey.
	(a) advise	(b) speak			(b) beastly
	(c) say	(d) listen		(c) obnoxious	(d) treacherous
76.	Boys and girlsbuilding blocks.	enjoy playing with the	87.	If you are caught us then it will be	ing a calculator in the exam
	(a) dislike	(b) like		(a) taken	(b)confiscated
	(c) even	• •		` '	(d) under possession
77.	• /	the fallen tree out	88.		ounger brother went to the
	of our yard.			movies all by ourselv	
	(a) erect	(b) establish		(a) I	(b) Mine
	(c) haul	(d) rivet		(c) Myself	(d) My own self
				` ' '	` ' '

89.	A large of through the villages.	angry bison's rampaged	101.	At this critical junctu	re what the company needs marketing strategy.
	(a) herd			(a) creditable	
	(c) group	(d) flock		(c) incredible	
90.	Mangoes do not	all at the same	102.	• •	the national
	time. Hence, they are day.	e not plucked on the same			ing prices to increase their
	(a) germinate	· · · =		(a) use	(b) misuse
	(c) grow			(c) venture	* *
91.	is remarkable.	which she manages the task	103.	` '	speaker yet he has a good
	(a) calm			(a) authority	
	(c) ease	` /		(c) command	* *
92.		ed to understand the	104		intellectually than
		nd the decision to suspend	104.		ith without questioning the
	the manager.	(1) 1:		age-old practices.	an winout questioning the
	(a) belief			(a) cultured	(b) sophisticated
00	(c) ideology	(d)rationale		(c) superior	
93.		several times be-	105	- · · -	both the warring communi-
	fore anyone realized t (a) were ringing	9	105.	ties to restraint.	both the warring continuin-
		(d) would have rung			(b) enforce
94.		on weekends as on those		<ul><li>(a) depict</li><li>(c) show</li></ul>	(d) exercise
	days the malls are				on the families to
	(a) full			_	agree to the wedding.
		(d) packed		(a) sink	
95.	Nobody gets	with a pretentious		(c) immerse	(d) lower
	smug.		107.	It became imperativ	e at this juncture to start a
	_	(b) up		between t	he two warring factions.
	(c) about			(a) debate	(b) dialogue
96.	Even if two horses m	ay look, they		(c) talk	(d) chat
	may not be of the sam	ne age.	108.	Providence smiles _	those who are dili-
	(a) comparable	(b) alike		gent.	
07	(c) on par	(a) only same ne accolades as she		(a) willi	(b) in
97.	sne deserved tr	for it.		(c) upon	(d) over
	• •	(b) had hard worked	109.	The baby looked_greedy eyes.	the toffee with
	_	(d) had worked hard		(a) upon	(b) into
98.	Let the cat out of the			(c) on	(d) at
	(a) house	(b) well	110	` '	llocated Rs 1,000 Cr for
	(c) bag	(d) cart	110.	C	of historical monuments.
99.	aroun			(a)resurrection	(b)revival
	* *	(b) To beat		(c)resumption	` '
100	(c) To circle		111.		order before preach-
100.		of wolves de-		ing others.	: 2 2 2 2 2 7 Prodeit
	scends into the valley			(a) within	(b) into
	(a) pack	(b) gang		(c) in	(d) to
	(c) company	(d) herd		(-,	(-,

112.		proving his point with	123.		
	logic			him.	doctor did not discharge
	(a) diabolical			(a) marginal	(b) tiny
110	(c) rational			(c) microscopic	
113.		are more to	124		blinded by
	lung damage due to s	e e	144.	the camera's bright fl	
	(a) vulnerable			(a) heavily	
	(c) sensitive			(c) greatly	
114.		do much more to increase	125	•	red in the accident were
	(a) information	about duplicate products.  (b) habits	120.	the	
	(c) awareness			(a) obstructing	(b) stalling
115		kers worked with the man-		(c) interfering	(d) delaying
113.		ne merging companies to	126.	I to return b	by the 3rd of the month.
		s on the merger terms.		(a) strategize	(b) program
	(a) express	_		(c) plan	(d) project
	(c) elucidate		127.	His success is worthy	v of
117	` '	· /		(a) copying	(b) aping
116.	9	revealed a the functioning of the air-		(c) simulation	(d) emulation
	lines.	the functioning of the an-	128.	The criminal was rel	eased on for a
		(b) obscure			could spend time with his
	` ' -	1 /		ailing mother.	
117	(c) conspicuous			(a) parole	
11/.	language.	e most spoken		(c) grant	
	0 0	(b) richly	129.		pecome to
					raise as well as reprimand.
110	(c) deeply	, ,		(a) hardened	
118.		, the Party Pres-		(c) hostile	
	•	the rebellion.	130.		ur of the parliamentarians
	(a) temperament			the sp	beaker.
440	(c) attitude	(d) inexperience ge the orders		(a) incensed	(b) estranged
119.	The High Court judg	ge the orders	101	(c) enflamed	(d) disparaged
	passed by the district		131.		ransport system, the munic-
	(a) quashed	–		dedicated lanes for b	the scheme of securing
4.00	(c) killed	(d) rented		(a) marketed	(b) launched
120.	_	a complaint		(c) floated	(d) enhanced
	against Mr. Bakshi.	(1)	132	` '	n are of the
	(a) expressed	(b) registered	102.		nal systems of our society.
	(c) informed	• •			(b) manifestations
121.		_ interest in studying hu-		` '	(d) explanations
	man psychology.	(1)	133.	Three Indian ad ager	. , -
	(a) deep	(b) wide		awards at the Interna	
400	(c) vast	(d) heavy		(a) obtained	(b) attained
122.		is too to fall		(c) bagged	(d) procured
	for your trick.	/1 \ · · · 11 · · ·	134.		ature of electromagnetic ra-
	(a) brilliant	(b) intelligent			ve that we grasp the
	(c) genius	(d) witty		nature of light.	

	(a) twice	(b) dual	147.	The payment of due	es have been de-
	(c) double	(d) dichotomous		layed, informed the e	executive to the client.
135.	The special court was	without hav-		(a) incredibly	(b) crazily
	ing reached any decis	sion on the case.		(c) amazingly	(d) unduly
	(a)adjourned	(b)dispersed	148.	The majestic Himala	ayas are revered, for from
	(c)postponed	(d)recessed		them the l	life sustaining river, mother
136.		over just one		Ganga.	
	point for full two hou	ırs.		(a) derives	* /
	(a) deliberated	(b) mentioned		(c)emanates	(d) radiates
	(c) conversed	(d) stated	149.	Siddhartha	his wife and children,
137.	I won't be able to com	e to the party, as I have cer-		and left for the moun	
	tain			(a) renounced	
	(a) promises	(b) commitments		(c) neglected	` '
	(c) assurances	(d) tasks the sale of alcoholic bev-	150.	-	to see their ward waste
138.	State laws	the sale of alcoholic bev-		their potential.	
	erages inside the stad			(a) visualize	(b) predict
	(a) freeze	(b) inhibit		(c) envisage	(d) afford
	(c) prohibit	· / I	151.	The minister appear	aled to the public not to
139.		Prime Minister has been		to viole	
	up follow	ring the shoot out.		(a) criticize	
	(a) secured	(b) fortified		(c) resort	
	(c) strengthened		152.	The combination of l	high IQ and general knowl-
140.	This is the time that	you need to all			to these skills.
	your strength.			<ul><li>(a) have</li><li>(c) procure</li></ul>	(b) acquire
	(a) muster	(b) build			
	· / I	(d) show	153.		ecurity staff a
141.		at her teacher, obviously			y boxes, the cash was stolen.
		further her.		(a) putting	
	(a) revere	(b) extol		(c) keeping	
	(c) laud		154.	Keynesian economic t	heory differs
142.	It washot t	hat summer.		from Marxian.	(1) 1 11
	(a) unbelievably	(b) unacceptably		<ul><li>(a) variably</li><li>(c) literally</li></ul>	(b) markedly
	(c) supremely	( )		(c) literally	(d) usually
143.	In the face of the	cross examination,	155.	The management sh	ould have put up a notice
	the accused remained			the dates	or the event.
	(a) solid	(b) terrible		(a) illustrating	
	(c) tedious	(d) gruelling	456	. ,	(d) expressing
144.		rich man was plain to the	156.		n even the affluent middle
		, with no luxuries.		class struggles to	
	` '	(b) austere		(a) make	(b) eke
	` '	(d) solemn	1 5 5	(c) pull	(d) stretch
145.		on Valley to his	157.		the cake, Dipu
	dream of launching a			stood at the table wa	_
	· / -	(b) eschew		(a) batter	(b) concoction
	(c) pursue	(d) cherish	150	(c) recipe	(d) mixture
146.	you	ar crime and your sentence	138.	riease de patient. A	all your grievances will be
	may be reduced, sugg			(a) sottled	(b) satisfied
	(a) Apologise	(b) Communicate		(a) settled	(b) satisfied
	(c) Confess	(d) Inform		(c) solved	(d) attended

159.	I my black l	eather shoes till they shine.	170.	How can any	person hope to know
	(a) scrub	(b) rub		what thoughts transp	oire in so evil a mind?
	(c) brush	(d) polish		(a) rational	(b) sober
160.	The primary objectiv	e of a socialist government		(c) thinking	(d) negligent
	is to the r	niseries of the poor.	171.	They played with the	e lambs in the field and saw
	(a) mollify	(b) mitigate		no human	_ but the shepherd.
	(c) soothe	(d) abet		(a) individual	(b) beings
161.		nily could do nothing, but		(c) person	(d) self
	the death	of their sole bread winner.	172.	People came out on the	he streets and
	(a) wail	_		firecrackers to celebra	ate the victory.
	(c) mourn			(a) burst	(b) heated
162.		vas scheduled to be hanged		(c) burnt	
		, the president grant-	173.		oudget, I just need a place
	ed him clemency.	(1-) 11		which provides bed a	
	(a) gallows			(a) drinks	
1/0	(c) stands	` '		(c) food	(d) eatables
165.		into the mode ents as diabetes is a lifestyle	174.		t the Principal to have their
	ailment.	crits as diabetes is a mesty ie		heard.	
	(a) inspecting	(b) investigating		(a) griefs	
	(c) observing			(c) woes	(d) sorrows
164.	( )	yet grandfather still is the	175.		pand justice in the society
		d of my extended family.		•	acture to com-
	(a) absolute	•		merce.	(1)
	(c) overall	- · ·			(b) contribute
165.	At the same	_ the bell struck and school	176	(c) popularize	\
	was dismissed.		176.		axes for the past five years
	(a) occasion	(b) jiffy		not a citizen.	to vote as I am
		(d) period		(a) authority	(b) responsibility
166.		of a constitu-		(c) right	(d) claim Correct
		more than a week's illness	177	. , .	such an col-
	he died.	(1) (1)	1//.	lection of books.	such an cor-
	(a) superb	(b) energetic			(b) major
1.67	(c) dynamic	(d) robust		(c) elaborate	
167.	singing either.	you're all that at	178		him involved
	0 0	(b) skilled	170.	with anything illegal.	
	(c) adept			(a) snap	(b) draw
168	• •	igle nuclear weapon acts as		(c) photo	• •
100.	a		179.	· / -	n front, leaning on a stick
	(a) deterrent	(b) detriment		andlimp	<u> </u>
	(c) boundary			(a) marginally	S
169.	• /	res rise, an untreatable new		(c) slightly	
		nt up at any mo-	180.		you with the
	ment.	1 ,		problems faced by th	
	(a) fill	(b) crop		(a) acquaint	(b) illustrate
	(c) bring	(d) chop		(c) convince	(d) demonstrate

181.	If you exercise	for half an hour	192.	My mother likes to _	me by showing
	daily, then you will a	rid yourself from the prob-		everyone my baby pi	ctures.
	lem of hypertension.			(a) stun	(b) annoy
	(a) recurrently			(c) shame	(d) embarrass
	(c) routinely		193.	I was taken	by the server's rude
182.		ely loved the play so much		comment about my h	air.
	that they			(a) away	(b) from
	(a) acclaimed			(c) aback	
	(c) appreciated	` '	194.		outfits to ensure she is
183.		rted a few feet away was a		noticed everywhere s	
	small of c			(a) vivid	_
	(a) herd			(c) active	
101	(c) colony		195.	` '	omotion in eleven months
184.		vements did not decrease to wage war.		confirms he is at the _	of his career.
	(a) routine			(a) roof	
	(c) nature			(c) climax	(d) vertex
185.		hortly before reaching	196.	The corrupt officer w	as a to the de-
		nen they are known as oa-		partment.	
	thay.	,		(a) disgrace	(b) disinterred
	(a) maturity	(b) age		(c) discontent	(d) despair
	(c) ripeness	(d) readiness	197.	The union allows t	the employees to bargain
186.	between	the staff and management		for h	igher wages.
	led to eventual collap			(a) wholly	(b) collectively
	(a) Roughness	(b) Abrasion		(c) fully	
	(c) Irritation	(d) Friction	198.	After the votes w	ere counted, the family
187.	eye v	vitnesses, the news reporter			for a Hawaiian vacation.
	said that six armed m	en robbed the bank.		(a) together	(b) idea
	(a) Examining	(b) Observing		(c) unity	(d) consensus
	(c) Quoting	(d) Referencing	199.	My parents will	my car if I get an-
188.		l effluents discharging into		other speeding ticket	
	the rivers has caused	damage to		(a) capture	(b) grab
	the environment.	(1) 1:		(c) confiscate	
	(a) uncontrollable		200.	The insecticide is ve	ry powerful and can kill a
100	(c) infinite			wide of	
189.	fic.	was up in traf-		(a) volume	(b) spectrum
	(a) held	(b) delayed		(c) rainbow	(d) plethora
	(c) detained	<ul><li>(b) delayed</li><li>(d) stucked</li></ul>	201.	The best way to	the children's poor
100	` '	she typed the draft demon-			again the lesson and give a
190.		secretary.		second test.	
	(a) savvy	(b) adapted		(a) rectify	(b) right
	• •	(d) competent		(c) revise	(d) reform
191.	` '	in global negotia-	202.	Hopefully the archite	ect will be able to turn my
		inge has stalled progress on		ide	eas into the house of my
	the issue.			dreams.	
	(a) intransigence	(b) fallacy		(a) illusive	(b) deceptive
	(c) stalemate	(d) rigidity		(c) abstract	(d) imaginary

203.	Because I'm too	and want	213.	On the trip, we need	ded a guide to
	everyone to be happy	, people often take advan-		the foreign language	e for us.
	tage of my kindness.			(a) describe	(b) illustrate
	(a) available	(b) close		(c) mimic	
	(c) convenient	(d) accommodating	214.	Brijesh said that he h	as no of step-
204.	We captured the gymi	nast's			h he is under a lot of pressure
	acrobatic feats on can	nera.		to do so.	
	(a) superlative	(b) tremendous		(a) intuition	(b)intention
	(c) wondrous			(c) point	
205.	Janice was	when her husband	215.	As the judge	enters the courtroom,
	abruptly announced	that their marriage was			s upon all occupants in the
	over.			room to stand.	<b>4.</b> ).
	(a) ravaged	(b) spoiled		(a) formality	
	(c) wasted	(d) devastated		(c) culture	
206.	The lawyer tried to _	his client to	216.		through life,
	accept the generous s	ettlement offer.			of where he was heading and
	(a) draw	(b) seduce		what he wanted to a	-
	(c) incite	(d)persuade		(a) madly	
207.	If immigrants don't le	earn to speak the native lan-	04.7	(c) crazily	
		ountries, they won't be able	217.		moved his piece to a more
	to then			win.	position, securing the
	(a) conjoin			(a) profitable	(b) auspicious
	(c)integrate	(d) reconciliate his house as he had		(c) advantageous	
208.			218	Izehir hae the	of a movie star.
		stalments despite repeated	210.	(a) jinx	(b) charisma
	warnings.	L'IIIIIV		(c) flash	
	(a) mobbed		210		he that trig-
	(c) hijacked		219.	gered the chemical r	
209.		to get a glimpse of		(a) catalyst	
	their favourite star.	4.		(c) ancouragement	(d) incitation
	. , 0	(b) rallied	220	He is so	in his beliefs that no
	(c) clustered	(d) compiled	220.	one can change his r	mind!
210.		ncome, my wife and I can		(a) vigorous	
	usually afford two va	•		(c) tough	(d) stiff
	(a) modest	(b) simple	221.	I shall	receipt of your email even if
	(c) timid	(d) discreet		I cannot respond to	
211.		eetu of because		(a) acknowledge	-
		never write such an excep-		(c) ratify	(d) allow
	tional paper.	(h)1ii	222.	• •	ed me as the
		(b) plagiarism		of his life insurance	
010	(c) piracy	(d) theft		(a) successor	(b) beneficiary
212.		to cause times		(c) heir	(d) inheritor
	their bills.	already struggling to pay	223.	Since I forgot about	Jeetu's birthday last week, I
	(a) furious	(b) agitated			greeting today.
	(c) turbulent	(d) wild		(a) belated	(b) timely
	(c) turbulent	(u) wiiu		(c) unpunctual	(d) tardy

224.		mind reader or it's a that you called me just as I	236.	True health and true success go together for they are inseparably in the thought realm.
	was keying your ph			(a) interspersed (b) bound up
	(a) coincidence	(b) correlation		(c) intertwined (d) interrelated
	(c) union	(d) happening	237	Though he was theoretically a friend of peasants,
225		efore standing to leave is part	237.	his voting record in the past that impres-
220.	of proper table			sion.
	(a) usage			(a) implied (b) created
	(c) dignity			(c) confirmed (d) belied
226.		is so, people can	238.	The child was so spoiled by his parents that he
	sit and watch it for l			pouted and became when he did not re-
	(a) enslaving			ceive all their attention
	(c) deviating	_		(a) discreet (b) suspicious
227.		hurricane is sure to be a		(c) sullen (d) tranquil
		affect the lives of millions.	239.	We were amazed that a man who had been till
	(a) wreck	(b) misadventure		now the most of public speakers could, in
	(c) calamity			a single speech, electrify an audience and bring
228.	• •	have had a		them cheering to their feet.
	headache.			(a) enthralling (b) accomplished
	(a) inbred	(b) settled	240	(c) prosaic (d) masterful
	(c) chronic		240.	The great advantage of early rising is the good it gives us in our day's work.
229.	When I broke my le	g, it was the of		
	a nightmare week.			(a) kick (b) spirit (c) feeling (d) humour
		(b) maximum	2/11	The best friend a man has in this world may
	(c) summit	(d) climax	∠ <del>4</del> 1.	against him and become his enemy.
230.	The relocation of the	car factory to our struggling		
	town is an economic	2 <u> </u>		(a) fight (b) appear (c) change (d) turn
	(a) boon	(b) good	242.	No one can say that hospitality is a
	(c) donation	, , <u>-</u>		which the natives of this land do not have.
231.	, 0	exercise regime is to walk the		(a) practice (b) process
	mall at a	_		(c) tradition (d) virtue
	(a) potent	(b) brisk	243.	In a country where the landlord has a permanent
	(c) strong	* /		property in the soil it will be worth his
232.				1 1 1
	character of such a p			(a) asset (b) while
	(a) praise	(b) abuses		(c) trial (d) effect
	(c) vituperations	· / -	244.	The new textile policy lays great emphasis on sta-
233.		nt was kept under observa-		bilising cotton prices to the interest
		ystems came back from sus-		of cotton growers.
	pended			(a) improve (b) raise
	(a) dynamism		0.45	(c) protect (d) channelize
22.4	(c) animation		245.	The man felt when he got to know that he had been cheated.
234.	earn a fortune on th	has helped him		
				(a) worried (b) horrified
	(a) dexterity	(b) readiness	246	(c) humiliated (d) disgraceful
232	(c) expertise		<b>40.</b>	The chairman the company's funds, so he was dismissed.
∠3 <b>3</b> .		was the of all eyes.		(a) pirated (b) misplaced
	(a) target	(b) cynosure		(c) misappropriated (d) enticed
	(c) aim	(d) star		(c) mouppropriated (d) entited

247.	Rohan yelled _	her and she hastily retreated.		(a) of			(b) with	h	
	(a) towards	(b) to		(c) for	•		(d) to		
	(c) on	(d) at	250.	With	increa	sed	economic	developmen	t, the
248.		_ Ankita, but could not utter a sin-		demai	nd for	the	metal has	grown at a	faster
	gle word for quite some time.			than it is being mined.					
	(a) to	(b) for		(a) pa	ce		(b) mo		
	(c) before	(d) towards		(c) ste			(d) mai		
249.	We are all accountable team leader for our		(c) 3t	(c) 5tc	tep		(d) Harrier		
	work on this p	roject.							

#### **Solutions**

- **1. (b)**; 'becomes'
- **2. (c)**; 'Since'
- (c); Concede means admit or agree that something is true after first denying or resisting it.
- 4. (a); "swear in : to make someone give a formal promise in a law court or at an official-ceremony"
- **5. (b)**; **Tacit**means understood or implied without being stated.
- **6. (a)**; **Familiarity**means close acquaintance with or knowledge of something.
- 7. **(c)**; 'beauty' is the correct choice. "Beauty" is a noun which is correct. However, "beautification" is also a noun but it is a process to beautify someone, thus option (c) is correct.
- **8. (c)**; 'Constantly' is the correct choice. Constantly is an adverb which qualifies the adjective which is "turned" here.
- **9. (d);** fourteen kilometers shows the single unit, thus singular verb should be used with it.
- **10. (b)**; "leads" is the correct option. Lead: to guide
- (b); Adverted means refer to in speaking or writing.
- **12. (a)**; **Eager**means strongly wanting to do or have something.
- **13. (c)**; pass off: happen or be concluded in a specified, usually satisfactory way. Thus option (c) is correct.
- **14. (c)**; as the books need to be purchased thus there must be few books. "Few" is used to give negative sense. Option (c) is correct.
- **15.** (a) loiter around means to linger aimlessly
- **16. (b)**; "subordinate clause" starts with conjunction which is "when" and subordinate clause does not take "will" with it and it is written in present indefinite tense.

- **17. (d)**; **Toiling** means work extremely hard or incessantly.
- **18. (a)**; Here **laid** means put (something) down gently or carefully.
- **19. (d)**; A conditional should be used and there should be contrast also thus "unless" should be used.
- **20. (c)**; hindrance takes "to" preposition with it.
- 21. (a); Immanent: existing or operating within.
- **22. (b)**; passed in the correct word to use. "Completed" might have been used if "graduation" had been there.
- **23. (a)**; "until" is subordinate conjunction and clause starting with until/unless is subordinate clause. And to refer time "until" is used.
- **24. (d)**; tear down: an act of completely dismantling something. Thus, option (d) is correct.
- **25. (d)**; "has" is a helping word which must take 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb with it. And with "failure" we should use "meet" in this context.
- **26. (a)**; call for: to ask or to demand. "Called" should be used as the sentence is in passive.
- **27. (b);** to add another feather to one's cap: an achievement to be proud of. Thus option (b) is correct.
- **28. (c)**; persuasions: the action or process of persuading someone.
- **29. (c)**; here "john" is a main subject which is a singular third person thus we need to use singular verb thus and we seek permission from someone.

Seek: to ask for.

- **30. (a)**; "my sister" is the real subject thus with that singular verb which is "wants" should be used.
- **31. (b)**; fell through: to fail to happen.

- **32. (d)**; within: not further than an area or period of time. Thus option (d) is correct.
- **33. (a)**; approve of: officially agree to or accept as satisfactory.
- **34. (b)**; with "countries" we use "in" before it.
- 35. (d); set up: to plan or to arrange.
- **36. (b)**; profound: very great or intense.
- 37. (c); conscientious: wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly.
  Conscientious is the proper word to be used here.
- **38. (a)**; presided over: to be in charge of a situation or place
- **39. (d)**; As the money has not been spent by Daniel thus he must be "miserly". Miserly is an adjective. Thus option (d) is correct.
- 40. (c); timid is the one who is easily frightened.Coward is used in a context when we have to show afraid of danger.Shy people are the one who is afraid of company of other people.Thus, option (c) is correct.
- 41. (a); "disgust at" is a phrasal verb which means "unhappy or disappointed with".Thus option (a) is correct.
- 42. (c); "deny": state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.Stop: to cease to happen.Thus "stopped" should be used.
- 43. (d); Get through: to pass a difficult test.
- **44. (b)**; "Shall" is a modal which takes 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb with it, thus forgive should be used.
- **45. (c)**; Quotient: a degree or amount of a specified quality or characteristic.
- 46. (d); with sheep we use "flock"
  A shoal of fish.
  A flock of birds, sheep.
- **47. (d)**; "Pilfer" means to steal something in small
- **48. (c)**; "sane": reasonable or sensible.
- 49. (a); reprise: to repeat.
- **50. (d)**; "extravagant" is an adjective, before which we need to use adverb and "too" is an adverb. However, we can add "far" before "too" and then "far too" together will act as an adverb. thus, option (d) is correct.
- **51. (b)**; alias: A pseudonym or alias is a name that a person or group assumes for a particular purpose, which can differ from their original or true name.

- **52. (a)**; "quarrel" is the word which should be used here.
- **53. (c)**; perchance means perhaps. Thus option (c) is correct.
- 54. (b);
- **(c)**; whether or not: it is used for saying that it is not important which of two possibilities is true.
- **56. (c)**; quorum: the smallest number of people needed to be present at a meeting before it can officially begin and before official decisions can be taken
- **57. (b)**; "nothing" is an indefinite pronoun. "has done" is a transitive verb which needs an object and pronoun can be the object of verb, thus option (b) is correct.
- **58. (a)**; wistfully: with a feeling of vague or regretful longing.
- **59. (a)**; bout: a short period of intense activity of a specified kind.
- **60. (c)**; accordance: in a manner conforming with or in conformity with.
- **61. (a)**; intervention: the action or process of intervening.
- **62. (b)**; enthusiast: a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject
- **63. (a)**; Demeanour is noun which means outward behavior, "pleasant" is the correct word to choose.
  - Because she had a pleasant outward behaviour, she was a desirable friend.
- **64. (c)**; compulsory. Sth which is required or mandatory.
- **65. (c)**; effect is a noun and a verb as well which means "result".

Affect is only a verb which means to affect someone.

Here "effect" is acting as a noun and the verb in the sentence is "include" which is plural thus subject should be plural. Thus "effects" should be used.

- **66. (b)**; **Contrary** means opposite in nature, direction, or meaning. There should be contrast in the sentence thus contrary should be used.
- **67. (d)**; landmark: an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance.
- **68. (d);** inexplicable: unable to be explained or accounted for.
- 69. (c); numerous: great in number; many.

- **70. (d)**; oxymoron: two words used together that have, or seem to have, opposite meanings.
- **71. (b)**; **hysterically**means used to emphasize how funny something is.
- **72. (a)**; **bluff**means an attempt to deceive someone into believing that one can or is going to do something.
- 73. (d);
- 74. (b);
- 75. (a);
- 76. (b);
- 77. (c); haul means pull or drag with effort or force.
- **78. (b)**; **feat** means an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength.
- **79. (a)**; **prompt** means encourage (a hesitating speaker) to say something.
- **80. (a)**; spectrum means used to classify something in terms of its position on a scale between two extreme points.
- **81. (a)**; **perverse**: showing a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave in a way that is unreasonable or unacceptable.
- **82. (d)**; **gesticulate**: use gestures, especially dramatic ones, instead of speaking or to emphasize one's words.
- **83. (d); incinerate** means destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning.
- 84. (c);
- **85. (b); immigrant** means a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
- **86. (d); treacherous** means presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers.
- **87. (b)**; **Confiscate** means take or seize (someone's property) with authority.
- **88. (a)**; 'I' is the correct option. In the subjective case subjective pronoun should be used, thus "I" should be used.
- **89. (a)**; **Herd** means (with reference to a group of people or animals) move in a group.
- **90. (b)**; **Ripen** means (of fruit or crops) completely developed and ready to be collected or eaten.
- **91. (c)**; 'ease' is the correct choice. 'Ease' means absence of difficulty or effort.
- **92. (d)**; **Rationale** means the reasons or intentions that cause a particular set of beliefs or actions.
- 93. **(b)**; 'had rung' is the correct choice. Rung = past participle form of the verb; always used with "has"/ "had" /"have".

- 94. (a); 'full' of people is the correct choice.
- 95. (a);
- 96. (b);
- **97. (d)**; "had worked hard" should be used as the action has been done before the realization.
- **98. (c)**; **Let the cat out of the bag** is an idiom which means reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake.
- **99. (b)**; Option (b) is the correct choice because "To beat around the bush" is an idiom phrase.
- **100. (a)**; Here pack is referred as a group of similar things or people.
- **101. (d)**; **Credible** means capable of persuading people that something will happen or be successful.
- **102. (d)**; **exploit** means make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource).
- **103. (c)**; Here 'command' means dominate (a strategic position) from a superior height.
- **104. (b)**; **Sophisticated** means having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture.
- **105. (d)**; **Exercise** means an action or actions intended to improve something or make something happen.
- **106. (a)**; **Sink** means gradually decrease or decline in value, amount, quality, or intensity.
- **107. (b);** Here **dialogue** means a conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.
- **108. (c)**; Here upon is used as more formal term for on, especially in abstract senses.
- 109. (d);
- 110. (d); Restoration: the action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition. Resurrection: a supposed act or instance of a dead person coming back to life. Resumption:the action of beginning something again after a pause or interruption. Revival: an improvement in the condition, strength, or fortunes of someone or something.
- 111. (c); In order: in the correct condition for operation or use.In order to: for the purpose of.We should eat in order to live.
- **112. (b)**; **Irrefutable** means impossible to deny or disprove.

- **113. (a); Vulnerable** means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.
- **114. (c)**; awareness: knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.
- **115. (d)**; Here **reach** means the extent or range of something's application, effect, or influence.
- **116. (c)**; obscure: not clearly expressed or easily understood.

Conspicuous: clearly visible.

Conceal: kept secret; hidden.

Plain: simple or basic in character.

**117. (d)**; profusely:to a great degree; in large amounts. Richly: in an elaborate, generous, or plentiful way.

Deeply: intensely.

- **118. (b);** sagacity: the quality of being intelligent. Temperament: liable to unreasonable changes of mood.
- 119. (a); quashed: reject as invalid, especially by legal procedure.
  Squashed: crush or squeeze (something) with force so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.
- **120. (b)**; Here **registered** means enter or record on an official list or directory.
- 121. (a);
- 122. (b);
- **123. (a)**; **Marginal** means relating to or at the edge or margin.
- **124. (b)**; "totally" is the correct word to use which means completely.
- **125. (a)**; obstructing: a thing that impedes or prevents passage or progress; an obstacle or blockage.
- **126.** (c); an intention is always represented by "plan".
- 127. (d); emulation: effort to match or surpass a person or achievement, typically by imitation.

  Simulation:imitation of a situation or process.
- **128. (a)**; parole: the temporary or permanent release of a prisoner before the expiry of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior.
- 129. (b); indifferent: having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.
  Hostile:showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly.
- **130. (a)**; **incensed:very angry; enraged.**Estranged: a wife or husband no longer living with their spouse.

Enflamed: a less common spelling of "to burst" Into flame.

Disparaged: regard or represent as being of little worth.

- **131. (b)**; launch: to start something.
- **132. (b);** Manifestations: an event, action, or object that clearly shows or embodies something abstract or theoretical.
- **133. (c)**; Bagged: succeed in catching something Procure: to obtain with care.
- **134. (b)**; nature is a noun, before which we need to use adjective, and "dual" is an adjective.
- **135.** (a); adjourn: put off or postpone.

Disperse:distribute or spread over a wide area.

Postpone: cause or arrange for (something) to take place at a time later than that first scheduled.

Recessed: to attach a fitment by setting it back into the wall or surface to which it is fixed.

However, in official language "adjourn" is used.

- **136. (a)**; deliberated means engage in long and careful consideration.
- **137. (b)**; commitments: an obligation that restricts freedom of action.

Promises: declaration or assurance that one will do something or that a particular thing will happen.

Assurances: a positive declaration intended to give confidence; a promise.

138. (c); prohibit: formally forbid something by law, rule, or other authority.

Impede: delay or prevent someone or something by obstructing them; hinder.

Inhibit: hinder, restrain, or prevent.

**139. (d)**; beef up: to increase something, often In strength.

Secure: certain to remain safe and unthreatened.

Fortified:provide a place with defensive works as protection against attack.

Strengthened: make or become stronger.

- **140. (a)**; muster: to assemble. We use "muster" with strength when the context is regarding assembling.
- **141. (d)**; Chastise: Rebuke or reprimand severely. Only "chastise" go with the context thus option (d) is correct.

- Revere- to respect/ worship.
- Extol: praise enthusiastically.
- Laud: to praise
- **142. (a)**; "hot" Is an adjective thus an "adverb" should be used and unbelievably is an adverb which means unlikely to be true. Thus option (a) is correct.
- **143. (d)**; grueling: extremely tiring and demanding. "Grueling" is the correct word to choose.
- **144. (b)**; Austere: having no comforts or luxuries.
- **145. (c)**; pursue: to follow or chase something. Thus "pursue" goes with the context.
- **146. (c)**; Confess is the correct term to be used. Confess means to admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.
- **147. (d)**; unduly: to an unwarranted degree or excessively
- **148. (c)**; Emanates: to originate from somewhere.
- **149. (a)**; renounce: formally declare one's abandonment.
- **150. (d)**; here "afford" will be used in a context of "accepting",
- **151. (c)**; resort: the fact that you have to do something because there is no other way of achieving something
- **152. (b)**; acquire: to learn or to develop.
- **153. (c)**; "keeping" is the correct term to be used as we "keep" a vigil over sth.
- **154. (b)**; markedly: to an extent which is clearly noticeable; significantly.
- 155. (c); indicating: pointing out;
- **156. (b)**; eke: manage to make a living with difficulty.
- **157. (a)**; batter(noun): Batter is thin dough that can be easily poured into a pan
- 158. (a);
- 159. (d);
- **160. (b);** mitigate means make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful.
- **161. (c)**; mourn means feel or show sorrow for the death of (someone), typically by following conventions such as the wearing of black clothes.
- **162. (a)**; **Gallows** means a structure, typically of two uprights and a crosspiece, for the hanging of criminals.
- **163. (b)**; **investigating** means carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth.

- **164. (d)**; **undisputed** means not disputed or called in question; accepted.
- 165. (c);
- **166. (d)**; **robust** means strong and healthy; vigorous.
- 167. (c);
- **168. (a)**; deterrent : a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.
- **169. (b);** crop up: appear, occur, or come to one's notice unexpectedly.
- **170. (a)**; Rational: based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
- **171. (b);** human beings is the correct term to use and it means All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.
- 172. (a);
- 173. (b);
- 174. (c); woes means troubles.
- **175. (d)**; Promote: support or actively encourage
- **176. (c)**; right is the correct term to use.
- **177. (d)**; extensive: covering or affecting a large area.
- **178. (d)**; to picture: an impression of something formed from a description
- **179. (c)**; "slightly": to a small degree; not considerably.
- **180. (a)**; acquaint: knowledge or experience of something.
- **181. (b)**; regularly: at uniform intervals of time.
- **182. (b)**; applauded: show approval or praise by clapping.
- **183.** (a); for "cattle", we use "herd".
- **184. (b)**; propensity: an inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way.
- 185. (a); "maturity" should be used here.
- **186. (d);** friction: conflict or animosity caused by a clash of wills, temperaments, or opinions.
- **187. (c)**; Quoting: to iterate or to perform or utter repeatedly.
- **188. (d)**; incalculable: too great to be calculated or estimated.
- **189.** (a); held up means to stuck, thus option (a) is correct.
- **190. (d)**; competent: efficient and capable
- **191. (c)**; Stalemate: Stalemate is a situation in which neither side in an argument or contest can win or in which no progress is possible.
- **192. (d)**; embarrass means cause (someone) to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed.
- 193. (c); 194. (a); 195. (b);

196. (a);	197. (b);	198. (d);
199. (c);	200. (b);	201. (a);
202. (c);	203. (d);	204. (c);
205. (d);	206. (d);	207. (c);
208. (b);	209. (a);	210. (a);
211. (b);	212. (c);	213. (d);
214. (b);	215. (a);	216. (d);
217. (c);	218. (b);	219. (a);
220. (b);	221. (a);	222. (b);
223. (a);	224. (a);	225. (b);
226. (d);	227. (c);	228. (c);
229. (d);	230. (a);	231. (b);
232. (d);	233. (c);	234. (c);

- **235. (b)**; **Cynosure** means a person or thing that is the centre of attention or admiration.
- **236. (c)**; **Intertwined** means twist or twine together.
- **237. (c)**; **Confirmed** means firmly established in a habit, belief, or way of life and unlikely to change their ways.
- 238. (c); Sullen means bad-tempered and sulky.
- **239. (c)**; **Prosaic** means having or using the style or diction of prose as opposed to poetry; lacking imaginativeness or originality.
- **240. (a);** kick means "a good start". Spirit means mood, attitude.
- **241. (d)**; "turn" takes "against" with it, if we need to give the sense of "oppose".

- **242. (d);** virtue :righteousness, morality, ethicalness. Hospitality is not a practise but ethicalness to welcome people.
- **243. (b)**; worthwhile: worth the time, money, or effort spent; of value or importance.
- **244. (c)**; "interest" are always protected. Interest: what someone wants.
- 245. (c); worry: feel or cause to feel anxious or troubled about actual or potential problems.

  Horrify: fill with horror; shock greatly.

  Humiliated: make (someone) feel ashamed and foolish by injuring their dignity and pride.

Disgraceful(adj): unacceptable.

A verb need to be used, and option (a)(b) are not with the context thus option (c) is correct

- **246. (c)**; misappropriated : dishonestly or unfairly take (something, especially money, belonging to another) for one's own use.
- 247. (d); Yell takes preposition "at" with it.
- **248. (c)**; we "stand" before someone and "in front" of something.
- 249. (d); accountable takes "to" with it.
- **250.** (a); Pace means speed in walking, running, or moving. Here we are talking about growth speed so pace is used.



### Chapter

# **Spelling Correction**

#### Exercise

Direction (1-40); In the following question, four words are given out of which one word is incorrectly spelt. Select the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Conceive
  - (c) Neice
- 2. (a) Dictionory
  - (c) Perishable
- (a) Entrepreneur 3.
  - (c) Apprentice
- (a) Tranquility 4.
  - (c) Resplendence
- 5. (a) Pedestrain
- (c) Potatoes
- (a) Fabulous 6.
  - (c) Heterogeneous
- 7. (a) Tomorrow
- (c) Temperature
- (a) Receeding 8.
- (c)Parallelogram
- 9. (a) Gaurantee
- (c) Magnificent
- 10. (a) Etiquete
  - (c) Restaurant
- 11. (a) Hygeine
  - (c) Career
- 12. (a) Reside
  - (c) Advise
- 13. (a) Anxiety
  - (c) Height
- 14. (a) Admited
  - (c) Married
- 15. (a) Forfeit
  - (c) Blissfull
- 16. (a) Afforestation
  - (c) Foreigner
- 17. (a) Autumn
  - (c) Reciept
- 18. (a) Century
  - (c) Remember
- (a) Continuous
  - (c) Meticulous

- (b) Leisure
- (d) Reign
- (b) Irrelevant
- (d) Tangible
- (b) Remuneration
- (d) Soveriegnity
- (b) Perseverence
- (d) Accommodation
- (b) Plaintiff
- (d) Potassium
- (b) Gorgeous
- (d) Inocuous
- (b) Occurence
- (d) Preferable
- (b) Cemetery
- (d) Rehearsal
- (b) Itinerary
- (d) Writing
- (b) Exquisite
- (d) Scavenger
- (b) Fascist
- (d) Apparel
- (b) Revise
- (d) Demice
- (b) Believe
- (d) Peity
- (b) Benefited
- (d) Offered
- (b) Gorilla
- (d) Corrupt
- (b) Translusent
- (d) Achievement
- (b) Desperate
- (d) Traffic
- (b) Finance
- (d) Sponser
- (b) Glamoros
- (d) Vicious

- 20. (a) Secondary
  - (c) Succumb
- (a) Bulettin
  - (c) Buoyant
- (a) Guidance
  - (c) Handkercheif
- (a) Millionaire
  - (c) Foreign
- 24. (a) Acquaintence
  - (c) Abnormality
- 25. (a) Usable
  - (c) Inventor
- 26 (a) Changeable
  - (c) Tracable
- 27. (a) Impression
  - (c) Terrorism
- (a) Stupefaction 28.
  - (c) Surveillence
- (a) Colonel
  - (c) Offence
- (a) Preceed 30.
  - (c) Recede
- (a) Accurate
  - (c) Sedentery
- 32. (a) Chaufer
  - (c) Veterinary
- 33. (a) Acquiescence
  - (c) Belligerent
  - (a) Alluminium
    - (c) Recommend
- 35. (a) Ecstasy
- (c) Sacrifice
- 36. (a)Familiar
- - (c) Narrator
- (a) Pertinacious 37.
  - (c) Temperament
- 38. (a) Treachery
- (c) Suppression
- 39. (a) Literary
- (c) Laudable
- 40. (a) Anasthetic (c) Concurrence

- (b) Sizable
- (d) Sustanence
- (b) Barrage
- (d) Beginner
- (b) Ambassador
- (d) Labourer
- (b) Omission
- (d) Proprietry
- (b) Appeasement
- (d) Accentuate
- (b) Defense
- (d) Annaul (b) Inedible
- (d) Valuable
- (b) Personnal
- (d) Illiterate
- (b) Preferential
- (d) Detrimental (b) Hypocracy
- (d) Strength
- (c) Proceed
- (d) Succeed
- (b) Business
- (d) Jewellery
- (b) Committee
- (d) Repentance
- (b) Alienate (d) Sabbotage
- (b) Cemetery
- (d) Satellite
- (b) Profecient
- (d) Temporary
- (b) Grammer
- (d) Operator
- (b) Demarcation (d) Sureptitious
- (b) Refrendum
- (d) Resemblance
- (b) Leakeage (d) Loafer
- (b) Obliterate
- (d) Blithesome

Direction (41-200); In the following question, four (b) concensus 63. (a) consensus words are given out of which one word is correctly (c) concenssus (d) consensus spelt. Select the correctly spelt word. 64. (a) presedents (b) pricedents 41. (a) bereving (b) bereaving (c) precedents (d) prisedents (c) bareaving (d) bareving (a) castegated (b) castigattad (a) frothviest (b) frotheist 42. (c) castigated (d) casttigated (c) frothveist (d) frothiest 66. (a) poseses (b) posesses (a) loopholes (b) lupholes 43. (c) possesses (d) posseses (c) lopholes (d) luppholes (a) hypnotist (b) hipnotyst 44. (a) wherefor (b) wharefore (c) hipnotist (d) hypnotist (c) wharefor (d) wherefore (a) theurise (b) theoris (a) Perverted (b) Pervirted (c) theuris (d) theorise 45. (b) palateble (c) Parverted (d) Parvirted (a) palatable (c) pallateble (d) pallatable 46. (a) Blandnes (b) Blandeness (a) unnerving (b) unnerveing (c) Blandenes (d) Blandness (c) unerving (d) unerveing 47. (a) Ditheering (b) Dethering 71. (a) possesses (b) posseses (c) Dithering (d) Detheering (c) posesses (d) poseses (b) Throttlede 48. (a) Throtled 72. (a) murmuring (b) murmurring (c) Throtlede (d) Throttled (c) murrmuring (d) murrmurring 49. (a) Litegants (b) Litigents 73 (a) Mutiniers (b) Muteneers (c) Litigants (d) Litegents (c) Muteniers (d) Mutineers 50. (a) Stoically (b) Stoicaly (a) Obeisance (b) Obeisanse (c) Stoecally (d) Stoecaly (c) Obesance (d) Obesanse (a) Threashing (b) Thrasheing 51. 75. (a) illecitly (b) illicitly (c) Threasheing (d) Thrashing (c) ilicitly (d) illicitley 52. (a) Conssensus (b) Consenssus (a) brutality (b) brutelity (d) Conssenssus (c) Consensus (c) brutallity (d) bruttalety (a) Composure (b) Cumposure 53. (a)andulate (b) undulate (c) Composore (d) Cumposore (c) undulete (d) andulete 54. (a) Alliviate (b) Aleviate 78. (a) revelars (b) rewellers (c) Alleviate (d) Aliviate (c) revellers (d) rewelers 55. (a) Scriptare (b) Screpture 79. (a) atrocias (b) atrocious (c) Scripture (d) Screptare (c) atroceous (d) atroacious 56. (a) Anoyance (b) Annoyanse 80. (a) curvacias (b) curvaceous (c) Anoyanse (d) Annoyance (c) curvaceuse (d) curveaceous (a) Actuasion (b) Actation 57. (a) jukstapose (b) jaxtapuse (c) Actasion (d) Actuation (c) juxtapose (d) jaxtapose 58. (a) Motheatan (b) Mothaten (b) ammusement 82. (a) amusament (c) Mothatan (d) Motheaten (c) ammusemant (d) amusement (a) Extrution (b) Extrusion 59. (a) analoges (b) analogese (c) Extrosion (d) Extrotion (c) analogues (d) analoguese (a) Reterate (b) Reiterate 60. (a) unraffled (b) unruffled 84. (c) Reiterete (d) Reterete (c) unrufled (d) unrafled 61. (a) Contusion (b) Contution (a) bereaving (b) bereaveing 85. (c) Cuntusion (d) Cuntution (c) bereving (d) bireaving 62. (a) Scemitars (b) Scimitars (a) deligence (b) diligence (c) Scimetars (d) Scemetars (c) delegence (d) dilegence

					English Eun
87.	(a) humanoide	(b) rikshaw	111.	(a) circulate	(b) cordonned
	(c) deviance	(d) virtuos		(c) binomeal	(d) fontannel
88.	(a) bargundy	(b) panacea	112.	(a) adoption	(b) crocusses
	(c) revolwer	(d) cantinue		(c) dollorous	(d) pallatine
89.	(a) acolade	(b) registry	113.	(a) decanyter	(b) ghoulesh
	(c) gaudyest	(d) frackture		(c) accollade	(d) abruptly
90.	(a) transmitt	(b) aplauds	114.	(a) sentryes	(b) surgeons
	(c) mobility	(d) ceramix		(c) sibblings	(d) imolate
91.	(a) comando	(b) coolants	115.	(a) wrapping	(b) bargundy
	(c) limphoid	(d) permutted		(c) streses	(d) stenchhes
92.	(a) pillages	(b) spliter	116.	(a) blamefull	(b) procsimal
	(c) palenes	(d) bloting		(c) hilocky	(d) miracles
93.	(a) femenism	(b) acesses	117.	(a) unweded	(b) informmer
	(c) permuted	(d) vacuols		(c) mongrels	(d) powderred
94.	(a) arobics	(b) chosers	118.	(a) heunches	(b) exulltant
	(c) batered	(d) eternity		(c) markated	(d) transmit
95.	(a) sylabus	(b) encroach	119.	(a) stumbal	(b) wrinkeled
	(c) coalessce	(d) adhetion		(c) bristles	(d) reasert
96.	(a) sargeons	(b) divorsee	120.	(a) splintted	(b) goudiest
	(c) depicted	(d) parlancee		(c) gibbered	(d) gleening
97.	(a) karnages	(b) halogram	121.	(a) toixicity	(b) mamalia
	(c) demagogy	(d) comands		(c) columed	(d) notation
98.	(a) preecher	(b) hygenic	122.	(a) scurryes	(b) snached
	(c) paralel	(d) blotting		(c) cavurted	(d) Hispanic
99.	(a) missible	(b) saosages	123.	(a) genetix	(b) sterage
	(c) emuletor	(d) abdicate		(c) grossest	(d) granaite
100.	(a) eraseable	(b) probabble	124.	(a) oxidieser	(b) thespian
	(c) secretes	(d) esteemeed		(c) appruval	(d) secreetes
101.	(a) rootless	(b) xpanded	125.	(a) tapestry	(b) emannates
	(c) fulstop	(d) griling		(c) insissted	(d) coalese
102.	(a) terains	(b) priestly	126.	(a) adhesion	(b) fundango
	(c) fereted	(d) ablasion		(c) cannabis	(d) closeted
103.	(a) lassoing	(b) psychik		(a) dievorce	(b) carapase
	(c) thacher	(d) squezer		(c) usefully	(d) shufles
104.	(a) humable	(b) customer	128.	(a) blotched	(b) essences
	(c) breches	(d) boufant		(c) syllabus	(d) semmantic
105.	(a) handcaff	(b) friktion	129.	(a) depicted	(b) brisbaane
	(c) sterling	(d) emulater		(c) fiddling	(d) ponderred
106.	(a) urbannity	(b) corvete	130.	(a) extoled	(b) couscous
	(c) specklles	(d) anglican		(c) infernall	(d) conceritina
107.	(a) chestity	(b) marothon	131.	(a) deseased	(b) spedier
	(c) reasert	(d) toxicity		(c) schemata	(d) unioniest
108.	(a) snatched	(b) litigat	132.	(a) commamds	(b) prigish
	(c) abhored	(d) variabely		(c) adhesive	(d) serenly
109.	(a) deceased	(b) choiciest	133.	(a) bloting	(b) terrazo
	(c) anglecan	(d) thankfull		(c) gulleble	(d) pyroxene
110.	(a) pemphlet	(b) montaage	134.	(a) humanoid	(b) spiling
	(c) ilusory	(d) stroller		(c) amigrate	(d) referrent

English Eurigunge			
135. (a) rewolver (b) cul	pable 159.	(a) chastise	(b) adellaide
(c) vegitate (d) rhy	thmmic	(c) perlance	(d) bouttique
136. (a) chaastity (b) coll	apse 160.	(a) aplauds	(b) neonaetes
(c) radialy (d) sca	nsiune	(c) bestiary	(d) pinnioned
137. (a) brunete (b) ner	nonic 161.	(a) frackture	(b) thiners
(c) abhorred (d) car	ammels	(c) approvad	(d) divining
138. (a) fidelety (b) before	alen 162.	(a) bulfrog	(b) assemble
(c) probable (d) salv	wager	(c) paraket	(d) colandeer
139. (a) esuteric (b) ma	nerly 163.	(a) reverent	(b) tumberils
(c) sawsages (d) dis	solve	(c) grambled	(d) sitation
140. (a) demagoggy (b) gal	illean 164.	(a) snoping	(b) leniency
(c) pheasant (d) acr	uals	(c) bivoacs	(d) kerbsid
141. (a) grapled (b) pat	tered 165.	(a) clinched	(b) manteling
(c) paralel (d) em	a a .	(c) vivecity	(d) alergic
142. (a) mamoths (b) nice		(a) hologrem	(b) comerce
(c) rickshaw (d) pla		(c) bluffers	(d) cluters
143. (a) defirred (b) dec	ifer 167.	(a) hygenic	(b) emmigrant
(c) fanished (d) gla		(c) anteirior	(d) quarrels
144. (a) virtuous (b) tab		(a) aardverk	(b) cubickles
(c) infinete (d) fey		(c) jauntier	(d) celiebate
145. (a) panacease (b) sab		(a) reckliner	(b) midling
(c) contraste (d) col		(c) sledeging	(d) slimmest
146. (a) stempede (b) eas		(a) pagenate	(b) carosel
(c) cul-da-sac (d) ripe		(c) escalate	(d) skewwered
147. (a) ceramix (b) bul		(a) tusocky	(b) lampereys
(c) adjourns (d) stu		(c) rebeled	(d) atrocity
148. (a) toxisity (b) trace		(a) excusing	(b) begared
(c) rubecund (d) imp	1.	(c) redulent	(d) imortal
149. (a) litigate (b) dia		(a) feriest	(b) meditate
(c) cloyster (d) grid		(c) diuratic	(d) farments
150. (a) crockery (b) filig		(a) isommetry	(b) artfully
(c) mobility (d) sac		(c) mudling	(d) carkasses
151. (a) smolder (b) alv		(a) gondolas	(b) snubing
(c) canvacess (d) inn		(c) smalters	(d) stradle
152. (a) enervate (b) liga		(a) cabinets	(b) basoons
(c) assecces (d) dw	alia a	(c) sprinckle	(d) esposes
153. (a) autarchie (b) ina	La1	(a) rosetes	(b) reaffirm
(c) choossers (d) gin	! .1	(c) estimatte	(d) lunchon
154. (a) wanquish (b) bar	1 1	(a) thankfuel	(b) chancar
(c) brouhaha (d) wa		(c) nibbling	(d) pollyglot
155. (a) envalop (b) bar	1:1	(a) mongose	(b) salavaged
(c) dorsaly (d) aga		(b) belives	(d) although
156. (a) fibrossis (b) qua		(a) bilowed	(b) prosadic
(c) arobics (d) hor	100.	(a) DIIOWCU	(b) prosaute
157. (a) leukeamia (b) stee	nilies	(c) immanent	(d) anibles
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	mlooc	(c) immanent	(d) quibles (b) borderred
(c) feminism (d) me	eplees 181.	(a) stripeer	(b) borderred
* * *	eplees 181. ndril	(a) stripeer (c) varience	<ul><li>(b) borderred</li><li>(d) heretics</li></ul>
* * *	eplees 181. ndril 182.	(a) stripeer	(b) borderred

(b) partime	192. (a) galleons	(b) audasity
(d) referes	(c) garbbling	(d) cerebrum
(b) proffers	193. (a) amenable	(b) bevarage
(d) antidute	(c) chorused	(d) loudable
(b) queling	194. (a) anteques	(b) carotane
(d) tumbeling	(c) scewl	(d) apoplexy
(b) dialects	195. (a) scrimped	(b) avering
(d) pluging	(c) duodenum	(d) evidance
(b) nuerones	196. (a) humbeling	(b) wardrobe
(d) trouncees	(c) delicat	(d) gazeles
(b) skulcking	197. (a) guttered	(b) melower
(d) absenses	(c) cystitis	(d) mutered
(b) monition	198. (a) enobles	(b) theistick
(d) gigantec	(c) sagacity	(d) bristeled
(b) plummets	199. (a) ambolism	(b) agendoms
(d) bangalow	(c) neglige	(d) heckling
(b) altituede	200. (a) vendetta	(b) detoxify
(d) snobish	(c) bamblers	(d) shredder
	(d) referes (b) proffers (d) antidute (b) queling (d) tumbeling (b) dialects (d) pluging (b) nuerones (d) trouncees (b) skulcking (d) absenses (b) monition (d) gigantec (b) plummets (d) bangalow (b) altituede	(d) referes (b) proffers (d) antidute (d) antidute (e) chorused (f) queling (f) tumbeling (f) dialects (f) dialects (f) nuerones (f) nuerones (f) skulcking (f) skulcking (f) monition (f) monition (f) plummets (g) garbbling (g) garbblin

#### **Solutions**

- (c); Niece means a daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sisterin-law.
- **2. (a); Dictionary** means a reference book on a particular subject, the items of which are typically arranged in alphabetical order.
- **3. (d)**; **Sovereignty** means the authority of a state to govern itself or another state.
- **4. (b); Perseverance** means persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.
- **5. (a)**; **pedestrian**: a person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle.
- **6. (d)**; **Innocuous:** not harmful or offensive.
- 7. **(b)**; Occurrence: an incident or event.
- **8. (a)**; **Receding:** go or move back or further away from a previous position.
- 9. (a); Guarantee: a formal assurance (typically in writing) that certain conditions will be fulfilled, especially that a product will be repaired or replaced if not of a specified quality.

Itinerary: a planned route or journey.

**10. (a); Etiquette:** the customary code of polite behavior in society or among members of a particular profession or group.

Exquisite: extremely beautiful and delicate.

- Scavenger: a person who searches for and collects discarded items.
- 11. (a); Hygiene means conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.
- **12. (d)**; **Demise** means a person's death.
- **13. (d)**; **Piety**: the quality of being religious or reverent.
- **14. (a)**; **Admitted** confess to be true or to be the case.
- **15. (c)**; **Blissful**: extremely happy; full of joy. Forfeit: lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing.
- **16. (b)**; **Translucent**: allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through; semitransparent.
- **17. (c)**; **Receipt** means the action of receiving something or the fact of its being received.
- **18. (d)**; **Sponsor** means a person or organization that pays for or contributes to the costs involved in staging a sporting or artistic event in return for advertising.
- 19. (b); glamorous: having glamour/style.

  Meticulous: showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.

  Vicious: deliberately cruel or violent

- 20. (d); sustenance: the maintaining of someone or something in life or existence.Succumb: fail to resist pressure, temptation,
  - or some other negative force.
- **21. (a)**; **bulletin**: a short official statement or broadcast summary of news.
- **22. (c)**; **Handkerchief**: a square of cotton or other finely woven material intended for wiping one's nose.
- **23. (d)**; **proprietary**: relating to an owner or ownership.
- **24. (a)**; **acquaintance:** knowledge or experience of something.
- **25. (d)**; **Annual**: occurring once every year.
- **26. (c)**; **Traceable**: to be tracked or detected.
- **27. (b)**; **personnel**: people employed in an organization or engaged in an organized undertaking such as military service.
- 28. (c); Surveillance: close observation
- **29. (b)**; **hypocrisy**: the practice of claiming to have higher standards or more noble beliefs than is the case.
- 30. (a); Precede: come before (something) in time.
- **31. (c)**; **sedentary**: tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive.
- **32. (a)**; chauffeur: a person employed to drive a private or hired car.
- **33. (d)**; **sabotage**: deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage.
- 34. (a); aluminium: a light silvery-grey metal.
- **35. (b)**; **Proficient:** competent or skilled in doing or using something.
- 36. (b); Grammar means the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.
- **37. (d)**; **Surreptitious**: kept secret, especially because it would not be approved of.
- **38. (b)**; **Referendum:** a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision.
- **39. (b)**; **leakage**: the accidental admission or escape of liquid or gas through a hole or crack.
- **40. (a)**; **Anesthetic**: An anesthetic is a drug to prevent pain during surgery.

- **41. (b)**; **Bereaving** means be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.
- **42. (d)**; **Frothiest** means full of or covered with a mass of small bubbles.
- **43. (a)**; **Loopholes** means an ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules.
- **44. (d)**; **Wherefore** means for what reason.
- **45. (a)**; **Perverted:** characterized by sexually abnormal and unacceptable practices or tendencies.
- **46. (d)**; **Blandness:** lack of strong emotions, features, or characteristics.
- **47. (c)**; Dithering: to be indecisive.
- **48. (d)**; Throttled: to attack or kill someone by choking or strangling them.
- **49. (c)**; Litigants: a person involved in a lawsuit.
- **50. (a)**; Stoically: without showing one's feelings or complaining about pain or hardship.
- **51. (d)**; **Thrashing:** an act of physically beating someone; a beating.
- **52. (b)**; **Consensus:** a general agreement.
- **53. (a)**; **Composure:** the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
- **54. (c)**; **Alleviate:** make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe.
- **55. (c)**; **Scripture**: the sacred writings of a religion
- **56. (d)**; **Annoyance**: the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation.
- **57. (d)**; **Actuation**: to incite or move to action.
- **58. (d)**; **Motheaten**: a tattered or ragged clothes.
- **59. (b)**; **Extrusion**: Extrusion is a process used to create objects of a fixed cross-sectional profile
- **60. (b)**; **Reiterate**: say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity.
- **61. (a)**; **Contusion**: a region of injured tissue or skin in which blood capillaries have been ruptured; a bruise.
- **62. (b)**; **Scimitars**: a short sword with a curved blade that broadens towards the point, used originally in Eastern countries.
- **63. (a)**; **consensus**: a general agreement.
- **64. (c)**; **precedents**: an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances.
- **65. (c)**; **castigated** means reprimand (someone) severely.
- **66. (c)**; **possesses** means have as belonging to one; own.

- **67. (d)**; **hypnotist**: a person who carries out hypnosis, either for medical reasons or for entertainment.
- **68. (d)**; **theorise**: theories about something.
- 69. (a); palatable: pleasant to taste.
- 70. (a); unnerving: make someone lose courage.
- **71. (a)**; **possesses** means have as belonging to one; own.
- **72. (a)**; **murmuring** means a low or indistinct continuous sound.
- **73. (d)**; **Mutineers** means a person, especially a soldier or sailor, who rebels or refuses to obey the orders of a person in authority.
- **74. (a)**; **Obeisance** means a gesture expressing deferential respect, such as a bow or curtsy.
- **75. (b)**; **illicitly** means disapproved of or not permitted for moral or ethical reasons.
- **76. (a)**; **brutality** means savage physical violence; great cruelty.
- 77. **(b)**; **undulate** means move with a smooth wave-like motion.
- 78. (c); revellers means a person who is enjoying themselves in a lively and noisy way.
- **79. (b)**; **atrocious** means of a very poor quality; extremely bad or unpleasant.
- **80. (b)**; **curvaceous** means (especially of a woman or a woman's figure) having an attractively curved shape.
- **81. (c)**; **juxtapose**: place or deal with close together for contrasting effect.
- **82. (d)**; **amusement**: the state or experience of finding something funny.
- **83. (c)**; **analogues** means a person or thing seen as comparable to another.
- **84. (b)**; **unruffled** means not disordered or disarranged.
- **85. (a)**; **bereaving** means be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.
- **86. (b)**; **diligence** means careful and persistent work or effort.
- **87. (c)**; **Deviance** means used to describe a person or behavior that is not usual and is generally considered to be unacceptable.
- **88. (b); Panacea** means a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
- **89. (b)**; **Registry** means a place where registers or records are kept.
- **90. (c)**; **Mobility** means the ability to move freely or be easily moved.

- **91. (b)**; **Coolants** means a liquid or gas that is used to remove heat from something.
- **92. (a)**; **Pillages** means rob a (place) using violence, especially in wartime.
- **93. (c)**; **Permuted** means submit to a process of alteration, rearrangement, or permutation.
- 94. (d); Eternity means infinite or unending time.
- **95. (b)**; **Encroach** means intrude on (a person's territory, rights, personal life, etc.).
- **96. (c)**; **Depicted** means represent by a drawing, painting, or other art form.
- **97. (c)**; The word **demagogue**, originally meaning a leader of the common people.
- **98. (d)**; **Blotting** means dry (a wet surface or substance) using an absorbent material.
- **99. (d)**; **Abdicate** means fail to fulfil or undertake (a responsibility or duty).
- **100. (c)**; **Secretes** means (of a cell, gland, or organ) produce and discharge (a substance).
- **101. (a)**; Rootless means having no settled home or social or family ties.
- **102. (b)**; **Priestly** means relating to or befitting a priest or priests.
- **103. (a)**; **Lassoing** means catch (an animal) with a lasso.
- **104. (b)**; **Customer** means a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business.
- **105. (c)**; **Sterling** means (of a person or their work or qualities) excellent or valuable.
- **106. (d)**; Anglican means relating to or denoting the Church of England or any Church in communion with it.
- **107. (d)**; **Toxicity** means the quality of being toxic or poisonous.
- **108. (a)**; **Snatched** means quickly seize (something) in a rude or eager way.
- **109.** (a); Deceased: the recently dead person in question.
- **110. (d)**; **Stroller** means a person taking a leisurely walk.
- **111. (a); Circulate** means move continuously or freely through a closed system or area.
- **112. (a)**; **Adoption** means the action or fact of adopting or being adopted.
- **113. (d); Abruptly** means suddenly and unexpectedly.
- **114. (b)**; Surgeons: a medical practitioner qualified to practise surgery.
- **115. (a)**; wrapping: paper or soft material used to cover or enclose something.

- **116. (d);** miracles: an extraordinary and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore attributed to a divine agency.
- **117. (c)**; mongrels: mongrel is the unique technical word for a mixed-breed dog
- **118. (d); Transmit** means cause (something) to pass on from one person or place to another.
- **119. (c)**; **Bristles** means a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face.
- **120. (c)**; **Gibbered** means speak rapidly and unintelligibly, typically through fear or shock.
- **121. (d); Notation** means a series or system of written symbols used to represent numbers, amounts, or elements in something such as music or mathematics.
- **122. (d)**; Hispanic: relating to Spain or to Spanish-speaking countries, especially those of Central and South America.
- **123. (c)**; grossest: unattractively fat or bloated.
- 124. (b); thespian: relating to drama and the theatre.
- 125. (a); tapestry: a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving coloured weft threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or soft furnishing.
- **126. (d)**; **closeted**: keeping something secret, especially the fact of being homosexual.
- **127. (c)**; usefully: in a way that is beneficial or profitable.
- **128. (b);** Essences: the intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, which determines its character.
- **129. (c)**; fiddling: annoyingly trivial or petty.
- 130. (b); couscous: Couscous is a Maghrebi dish of small steamed balls of crushed durum wheat semolina

**Extolled:** praise enthusiastically.

**concertina:** A concertina is a free-reed musical instrument.

**Infernal:** relating to or characteristic of hell or the underworld.

131. (c); schemata: a representation of a plan or theory in the form of an outline or model.

Speedier: done or occurring quickly.

**Unionist:** Unionism in Ireland is a political ideology that favours the continuation of

some form of political union between the islands of Ireland and Great Britain.

Deceased: the recently dead person in question.

**132. (c)**; adhesive: able to stick fast to a surface or object; sticky.

Priggish: self-righteously moralistic and superior.

Serenely: in a calm, peaceful, and untroubled manner.

- **133. (d)**; Pyroxene means any of a large class of rock-forming silicate minerals, generally containing calcium, magnesium, and iron and typically occurring as prismatic crystals.
- 134. (a); humanoid: having an appearance or character resembling that of a human.

Spilling: cause or allow (liquid) to flow over the edge of its container, especially unintentionally.

Emigrate: leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another.

Referent: the thing in the world that a word or phrase denotes or stands for.

135. (b); culpable: deserving blame.

sexual intercourse.

hair.

Revolver: a pistol with revolving chambers enabling several shots to be fired without reloading.

Vegetate: live or spend a period of time in a dull, inactive, unchallenging way.

Rhythmic: having or relating to rhythm.

**136. (b); collapse**: suddenly fall down or give way. Chastity: the state or practice of refraining from extramarital, or especially from all,

Radially: arranged or having parts arranged like rays.

Scansion: the action of scanning a line of verse to determine its rhythm.

**137. (c)**; **abhorred**: **regard with disgust and hatred.** Brunet: a woman or girl with dark brown

Mnemonic: A system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something.

Caramel: sugar or syrup heated until it turns brown, used as a flavouring or colouring for food or drink.

- 138. (c); probable: likely to happen or be the case.
- 139. (d); dissolve: become or cause to become incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.
- 140. (c); pheasant: a large long-tailed game bird native to Asia, the male of which typically has very showy plumage.
- 141. (b); pattered : make a repeated light tapping sound.
- **142. (c)**; Rickshaw: a light two-wheeled passenger vehicle drawn by one or more people, chiefly used in Asian countries.
- **143. (d)**; glaucoma: A group of eye conditions that can cause blindness.
- **144. (a)**; virtuous: having or showing high moral standards.
- **145. (b)**; saboteur: a person who engages in sabotage.
- **146. (d)**; cul-de-sac: a street or passage closed at one end.

Ripostes: a quick, clever reply to an insult or criticism.

- **147. (c)**; Adjourn: put off or postpone
- **148. (b)**; traducer: to speak maliciously and falsely of.
- **149. (a)**; litigate: resort to legal action to settle a matter; be involved in a lawsuit.
- **150. (a)**; crockery: plates, dishes, cups, and other similar items, especially ones made of earthenware or china.
- **151. (b)**; alveolar: a consonant pronounced with the tipofthetongueonornearthisridge(e.g.n,s,d, t).
- **152. (b);** ligament: a short band of tough, flexible fibrous connective tissue which connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint.
- **153. (d)**; gimmicks: a trick or device intended to attract attention, publicity, or trade.
- **154. (c)**; brouhaha: a noisy and overexcited reaction or response to something.
- **155. (b);** banditry: one who is proscribed or outlawed
- **156. (d); homilies** means a religious discourse which is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction.
- **157. (c); feminism** means the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
- **158. (d)**; placated means make (someone) less angry or hostile.

- **159. (a)**; chastise means rebuke or reprimand severely.
- **160. (c); bestiary** means a descriptive or anecdotal treatise on various kinds of animal, especially a medieval work with a moralizing tone.
- **161. (d)**; **divining** means discover (something) by guesswork or intuition.
- **162. (b)**; **assemble** means gather together in one place for a common purpose.
- **163. (a)**; **reverent** means feeling or showing deep and solemn respect.
- **164. (b)**; **Leniency** means the fact or quality of being more merciful or tolerant than expected; clemency.
- **165. (a); clinched** means grapple at close quarters, especially (of boxers) so as to be too closely engaged for full-arm blows.
- **166. (c)**; bluffers: To engage in a false display of confidence or aggression in order to deceive or intimidate someone:
- **167. (d)**; quarrels: an angry argument or disagreement.
- **168. (c)**; jauntier: having or expressing a lively, cheerful, and self-confident manner.
- **169. (d)**; slimmest: slimmest is the superlative form of "slim".
- **170. (c)**; escalate: increase rapidly.
- **171. (d)**; atrocity: an extremely wicked or cruel act.
- **172. (a)**; excusing: release (someone) from a duty or requirement.
- **173. (b)**; meditate: focus one's mind for a period of time, in silence or with the aid of chanting, for religious or spiritual purposes or as a method of relaxation.
- **174. (b)**; artfully: in a manner that shows creative skill or taste.
- 175. (a); gondolas: a light flat-bottomed boat used on Venetian canals, having a high point at each end and worked by one oar at the stern.
- **176. (a)**; cabinets: a cupboard with drawers or shelves for storing or displaying articles.
- **177. (b)**; reaffirm: state again strongly.
- **178. (c)**; nibbling: take small bites out of.
- **179. (d)**; although: inspite of the fact that.
- **180. (c)**; immanent: existing or operating within
- **181. (d)**; heretics: Heresy is any belief or theory that is strongly at variance with established beliefs or customs.

- **182. (d);** horrible: causing or likely to cause horror, shocking
- **183. (c)**; cabarets: Cabaret is a form of entertainment featuring music, song, dance, recitation, or drama.
- **184. (b);** proffers: hold out or put forward (something) to someone for acceptance.
- 185. (a); esteemed: respect and admire.
- **186. (b)**; dialects: a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
- **187. (a)**; erasable means to rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, etc.; efface.
- **188. (a)**; vacuoles: A vacuole is a membrane-bound organelle which is present in all plant and fungal cells and some protist, animal and bacterial cells.
- **189. (b)**; monition: a warning of impending danger.
- **190. (b);** plummets means fall or drop straight down at high speed.
- **191. (a)**; flooring means the boards or other material of which a floor is made.

- **192. (d)**; **cerebrum** means the anterior portion of the brain of vertebrates, consisting of two lateral hemispheres joined by a thick band of fibres: the dominant part of the brain in man, associated with intellectual function, emotion, and personality
- **193. (c)**; A **chorus** is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse.
- **194. (d)**; **Apoplexy** is extreme anger.
- **195. (c)**; Your **duodenum** is the part of your small intestine that is just below your stomach.
- **196. (b)**; A **wardrobe** is a tall cupboard or cabinet in which you can hang your clothes.
- **197. (a)**; A **gutter** is a plastic or metal channel fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into.
- **198. (c)**; **Sagacity** is the quality of being sagacious.
- **199. (d)**; **heckling** means the practice of calling out comments to interrupt a person making a speech
- **200. (b);** If you **detoxify**, or if something detoxifies your body, you do something to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body.



## Chapter

5

# **Idioms and Phrases**

## Exercise

1	7	1 - 1		
	Zero	$\tau \alpha$	era	nce

- (a) Accuracy is paramount
- (b) Non-acceptance of antisocial behaviour
- (c) No return without risk
- (d) No problem at all
- 2. Variety is the spice of life
  - (a) New experiences make life more interesting
  - (b) Experimentation may be risky
  - (c) Life is very beautiful
  - (d) There is no life without excitement

#### 3. Scot-free

- (a) To escape from captivity
- (b) Be free of all responsibilities
- (c) To Get something unexpected
- (d) Without suffering any punishment or injury

## 4. Tongue-in-cheek

- (a) In an insincere way
- (b) To praise wholeheartedly
- (c) A sensational news
- (d) To say something hurtful
- 5. Wear your heart on your sleeve
  - (a) a very bold person
  - (b) a noble pure person
  - (c) make one's feelings apparent
  - (d) being overtly polite at all times
- 6. When it rains, it pours
  - (a) one getting much less than what one expected
  - (b) calamity always occurs in bad times
  - (c) you always fall into trouble when you are least prepared
  - (d) When something bad occurs, it usually occurs more than once

#### 7. Add fuel to the fire

- (a) Go from one bad situation to another
- (b) A cause becomes stronger when more people join
- (c) The flame will extinguish if it runs out of oil
- (d) Cause a situation to become worse

- 8. A slap on the wrist
  - (a) A mild punishment
  - (b) Punishing the wrong person
  - (c) To hit someone where it hurts the most
  - (d) To threaten someone
- 9. Actions speak louder than words
  - (a) Achievers are better than those who talk big
  - (b) No action can compensate for saying bad words
  - (c) A pen is mightier than a sword
  - (d) What someone does mean more than what they say they will do
- 10. A blessing in disguise
  - (a) A misfortune that eventually has good results
  - (b) A person who has changed so much that he is now unrecognisable
  - (c) A prayer asking for God's favour
  - (d) A bad person hiding his face behind a mask
- 11. Against the clock
  - (a) To do a job fast to finish it before a deadline
  - (b) Time is money
  - (c) Man is a victim of time
  - (d) It is useless to fight destiny

#### 12. Scapegoat

- (a) Animal sacrifice as an offering to God
- (b) The most useful animal or person
- (c) A lucky person who is forgiven for his crimes
- (d) A person who is blamed for the mistakes of others
- 13. A dime a dozen
  - (a) Strength is in numbers
  - (b) People who say bad things have no value
  - (c) Very common and of no particular value
  - (d) You save more if you buy in large numbers
- 14. A drop in the bucket
  - (a) So much silence that even a drop can be heard
  - (b) A very small amount compared with what is needed
  - (c) The final act before the task is done
  - (d) A small favour is worth a lot to a person in trouble

- 15. Practice makes a man perfect
  - (a) Perfection demands patience
  - (b) Any problem can be solved if you are willing to try many times
  - (c) Regular activity is the way to become proficient in it
  - (d) It takes a long time to form a good habit
- 16. Pull the plug
  - (a) Make a firm refusal
  - (b) Save a situation by acting in the nick of time
  - (c) To waste away somebody's effort
  - (d) Prevent something from continuing
- 17. A hot potato
  - (a) A war like situation which could have been easily avoided
  - (b) A common eatery but favoured by celebrities
  - (c) A controversial situation which is awkward to deal with
  - (d) A celebrity who keeps getting into some or the other controversy
- 18. New kid on the block
  - (a) New rules which are bound to fail
  - (b) A junior
  - (c) A new social trend
  - (d) A newcomer
- 19. Water under the bridge
  - (a) To create solutions to overcome any problem
  - (b) Past events are no longer important
  - (c) Young days can never be brought back again
  - (d) Time keeps flowing endlessly
- 20. Wag the dog
  - (a) To divert attention from something of greater importance to something of lesser importance
  - (b) To be nice to someone if you want that person's loyalty
  - (c) To praise someone to get that persons love
  - (d) A small favour to a person who loves you matters a lot to that person
- 21. Tie the knot
  - (a) To put yourself into a problem
  - (b) To make fateful decision
  - (c) To sign the deal
  - (d) To get married
- 22. The ball is in your court
  - (a) It is up to you to make the next move
  - (b) You have got a fantastic opportunity
  - (c) You will be blamed for crimes that you have not committed
  - (d) You have been put into a dilemma.

- 23. A piece of cake
  - (a) Everything tastes nice to a hungry person
  - (b) Getting a smaller share than expected
  - (c) It is difficult to forget tasty food
  - (d) Something easily achieved
- 24. A picture paints a thousand words
  - (a) An image of a subject conveys its meaning or essence more effectively than a description
  - (b) It is impossible to describe a beautiful sight
  - (c) A painter can express his feelings better than a writer
  - (d) A beautiful poem creates a mental picture
- 25. To bite off more than one can chew
  - (a) To take on a commitment that one cannot
  - (b) A task which has unexpectedly become very difficult
  - (c) A greedy person will always suffer
  - (d) To grab a share more than what is rightfully theirs
- 26. To bite the bullet
  - (a) Hatred should be nipped in the bud
  - (b) To do something difficult that one has been hesitating over
  - (c) To punish someone who was later found to be not guilty
  - (d) To prevent someone form getting killed
- 27. Bed of roses
  - (a) What may look comfortable may have hidden thorns
  - (b) A situation or activity that is comfortable or easy
  - (c) A warm welcome to loved one
  - (d) One needs to be extremely rich to live a luxurious life
- 28. Back to the drawing board
  - (a) An idea has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised
  - (b) A person decides his own fate
  - (c) All efforts can be wasted because of one mistake
  - (d) One always returns to his roots in times of crisis
- 29. To make a long story short
  - (a) A very long boring narrative
  - (b) One should always communicate with fewer words wherever possible

- (c) Used to end an account of events quickly
- (d) When you want the complete details and not just the summary
- 30. To steal someone's thunder
  - (a) To share the secret of a person just before that person was supposed to receive praise
  - (b) To defuse the ego of an egoistic person
  - (c) To plagiarize work done by others
  - (d) To do a job before another person can do it and take away the credit
- 31. Rise and shine
  - (a) Work hard and succeed in life
  - (b) An expression used when waking someone up
  - (c) Try harder to overcome life's problems
  - (d) Be of spotless character
- 32. Raining cats and dogs
  - (a) It is raining unusually hard
  - (b) To win a big lottery
  - (c) To get wealth beyond what one deserves
  - (d) To become filthy rich by honest means
- 33. Run out of steam
  - (a) To lose impetus or enthusiasm
  - (b) To work quickly like a machine
  - (c) To give up easily
  - (d) no more money to spend
- 34. saved by the bell
  - (a) when time is in your favour
  - (b) saved at the last moment
  - (c) the bell rings at the most opportune time
  - (d) prayers are answered when the church bell rings
- 35. Smell a rat
  - (a) To sense that events will not be in one's favour
  - (b) To begin to suspect trickery or deception
  - (c) To be forewarned of danger to oneself
  - (d) To prevent calamity by chance
- 36. Sixth sense
  - (a) An intuitive power of perception
  - (b) A strong power of sense
  - (c) An ability to perceive when something will go wrong
  - (d) The false feeling that you know the truth
- 37. Rome was not built in a day
  - (a) It takes time to create great things
  - (b) You have to win many wars to build an empire

- (b) A task done hurriedly fails completely
- (d) Building anything worth while requires skill
- 38. Rule of thumb
  - (a) A rough unit of measure for small lengths
  - (b) A broadly accurate guide based on practice
  - (c) To force someone to work against his wish
  - (d) To use your power to ensure discipline
- 39. Turn a blind eye
  - (a) Not able to see the obvious truth
  - (b) Hide the ugly truth from someone
  - (c) Pretend not to notice
  - (d) Stay away from bad habits
- 40. Up a blind alley
  - (a) hiding something intentionally from another person
  - (b) not warning a person who is in danger
  - (c) one can enjoy thrills only if one takes risk
  - (d) following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome
- 41. Familiarity breeds contempt
  - (a) close association with someone leads to a loss of respect for them
  - (b) if you do an undesirable thing daily then it becomes acceptable
  - (c) too many people living closely will eventually cause bitterness
  - (d) routine has to be broken to bring excitement to life
- 42. Don't put all your eggs in one basket
  - (a) avoid risky ventures if you want to be successful in life
  - (b) don't risk everything on the success of one venture
  - (c) one should try multiple things, at least one will succeed
  - (d) those who are blessed with more children are happier
- 43. Through thick and thin
  - (a) To be together under all circumstances, no matter how difficult
  - (b) None of the days are alike. Some are good and some are bad
  - (c) To pass through various types of obstacles
  - (d) An obese person suddenly losing weight
- 44. Thumb one's nose
  - (a) an illmannered person
  - (b) to show affection
  - (c) to scold a naughty person
  - (d) to express scorn

- 45. Wild goose chase
  - (a) A hopeless search for something unattainable
  - (b) An adventurous trip full of surprises
  - (c) To waste a lot of time and effort for small returns
  - (d) To have fun doing a certain task
- 46. You bet
  - (a) Contradicting someone
  - (b) Certainly
  - (c) Gamble
  - (d) Letting others lead
- 47. To put the cat among the pigeons
  - (a) To hunt easy prey
  - (b) To be different in a group where everybody is alike
  - (c) To do something that is likely to cause controversy
  - (d) When the entire group feels trapped in a bad situation
- 48. to shoot the breeze
  - (a) To do random acts hoping one will be successful
  - (b) To have a casual conversation
  - (c) To release stomach gases
  - (d) To brag about some mild achievement
- 49. The best of both worlds
  - (a) To live like a saint so that you are the best in the living world as well as the heavens
  - (b) To be lucky in life as well as in death
  - (c) The benefits of widely differing situations, enjoyed at the same time
  - (d) To be popular amongst both the opposing groups
- 50. To take the cake
  - (a) To have something unexpectedly good to eat
  - (b) To get a lovely gift
  - (c) To grab the prize before others
  - (d) To be especially good; outstanding
- 51. Shooting fish in a barrel
  - (a) To do random acts of stupidity
  - (b) To behave in a cruel manner
  - (c) Ridiculously easy
  - (d) To escape through a narrow opening
- 52. To sleep with the fishes
  - (a) Always be in a dream world
  - (b) To make absurd excuses
  - (c) To sleep peacefully
  - (d) To be dead

- 53. Ignorance is bliss
  - (a) Lack of knowledge is a curse
  - (b) Sometimes it is better for you if you do not know all the facts
  - (c) Fools believe they know more than the wise
  - (d) To be truly happy one should ignore everything else
- 54. Have a blast
  - (a) A party with very loud music
  - (b) To have peace amidst noise
  - (c) To have a lot of fun
  - (d) An explosion of happiness
- 55. There is no such thing as a free lunch.
  - (a) It isn't possible to get something for nothing
    - (b) There is no genuine kindness in this world
    - (c) Even a mother will expect something for her love
    - (d) Those who are tempted by free things, end up spending more
- 56. By the skin of one's teeth
  - (a) to hurt someone
  - (b) Teeth show health of an animal or a person
  - (c) Dental hygiene is critical for good health
  - (d) A very narrow margin
- 57. Crocodile tears
  - (a) To feel sad for another person's misfortunes
  - (b) To laugh so much that your eyes start to water
  - (c) A person whose sadness is never noticed
  - (d) Expressions of sorrow that are insincere
- 58. Chink in one's armour
  - (a) A spotless shield tells that the person has not yet fought any war
  - (b) A small crack if not repaired will break the shield
  - (c) An area of vulnerability
  - (d) One's primary defence system against loss or injury
- 59. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder
  - (a) The world is beautiful if one can see it that way
  - (b) To see only beautiful things if one wants to make his life beautiful
  - (c) That which one person finds beautiful or admirable may not appeal to another
  - (d) For an infatuated person even bad qualities of the beloved appear good
- 60. Necessity is the mother of invention
  - (a) solution to a problem is easy if one is sufficiently desperate

- (b) great inventions happen only if you are desperate
- (c) there is always a mother behind every great scientist who has invented something
- (d) when the need for something becomes essential, you are forced to find ways of getting it
- 61. By the seat of one's pants
  - (a) When one is saved in the nick of time
  - (b) Your future depends on what choices you make now
  - (c) To do it using only one's own experience and judgment
  - (d) Nothing worthwhile can be achieved if you sit in one place
- 62. Discretion is the greater part of valour
  - (a) To be brave in any situation
  - (b) Caution is preferable to rash bravery
  - (c) A genuinely brave person is always humble
  - (d) If you are over-cautious then you cannot achieve great things
- 63. Too many cooks spoil the broth
  - (a) it is always better to do a job independently
  - (b) asking many people for advice will cause confusion, and the decision will never be made
  - (c) if too many people are involved in a task or activity, it will not be done well
  - (d) food is always cooked better if one person cooks it
- 64. Easy come, easy go
  - (a) if you forcibly tie up a person in a relationship that person will run away
  - (b) no matter what, one should never lose temper
  - (c) every task is easy for a talented person
  - (d) something acquired without effort may be lost without regret
- 65. To spill the beans
  - (a) To reveal secret information unintentionally
  - (b) To lose inherited wealth
  - (c) To spread rumours to intentionally harm someone
  - (d) To spend away hard-earned savings
- 66. To spin one's wheels
  - (a) to take a chance
  - (b) to do a job quickly
  - (c) to narrate someone a confusing story
  - (d) to waste one's time

- 67. No horse in this race
  - (a) A rigged contest
  - (b) A very easily won contest where there are no strong contestants
  - (c) To have no vested interest in the outcome of a contest
  - (d) To have no chance of winning
- 68. To be pushing up daisies
  - (a) To get up feeling fresh
  - (b) To be dead and buried
  - (c) To smell like flowers
  - (d) Once beautiful but now ugly
- 69. To jump ship
  - (a) Climbing the career ladder
  - (b) To jump to grab an opportunity
  - (c) To leave an organization
  - (d) To renounce great wealth
- 70. To kick the bucket
  - (a) to get angry
- (b) to die
- (c) to fall ill
- (d) to get hurt
- 71. X marks the spot
  - (a) A very popular place
  - (b) Not to tell others of a fantastic discovery
  - (c) The exact location
  - (d) A secret hideout
- 72. You can say that again
  - (a) To challenge someone
  - (b) To express agreement
  - (c) To politely ask someone to repeat
  - (d) A favourite story
- 73. The elephant in the room
  - (a) A very fat man
  - (b) When a big person is finally trapped
  - (c) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss
  - (d) One person who is strong enough to defeat everybody else
- 74. to make from scratch
  - (a) The universe was created out of nothing
  - (b) To do something from the beginning
  - (c) To build something out of nothing
  - (d) One scratch if neglected will destroy the structure eventually
- 75. If you can't beat 'them, join 'them
  - (a) Many times those who fight eventually become best of friends
  - (b) If one has to give up fighting with some group because one can't win, band together with them

- (c) Not to hurt others. Instead, be friends with them.
- (d) To fight till you get acceptance to a group which does not initially accept you as a member
- 76. All good things must come to an end
  - (a) Even enjoyable experiences cannot last for ever
  - (b) A good story should always have a happy ending
  - (c) The world will be destroyed one day
  - (d) Only bad things can continue forever. Life of good things feel short.
- 77. barking up the wrong tree
  - (a) One should ignore those who keep harassing them
  - (b) To say something wrong to a person who has always been kind to you
  - (c) Scolding a thick-skinned person will cause no improvement
  - (d) To be pursuing a misguided line of course of action
- 78. Back to the drawing board
  - (a) To solve a problem one has to go back to the root cause
  - (b) An inventive person will find fresh ways to solve a problem
  - (c) An idea has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised
  - (d) An artist is always happy if he gets a chance to go back to painting
- 79. blood is thicker than water
  - (a) relations are more important than merit
  - (b) all crimes are not equal so punishment for murder is not same as that of theft
  - (c) family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones
  - (d) deceit from a family member hurts more than being cheated by strangers
- 80. once in a blue moon
  - (a) an imaginary situation
  - (b) feeling sad
  - (c) a beautiful sight
  - (d) to happen very rarely
- 81. A fool and his money are easily parted
  - (a) a foolish person spends money carelessly and will soon be penniless
  - (b) a miser will eventually lose all his money due to one foolish mistake

- (c) a foolish person will never be able to get rich
- (d) a rich person should be smart enough to avoid people who will fool him for his wealth
- 82. All bark and no bite
  - (a) Children should only be scolded but never beaten
  - (b) To be full of big talk but lacking action
  - (c) The person who appears most scary will help you the most
  - (d) A person who talks a lot will never harm you
- 83. backseat driver
  - (a) A person who keeps giving advice to others for things that they are not responsible
  - (b) The one who is sitting in the back seat behaves like a boss
  - (c) The real power lies in the hands of those who control the strings
  - (d) The puppet dances to the actions of the puppeteer
- 84. Back to square one
  - (a) Remembering one's past makes one humble
  - (b) To be back to where one started, with no progress having been made
  - (c) To become friends once again with a person with whom you had a fight
  - (d) To apologize for one's past actions
- 85. an arm and a leg
  - (a) a large, possibly exorbitant, amount of money
  - (b) a highly motivated person can succeed even with few resources
  - (c) one loves a person so much that one is willing to sacrifice his most precious things for them
  - (d) all children are equal for a mother. She can't sacrifice anyone.
- 86. an axe to grind
  - (a) preparing for a fight
  - (b) to have a problem with something or someone
  - (c) some important task to do
  - (d) one's skill should always be practiced or their edge becomes blunt
- 87. All in the same boat.
  - (a) staying together is the secret to successfully navigating the ups and downs of life
  - (b) In a group, one's situation is tied up with the situation of the rest.
  - (c) There is false sense of safety in a large group
  - (d) To be in the same unpleasant situation as other people

## 88. All Greek to me

- (a) The new person in a group gets the most attention
- (b) Learning a new language is very difficult
- (c) Saying that one does not understand something that is said or written
- (d) Everything is new when one is in a new country

#### 89. to bend over backwards

- (a) to accommodate every unreasonable request usually without getting anything back
- (b) stepping away from an unpleasant situation
- (c) to make every effort to achieve something, especially to be fair or helpful
- (d) submitting oneself completely to a higher authority

#### 90. The dilemma

- (a) life is always choosing between two options
- (b) challenges are hidden opportunities
- (c) escaping one difficulty but falling into another
- (d) faced with two equally undesirable alternatives

#### 91. at the drop of a hat

- (a) to challenge someone
- (b) to give up very easily
- (c) to pick a fight for small reasons
- (d) without hesitation or good reason

#### 92. apple of my eye

- (a) every thing looks enticing to a hungry person
- (b) a very pleasant thing to watch
- (c) someone that one cherishes above all others
- (d) the ugliest child is still pretty for a mother

#### 93. No man is an island

- (a) a man is self-sufficient only when he gets married
- (b) no one is self-sufficient; everyone relies on others
- (c) nobody prefers to live alone
- (d) to not marry is like living on an island

## 94. The squeaky wheel gets the grease

- (a) the most noticeable problems are the ones most likely to get attention
- (b) one unfortunate child always keep getting punished
- (c) the person who complains the most is hated the most
- (d) the favourite child or student gets the most attention

#### 95. To beat a dead horse

- (a) To revive interest in a hopeless issue
- (b) A cruel master will expect a slave to work even after his death
- (c) To extract everything from a resource till it fails
- (d) Doing a cruel act

## 96. beating around the bush

- (a) Not accepting the real issue and solving minor problems
- (b) To avoid getting to the point of an issue
- (c) To run around in circles and never accomplishing results
- (d) Avoiding coming face to face with a problem, escaping

#### 97. to bite off more than you can chew

- (a) to take on a commitment one cannot fulfil
- (b) to grab a share more than what one rightfully deserves
- (c) to hog more than what one needs
- (d) a greedy person can easily be identified from the way one eats

## 98. to bite your tongue

- (a) to cause self-inflicting harm
- (b) to make a desperate effort to avoid saying something
- (c) harsh words once spoken can never come back
- (d) to be astonished

#### 99. Two heads are better than one

- (a) having a partner reduces risk in a business
- (b) to be lonely is a curse
- (c) it's helpful to have the advice of a second person
- (d) a married life is better than living as a bachelor

## 100. Don't count your chickens before they hatch

- (a) Not to live in a fancy imaginary world, where everything happens as per your wish
- (b) Counting your wealth repeatedly will not make it grow
- (c) One should be optimistic but be ready for failures
- (d) Not to be too sure that something good you hope for will really happen It might not happen after all

## 101. whole nine yards

- (a) love someone blindly
- (b) euphemism for an Indian dress called sari

- (c) a small area but sufficient
- (d) everything possible

#### 102. under the weather

- (a) changing moods like weather
- (b) a situation changes so fast that it leaves one unprepared
- (c) slightly unwell
- (d) raining heavily

#### 103. Birds of a feather flock together

- (a) even a small similarity is enough to become friends and stay together
- (b) there is always more safety in a crowd
- (c) people with the same tastes and interests will be found together
- (d) people with bad intentions always form a gang

#### 104. Beggars can't be choosers

- (a) those who have nothing have no hope
- (b) all your options close when you are going through a bad time
- (c) a poor person is forced to kill all his desires
- (d) people with no other options must be content with what is offered

#### 105. to chew someone out

- (a) to bore someone by talking ceaselessly
- (b) to discourage someone who is going to start a new venture
- (c) reprimand someone severely
- (d) to save someone

#### 106. to chip on his shoulder

- (a) to have huge responsibilities on one's shoulders
- (b) uniform decorated with stars and medals
- (c) wearing your battle scars like medals
- (d) holding a grudge or grievance that readily provokes a fight

## 107. feeding frenzy

- (a) a mad rush to complete a big project before deadline
- (b) an episode of frantic competition for something
- (c) a party where people hog on food
- (d) a craze which rapidly spreads all over the world

#### 108. excuse my French

- (a) to apologize for swearing
- (b) to speak in a language that others can't understand

- (c) being excessively polite
- (d) lack of foreign language skills

## 109. to cry over spilt milk

- (a) to dwell pointlessly on past misfortunes
- (b) to feel sorry for others' misfortunes
- (c) to immediately start crying after making a mistake to avoid punishment
- (d) to acknowledge one's mistake and move ahead

#### 110. to cry wolf

- (a) to keep complaining over small issues
- (b) to raise a false alarm
- (c) to act as if one feels sorry for the other person
- (d) to report to a higher authority the mistakes committed by others

#### 111. to cut to the chase

- (a) to chase your dreams
- (b) to explain a very long story in brief
- (c) to remove all negative thoughts from one's mind
- (d) to come to the point

## 112. curiosity killed the cat

- (a) a person who constantly keeps asking questions is avoided by everybody
- (b) everybody has a fatal weakness
- (c) being inquisitive about other people's affairs may get you into trouble
- (d) everyone feels like killing a nagging person

## 113. to drive someone up the wall

- (a) to make someone very irritated
- (b) to break the barriers of misunderstanding between two persons
- (c) to encourage someone
- (d) to be the cause of someone's success

## 114. dry run

- (a) a party without drinks
- (b) a rehearsal of a performance before the real one
- (c) doing a fruitless task
- (d) escaping form an unpleasant situation

## 115. Finding your feet

- (a) to search and find for something which was with you all the time
- (b) to get up fast after taking a fall
- (c) to become independent
- (d) adjusting to a new place or a new situation

## 116. To have a field day

- (a) a job that has to be done outside the office
- (b) a day when everything is going wrong
- (c) to be able to do something you enjoy a great deal, especially criticizing someone
- (d) a day for outdoor sports and fun activities as a group

#### 117. To crack someone up

- (a) to cheat on someone
- (b) to make someone cry
- (c) to make someone laugh
- (d) to beat someone

## 118. to cross your fingers

- (a) to get extremely confused over trivial decisions
- (b) to secretly wish bad for someone
- (c) to refuse someone's request politely
- (d) to hope that things will happen in the way that one wants them to happen

#### 119. to drink like a fish

- (a) a person who spends a lot
- (b) a person who keeps cheating for a very long time without getting noticed
- (c) a person who needs to relive himself very frequently
- (d) to drink excessive amounts of alcohol

#### 120. down to the wire

- (a) removing the bondage that is keeping one down
- (b) the last second before the bomb explodes
- (c) to denote a situation whose outcome is not decided until the very last minute
- (d) finishing all of one's resources to the last penny

#### 121. to buy a lemon

- (a) to purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems
- (b) buying only half the recipe will not help you prepare the full dish
- (c) to purchase an insignificant thing which eventually becomes very useful
- (d) to buy stuff which you don't need

## 122. to cast iron stomach

- (a) a very greedy person
- (b) to be able to eat or drink anything without any problems
- (c) to be indifferent to harsh words

## 123. cock and bull story

- (a) an implausible story used as an excuse
- (b) a story which sounds unbelievable but it is true
- (c) a story with a predictable ending
- (d) a very boring narrative

#### 124. To come hell or high water

- (a) to easily lose motivation
- (b) whatever difficulties may occur
- (c) to accomplish a very difficult task
- (d) wanting revenge very badly

## 125. ethnic cleansing

- (a) a social revolution where negative aspects of a culture are removed
- (b) to perform mass religious conversions
- (c) the mass killing of members of one ethnic group
- (d) removal of all signs of culture from a society

## 126. every cloud has a silver lining

- (a) no bad situation is permanent
- (b) if one wants rain then one has to bear with dark clouds
- (c) every blessing comes with a hidden curse
- (d) every bad situation has some good aspects to it

#### 127. dead ringer

- (a) a competition whose outcome is already decided (by unfair means)
- (b) a candidate fraudulently substituted for another in a competition
- (c) a person who was in a situation to warn others is now missing
- (d) a warning which comes too late, after the damage is done

#### 128. dark horse

- (a) a candidate about whom little is known but who unexpectedly wins
- (b) a good person who has been unfairly maligned
- (c) a person despised by everybody wins
- (d) a very unpredictable contestant, sometimes wins sometimes loses

#### 129. flea market

- (a) a market for semi-precious stones and jewellery
- (b) a market where stolen goods are sold
- (c) a street market selling second-hand goods
- (d) a small but crowded and noisy place

#### 130. flesh and blood

- (a) a very gory murder scene
- (b) a lot of hard work
- (c) loss of lives in battle
- (d) A person's physical body and their needs.

## 131. to go for broke

- (a) to risk everything in an all-out effort
- (b) failure in relationship or partnership
- (c) losing all money in an effort to revive a failing business
- (d) to start again after failing in a business

## 132. to go the extra mile

- (a) to get an unexpected bonus
- (b) to make a special effort to achieve something
- (c) to lose one's way and walk aimlessly
- (d) a vehicle which is very fuel efficient

#### 133. fixed in one's ways

- (a) not wanting to change how one does things
- (b) one will succeed if one does not change their path
- (c) trapped in a particular unpleasant situation
- (d) a dilemma of two different paths

## 134. flash in the pan

- (a) a trick one learn which makes thier work
- (b) a thing or person whose sudden but brief success is not repeated
- (c) to build something good but it gets destroyed
- (d) to find something unpleasant in food

## 135. to foam at the mouth

- (a) to be very angry
- (b) to shout loudly
- (c) to get very weak, dizzy
- (d) to die of poisoning

## 136. fuddy-duddy

- (a) An ill mannered person that one accepts willingly because he/she is a very dear friend
- (b) a person who is very old-fashioned and pompous
- (c) a shoddy work
- (d) a very confusing situation

#### 137. to have an axe to grind

- (a) sharpening your skills in anticipation of future challenges
- (b) to have a private reason for doing something
- (c) preparing for a fight
- (d) getting ready for work or a new project

## 138. great minds think alike

- (a) it is said when two people have the same opinion
- (b) it is said when clever people think rationally
- (c) since there is only one truth, the great philosophers think that.
- (d) To think immaturely

## 139. To go down like a lead balloon

- (a) losing all the money while gambling
- (b) an idea on which one has a lot of hope, but it falls
- (c) failure in business or venture
- (d) a speech, proposal, or joke that is poorly received

## 140. To get one's walking papers

- (a) One has the right to entry within a country or community
- (b) One is discharged from a hospital or mental asylum
- (c) One can leave
- (d) One is free of imprisonment

## 141. graveyard shift

- (a) to work in a very scary place
- (b) a place where one is forced to work so hard that it almost kills you
- (c) to work with a team where everybody else is very lazy
- (d) a work shift that runs through the early morning hours

#### 142. good Samaritan

- (a) a very rich but humble person
- (b) a person who helps others but with a hidden cause
- (c) a charitable or helpful person
- (d) a person who accepts defeat sportingly

#### 143. to get over it

- (a) to accept something that happened in the past and move on
- (b) to complete a project or task
- (c) to control one's anger
- (d) to achieve something seemingly easy, but with a lot of difficulty

## 144. to get up on the wrong side of the bed

- (a) to find oneself in a strange place when one wakes up especially after drinking a lot previous night
- (b) to start the day in a bad mood which continues all day long
- (c) to argue with your spouse
- (d) to roll a lot in bed while sleeping

- 145. To bite the dust
  - (a) To be killed
- (b) To fall down
- (c) To be dirt poor
- (d) To get dirty
- 146. To burn the midnight oil
  - (a) When resources get finished half way
  - (b) To read or work late into the night
  - (c) Value of a small lamp is most when it is the darkest
  - (d) To save some resources for the future
- 147. to lose one's head
  - (a) to lose respect within your community
  - (b) to become complacent and gradually worsen your performance
  - (c) to become confused, panic or overly emotional about someone or something
  - (d) became mentally ill
- 148. head over heels
  - (a) to think with head instead of heart
  - (b) to run away from an unpleasant situation
  - (c) to take a nasty fall
  - (d) to be madly in love
- 149. To keep the wolf from the door
  - (a) Avoid starvation
- (b) Crack the deal
- (c) Entry prohibited
- (d) Have a pleasant tour
- 150. Teething problems
  - (a) Oral problems
  - (b) Problems at the start of a new project
  - (c) Problems for quite a long time in adjusting in the new place
  - (d) Problem of having good dentist
- 151. Mealy-mouthed
  - (a) Ill-tempered
- (b) Soft-spoken
- (c) Enthusiastic
- (d) Depressed
- 152. By fits and starts
  - (a) Occasionally
- (b) Totally

- (c) Finally
- (d) Irregularly

- 153. Rat race
  - (a) Make others fight for scraps and get sadistic pleasure out of it
  - (b) Be an oppressive boss and treat employees like animals
  - (c) A way of life in which people are caught up in a fiercely competitive struggle for wealth
  - (d) Play games with the lives of other people and see them run aimlessly

- 154. Spin one's wheels
  - (a) Keep bragging about oneself
  - (b) Try your luck
  - (c) Expel much effort for little or no gain
  - (d) Start a long journey
- 155. Put one's foot down
  - (a) Give up easily without a fight
  - (b) Learn to dance inspite of being clumsy
  - (c) Adopt a firm policy when faced with position or disobedience
  - (d) Take the first step of a very long difficult journey
- 156. Whistle in the dark
  - (a) Pretend to be unafraid
  - (b) A ray of hope in the worst of times
  - (c) See a ghost while dreaming
  - (d) Be blind and fall into a trap
- 157. The alpha and the omega
  - (a) Happy and sad
  - (b) The beginning and the end
  - (c) The love and the hatred
  - (d) Truth and dare
- 158. Throw up the sponge
  - (a) To attack
- (b) To laugh at someone
- (c) To surrender
- (d) To talk loudly
- 159. To put a spoke in one's wheel
  - (a) To be advantageous at the time of difficulty
  - (b) To maintain under all circumstances
  - (c) To blame the other party
  - (d) To put a difficulty in the way of progress
- 160. At loggerheads
  - (a) To suffer
    - (b) In conflict with someone
  - (c) To face tough competition
  - (d) To be in do or die situation
- 161. A wild goose chase
  - (a) Fruitful search (b) Timely search
  - (c) Useless search
- (d) Wrong decision
- 162. A moot point
  - (a) Agreeable
- (b) Disputed
- (c) Unclear
- (d) Unknown
- 163. Spick and Span
  - (a) High and low
- (b) Dark and light
- (c) Neat and clean
  - (d) Happy and sad

164. To draw the longbow

(a) To nullify

(b) To exaggerate

(c) To underrate

(d) To demarcate

165. All agog

(a) Avoid

(b) Contentment

(c) Amazed

(d) Unsystematically

166. Not to mince matters

(a) To be at ease

(b) To not confuse others

(c) To not interfere in others affairs

(d) To speak out politely

167. Kick the bucket

(a) Loose temper

(b) To delay a little longer

(c) To die

(d) To meet with an accident

168. An axe to grind

(a) To act bravely

(b) To act like a fool

(c) To have a selfish motive

(d) To take risk

169. Will-o-the wisp

(a) Something that is impossible to get or

(b) To keep off an unwanted and undesirable person.

(c) To spend recklessly.

(d) Accept or leave the offer.

170. To go through fire and water

(a) To scold someone

(b) To experience many dangers in order to 180. At one's wits end achieve something

(c) To act without restraints

(d) Something which hurts

171. Chicken-hearted

(a) Coward

(b) Short tempered

(c) Composed

(d) Bold

172. Red letter day

(a) Starting day

(b) Holiday

(c) Significant day (d) Ending day

173. Ended in a fiasco

(a) A complete failure

(b) A successful event

(c) Changed one completely

(d) Twisted around

174. Sow wild oats

(a) To make someone fool

(b) To make space to red

(c) To take revenge

(d) To waste time by doing foolish things

175. Live from hand to mouth

(a) Filthy rich people

(b) To be dependent on others

(c) To have enough money to live on and nothing

(d) Living in miserable conditions.

176. To face the music

(a) To bear the consequenc

(b) To disparage someone

(c) To be hard of hearing

(d) To enjoy a musical concert

177. Pillar to post

(a) Main support of an object

(b) One place to another

(c) To be reluctant

(d) To incite others

178. Hobson's choice

(a) To choose first in row

(b) To make a careful choice

(c) No real choice at all

(d) To seek all favourable alternatives to choose from

179. Adam's ale

(a) Gift

(b) Food

(c) Water

(d) Belongings

(a) A man of ability

(b) At the last moment

(c) To get puzzled

(d) Undecided controversy

181. To steal a march

(a) To act in a foolish way

(b) To break something

(c) To outshine

(d) To see a hidden meaning

182. In a jiffy

(a) Fail to win appreciation

(b) In an appropriate manner

(c) Something that is done very quickly

(d) To fall in love

#### 183. Herculean task

- (a) Important task
- (b) Motivating
- (c) Optional to do
- (d) Very difficult task

#### 184. On tenterhooks

- (a) Flattery
- (b) In a disorganized manner
- (c) In anxious suspense
- (d) Speak quickly

## 185. The thin end of the wedge

- (a) In strict vigilance
- (b) Start of harmful development
- (c) Be aware of the trick
- (d) Not a worthy possession

#### 186. To accept the gauntlet

- (a) To accept challenge
- (b) To accept defeat
- (c) To accept what is written in fate
- (d) To be able to grasp the hidden meaning

## 187. To wrangle over an ass's shadow

- (a) To waste money over trifles
- (b) To punish a person severely for his arrogance
- (c) To quarrel over trifles
- (d) To keep away from extreme poverty

## 188. Make one's flesh creep

- (a) To confuse someone
- (b) To flatter someone
- (c) To abuse someone
- (d) To frighten someone

## 189. Damp squib

- (a) Complete failure
- (b) Complete knowledge
- (c) To motivate
- (d) To squander money

#### 190. Rise like a phoenix

- (a) Something memorable
- (b) Time to answer for one's action
- (c) To become successful again
- (d) To make people happy

## 191. Bear the palm

- (a) To face the consequences
- (b) To meet death
- (c) To be able to predict future
- (d) To win

## 192. To give the devil his due

- (a) Topunish the wrong person
- (b) To give credit to even a notorious person
- (c) To let the enemy learn the lesson on his own
- (d) To stand in the way of the devil

#### 193. To have a finger in every pie

- (a) To Fight with everybody
- (b) To be involved in a large and varied number of activities or enterprises
- (c) To make fun of everybody
- (d) To leave every job unfinished

## 194. To make up one's mind

- (a) To be prepared for unfavourable outcomes
- (b) To make a decision; decide
- (c) To overcome intense grief
- (d) To psyche oneself into believing that the task at hand is not impossible

## 195. To Have bitten off more than you can chew

- (a) To eat voraciously and then fall sick
- (b) To behave disrespectfully towards elders and then repent the act
- (c) To have tried to do something which is too difficult
- (d) To have missed a golden opportunity and after that willing to put twice the effort to recover the loss

#### 196. Out of print

- (a) Not able to print due to being short on paper
- (b) A book no longer available from the publisher
- (c) Intentionally not mention some items in the article or book
- (d) All publishers refuse to publish your book

#### 197. To hit the nail on the head

- (a) To take out frustration by beating a person
- (b) To make a wrong decision
- (c) To find exactly the right answer
- (d) To unwittingly fall into a trap

#### 198. On thin ice

- (a) To keep failing after repeated efforts
- (b) To endure a harsh winter
- (c) To keep one's cool even in a tough situation
- (d) In a precarious or risky situation

#### 199. To heave a sigh of relief

- (a) To ecome very tired with routine or boring work
- (b) To suddenly feel very happy because something unpleasant has not happened or has ended

- (c) To Feel extremely sad over someone else's misfortune
- (d) To Feel silent anger over real or perceived injustice

#### 200. To be on cloud nine

- (a) To extremely happy
- (b) To feely lucky
- (c) To experience the feeling of being intoxicated
- (d) To make one last attempt

## 201. To have something on the brain

- (a) To be obsessed with something
- (b) To be ready with an immediate smart witty reply
- (c) To unable to solve a particularly difficult philosophical problem
- (d) To think wistfully about past life

## 202. Not one's cup of tea

- (a) To stop having breakfast
- (b) To accept defeat even before attempting to take up the challenge
- (c) To be satisfied with less
- (d) Not one's choice or preference

## 203. In bad taste

- (a) Not suitable or offensive
- (b) To be a bad cook
- (c) To have a poor choice of fashion style
- (d) To epress honest harsh opinion about someone or something

#### 204. Once and for all

- (a) Now and for the last time; finally
- (b) To be successful in the first attempt
- (c) To do a charitable act for the benefit of everybody
- (d) To speak for the majority

#### 205. To have at one's fingertips

- (a) To be very fast on the keyboard
- (b) To be adroit with a percussion musical instrument
- (c) Recall of factual information at one's command
- (d) To carefully note down minute details

#### 206. To not have a clue

- (a) To be extremely poor
- (b) To fail an examination
- (c) To lose confidence at the last moment
- (d) To not know about something

#### 207. In black and white

- (a) Be colour blind
- (b) Not able to appreciate the finer things in life
- (c) Be excessively prejudiced against something or someone
- (d) A very clear choice that causes no confusion

#### 208. Out of date

- (a) Not have time; very busy
- (b) Not stick to the schedule
- (c) Fail to find a partner
- (d) Old-fashioned

## 209. It goes without saying

- (a) To Silently bear the injustice
- (b) Something which is implied to be obvious
- (c) There is no point in doing something after you are told to do it
- (d) Break long relationship with someone

## 210. To let someone off

- (a) To let someone fall
- (b) To leave someone in his present state
- (c) To release someone from blame
- (d) To refuse to answer

## 211. Barking up the wrong tree

- (a) Scolding the one who is innocent.
- (b) Expecting a favour from a heartless person.
- (c) Looking in the wrong place.
- (d) Requesting but in an arrogant manner.

## 212. Call it a day

- (a) To start a job wishing for success.
- (b) To take a break or a holiday.
- (c) Assign different days to different tasks.
- (d) To declare the end of a task.

## 213. Ball is in your court

- (a) Put the blame on the other person.
- (b) Request someone to return your belonging.
- (c) It is up to you to make the next decision or step.
- (d) To tell someone politely about his/her mistake.

#### 214. Best of both worlds

- (a) Two best teams compete with each other.
- (b) A situation wherein someone has the privilege of enjoying two different opportunities.
- (c) Gods who rule heaven and earth.
- (d) A person who is respected even by his enemies.

## 215. Give somebody a ring

- (a) Propose marriage
- (b) Inform about the death of a loved one
- (c) Call someone on the telephone
- (d) Trap somebody in a difficult relationship

#### 216. Leave no stone unturned

- (a) Search for the hidden treasure
- (b) Do a futile task
- (c) Be known forachieving a tremendous feat
- (d) Try every possible course of action in order to achieve something

#### 217. Get the message

- (a) Understand what is implied by a remark or action
- (b) Communicate using a secret language
- (c) Find it difficult to understand a different language
- (d) Fire someone from a job

## 218. Keep at bay

- (a) Keep your problems to yourselves
- (b) to control something and prevent it from causing you problems
- (c) Not share a secret
- (d) Maintain a long-distance relationship

## 219. To go off the air

- (a) To remove ventilator of a patient on his death bed
- (b) To not eat food for a long period of time
- (c) To stop broadcasting a radio or TV program
- (d) To waste time on silly or trivial things.

#### 220. To make a fuss about

- (a) To be extremely delighted
- (b) To work hard for eventual success
- (c) To be very strict or have very high standards
- (d) An excessive display of attention or activity

## 221. To go to somebody's head

- (a) To have a huge ego
- (b) To complain to the highest authority
- (c) To make someone dizzy or slightly drunk
- (d) To arrive at the central point of the topic

#### 222. To make amends

- (a) To make new friends
- (b) To feel guilty for something you have not done
- (c) To compensate
- (d) To make flimsy excuses

#### 223. Get on the nerves

- (a) To be an irritant
- (b) To lose confidence
- (c) To become very sensitive; cry easily
- (d) To become very strong emotionally

## 224. Keep under one's hat

- (a) Keep all your wealth in your home
- (b) To keep something a secret
- (c) Steal and hide something
- (d) Take care of somebody else's valuables given to you for safe keeping

## 225. Go for a song

- (a) One's favourite music
- (b) Happy go lucky attitude
- (c) Sold cheaply
- (d) Something which is prohibitively expensive

#### 226. Make an ass out of

- (a) Cause someone or oneself to look foolish or stupid
- (b) Work very hard like a donkey
- (c) Be smart but act dumb
- (d) Make a mistake

#### 227. Achilles' heel

- (a) A fatal weakness in spite of overall strength.
- (b) A secret weapon to be used as a last resort.
- (c) A past deed which one is trying to hide.
- (d) The person who is blamed if anything goes wrong.

#### 228. Beat around the bush

- (a) To treat a topic, but omit its main points, often intentionally.
- (b) Talk bad about a person, often in the absence of that person.
- (c) Spend a fun jovial time.
- (d) It is wise to ignore hardships and continue with your task.

#### 229. Gnash your teeth

- (a)Express rage (b) Brush your teeth
- (c) Laugh hysterically
- (d) Take a big bite

## 230. Let something slip through one's fingers

- (a) Lose a wedding ring
- (b) Not be able to understand a difficult concept
- (c) Let go of certain unpleasant things
- (d) to waste an opportunity to achieve something

## 231. Get up on the wrong side of the bed

(a) Make a wrong decision and regret it for the rest of the life

- (b) Start the day in a bad mood, which continues all day long
- (c) Have a sleepless night especially due to
- (d) Suffer an uncomfortable stay at an unfamiliar place
- 232. Learn by heart
  - (a) To memorize something
  - (b) Love something terribly
  - (c) Learn a lesson by making a mistake
  - (d) Learn to control or hide your true feelings
- 233. At the drop of a hat
  - (a) Without any hesitation; instantly.
  - (b) Show outward respect to someone you hate.
  - (c) Forcibly let go of something which is very personal to you.
  - (d) A mistake which is of not much consequence.
- 234. Beat a dead horse
  - (a) Show extreme level of cruelty especially to animals.
  - (b) Exploit someone to the point of killing him/
  - (c) To uselessly dwell on a subject far beyond its point of resolution.
  - (d) To continue playing a game knowing very well that you are going to lose.
- 235. By fair means or foul
  - (a) By any means
- (b) To make sense
- (c) Undecided controversial
- (d) To get puzzled
- 236. Sword of Damocles
  - (a) Life full of quarrels
  - (b) Imminent danger
  - (c) In a state of suspense and anxiety
  - (d) Remain faithful to the cause
- 237. Out of elbows
  - (a) By all means
- (b) Old
- (c) Poor
- (d) Forever
- 238. Pandora's box
  - (a) Arguments for and against
  - (b) To act dubiously
  - (c) Popular
  - (d) A prolific source of trouble
- 239. A nig-nog
  - (a) Watchful
- (b) Very old
- (c) A fool
- (d) Rich
- 240. Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down.
  - (a) take a firm stand
  - (b) take a light stand
  - (c) take a heavy stand
  - (d) take a shaky stand

- 241. The convict claimed innocence and stood his ground in spite of the repeated accusations.
- (b) surrendered
- (c) kept standing (d) refused to yield
- 242. We must work with all our might and main, otherwise we cannot succeed.
  - (a) full force
- (b) complete trust
- (c) exceptional skill (d) full unity
- 243. The sailors nailed their colours to their mast.
  - (a) put up a colourful mast
  - (b) refused to climb down
  - (c) took over the ship
  - (d) decided to abandon the ship
- 244. We had (had) better batten down the hatches. The weather is unpredictable.
  - (a) stay in-door
  - (b) prepare for a difficult situation
  - (c) go somewhere safe
- (d) face the obstacles
- 245. To keep the ball rolling
  - (a) To earn more and more
  - (b) To work constantly
  - (c) To maintain the progress of a project, plan, etc
  - (d) To make the best use of
- 246. To keep the wolf away from the door
  - (a) To keep away from extreme poverty
  - (b) To keep off an unwanted and undesirable person
  - (c) To keep alive
  - (d) To hold the difficulties and dangers in check
- 247. To end in smoke
  - (a) To make completely understand
  - (b) To ruin oneself
  - (c) To excite great applause
  - (d) To come to nothing
- 248. To smell a rat
  - (a) To see signs of plague epidemic
  - (b) To get bad smell of a dead rat
  - (c) To suspect foul dealing
  - (d) To be in a bad mood
- 249. A red letter day
  - (a) A dangerous day
  - (b) An important day
  - (c) An unimportant day
  - (d) Anniversary of someone
- 250. Set the tone for something
  - (a) Right tune and harmony
  - (b) To establish a particular mood or character
  - (c) Musical Note
  - (d) Orchestra in full swing

## **Solutions**

- (b); Zero tolerance means absolutely no toleration of even the smallest infraction of a rule.
   Tolerance cannot be related with accuracy.
- **2. (a)**; Variety is the spice of life means new and exciting experiences make life more interesting.
- (d);Scot-free means to escape punishment for a crime or wrongdoing; to be acquitted of charges for a crime.
- **4. (a)**; **Tongue-in-cheek** means Jocular or humorous, though seeming or appearing to be serious.
- 5. **(c)**; Wear your heart on your sleeve means to display one's feelings openly and habitually, rather than keep them private.
- (d); When it rains, it pours means something good or bad occurring multiple times within a short span of time.
- 7. **(d)**; Add fuel to the fire means to do or say something to make an argument, problem, or bad situation worse; to further incense an already angry person or group of people.
- **8. (a)**; A slap on the wrist means a mild reprimand or punishment.
- 9. (d); Actions speak louder than words mean actions are more revealing of one's true character since it is easy to say things or make promises, but it takes effort to do things and follow through.
- **10. (a)**; A blessing in disguise means an unfortunate event or situation that results in an unforeseen positive outcome.
- **11. (a)**; **Against the clock** means in a very limited amount of time; with a shortage of time being the main problem.
- **12. (d)**; **Scapegoat** means to make someone take the blame for something.
- **13. (c)**; very common and of no particular value.
- **14. (b)**; A drop in the bucket means a tiny amount, especially when compared to a much larger one.
- **15. (c)**; **Practice makes a man perfect** means Only by practicing or repeatedly doing something can one become proficient or skillful at it.
- **16. (d)**;**Pull the plug** means to remove, turn off, or discontinue someone's life-support system, resulting in their death.

- 17. (c); A hot potato means a sensitive situation or controversial issue that is difficult to handle and thus gets passed from one person to the next.
- **18. (d)**; **New kid on the block** means a newcomer to a particular place or sphere of activity.
- **19. (b);Water under the bridge** means a prior issue that is now resolved or considered resolved.
- **20. (a)**; **Wag the dog** means to change the topic from something that is more important to something that is not.
- **21. (d)**; **Tie the knot** means to marry a mate.
- **22. (a)**; The ball is in your court means one needs to take some action to keep something going.
- 23. (d); A piece of cake: something easily achieved.
- 24. (a); A picture paints a thousand words: It refers to the notion that a complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image or that an image of a subject conveys its meaning or essence more effectively than a description does.
- **25. (a)**; **To bite off more than one can chew** means to take (on) more than one can deal with; to be overconfident.
- **26. (b)**;**To bite the bullet** means decide to do something difficult or unpleasant that one has been putting off or hesitating over.
- **27. (b)**;**Bed of roses** means an easy, comfortable situation.
- 28. (a); Back to the drawing board means used to indicate that an idea, scheme, or proposal has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised.
- **29. (c)**; To make a long story short : used to end an account of events quickly.
- **30. (d)**;To steal someone's thunder: win praise for oneself by pre-empting someone else's attempt to impress
- **31. (b)**; Rise and shine: Wake up and get out of bed promptly.
- **32. (a)**; Raining cats and dogs: something that we say when it is raining heavily
- **33. (a)**; **Run out of steam** means to lose one's energy or vitality for something.
- **34. (b)**; **Saved by the bell** means saved or spared from difficulty or misfortune by some intervention at the very last moment.

- **35. (b)**; **Smell a rat** suspect that means to is something wrong; to sense that someone has caused something wrong.
- **36. (a)**; **Sixth sense** means a supposed power to know or feel things that are not perceptible by the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.
- **37. (a)**; Rome was not built in a day: Important work takes time
- **38. (b)**; Rule of thumb: a broadly accurate guide or principle, based on practice rather than theory.
- **39. (c)**; turn a blind eye: pretend not to notice.
- **40. (d)**; Up a blind alley: you mean that someone is following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome.
- **41. (a)**; Familiarity breeds contempt: extensive knowledge of or close association with someone or something leads to a loss of respect for them or it.
- **42. (b)**;Don't put all your eggs in one basket: a piece of advice which means that one should not concentrate all efforts and resources in one area.
- **43. (a)**; Through thick and thin: under all circumstances, no matter how difficult.
- **44. (d)**; Thumb one's nose: a gesture of disrespect
- **45. (a)**; Wild goose chase: a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable.
- **46. (b)**; You bet: sure or certainty.
- **47. (c)**; To put the cat among the pigeons: it is used to describe a disturbance caused by an undesirable person.
- **48. (b)**; to shoot the breeze: to spend time talking about things that are not important.
- **49. (c)**; The best of both worlds: the benefits of widely differing situations, enjoyed at the same time.
- **50. (d)**; to take the cake: be the most remarkable or foolish of its kind.
- **51. (c)**; Shoot ing fish in a barrel :Ridiculously easy
- **52. (d)**; To sleep with the fishes: Killed and thrown in a river .
- **53. (b)**;Ignorance is bliss: if one is unaware of an unpleasant fact or situation one cannot be troubled by it.
- **54. (c)**; have a blast: to have a lot of fun"
- 55. (a); There is no such thing as a free lunch.: the idea that it is impossible to get something for nothing.
- **56. (d)**;By the skin of one's teeth: narrowly' or 'barely.

- **57. (d)**; Crocodile tears: tears or expressions of sorrow that are insincere.
- 58. (c); Chink in one's armour: an area of vulnerability
- **59. (c)**; Beauty is in the eye of the beholder: that which one person finds beautiful or admirable may not appeal to another.
- **60. (d)**; Necessity is the mother of invention: when the need for something becomes essential, you are forced to find ways of getting it
- **61. (c)**; By the seat of one's pants: Decide a course of action as you go along by your skill or judgement.
- **62. (b)**; discretion is the greater part of valour: Caution is preferable to rash bravery.
- **63. (c)**; Too many cooks spoil the broth: if too many people are involved in a task or activity, it will not be done well.
- **64. (d)**; easy come, easy go: said when something, especially money, is easily got and then soon spent or lost.
- **65. (a)**; To spill the beans: to reveal secret information unintentionally or indiscreetly.
- **66. (d)**;To spin one's wheels: waste one's time or efforts.
- **67. (c)**; No horse in this race: no vested interest in the outcome of a contest or debate.
- **68. (b)**; To be pushing up daisies: dead and buried.
- **69. (c);** To jump ship: a sailor leave the ship on which one is serving without having obtained permission to do so.
- **70. (b)**; To kick the bucket: to die
- **71. (c)**; X marks the spot means the exact spot. (Sometimes the speaker will draw an X in the spot while saying this.)
- **72. (b)**; You can say that again means to express strong agreement with what someone has just said.
- 73. (c); The elephant in the room means a major problem or controversial issue which is obviously present but is avoided as a subject for discussion.
- 74. **(b)**; to make from scratch means from the very beginning, from the outset; from nothing.
- 75. **(b)**;If you can't beat 'them, join 'them means if you have to give up fighting some group because you can't win, band together with them.
- **76. (a)**; **All good things must come to an end** means everything that one is fond off comes to an end, eventually

- 77. **(d)**; **barking up the wrong tree** means to attempt or pursue a futile course of action, often by making some kind of suggestion or request.
- 78. (c); Back to the drawing board means used to indicate that an idea, scheme, or proposal has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised.
- 79. (c); Blood is thicker than water means family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones
- **80. (d)**; **once in a blue moon** means very rarely.
- **81. (a)**; A fool and his money are easily parted: a foolish person spends money carelessly and will soon be penniless.
- **82. (b)**; All bark and no bite: threatening, aggressive, but not willing to engage in a fight;
- 83. (a); backseat driver: a person who interferes in affairs without having knowledge, responsibility, or authority for doing so.
- **84. (b)**; Back to square one: back to where one started, with no progress having been made.
- **85. (a)**; an arm and a leg: If you say that something costs an arm and a leg, you mean that it is very expensive.
- **86. (b)**; an axe to grind: To have a complaint or dispute that one feels compelled to discuss.
- **87. (d)**;All in the same boat: in the same situation; having the same problem
- **88. (c)**; All Greek to me: expressing that something is not understandable.
- **89. (c)**; to bend over backwards: to work very hard to accomplish something for someone.
- **90. (d)**; the dilemma: faced with two equally undesirable alternatives
- **91. (d)**;at the drop of a hat: without hesitation or good reason.
- **92. (c)**; apple of my eye: to something or someone that one cherishes above all others.
- **93. (b)**; "No man is an island" means to require help from other every now and then because of one's limitations
- **94. (a)**; The squeaky wheel gets the grease: the most noticeable (or loudest) problems are the ones most likely to get attention.
- **95. (a)**; To beat a dead horse: to continue a particular endeavour is a waste of time as the outcome is already decided.
- **96. (b)**; beating around the bush: to avoid talking about what is important.
- **97. (a)**; to bite off more than you can chew: to try to do something that is too difficult for you.

- **98. (b)**;to bite your tongue: to stop yourself from saying something that you would really like to say
- **99. (c)**; Two heads are better than one: it's helpful to have the advice or opinion of a second person.
- **100. (d)**;Don't count your chickens before they hatch: you should not make plans that depend on something good happening before you know that it has actually happened.
- **101. (d)**; whole nine yards: everything possible or available.
- **102. (c);** under the weather: slightly unwell or in low spirits.
- **103. (c)**; Birds of a feather flock together: people of the same sort or with the same tastes and interests will be found together.
- **104. (d)**; Beggars can't be choosers: people with no other options must be content with what is offered.
- **105.** (c); to chew someone out means to scold someone.
- **106. (d)**; to chip on his shoulder means an attitude that leads one to become combative or easily angered.

107. (b);	108. (a);	109. (a);
110. (b);	111. (d);	112. (c);
113. (a);	114. (b);	115. (d);
116. (c);	117. (c);	118. (d);
119. (d);	120. (c);	121. (a);
122. (b);	123. (a);	124. (b);
125. (c);	126. (d);	127. (b);
128. (a);	129. (c);	130. (d);
131. (a);	132. (b);	133. (a);
134. (b);	135. (a);	136. (b);
137. (b);	138. (a);	139. (d);
140. (c);	141. (d);	142. (c);
143. (a);	144. (b);	145. (a);
146. (b);	147. (c);	148. (d);

- **149. (a)**; **To keep the wolf from the door** means have enough money to avert hunger or starvation (used hyperbolically).
- **150. (b)**; **Teething problems** means problems in the early stages of something.
- **151. (b)**; **Mealy-mouthed** means hesitant or unwilling to state something bluntly and directly, especially facts or opinions that are considered divisive or controversial.
- **152. (d)**; **By fits and starts** means in short, inconsistent, and irregular intervals, as of motion or progress.

- **153. (c)**; **Rat race** means a fierce competition for success, wealth, or power.
- **154. (c)**; **Spin one's wheels** means to waste time; to remain in a neutral position, neither advancing nor falling back.
- **155. (c)**; **Put one's foot down** means to be unyielding or inflexible in one's position or decision.
- **156. (a)**; **Whistle in the dark** means to guess aimlessly; to speculate as to a fact.
- **157. (b)**; The alpha and the omega: the beginning and the end
- **158. (c)**; Throw up the sponge: to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat
- **159. (d)**;**To put a spoke in one's wheel** means to disrupt, foil, or cause problems to someone's plan, activity, or project
- **160. (b)**; **At loggerheads** means to be in conflict. A "logger" is a 16th-century term for a block of wood, so a "loggerhead" is a blockhead or fool.
- **161. (c)**; A wild goose chase: a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable.
- **162. (b)**; A moot point: A debatable question, an issue open to argument
- **163. (c)**; Spick and Span: fresh, brand-new; spotlessly clean. Thus option (c) is correct.
- **164. (b)**; To draw the longbow: to lie; to exaggerate.
- **165.** (c); All agog means Amazed or impressed.
- 166. (d); Not to mince matters means to speak frankly
- **167.** (c); Kick the bucket: to die
- **168. (c)**; An axe to grind: to have a strong personal opinion about something.
- **169. (a)**; Will-o-the wisp: a person or thing that is difficult or impossible to reach or catch.
- **170. (b)**;to go through fire and water: To face many challenges in the process of doing.
- **171.** (a); Chicken-hearted: easily frightened or coward.
- **172. (c)**; a red-letter day: a day that is pleasantly noteworthy or memorable.
- **173. (a)**; Ended in a fiasco: to end with a failure. Thus option (a) is complete.
- **174. (d)**;Sow wild oats: To engage in a rebelliousness thing.
- **175. (c)**; Live from hand to mouth: to have just enough money to live.
- **176. (a)**; To face the music: be confronted with the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.
- **177. (b)**; pillar to post: From one place or thing to another in rapid succession.

- **178. (c)**; Hobson's choice: a choice of taking what is available or nothing at all.
- **179.** (c); Adam's ale: water.
- **180. (c)**; At one's wits end: to be so worried, confused, or annoyed that you do not know what to do next.
- **181. (c)**; To steal a march: to get an advantage over the person or anything by acting before they do.
- **182. (c)**; in a jiffy: very fast and very soon.
- **183. (d)**;Herculean task: requiring the great strength of a Hercules
- **184. (c)**; On tenterhooks: in a state of suspense or agitation because of uncertainty about a future event.
- **185. (b)**; The thin end of the wedge: an action or procedure of little importance that is likely to lead to more serious developments.
- **186. (a)**; To accept the gauntlet: To accept or attempt a challenge or invitation.
- **187. (c)**; To wrangle over an ass's shadow: To fight or quarrel over trivial and insignificant matters.
- **188.** (d); Make one's flesh creep: to frighten and horrify one
- **189. (a)**; Damp squib: a situation or event which is much less impressive than expected.
- **190. (c);** Rise like a phoenix: become successful or powerful again after defeat or destruction
- 191. (d); Bear the palm: to win
- **192. (b)**;To give the devil his due: if someone or something generally considered bad or undeserving has any redeeming features these should be acknowledged.
- **193. (b)**;To have a finger in every pie: be involved in a large and varied number of activities or enterprises.
- **194. (b)**; To make up one's mind: to make a decision
- **195. (c)**; To Have bitten off more than you can chew: To take on more responsibility than one can handle
- **196. (b)**; out of print: no longer available from the publisher.
- **197. (c)**; To hit the nail on the head: to find exactly the right answer.
- **198. (d)**;On thin ice: in a precarious or risky situation.
- **199. (b)**; To heave a sigh of relief: to suddenly feel very happy because something unpleasant has not happened or has ended
- **200. (a)**; To be on cloud nine: a state of perfect happiness.

- **201. (a)**; To have something on the brain: to have an obsession
- **202. (d);**Not one's cup of tea: not what one likes or is interested in.
- 203. (a); In bad taste: rude, vulgar, obscene.
- **204.** (a); Once and for all means "now and for the last time" or "finally".
- **205. (c)**; To have at one's fingertips: readily available; accessible.
- **206. (d)**;To not have a clue: to have no knowledge about something,
- **207. (d)**; In black and white: in terms of clearly defined opposing principles or issues.
- 208. (d);Out of date: old-fashioned.
- **209. (b)**; It goes without saying: be obvious.
- **210. (b)**; To let someone off: punish someone lightly or not at all.
- **211. (c)**; Barking up the wrong tree: be pursuing a mistaken or misguided line of thought or course of action.
- **212. (d)**;Call it a day: decide or agree to stop doing something.
- **213. (c)**; Ball is in your court means one needs to take some action to keep something going.
- **214. (b)**; **Best of both worlds** means a situation in which one can get the advantages of two different or contrasting things at the same time.
- **215. (c)**; Give somebody a ring: To call someone on the telephone
- **216. (d)**; Leave no stone unturned: try every possible course of action in order to achieve something.
- **217. (b)**; Get the message: understand what is implied by a remark or action.
- **218. (b)**;Keep at bay: To keep something at a distance from oneself.
- **219. (c)**; **To go off the air** means no longer broadcasting live, as on television or radio.
- **220. (d)**;**To make a fuss about** means to worry about or make a bother about someone or something.
- **221. (c)**; **To go to somebody's head** means to cause someone to feel dizzy or tipsy.
- **222. (c)**; **To make amends** means to make up to someone for something that someone or something did.

- **223. (a)**; Get on the nerves means to irritate, grate on, or exasperate someone.
- **224. (b)**;Keep under one's hat means to not reveal or discuss something publicly.
- **225. (c)**; **Go for a song** means for a very (and perhaps surprisingly) low price.
- **226. (a)**; **Make an ass out of** means to do something that makes someone or oneself seem stupid or ridiculous.
- **227.** (a); Achilles' heel means a weakness or vulnerability that can lead to permanent destruction or downfall.
- **228. (a)**; **Beat around the bush** means to speak vaguely or euphemistically so as to avoid talking directly about an unpleasant or sensitive topic.
- **229. (a)**; **Gnash your teeth**: to bring your teeth forcefully together when you are angry.
- **230. (d)**;**Let something slip through one's fingers**: to fail to catch, capture,
- 231. (b); Get up on the wrong side of the bed means to be in a particularly and persistently irritable, unhappy, or grouchy mood or state, especially when it is out of keeping with one's normal disposition.
- **232. (a)**; **Learn by heart** means to learn something so well that it can be written or recited without thinking; to memorize something.
- **233. (a)**; **At the drop of a hat** means immediately; instantly; on the slightest signal or urging.
- **234. (c)**; **Beat a dead horse** means to continue to focus on something—especially an issue or topic—that is no longer of any use or relevance.
- **235.** (a); by fair means or foul means using whatever means are necessary.
- **236. (b)**;Sword of Damocles means : an allusion to the imminent and ever-present peril faced by those in positions of power.
- **237. (c)**; Out of elbows means wearing clothes that are worn out or torn; poor.
- **238. (d)**; Pandora's box: a process that once begun generates many complicated problems.
- **239.** (c); A nig-nog means a foolish person.
- **240. (a)**; put my foot down means to assert something strongly
- **241. (d)**;stood One's ground means to maintain One's position.

- **242. (a)**; all our might and main means: With as much effort or strength as one can muster.
- **243. (b)**; nailed their colours to their mast means to show one's intention to hold on to those beliefs until the end.
- **244. (b)**; batten down the hatches means to prepare for a challenging situation.
- **245. (c)**; To keep the ball rolling: maintain the momentum of an activity.
- **246. (a)**; To keep the wolf away from the door: to keep from starving, freezing, etc.

- **247. (d)**;To come to nothing: to produces no concrete or positive result.
- **248. (c)**; Suspicious: causing a feeling that something is wrong
- **249. (b)**; red letter day: Its roots are in classical antiquity; for instance, important days are indicated in red in a calendar.
- **250. (b)**;Set the tone for something: to establish a particular mood or character for something.



# **One Word Substitution**

## Exercise -

one obvious meaning.  (a) trite (b) opposite (c) exceptional (d) ambiguous  2. Something widely feared as a possible dangerous occurrence. (a) spectre (b) beguile (c) monolith (d) canny  3. Average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree. (a) moderate (b) supernatant (c) hobble (d) hum  4. A factory, where workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions. (a) Impalpable (b) Outset (c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc  6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  or trifling. (a) superintend (c) trivialize  12. A gesture expres (a) Consensual (c) Perk  13. an event or a gro a sequence (a) stanza (c) serious  14. Represent some than it really is. (a) discriminant (c) underplay  15. match or surpass (a) parallel (c) ditto  16. lack of skill, abili (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who a for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunter	
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4. A factory, where workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.  (a) Impalpable (b) Outset (c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc  6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (c) serious  Represent some than it really is. (a) discriminant (c) underplay  15. match or surpass (a) parallel (c) ditto  (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who a for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(h) aniaa da
very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.  (a) Impalpable (b) Outset (c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc  6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Volunteer  14. Represent some than it really is. (a) discriminant (c) underplay  15. match or surpass (a) parallel (c) ditto  16. lack of skill, ability (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who approach the proposition of the punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (d) Blender	(b) episode
very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.  (a) Impalpable (b) Outset (c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop (c) underplay  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (a) parallel (c) shambles (d) havoc (c) shambles (d) havoc (c) shambles (d) havoc (e) wague (d) divulged (for yague (d) divulged (for yague (d) Oblique (for Scum (d) Blender (for Scular (d) Blender (for Scular (d) Blender (for Scular (d) Blender (for Bleower (for Blender) (for Blender) (for Blender)  14. Represent some than it really is.  (a) discriminant (c) underplay (for underplay (for interplay (for interplation) (for in	(d) lesson
(a) Impalpable (b) Outset (c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop (c) underplay  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc (6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged (7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique (a) discriminant (c) underplay (a) parallel (c) ditto (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency (c) proficiency (d) Hue (e) Tint (c) Tint (d) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender (c) Volunteer	thing as being less important
(c) Bloomy (d) Sweatshop  5. Things that have been discarded as worthless. (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc  6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (c) underplay  (d) underplay  15. match or surpass (a) parallel (c) ditto  16. lack of skill, abili (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who approximate the properties of the properties o	
5. Things that have been discarded as worthless.  (a) remains (b) flotsam (c) shambles (d) havoc 6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged 7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique 8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Volunteer  15. match or surpass (a) parallel (c) ditto 16. lack of skill, abili (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency 17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint 18. A person who a for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	. ,
(a) remains (b) flotsam (a) parallel (c) shambles (d) havoc (c) ditto  6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (a) parallel (c) ditto  16. lack of skill, ability (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who are for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(d) imperious
(c) shambles (d) havoc 6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms. (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged 7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique 8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (c) ditto 16. lack of skill, ability (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency 17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint 18. A person who approached the properties of the	s a person by imitation.
6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms.  (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  16. lack of skill, abiliating (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who a for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(b) emulate
symptoms.  (a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (a) ineptitude (c) proficiency  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who are for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(d) impression
(a) manifest (b) distinct (c) vague (d) divulged 17. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation. (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique 18. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender (c) Microbial (d) Inspiration (c) proficiency (c) proficiency 17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (c) Tint 18. A person who are for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	ty, or competence
(c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation.  (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours.  (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  (c) Fronciency  (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who as for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(b) dexterity
(c) vague (d) divulged  7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation.  (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours.  (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  17. A spot or a st substance (a) Hue (b) Tint  18. A person who a for election (a) Candidate (b) Chafe (c) Volunteer	(d) prowess
7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation.  (a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours.  (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  substance (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who as for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	ain caused by a discolouring
(a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique (c) Tint  8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender (a) Hue (c) Tint  18. A person who as for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	3
(a) Fuzz (b) Chafe (c) Scum (d) Oblique (c) Scum (d) Oblique (e) The punishment of being kept in school after hours.  (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender (c) Volunteer	(b) Blot
8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours. (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Oblique  18. A person who age for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	(d) Dye
hours.  (a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender  for election (a) Candidate (c) Volunteer	pplies for a job or is nominated
(a) Pretension (b) Isolate (c) Detention (d) Blender (c) Volunteer	ppines for a job of is nominated
(c) Detention (d) Blender (c) Volunteer	(b) Elect
(c) Determine (a) Dictage	(d) Nominator
o TI + 1 + 1 + 1 + + + + + 1 + 19 A short thick still	ck used as a weapon.
y the outer my or or the corestant (part or the	(b) cable
	(d) cudgel
() 1	O
(a) dediction	(b) disposition
nushing a tall column of water and steam into	(d) impulse
the air. 21. To narass someo	ne persistently to do something.
(a) gevser (b) smite (a) Iconoclast	(b) Dote
(c) brew (d) pitted (c) Neurotic	(d) Importune
( ) [	

22	A short statement exp	ressing a general truth	36	A dramatic entertains	nent, in which performers
	(a) Maxim	(b) Infer	50.	express through gestu	-
	(c) Drum	(d) Pander		(a) mimicry	(b) ham
23	` '	an overly critical point of		(c) pantomime	(d) depiction
20.	view.	an overly critical point of	37.		· / -
	(a) Judgemental	(b) To hallucinate	07.	(a) job	(b) craft
	(c) To contravene	(d) Expanse		(c) toil	(d) activity
24.	` '	force, threats, or other	38.	` '	n, theory, etc. in clear or
<b>41.</b>	unfair means.	force, tineats, or other	50.	definite terms.	i, theory, etc. in clear of
	(a) To regret	(b) To extort		(a) publish	(b) postulate
	(c) To resent	(d) To encompass		(c) proclaim	(d) enunciate
25.	` /	ow, or lid forcefully and	39.	` / -	thing so as to surround it
20.	loudly	ow, or ha forcerany and	39.	completely.	illing so as to suffound in
	(a) to clam	(b) to strike		(a) engulf	(b) imbibe
	(c) to shutter	(d) to slam		(c) drown	(d) plunge
26.	` '	sed in a specified monetary	40.	` '	omewhere suddenly and
_0.	unit	sea in a specifica monetary	40.	quickly	officewhere sudderly and
	(a) to denominate	(b) to monetise		(a) slow	(b) whisk
	(c) to nominate	(d) demarche		(c) fly	(d) flit
27.	` '	a member of an institution	41.	• • •	s an emblem of a group of
	(a) to muster	(b) to enrol	41.	people	s an emblem of a group of
	(c) to institutionalize	` '		(a) obelisk	(b) minaret
28.	` '	objectionable nature of		(c) mast	(d) totem
20.	someone	objectionable nature of	42.	to leave a place sudde	` '
	(a) to betray	(b) to forsake	42.		•
	(c) to expose	(d) to delude		(a) scarce	(b) ligger
29.	To regard with disgus		40	(c) decamp	(d) loiter
_,.	(a) tease	(b) abhor	43.		polite behaviour in society a particular profession or
	(c) ridicule	(d) sneer		group	a particular profession of
30	unable to be destroyed	` '		(a) etiquette	(b) frizette
50.	(a) ineradicable	(b) habit		(c) epaulette	(d) fossette
	(c) worn	(d) fixed	44.	=	substance holds together,
21	the lower jawbone in r	* *	44.	thickness or viscosity	substance notus together,
51.	(a) trunk			(a) corpulency	(h) consistency
	(c) beak	(d) mandible		(c) exigency	(d) exultancy
32.	` '	` '	45.	based on random choi	
32.	· ·	a violent or unlawful way.  (b) solicit	45.	(a) auxiliary	(b) arbitrary
	(a) taunt	` '		(c) allegory	(d) ambulatory
22	(c) incite	(d) psych	1.0	to slap with one's han	• •
33.	a loud, harsh, piercing	•	46.	-	,
	(a) noise	(b) howl		(a) to spank	(b) to clobber
2.4	(c) screech	(d) cry	477	(c) to whip	(d) to flog
34.	A hollow object used t	_	47.	0 1	
	(a) platter	(b) salver		(a) meritorious	(b) honourable
٥.	(c) plate	(d) receptacle		(c) virtuous	(d) noble
35.	The tendency to recur		48.		violence and bloodshed
	(a) rotation	(b) wheel		(a) inundate	(b) gory
	(c) sequence	(d) periodicity		(c) sanguine	(d) imbrue

49.	the recently dead per	rson in question	63.	wide in range or effe	ect
	(a) obliviate	(b) deceased		(a) sweeping	(b) exaggerate
	(c) euthanized	(d) reposed		(c) exclusive	(d) superficial
50.	To cut off a branch,	limb, or twig from the main	64.	to treat with cruelty	* * *
	body of a tree			(a) wrong	(b) abuse
	(a) dollop	(b) clop		(c) pervert	(d) fault
	(c) lop	(d) slop	65.		vering their nose and mouth
51.	Liquids forming a l	nomogenous mixture when		so that they suffocate	
	added together			(a) to smite	(b) to extirpate
	(a) irascible	(b) crucible		(c) to lynch	(d) to smother
	(c) miscible	(d) risible	66.		l parts as the result of impact
52.		something from a constraint		or decay	
	or difficulty			(a) to disintegrate	(b) disharmony
	(a) to exterminate	(b) to expurgate		(c) to disinherit	(d) to denigrate
	(c) to intricate	(d) to extricate	67.	To be indecisive	
53.	•			(a) to vex	(b) to dither
	(a) to lament	(b) to console		(c) tiff	(d) to stew
	(c) distress	(d) solace	68.	•	-
54.	-	to accept a set of beliefs		(a) to distort	(b) to gnarl
	uncritically			(c) pervert	(d) to repudiate
	(a) to drill	(b) to instill	69.	to cause a process or	
	(c) to indoctrinate	(d) to convince		(a) to initiate	(b) to impel
55.	~	nething such as hair or wool		(c) to imitate	(d) to conscript
	(a) knot	(b) vortex	70.		S
	(c) snot	(d) whorl		(a) antecedent	(b) lode
56.		racteristic of hell or the		(c) node	(d) provenience
	underworld		71.		at baptism as a sign of
	(a) diabolical	(b) execrable		admission to a Chris	
	(c) Elysium	(d) infernal		(a) paten	(b) smitten
57.	1 2	4.		(c) begotten	(d) christen
	(a) to evince	(b) to divulge	72.		rities of (something) rapidly
	(c) to depict	(d) to manifest		and forcibly	(1) ( 1
58.	to impose something			(a) to irrupt	(b) to puke
	(a) to subject	(b) to extort	70	(c) to spew	(d) to spritz
	(c) to levy	(d) to inflict	73.		an idea in addition to the
59.	to have as belonging			literal meaning (a) to nub	(b) to connote
	(a) to dominate	(b) to possess		` '	` '
	(c) to abandon	(d) to hog	74.	(c) to malign	(d) to purport ce into its component parts
60.		amends for a wrong one has	74.	and describe their sy	
	done	4)		(a) to dissect	(b) to anatomize
	(a) reparation	(b) extortion		(c) to parse	(d) to synthesize
	(c) reclamation	(d) retrieval	75.	· / -	f whirling and a tendency to
61.		nfusion or bewilderment	70.	fall or stagger	i willing and a tendency to
	(a) snarl	(b) maze		(a) volatile	(b) wild
	(c) daze	(d) paradox		(c) reckless	(d) giddy
62.		someone or something by	76.	` '	accepted by a social group,
	obstructing them	42.	. 0.		he or she is not liked,
	(a) to perturb	(b) to impede		respected, or trusted	
	(c) to irk	(d) to faze		-	

	(a) fugitive	(b) vagrant	90.	-	official agreement, decision,
	(c) pariah	(d) tramp		or result.	(1-) 11-
77.		ething, especially an item of		(a) to annul	(b) to negate
	small value) in a cast	-	01	(c) to efface	(d) to undo
	(a) to loot	(b) to filch	91.	To proclaim widely of	•
	(c) to rip off	(d) to plunder		(a) to trumpet	(b) to herald
78.		something desired fail to be		(c) to manifest	(d) to blazon
	attained by someone		92.		no therapeutic effect, used
	(a) to elude	(b) to eschew		as a control in testing	
	(c) to shirk	(d) to devoid		(a) sedentary	(b) placebo
79.	1	a lawsuit.		(c) lax	(d) torpid
	(a) pseudo	(b) litigant	93.	disgusting and an ur	_
	(c) suspect	(d) appellant		(a) oops	(b) ouch
80.		els of latitude on the earth,		(c) darn	(d) rancid
		the equator and the other	94.		endure pain or hardship
	23°27′ south of the ed			_	ir feelings or complaining.
	(a) tropic	(b) torrid		(a) agitate	(b) fluster
	(c) arctic	(d) frigid		(c) stoic	(d) upset
81.	to have a strong emo	tional effect on.	95.	To show approval or	praise by clapping.
	(a) to smother	(b) to yield		(a) To extol	(b) To eulogise
	(c) to overwhelm	(d) to forfeit		(c) To applaud	(d) To hail
82.	tending to hang loos	ely.	96.	(of a cat) to make a	a low continuous vibratory
	(a) to attenuate	(b) to enfeeble		sound expressing con	ntentment.
	(c) prostrate	(d) to flop		(a) to buzz	(b) to roar
83.	Very poor or bad.			(c) to meow	(d) to purr
	(a) gnarly	(b) bully	97.		uring which a person that
	(c) lousy	(d) rad			se is kept away from other
84.	• •	nt between individuals or		people so that the dis	_
	parties.			(a) solitude	(b) seclusion
	(a) protocol	(b) norm		(c) quarantine	(d) desolate
	(c) league	(d) pact	98.	A heavy blow, or the	sound of such a blow.
85.	. ,	issue that is transplanted		(a) lop	(b) slop
	surgically.	•		(c) flop	(d) whop
	(a) hybrid	(b) bud	99.	A small plate of shin	ing metal or plastic used for
	(c) scion	(d) graft		ornamentation espec	ially on clothing.
86.	to cut up (food, espe	ecially meat) into very small		(a) Glisten	(b) spangle
	pieces	, ,		(c) glitter	(d) glimmer
	(a) to crumble	(b) to chop	100.	to move hurriedly w	ith short quick steps
	(c) to mince	(d) to grind		(a) to scurry	(b) to skim
87.	To make (someone) a	anxious or unsettled.		(c) to whirl	(d) to zip
	(a) to pester	(b) to perturb	101.	Speak or write about	in an abusively disparaging
	(c) to bug	(d) to ruffle		manner.	
88.	To depart from an es			(a) crucify	(b) ignify
	(a) to deviate	(b) to whirl		(c) vilify	(d) basify
	(c) to err	(d) to wander	102.	A feeling of un	ease or embarrassment;
89.		eep and solemn respect.		awkwardness.	
	(a) pious	(b) reverent		(a) slag	(b) declivity
	(c) humble	(d) devout		(c) prolapse	(d) discomfiture

103.		an agreement or law that	115.	To jump or dance arou	and excitedly.
		hance to avoid having to do		(a) to cavort	(b) to sulk
	something	<b>4</b> .		(c) to frisk	(d) antic
	(a) loophole	(b) ruse	116.	Falling to act or pro	test as a result of moral
	(c) ploy	(d) gambit		weakness or indolence	<u>.</u>
104.		n interest in learning things;		(a) recline	(b) supine
	curious.	<b></b>		(c) oblate	(d) prostrate
	(a) probe	(b) inquisitive	117.	To make a person or a	nimal go away by waving
	(c) speculative	(d) snoop		one's arms at them	
105.	To increase rapidly is	_ ·		(a) to scram	(b) to shoo
	(a) to proliferate	(b) to procreate		(c) to vamoose	(d) to scoot
	(c) to propagate	(d) to escalator	118.	to expel someone from	n a position or place.
106.	to easily bent; flexible	e.		(a) to oust	(b) to disinherit
	(a) putty	(b) pliable		(c) to chase	(d) to relegate
	(c) rigid	(d) ductile	119.	A person who is lazy	and has low standards of
107.	Involving or causing	g sudden great damage or		cleanliness.	
	suffering.			(a) hog	(b) slob
	(a) tragic	(b) fatal		(c) swine	(d) brute
	(c) catastrophic	(d) pathetic	120.	To exclude from a soci	iety or group.
108.	A small, nonrigid air	rship or dirigible, especially		(a) to ostracise	(b) to deport
	one used chiefly for o	observation.		(c) to boycott	(d) to snub
	(a) float	(b) poise	121.	• •	n a place or container in
	(c) bob	(d) blimp		search of something.	1
109.	To be full of or cov	vered with a mass of small		(a) to rake	(b) to excavate
	bubbles.			(c) to ferret	(d) to poke
	(a) scintillating	(b) brew	122.	To sell (stocks or other	securities or commodities)
	(c) frothy	(d) aerated		· ·	ng them, with the aim of
110.	Comment added to a	text or diagram.		making a profit when	the price falls.
	(a) lexicon	(b) thesaurus		(a) bilking	(b) duping
	(c) terminology	(d) annotation		(c) conning	(d) shorting
111.	To place or deal with	close together for contrasting	123.	To cut the wool off a s	heep or other animal.
	effect.			(a) to mow	(b) to prune
	(a) to scrutiny	(b) to juxtapose		(c) to pare	(d) to shear
	(c) to correlate	(d) to contrast	124.	To divide by cutting	ng or slicing, especially
112.	A long narrow dito	h embanked with its own		suddenly and forcibly	
	soil and used for con	ncealment and protection in		(a) to detach	(b) to bisect
	warfare			(c) to sever	(d) to dissect
	(a) trench	(b) gully	125.	Very rude or coarse; v	ulgar.
	(c) furrow	(d) moat		(a) gross	(b) adipose
113.	A soldier or sailor, w	who rebels or refuses to obey		(c) porcine	(d) corpulent
	the orders of a person	n in authority.	126.	To stop doing somethi	` '
	(a) radical	(b) anarchist		(a) to endure	(b) to desist
	(c) mutineer	(d) revolutionary		(c) to persevere	(d) to dismay
114.	An unintended cor	nsequence of an event or	127.	` ' -	ensation like that of hot
	action, especially an	-		liquid on the skin	
	(a) reverberation	(b) backlash		(a) piping	(b) igneous
	(c) flak	(d) repercussion		(c) sizzling	(d) scalding

128.	An organization set up money for those in nee	to provide help and raise		(a) innuendo (c) swat	(b) dack (d) wallop
	(a) conglomerate	(b) donation	141.	To be deprived of a through their death.	close relation or friend
120	(c) charity	(d) dole		(a) to divest	(b) to bereave
129.		ng heavy with great effort.		(c) to oust	(d) to dispossess
	(a) heave	(b) shrimp	1/12	To make someone feel	. ,
	(c) wimp	(d) runt	144.		
130.		eement done or reached		(a) to perplex	(b) to explicate (d) to elucidate
	decisively and with au	•	142	(c) to construe	
	(a) precise	(b) definitive	143.	Extreme anxiety, sorro	(b) vexation
	(c) reliable	(d) specific		(a) pique	
131.		seeks support by appealing	111	(c) chagrin	(d) distress
	to popular desires and using rational argumen	prejudices rather than by nt.	144.	capillaries have been r	sue or skin in which blood uptured; a bruise.
	(a) rebel	(b) radical		(a) pustule	(b) knurl
	(c) demagogue	(d) anarchistic		(c) contusion	(d) tumour
132.		ng something aloud from	145.	an event serving as an more important	introduction to something
	(a) paraphrase	(b) rendition		(a) perform	(b) prelude
	(c) erudition	(d) recitation		(c) introduce	(d) preface
133	· /	t of something that is	146.	the conclusion that can	be drawn from something
100.	disappearing or no lon			although it is not expli	
	(a) memento	(b) variable		(a) illustration	(b) elucidation
	(c) glimmer	(d) vestige		(b) implication	(d) explication
134.	( ) 0	lose one's balance; almost	147.		ng or bounding the shape
	fall.	OTILIDA /		or form of something.	
	(a) to totter	(b) to stammer		(a) tracery	(b) contour
	(c) to stumble	(d) to blunder		(c) doodle	(d) pattern
135.	To invent (something)		148.		and respected within a
	(a) to formulate	(b) to compose		particular sphere.	(1) 1
	(c) to project	(d) to fabricate		(a) eminent	(b) obscure
136.	· · · - ·	rrange (someone's hair),	1.10	(c) despotic	(d) imperative
	typically by running or		149.	That which cannot be	
	(a) to tangle	(b) to crumple		(a) Impregnable	(b) Immolation
	(c) to ruffle	_	450	(c) Incorrigible	(d) Ineligible
137.	Courteousness and ref	, ,	150.		ed for the wrong doings of
2071	(a) plaudit	(b) adulation		others (a) Bursar	(b) Captor
	(c) urbanity	(d) profanity		` '	(b) Captor
138	•	dishonourable actions and	151	(c) Phlegmatic	(d) Scapegoat irreverently about sacred
100.	motives		131.	things.	·
	(a) redoubt	(b) scrupulous		(a) Atheist	(b) Blasphemy
	(c) immaculate	(d) sordid		(c) Bellicose	(d) Defection
139.		air is circulated through,	152.	A person who talks to	
		ed in a liquid or substance.		(a) Egoist	(b) Elite
	(a) aerating	(b) miasma	4=0	(c) Emetic	(d) Egotist
	(c) effluvium	(d) volatile	153.	Take away or alter the	<u> </u>
140.		nd or series of sounds as		(a) Denature	(b) Unadulterated
	result of a hard object s	striking another.		(c) Authentic	(d) Limpid

		Enguen Eunguu
154. Decay of organic m	natter producing a fetid smell	169. A strong blast of wind.
(a) Putrefy	(b) Crisp	(a) Implosion (b) Trickle
(c) Neoteric	(d) Virgin	(c) Gust (d) Mantle
155. Diminish in value	over a period of time	170. Phobia of dogs
(a) Escalate	(b) Augment	(a) Orophobia (b) Cynophobia
(c) Aggrandise	(d) Depreciate	(c) Vatrachophobia (d) Phemophobia
156. Not able to produc	e children	171. One who is new to a profession
(a) Gravid	(b) Hebetic	(a) Nuance (b) Pun
(c) Fecund	(d) Sterile	(c) Tyro (d) Vandal
157. A funeral poem	. ,	172. A speech or a presentation made witho
(a) Elegy	(b) Pandemonium	previous preparation.
(c) Parody	(d) Sonnet	(a) Euphemism (b) Obituary
158. One who walks in	sleep	(c) Extempore (d) Soliloquy
(a) Drover	(b) Fastidious	173. Easily duped or fooled
(c) Numismatist	(d) Somnambulist	(a) Bigot (b) Gullible
159. One skilled in tellin	` '	(c) Ridicule (d) Venerable
(a) Ventral	(b) Fanatic	174. Atonement for one's sins
(c) Raconteur	(d) Tyro	(a) Elite (b) Ignoramus
160. Fear of Fire	(3) 1913	(c) Incendiary (d) Repentance
(a) Arsonphobia	(b) Astraphobia	175. Killing of one's own child
(c) Astrophobia	(d) Arrhenphobia	(a) Foeticide (b) Filicide
• • •	rably discharged from service	(c) Infanticide (d) Lupicide
(a) Belligerent	(b) Emeritus	176. A lover of work
(c) Truant	(d) Mercenary	(a) Oenophile (b) Technophile
162. A perception with		(c) Romanophile (d) Ergophile
(a) Cynicism	(b) Hallucination	177. Giving undue favours to one's own kith and ki
(c) Illusion	(d) Optimism	(a) Ableism (b) Iconoclast
` '	ind feeling and sympathy.	(c) Maiden (d) Nepotism
(a) Callous	(b) Credulous	178. One who does not care for literature or art
(c) Gullible	(d) Bohemian	(a) Dictator (b) Hypocrite
164. One who eats two	` /	(c) Philistine (d) Primitive
	(b) Glutton	179. To give up a throne voluntarily
(a) Impostor (c) Hypochondriac	* /	(a) Archer (b) Bigot
· / • -	` '	(c) Abdicate (d) Delegate
165. A roundabout way	1 0	180. Words written on the tomb of a person
(a) Centipede	(b) Circumlocution	(a) Epigram (b) Epitome
(c) Coercion	(d) Concentric	(c) Epicure (d) Epitaph
166. An old unmarried		181. Mania for travel
(a) Masochist	(b) Septuagenarian	(a) Dromomania (b) Hypomania
(c) Sniper	(d) Spinster	(c) Megalomania (d) Nymphomania
wrongs done to him		182. One who has suddenly gained new wealt power or prestige
(a) Enmity	(b) Nigger	(a) Egotist (b) Imposter
(c) Pedantic	(d) Vindictive	(c) Parvenu (d) Scullery
168. Just punishment fo	r wrong doing	183. An associate in crime
(a) Dandy	(b) Nemesis	(a) Accomplice (b) Callous
(c) Prodigy	(d) Wagon	(c) Itinerant (d) Philistine
		• /

	0 0				
184.	_	ike a woman than as a man	199.	-	t a fluid exerts on a body
	(a) Biped	(b) Effeminate		floating in it	(I ) DI
405	(c) Gregarious	(d) Inalienable		(a) Upthrust	(b) Plunge
185.	Speaking with a stam	<del>-</del>	• • • •	(c) Submerge	(d) Capsize
	(a) Melliloquent	(b) Dentiloquent	200.	The use of irony to mo	, -
106	(c) Fatiloquent	(d) Stuttering		(a) Sanction	(b) Flatter
186.	Excessive desire to we			(c)Compliment	(d) Sarcasm
	(a) Ergomania	(b) Idolomania	201.	To jump or dance arou	ınd excitedly.
	(c) Islomania	(d) Ethnomania		(a) to cavort	(b) to sulk
187.	Study of tumors	<b>4.</b> - <b>4</b>		(c) to frisk	(d) antic
	(a) Oenology	(b) Oncology	202.	Falling to act or pro	test as a result of moral
	(c) Phrenology	(d) Upology		weakness or indolence	2.
188.	The highest point			(a) recline	(b) supine
	(a) Tempest	(b) Outpost		(c) oblate	(d) prostrate
	(c) Archive	(d) Zenith	203.	To make a person or a	nimal go away by waving
189.	That which is away fr	rom centre		one's arms at them	
	(a) Eccentric	(b) Eclectic		(a) to scram	(b) to shoo
	(c) Ellipsis	(d) Equine		(c) to vamoose	(d) to scoot
190.	One who values pract	ticality	204.	to expel someone from	a position or place.
	(a) Apotheosis	(b) Pliable		(a) to oust	(b) to disinherit
	(c) Pragmatist	(d) Realist		(c) to chase	(d) to relegate
191.	One who loads and u	ploads ships	205.	• /	and has low standards of
	(a)Stevedore	(b) Transgressor		cleanliness.	
	(c) Lapidist	(d) Reticent		(a) hog	(b) slob
192.	Belief or opinion cor	ntrary to what is generally		(c) swine	(d) brute
	accepted		206.	To exclude from a soci	` '
	(a) Invocation	(b) Incognito		(a) to ostracise	(b) to deport
	(c) Heresy	(d) Mercenary		(c) to boycott	(d) to snub
193.	Distorted representat	ion of something	207	•	n a place or container in
	(a) Travesty	(b) Solemnity	207.	search of something.	ir a place of container in
	(c) Seriousness	(d) Gravity		(a) to rake	(b) to excavate
194.	A feeling of intense lo			(c) to ferret	(d) to poke
	(a) Yearning	(b) Apathy	208		securities or commodities)
	(c) Satiety	(d) Gratification	200.	`	ng them, with the aim of
195.	•	ords as were used originally		making a profit when	0
	(a) Verbatim	(b) Offbeat		(a) bilking	(b) duping
	(c) Divergent	(d) Contrary		(c) conning	(d) shorting
196	` '	question or doubt accepted	200	To cut the wool off a sl	. ,
170.	opinions	question of doubt accepted	209.	(a) to mow	(b) to prune
	(a) Adherent	(b) Sceptic		` '	
	(c) Zealot	(d) Disciple	210	(c) to pare	(d) to shear
197	Showing strong feelir	. ,	210.		ng or slicing, especially
177.	(a) Meek	(b) Vehement		suddenly and forcibly.	
	(c) Apathetic	(d) Impotent		(a) to detach	(b) to bisect
102	A sheath for the blade	· · ·	044	(c) to sever	(d) to dissect
170.	(a) Scabbard	(b) Denude	211.	Very rude or coarse; v	· ·
	(c) Divulge	(d) Expose		(a) gross	(b) adipose
	(c) Divuige	(a) Expose		(c) porcine	(d) corpulent

212.	To stop doing someth	ing; cease or abstain.	225.		air is circulated through,
	(a) to endure	(b) to desist		missed with or dissolv	ed in a liquid or substance.
	(c) to persevere	(d) to dismay		(a) aerating	(b) miasma
213.		sensation like that of hot		(c) effluvium	(d) volatile
	liquid on the skin		226.	To make a sharp sou	nd or series of sounds as
	(a) piping	(b) igneous		result of a hard object	striking another.
	(c) sizzling	(d) scalding		(a) innuendo	(b) dack
214.		p to provide help and raise		(c) swat	(d) wallop
	money for those in neo		227.	To be deprived of a	close relation or friend
	(a) conglomerate	(b) donation		through their death.	
	(c) charity	(d) dole		(a) to divest	(b) to bereave
215.	To lift or haul somethi	ng heavy with great effort.		(c) to oust	(d) to dispossess
	(a) heave	(b) shrimp	228.	To make someone feel	· / -
	(c) wimp	(d) runt		(a) to perplex	(b) to explicate
216.		eement done or reached		(c) to construe	(d) to elucidate
	decisively and with au	-	229	Extreme anxiety, sorro	` '
	(a) precise	(b) definitive	22).	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(b) vexation
	(c) reliable	(d) specific		(a) pique	` '
217.		seeks support by appealing	220	(c) chagrin	(d) distress
	to popular desires and using rational argume	d prejudices rather than by nt.	230.	capillaries have been r	sue or skin in which blood ruptured; a bruise.
	(a) rebel	(b) radical		(a) pustule	(b) knurl
	(c) demagogue	(d) anarchistic		(c) contusion	(d) tumour
218.	The action of repeating memory.	ng something aloud from	231.	an event serving as an more important	introduction to something
	(a) paraphrase	(b) rendition		(a) perform	(b) prelude
	(c) erudition	(d) recitation		(c) introduce	(d) preface
219.	A trace or remnan	t of something that is	232.	• /	be drawn from something
	disappearing or no lor			although it is not expli	e e
	(a) memento	(b) variable		(a) illustration	(b) elucidation
	(c) glimmer	(d) vestige		(b) implication	(d) explication
220.	To trip or momentarily	y lose one's balance; almost	233	An outline representi	ng or hounding the shape
	fall.		200.	or form of something.	ing of bounding the shape
	(a) to totter	(b) to stammer		(a) tracery	(b) contour
	(c) to stumble	(d) to blunder		(c) doodle	(d) pattern
221.	To invent (something)	in order to deceive.	234	` '	and respected within a
	(a) to formulate	(b) to compose	234.	particular sphere.	and respected within a
	(b) to project	(d) to fabricate		(a) eminent	(b) obscure
222.	To disorder or disa	rrange (someone's hair),		` '	(d) imperative
	typically by running of	ne's hands through it.	225	(c) despotic	` / 1
	(a) to tangle	(b) to crumple	233.	A song sung at the dea	_
	(c) to ruffle	(d) to crease		(a) Ode	(b) Liturgy
223.	Courteousness and ref	finement of manner.		(c) Elegy	(d) Sonnet
	(a) plaudit	(b) adulation	236.	The period between tw	· ·
	(c) urbanity	(d) profanity		(a) Interregnum	(b) Intermission
224.		dishonourable actions and		(c) Anachronism	(d) Era
	motives		237.	A person extremely de	esirous of money
	(a) redoubt	(b) scrupulous		(a) Extravagant	(b) Miser
	(c) immaculate	(d) sordid		(c) Fervent	(d) Avaricious

- 238. A person who has had one or more limbs removed
  - (a) Amputee
- (b) Handicap
- (c) Limber
- (d) Fatalist
- 239. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
  - (a) Tautology
- (b) Repetition
- (c) Temerity
- (d) Tarragon
- 240. That which can be drunk
  - (a) Edible
- (b) Palatable
- (c) Potable
- (d) Culpable
- 241. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
  - (a) Ordinary
- (b) Average
- (c) Fair
- (d) Mediocre
- 242. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
  - (a) Hedonist
- (b) Disciplinarian
- (c) Atheist
- (d) Ascetics
- 243. A person who loves everybody
  - (a) Egoist
- (b) Fatalist
- (c) Humanist
- (d) Altruist

- 244. A small village or a group of houses
  - (a) community
- (b) Settlement
- (c) Hamlet
- (d) Colony
- 245. Property inherited from one's father
  - (a) vale
- (b) patrimony
- (c) legacy
- (d) trench
- 246. Government by person of highest social order
  - (a) bureaucracy
- (b) plutocracy
- (c) democracy
- (d) aristocracy
- 247. Study of ancient things like tombs, buried towns
  - (a) paleontology
- (b) nomology
- (c) archaeology
- (d) genealogy
- 248. To banish or turn out of society and fellowship
  - (a) acrobat
- (b) diatribe
- (c) ostracise
- (d) jurist
- 249. Rebellious or opposing the authority
  - (a) insurgent
- (b) intransigent(d) innuendo
- (c) indigenous
- 250. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
  - (a) Tolerable
- (b) Commoner
- (c) Mediocre
- (d) Diligent

## **Solutions**

- 1. **(d)**; **Ambiguous** means having or expressing more than one possible meaning, sometimes intentionally.
- **2. (a)**; **Spectre** means something widely feared as a possible dangerous occurrence.

**Beguile** means charm or enchant (someone), often in a deceptive way.

**Monolith** means a large single upright block of stone, especially one shaped into or serving as a pillar or monument.

- **3. (a); Moderate** is the one which is the substitute of the phrase average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree.
- 4. (d); Sweatshop means a factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.
- **5. (b)**; **Flotsam** means people or things that have been rejected or discarded as worthless.
- **6. (a)**; **Manifest** means clear or obvious to the eye or mind.
- 7. **(b)**; Chafe means (with reference to a part of the body) make or become sore by rubbing against something.

**8. (c)**; **Detention** means the punishment of being kept in school after hours.

**Pretension** means a claim or assertion of a claim to something.

**Blender** means a person or thing that mixes things together, in particular an electric mixing machine used in food preparation for liquidizing, chopping, or pureeing.

- 9. **(b)**; Cortex means the outer layer of the cerebrum (the cerebral cortex), composed of folded grey matter and playing an important role in consciousness.
  - Capered means skip or dance about in a lively or playful way.
- **10. (a); Geyser** means a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.

**Smite** means be strongly attracted to someone or something.

**Brew** means make (beer) by soaking, boiling, and fermentation.

**Pitted** means having a hollow or indentation on the surface.

1. **(c)**; **Trivialize** means make (something) seem less important, significant, or complex than it really is.

- 12. (b); Obeisance means a gesture expressing deferential respect, such as a bow or curtsy.Consensual means relating to or involving consent or consensus.
  - **Germinate** means begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
- **13. (b)**; **Stanza** means a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse.

**Series** means a number of events, objects, or people of a similar or related kind coming one after another.

**14. (c); Underplay** means represent (something) as being less important than it really is.

**Stride** means walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction.

**Imperious** means arrogant and domineering.

- 15. (b); Emulate means match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation.Ditto means used to indicate that something already said is applicable a second time.
- 16. (a); Ineptitude means lack of skill or ability.
  Dexterity means skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands.

**Prowess** means skill or expertise in a particular activity or field.

**17. (b); Blot** means a dark mark or stain made by ink, paint, dirt, etc.

Hue means a colour or shade.

**Tint** means a shade or variety of a colour. **Dye** means a natural or synthetic substance used to add a colour to or change the colour of something

**18. (a); Elect** means choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting.

**Volunteer** means a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task.

**Nominator** means someone who officially suggests that a person should be considered to do a particular job, take part in an election, receive an honour, etc

**19. (d)**; **Strand** means the shore of a sea, lake, or large river.

**Lasso** means a rope with a noose at one end, used especially in North America for catching cattle.

- **20. (c)**; **Predilection** means a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.
- **21. (d)**; **Iconoclast** means a person who attacks or criticizes cherished beliefs or institutions.

**Dote** means be extremely and uncritically fond of.

**Neurotic** means having, caused by, or relating to neurosis.

**22. (a); Infer** means deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.

**Pander** means gratify or indulge (an immoral or distasteful desire or taste or a person with such a desire or taste).

- **23. (a)**; Judgmental: having or displaying an overly critical point of view.
- **24. (b)**; Extort: to obtain (something) by force, threats, or other unfair means.
- **25. (d); To slam** means shut (a door, window, or lid) forcefully and loudly.
- **26. (a)**; **To monetise** means convert into or express in the form of currency.

**To nominate** means, propose or formally enter as a candidate for election or for an honour or award.

**Demarche** means a political step or initiative.

- **27. (b); To muster** means assemble (troops), especially for inspection or in preparation for battle.
  - **To institutionalize** means, establish (something, typically a practice or activity) as a convention or norm in an organization or culture.
- 28. (c); Betray means expose (one's country, a group, or a person) to danger by treacherously giving information to an enemy.

**Forsake** means renounce or give up (something valued or pleasant).

**Delude** means make (someone) believe something that is not true.

- **29. (b)**; abhor: regard with disgust and hatred.
- **30. (a)**; ineradicable: unable to be destroyed or removed.
- **31. (d)**; mandible: the jaw or a jawbone, especially the lower jawbone in mammals and fishes.

- **33. (c)**; Piercing cry means a very loud and shrill scream.
- 34. (d); Platter means a large flat dish or plate for serving food.Salver means a tray, typically one made of silver and used in formal circumstances.
- **35. (d); Periodicity** means the quality or character of being periodic; the tendency to recur at intervals.
- 36. (c); Pantomime means a theatrical entertainment, mainly for children, which involves music, topical jokes, and slapstick comedy and is based on a fairy tale or nursery story, usually produced around Christmas.
- 37. (c); toil: work extremely hard or incessantly.
- 38. (d); enunciate: say or pronounce clearly.

  Postulate: suggest or assume the existence, fact, or truth of (something) as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief.

  Proclaim: announce officially or publicly.
- **39. (a)**; engulf: a natural force sweep over something so as to surround or cover it completely.
- **40. (b);** whisk: take or move (someone or something) somewhere suddenly and quickly. Flit: move swiftly and lightly.
- **41. (d)**; totem: a natural object or animal that is believed by a particular society to have spiritual significance and that is adopted by it as an emblem.
- **42. (c)**; decamp: leave a place suddenly or secretly.
- 43. (a); etiquette: the customary code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular profession or group.

Frizette: a curly or frizzed fringe, often an artificial hairpiece, worn by women on the forehead.

Epaulette: a piece of ornamental material on the shoulder of a garment, esp a military uniform.

Fossette: a small depression.

**44. (b)**; corpulence: something more than average fatness.

exigency: an urgent need or demand. Exultancy: triumphantly happy.

45. (b); arbitrary: based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system.

Auxiliary: providing supplementary or additional help and support.

Allegory: a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

ambulatory: Relating to or adapted for walking.

46. (a); spank: slap with one's open hand or a flat object, especially on the buttocks as a punishment.

Clobber: hit (someone) hard.

Whip: a strip of leather or length of cord fastened to a handle, used for flogging or beating a person or for urging on an animal. Flog: beat (someone) with a whip or stick as a punishment.

- 47. (a); Meritorious: deserving reward or praise.
  Honourable: bringing or deserving honour.
  Virtuous: having or showing high moral standards.
  Noble: belonging by rank, title, or birth to
  - Noble: belonging by rank, title, or birth to the aristocracy.
- 48. (b); gory: involving or showing violence and bloodshed. sanguine: optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation. Inundate: overwhelm someone with things or people to be dealt with.

Imbrue: to impregnate

**49. (b)**; deceased: the recently dead person in question.

Euthanized: put an animal to death humanely.

Reposed: be situated or kept in a particular place.

Obliviate: to forget.

**50. (c)**; dollop: a large, shapeless mass of something, especially soft food.

Clop: a sound made by or as if by a horse's hoof striking the ground.

Slop: dress in an untidy or casual manner. Lop: cut off a branch, limb, or twig from the main body of a tree.

**51. (c)**; irascible: having or showing a tendency to be easily angered.

Crucible: a ceramic or metal container in which metals or other substances may be melted or subjected to very high temperatures.

Miscible: forming a homogeneous mixture when added together.

Risible: provoking laughter through being ludicrous.

52. (d); extricate: free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty.

Intricate: very complicated or detailed.

Exterminate: destroy completely.

Expurgate: remove matter thought to be objectionable or unsuitable.

- **53. (b)**; Console: to comfort someone at a time of grief or disappointment.
- 54. (c); indoctrinate: to teach a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.
- **55. (a)**; knot: A knot is a method of fastening or securing linear material such as rope by tying or interweaving.
- **56. (d)**; infernal: relating to or characteristic of hell or the underworld.
- 57. (c); depict: to portray in words
- **58. (d)**; inflict: cause something unpleasant or painful to be suffered by someone or something.
- **59. (b)**; possess: have as belonging to one; own.
- **60. (a)**; reparation: the action of repairing something.
- **61. (c)**; daze: a state of stunned confusion or bewilderment.
- **62. (b)**; impede: delay or prevent
- **63. (a)**; sweeping: wide in range or effect.
- **64. (b)**; abuse: cruel and violent treatment of a person or animal.
- **65. (d)**; smother: to kill someone by covering their nose and mouth so that they suffocate.
- **66. (a);** to disintegrate: break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay.
- **67. (b)**; dither: to be indecisive.
- 68. (a); distort: pull or twist out of shape.
- 69. (a); initiate: to begin
- **70. (b)**; lode: a rich source of something.
- **71. (d)**; **christen** means use for the first time.

**Paten** means a plate, typically made of gold or silver, used for holding the bread during the Eucharist and sometimes as a cover for the chalice.

**Begotten** means (especially of a man) bring (a child) into existence by the process of reproduction.

72. (c); puke means vomit

**Spritz** means the squirt or spray a liquid at or on to (something) in quick, short bursts.

**73. (b)**; Nub means the crux or central point of a matter.

Malign means evil in nature or effect.

Purport means appear to be or do something, especially falsely.

74. (c); dissect means methodically cut up (a body or plant) in order to study its internal parts.

Anatomize means examine and analyse in detail.

Synthesize means make (something) by synthesis, especially chemically.

**75. (d)**; **volatile** means liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.

**Reckless** means heedless of danger or the consequences of one's actions; rash or impetuous.

**76. (c)**; **fugitive** means a person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding.

Vagrant means a person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging.

**Tramp** means a person who travels from place to place on foot in search of work or as a vagrant or beggar.

- 77. **(b)**; **filch** means to steal or take surreptitiously in small amounts; pilfer
- **78. (a)**; **eschew** means deliberately avoid using; abstain from.

**Shirk** means avoid or neglect (a duty or responsibility).

**Devoid** means entirely lacking or free from.

79. **(b)**; **Pseudo** means pretentious or insincere. **Appellant** means a person who applies to a

Appellant means a person who applies to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.

**80. (a)**; **torrid** means very hot and dry.

**Arctic** means relating to the regions around the North Pole.

**Frigid** means very cold in temperature.

- **81. (c)**; overwhelm: to have a strong emotional effect on.
- **82. (d)**; flop: fall, move, or hang in a loose and ungainly way.

- 83. (c); lousy: very poor or bad.
- **84. (d)**; pact means a formal agreement between individuals or parties.
- **85. (d)**; graft: a piece of living tissue that is transplanted surgically.
- **86. (c)**; mince: cut up (food, especially meat) into very small pieces, typically in a machine.
- **87. (b)**; perturb: make (someone) anxious or unsettled.
- 88. (a); deviate: depart from an established course.
- **89. (b);** devout: having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment.
- 90. (a); annul: declare invalid
- 91. (a); trumpet: proclaim widely or loudly.
- **92. (b)**; placebo: A placebo is a substance or treatment with no active therapeutic effect.
- **93. (d)**; rancid: smelling or tasting unpleasant as a result of being old and stale.
- **94. (c)**; stoic: a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.
- **95. (c)**; applaud: To show approval or praise by clapping.
- **96. (d)**; purr: Purring is the most common sound cats make
- **97. (c)**; quarantine: a state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed.
- **98. (d)**; whop: a heavy blow, or the sound of such a blow.
- **99. (b);** spangle: a small thin piece of glittering material, typically sewn as one of many on clothing for decoration; a sequin.
- **100. (a)**; Scurry: move hurriedly with short quick steps.
- **101. (c)**; vilify: speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner.
- **102. (d)**; discomfiture: a feeling of unease or embarrassment; awkwardness.
- **103. (a)**; loophole: A loophole in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal.
- **104. (b)**; inquisitive: having or showing an interest in learning things; curious.
- 105. (a); procreate means (of people or animals) produce young; reproduce.Propagate means breed specimens of (a plant or animal) by natural processes from the parent stock.

Escalator means a moving staircase consisting of an endlessly circulating belt of steps driven by a motor, which conveys people between the floors of a public building.

106. (b); putty means a soft, malleable greyishyellow paste, made from ground chalk and raw linseed oil, that hardens after a few hours and is used for sealing glass in window frames and filling holes in wood.

Rigid means unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible.

Ductile means able to be drawn out into a thin wire.

100 (a).

107. (c);	108. (a);	109. (c);
110. (d);	111. (b);	112. (a);
113. (c);	114. (d);	115. (a);
116. (b);	117. (b);	118. (a);
119. (b);	120. (a);	121. (c);
122. (d);	123. (d);	124. (c);
125. (a);	126. (b);	127. (d);
128. (c);	129. (a);	130. (b);
131. (c);	132. (d);	133. (d);
134. (c);	135. (d);	136. (c);
137. (c);	138. (d);	139. (a);
140. (d);	141. (b);	142. (a);
143. (d);	144. (c);	145. (b);
146. (b):	147. (b):	148. (a):

100 (4).

- **149. (c)**; **Incorrigible** means (of a person or their behaviour) not able to be changed or reformed.
- **150. (d)**; **Scapegoat** means a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency.
- **151. (b); Blasphemy** means the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk.

**Atheist** means a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods. **Bellicose** means demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight.

**152. (d)**; **Egotist** means a person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves; self-seeker.

**Elite** means a select group that is superior in terms of ability or qualities to the rest of a group or society.

**Emetic** means a medicine or other substance which causes vomiting.

**153. (a)**; **Denature** means take away or alter the natural qualities of.

**Authentic** means of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine.

**Limpid** means (of a liquid) completely clear and transparent.

- **154. (a)**; **Putrefy** means (of a body or other organic matter) decay or rot and produce a fetid smell.
- **155. (d)**; **Depreciate** means diminish in value over a period of time.

**Escalate** means increase rapidly.

**Aggrandise** means increase the power, status, or wealth of.

**156. (d)**; **Sterile** means not able to produce children or young.

**Fecund** means producing or capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth; highly fertile.

**Hebetic** means Physiology of or relating to puberty.

**157. (a)**; Elegy: a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.

Pandemonium: wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar.

Parody: an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.

Sonnet: a poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line

**158. (d)**; Drover: A drover is typically an experienced stockman, who moves livestock, usually sheep, cattle, and horses "on the hoof" over long distances.

Fastidious: very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail.

Numismatist: Numismatics is the study or collection of currency.

Somnambulist: "walking in one's sleep or under hypnosis

- **159. (c)**; **Raconteur** means a person who tells anecdotes in a skilful and amusing way.
- **160. (a)**; **Arsonphobia** is the fear of fire. People who have this fear would avoid things such as bar-b-ques, campfires, fire pits, lighters, matches, etc.
- **161. (b);** Emeritus: having retired but allowed to retain their title as an honor.

Belligerent: hostile and aggressive.

Truant: a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation.

Mercenary: primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics.

**162. (b);** Cynicism: an inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; skepticism.

Hallucination: an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present.

Optimism: hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.

163. (a); Sol. Callous: showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.Credulous: having or showing too great a readiness to believe things.

Gullible: easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.

Bohemian: socially unconventional.

**164. (b)**; Impostor: a person who pretends to be someone else in order to deceive others, especially for fraudulent gain.

Glutton: an excessively greedy eater.

Hypochondriac: a person who is abnormally anxious about their health.

Intestate: not having made a will before one dies.

**165. (b)**; **Centipede** means a predatory myriapod invertebrate with a flattened elongated body composed of many segments. Most segments bear a single pair of legs, the front pair being modified as poison fangs.

**Coercion** means the action or practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.

**166. (d)**; **Masochist** means a person who derives sexual gratification from their own pain or humiliation.

**Septuagenarian** means a person who is between 70 and 79 years old.

**167. (d);** Vindictive: having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge.

Enmity: a state or feeling of active opposition or hostility.

Pedantic: excessively concerned with minor details or rules.

Nigger: a contemptuous term for a black or dark-skinned person.

- 168. (b); Nemesis: punishment or defeat that is deserved and cannot be avoided. Dandy: a man unduly concerned with looking stylish and fashionable. Prodigy: a young person with exceptional qualities or abilities.
  - Wagon: a vehicle used for transporting goods or another specified purpose.
- **169. (c)**; Gust: a sudden strong rush of wind.
- 170. (b); Cynophobia: fear of dogs.
- **171. (c)**; tyro: a beginner or novice.
- **172. (c)**; **Extempore** means spoken or done without preparation.
- 173. (b); Gullible: easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.
- **174.** (d); Repentance: the feeling of repent or regret.
- 175. (b); Filicide: the killing of one's son or daughter.
- 176. (d); Ergophile: a person who loves work.
- 177. (d); Nepotism: Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin.
- 178. (c); Philistine: a person who is hostile or indifferent to culture and the arts.
- 179. (c); Abdicate: to renounce one's throne.
- **180.** (d); Epitaph: Words written on the tomb of a person
- 181. (a); Dromomania: An uncontrollable impulse or desire to wander or travel.
- 182. (c); Parvenu: a person of humble origin who has gained wealth, influence, or celebrity.
- 183. (a); Accomplice: a person who helps another commit a crime.
- characteristics 184. (b); Effeminate: having regarded as typical of a woman
- 185. (d); Stuttering: Stuttering is a communication disorder in which the flow of speech is broken by repetitions.
- 186. (a); Ergomania: a passion for working, esp. excessive; also called workaholism
- 187. (b); Oncology: Oncology is a branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer or tumor.
- 188. (d); Zenith: the time at which something is most powerful or successful.
- 189. (a); Eccentric: not placed centrally or not having its axis or other part placed centrally.
- 190. (c); Pragmatist: one who is dealing with things sensibly and realistically

- **191.** (a); stevedore: a person employed at a dock to load and unload ships.
- 192. (c); Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine.
- 193. (a); Travesty: a false, absurd, or distorted representation of something.
- 194. (a); yearning: a feeling of intense longing for something.
- 195. (a); Verbatim: in exactly the same words as were used originally.
- 196. (b); Sceptic: a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
- 197. (b); vehement: in a forceful, passionate, or intense manner; with great feeling.
- 198. (a); Scabbard: a sheath for the blade of a sword or dagger, typically made of leather or metal.
- 199. (a); Upthrust: the upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it.
- 200. (d); Sarcasm: the use of irony to mock or convey contempt.
- 201. (a); 202. (b); 203. (b);
- 204. (a); 205. (b); 206. (a);
- 207. (c); 208. (d); 209. (d);
- 210. (c); 211. (a); 212. (b);
- 215. (a); 213. (d); 214. (c);
- 216. (b); 217. (c); 218. (d);
- 219. (d); 220. (c); 221. (a);
- 222. (c); 223. (c); 224. (d);
- 225. (a); 226. (d); 227. (b);
- 228. (a); 229. (d); 230. (c); 231. (b); 232. (b); 233. (b);
- 234. (a);
- 235. (c); Elegy means a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.
- 236. (a); Interregnum means an interval of time between the close of a sovereign's reign and the accession of his or her normal or legitimate successor.
- 237. (d); Avaricious means having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain.
- 238. (a); Amputee means a person who has had an arm or leg cut off.
- 239. (a); Tautology means saying of the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style.
- **240. (c)**; **Potable** means safe to drink; drinkable.

- **241. (d)**; **Mediocre** means of only average quality; not very good.
- **242. (d)**; **Ascetics** means a person who follows an ascetic life.
- **243. (d)**; **Altruist** a person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others
- **244. (c); Hamlet** means a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a church.
- **245. (b)**; **patrimony**: property inherited from one's father or male ancestor.
- **246. (d)**; **aristocracy** :the highest class in certain societies, typically comprising people of noble birth holding hereditary titles and offices.

- **247. (c)**; **archaeology** the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
- **248. (c)**; **ostracise**: exclude from a society or group.
- **249. (a)**; **insurgent** :a person fighting against a government or invading force; a rebel or revolutionary.
- **250. (c)**; **Mediocre** : of only average quality; not very good.



## Chapter

7

# **Antonyms**

## Exercise

1.	vibrant		13. adulterate	
	(a) drab	(b) gaudy	(a) attenuated	(b) purify
	(c) jazzy	(d) vivid	(c) vitiated	(d) dilute
2.	deep-seated		14. conjoined	
	(a) chronic	(b) temporary	(a) sever	(b) adjoin
	(c) inbred	(d) subconscious	(c) meld	(d) affix
3.	Humdrum		15. mishmash	
	(a) tedious	(b) trite	(a) potpourri	(b) medley
	(c) drab	(d) fascinating	(c) organized	(d) haphazard
4.	celibate		16. generosity	
	(a) chaste	(b) virtuous	(a) altruism	(b) general
	(c) promiscuous	(d) continent	(c) largesse	(d) malevolence
5.	ingestion		17. analogue	
	(a) gulp	(b) slug	(a) correlate	(b) cognate
	(c) excrete	(d) chug	(c) dialogue	(d) difference
6.	horrify		18. amusement	
	(a) affright	(b) petrify	(a) mischief	(b) naughty
	(c) appall	(d) soothe	(c) melancholy	(d) hilarity
7.	sacred		19. Reform	
	(a) pious	(b) hallowed	(a) ameliorate	(b) worsen
	(c) divine	(d) profane	(c) amends	(d) emend
8.	outlandish		20. liberty	
	(a) droll	(b) kinky	(a) incarceration	(b) choice
	(c) common	(d) grotesque	(c) license	(d) right
9.	coalesce		21. intrinsic	
	(a) separate	(b) adhere	(a) elemental	(b) innate
	(c) cleave	(d) amalgamate	(c) connate	(d) acquired
10	. loiter		22. ogle	
	(a) lag	(b) hasten	(a) leer	(b) gaze
	(c) amble	(d) loll	(c) ignore	(d) gawk
11	. fidgety		23. pejorative	
	(a) composed	(b) restive	(a) rude	(b) complimentary
	(c) twitchy	(d) antsy	(c) derisive	(d) cheeky
12	. bland		24. avid	
	(a) blah	(b) insipid	(a) apathetic	(b) desirous
	(c) tame	(d) lively	(c) devoted	(d) fanatical

25.	impiety		40. pilferer	
	(a) blasphemy	(b) heresy	(a) sniper	(b) punk
	(c) profanity	(d) reverence	(c) lifter	(d) police
26.	pompous	` '	41. to spurn	`
	(a) modern	(b) turgid	(a) to accept	t (b) to flout
	(c) modest	(d) vain	(c) to scorn	(d) to rebuff
27.	whirl	. ,	42. to conceive	<b>,</b> ,
	(a) swirl	(b) peace	(a) to recko	n (b) to neglect
	(c) flurry	(d) surge	(c) to appre	hend (d) to perceive
28.	jaunt		43. to brood	
	(a) halt	(b) excursion	(a) to repine	e (b) to ignore
	(c) stroll	(d) ramble	(c) to fret	(d) to mope
29.	veteran		44. veracity	
	(a) youthful	(b) pliable	(a) deceit	(b) condor
	(c) expert	(d) amateur	(c) probity	(d) rectitude
30.	fatigue		45. to sue	
	(a) restive	(b) slouch	(a) to absolv	ve (b) to litigate
	(c) vigor	(d) tire	(c) to indict	(d) to solicit
31.	castigated		46. facade	
	(a) approve	(b) rate	(a) frontage	(b) semblance
	(c) flay	(d) drub	(c) veneer	(d) reality
32.	deliberate		47. endeavour	
	(a) judge	(b) imprudent	(a) passive	(b) buck
	(c) cogitate	(d) argue	(c) assay	(d) intend
33.	demure		48. beleaguer	7 1111
	(a) humble	(b) bold	(a) gnaw	(b) assist
	(c) coy	(d) sober	(c) badger	(d) pester
34.	genteel		49. vigour	
	(a) uncivilized	(b) stuffy	(a) lethargy	(b) fettle
	(c) urbane	(d) prim	(c) kilter	(d) robust
35.	abominable		50. skeptic	
	(a) attractive	(b) gross	(a) profaner	
	(c) grim	(d) lousy	(c) atheist	(d) devotee
36.	flog		51. to entrust	
	(a) whop	(b) compliment	(a) to confer	` '
	(c) flay	(d) flax	(c) to rely	(d) to deny
37.	extravagance		52. Prestige	
	(a) expensive	(b) thrift	(a) eminence	• •
	(c) cheap	(d) absurd	(c) insignific	cance (d) kudos
38.	virtuous		53. escort	
	(a) vile	(b) chaste	(a) entourag	
	(c) kosher	(d) celibate	(c) foe	(d) convoy
39.	primed		54. demon	
	(a) fit	(b) able	(a) spectre	(b) angel
	(c) unready	(d) prepped	(c) shadow	(d) zombie

55.	Presumption		70. fuddle
	(a) fact	(b) posit	(a) upset (b) explicate
	(c) assumption	(d) conjecture	(c) nonplus (d) rattle
56.	to incriminate	, ,	71. astringe
	(a) to inculpate	(b) to attribute	(a) liberate (b) constringe
	(c) to allege	(d) to exonerate	(c) circumscribe (d) tauten
57.	motley		72. abdicate
	(a) kaleidoscopic	(b) assorted	(a) forgo (b) usurp
	(c) homogenous	(d) disparate	(c) waive (d) cede
58.	violation		73. provision
	(a) abuse	(b) obedience	(a) removal (b) cater
	(c) felony	(d) crime	(c) plan (d) stock
59.	vivified		74. sortie
	(a) invigorated	(b) revived	(a) raid (b) assault
	(c) dull	(d) animated	(c) sally (d) retreat
60.	wary		75. bequeath
	(a) frugal	(b) leery	(a) receive (b) impart
	(c) prudent	(d) inattentive	(c) bestow (d) entrust
61.	panacea		76. stun
	(a) malady	(b) cure	(a) petrify (b) calm
	(c) elixir	(d) nostrum	(c) flabbergast (d) stupefy
62.	cameo		77. conception
	(a) trinket	(b) gem	(a) clue (b) cognition
	(c) bauble	(d) plain	(c) fact (d) notion
63.	ambushed		78. to expunge
	(a) lurk	(b) waylay	(a) to gut (b) to omit
	(c) camouflage	(d) exposed	(c) to zap (d) to insert
64.	malignant		79. taciturn
	(a) mortal	(b) internecine	(a) reticent (b) curt
	(c) benign	(d) lethal	(c) laconic (d) verbose
65.	cosset		80. to jostle
	(a) ignore	(b) close	(a) to scramble (b) to shove
	(c) caress	(d) fondle	(c) to eschew (d) to hustle
66.	hollow		81. to placate
	(a) alveolate	(b) cleft	(a) to provoke (b) to propitiate
	(c) cavernous	(d) solid	(c) to tranquilize (d) to mollify
67.	elf		82. content
	(a) pixie	(b) nisse	(a) ease (b) depressed
	(c) fay	(d) giant	(c) gratified (d) smug
68.	imminent	<u> </u>	83. to wring
	(a) friendly	(b) nigh	(a) to gouge (b) to untwist
	(c) escapable	(d) dangerous	(c) to extort (d) to choke
69.	to dawdle	<i></i>	84. repatriation
	(a) to loiter	(b) to mosey	(a) abolition (b) animation
	(c) to hasten	(d) to saunter	(c) cure (d) invigoration

			0 0 0
85. to inundate		100. Fulmination	
(a) to underwhelm	(b) to glut	(a) Obloquy	(b) denunciation
(c) to deluge	(d) to engulf	(b) compliment	(d) diatribe
86. to reveal	. ,	101. steadfast	•
(a) to concede	(b) to conceal	(a) staunch	(b) pliant
(c) to avow	(d) to divulge	(c) ardent	(d) rigid
87. antique	. ,	102. sibilate	( ) 0
(a) obsolote	(b) superannuated	(a) whiz	(b) boo
(c) current	(d) ancient	(c) exalt	(d) rasp
88. void	. ,	103. magnate	•
(a) destitute	(b) scant	(a) mogul	(b) tycoon
(c) bereft	(d) adequate	(c) aristocrat	(d) nonentity
89. privy		104. to abnegate	, ,
(a) ulterior	(b) obscure	(a) to eject	(b) to evict
(c) covert	(d) Public	(c) to admit	(d) to bounce
90. to chuckle	. ,	105. agonising	( )
(a) to snicker	(b) to guffaw	(a) vehement	(b) fierce
(c) to lament	(d) to chortle	(c) excruciating	(d) cordial
91. atheist	,	106. discrepant	( )
(a) skeptic	(b) pagan	(a) contrary	(b) dissonant
(c) disciple	(d) agnostic	(c) harmonious	(d) variance
92. to scowl	( ) 0	107. to exile	( )
(a) to glower	(b) to smirk	(a) to relegation	(b) to usher
(c) to grimace	(d) to grin	(c) to banish	(d) to ostracism
93. brawl		108. to envisage	
(a) truce	(b) fracas	(a) oblivious	(b) to apprehend
(c) altercation	(d) bicker	(c) to confront	(d) to visualize
94. offensive		109. to condemn	
(a) obnoxious	(b) agreeable	(a) to decry	(b) to laud
(c) repugnant	(d) odious	(c) to reprobate	(d) to proscribe
95. stupor	, ,	110. assiduous	. , 1
(a) swoon	(b) consciousness	(a) lethargic	(b) scrupulous
(c) trance	(d) apathy	(c) diligent	(d) exacting
96. appalling	· / I	111. mandate	( )
(a) reassuring	(b) ghastly	(a) injunction	(b) behest
(c) dire	(d) mean	(c) breach	(d) decree
97. to pilfer		112. arcane	( )
(a) appropriate	(b) to bestow	(a) mystic	(b) recondite
(c) to filch	(d) to purloin	(c) esoteric	(d) hackneyed
98. seedy	( ) 1	113. frolic	(1)
(a) posh	(b) faded	(a) drudgery	(b) romp
(c) decrepit	(d) ailing	(c) antic	(d) drollery
99. to dissuade	( ) 0	114. affidavit	(d) dividing
(a) to thwart	(b) to preclude	(a) affirmation	(b) slander

115. Jaunt		130. to flay	
(a) ramble	(b) canter	(a) to scalp	(b) to peel
(c) excursion	(d) siesta	(c) to excoriate	(d) to sheath
116. thug	,	131. apocalypse	
(a) punk	(b) hood	(a) catastrophe	(b) miracle
(c) constable	(d) ruffian	(c) decimation	(d) holocaust
117. humble		132. to actuate	
(a) diffident	(b) tentative	(a) to retard	(b) to spur
(c) obsequious	(d) pretentious	(c) to impel	(d) to propel
118. to grumble		133. grotesque	
(a) to snivel	(b) to kvetch	(a) horrid	(b) pleasing
(c) to compliment	(d) to squawk	(c) appalling	(d) grisly
119. therapeutic		134. to procure	
(a) ameliorative	(b) analeptic	(a) to forfeit	(b) to appropriate
(c) salubrious	(d) inimical	(c) to solicit	(d) to wangle
120. to perpetuate		135. vile	
(a) to eternize	(b) to canonize	(a) virtuous	(b) coarse
(c) to cease	(d) to bolster	(c) vicious	(d) abject
121. mere		136. to amputate	
(a) unadorned	(b) immense	(a) to sever	(b) to fasten
(c) sheer	(d) blunt	(c) to truncate	(d) to lop
122. to comprise		137. to rake	
(a) to dispute	(b) to embody	(a) to harrow	(b) to scatter
(c) to span	(d) to encompass	(c) to scour	(d) to enfilade
123. revel		138. to contend	
(a) gloom	(b) spree	(a) to comply	(b) to oppugn
(c) bacchanal	(d) debauch	(c) to grapple	(d) to vie
124. Subdued		139. to contrive	
(a) dim	(b) boisterous	(a) to concoct	(b) to plot
(c) solemn	(d) crestfallen	(c) to forge	(d) to raze
125. to remand		140. To impair	/1 \ .
(a) to filibuster	(b) to tarry	(a) to debilitate	(b) to mar
(c) to expedite	(d) to adjourn	(c) to mend	(d) to blunt
126. eternity	4.	141. obligation	/1 \ 1
(a) perpetuity	(b) yonder	(a) bond	(b) burden
(c) aeon	(d) ephemeral	(c) commitment	(d) irresponsibility
127. pervert	(1 ) 111	142. to lament	(1) ( 1 1
(a) virtuous	(b) libertine	(a) to deplore	(b) to bawl
(c) deviant	(d) debauchee	(c) to laud	(d) to bemoan
128. frazzle	(1)	143. snag	/1. \ 1
(a) prostration	(b) vigour	(a) hurdle	(b) boon
(c) enervation	(d) lassitude	(c) bug	(d) glitch
129. to hew	(1)	144. diligence	(1.)
(a) to prune	(b) to chop	(a) lethargy	(b) exertion
(c) to agglutinate	(d) to cleave	(c) vigour	(d) assiduity

145. homogeneous		160. Panegyric	
(a) akin	(b) ditto	(a) Noxious	(b) Criticism
(c) disparate	(d) cognate	(c) Fantasy	(d) Grandeur
146. feign	( )	161. Raucous	. ,
(a) bluff	(b) affect	(a) Dulcet	(b) Hoarse
(c) act	(d) fact	(c) Jarring	(d) Torrent
147. amenable	· ,	162. Predilection	. ,
(a) responsive	(b) pliable	(a) Inclination	(b) Enduring
(c) docile	(d) unsusceptible	(c) Enmity	(d) Domicile
148. to muster	. ,	163. Meretricious	
(a) to convocated	(b) to rally	(a) Brazen	(b) Natural
(c) to estrange	(d) to aggregate	(c) Exemplary	(d) Gaudy
149. Irk	( ) 60 0	164. Nebulous	•
(a) Attract	(b) Discourage	(a) Definite	(b) Inchoate
(c) Irritate	(d) Please	(c) Dismal	(d) Sullen
150. Grotesque	. ,	165. Colossal	
(a) Free	(b) Odd	(a) Epic	(b) Rust
(c) Plain	(d) Queer	(c) Teeny	(d) Vast
151. Nugatory	( ) ~	166. Opprobrium	
(a) Delusive	(b) Futile	(a) Adulation	(b) Ignominy
(c) Unreal	(d) Productive	(c) Mystical	(d) Preclude
152. Naive	( )	167. Multifaceted	
(a) Artful	(b) Candid	(a) Adroit	(b) Handy
(c) Credulous	(d) Sincere	(c) Pliable	(d) Simple
153. Incapacitate	( * 1 I I I I I I V	168.Trepidation	
(a) Cripple	(b) Facilitate	(a) Bold	(b) Calm
(c) Maim	(d) Immobilize	(c) Fear	(d) Violent
154. Sentience	. ,	169. Waggish	
(a) Disregard	(b) Appreciation	(a) Jocular	(b) Whimsical
(c) Consciousness	(d) Perception	(c) Flippant	(d) Solemn
155. Hazardous		170. Desecrate	
(a) Perilous	(b) Precarious	(a) Sanctify	(b) Profane
(c) Dicey	(d) Secure	(c) Befoul	(d) Defile
156. Advocacy	. ,	171. Obfuscate	
(a) Discouragement	(b) Advancement	(a) Envelop	(b) Puzzle
(c) Assistance	(d) Backing	(c) Haze	(d) Clarify
157. Gregarious		172. Triumph	
(a) Affable	(b) Genial	(a) Establish	(b) Sorrow
(c) Introvert	(d) Urbane	(c) Disdain	(d) Elation
158. Tremulous	. ,	173. Ensconce	
(a) Feeble	(b) Frugal	(a) Establish	(b) Impudence
(c) Stable	(d) Vital	(c) Request	(d) Unveil
159. Evanescent		174. Lugubrious	
(a) Enticing	(b) Fleeting	(a) Clumsy	(b) Lucid
(a) Littichig	(b) i iccurrg	(-) )	(-)

0 0 00			
175. Ostentation		188. Phlegmatic	
(a) Comical	(b) Insane	(a) Ardent	(b) Indifferent
(c) Modest	(d) Swanky	(c) Prohibit	(d) Merciless
176. Commiserate	. ,	189. Niggardly	. ,
(a) Debatable	(b) Empathize	(a) Mingy	(b) Inefficient
(c) Indifferent	(d) Legion	(c) Generous	(d) Sinful
177. Imbroglio	, , ,	190. Dissident	. ,
(a) Misery	(b) Censure	(a) Alienated	(b) Iconoclast
(c) Composure	(d) Dilemma	(c) Divisive	(d) Orthodox
178. Bequest	, ,	191. Melody	. ,
(a) Accord	(b) Damage	(a) Chant	(b) Lyric
(c) Complex	(d) Withdraw	(c) Cacophony	(d) Inflection
179. Clandestine	, ,	192. Diffident	. ,
(a) Abrupt	(b) Illicit	(a) Bashful	(b) Demure
(c) Open	(d) Wary	(c) Aggressive	(d) Meek
180. Intrepid	, , ,	193. Savant	` '
(a) Greed	(b) Kind	(a) Amateur	(b) Academic
(c) Meek	(d) Sigh	(c) Pundit	(d) Egghead
181. Refulgent	( ) 0	194. To Indict	( ) 00
(a) Dark	(b) Loud	(a) To Arraign	(b) To Censure
(c) Rough	(d) Sweet	(c) To Exonerate	(d) To Impeach
182. Skeptic	. ,	195. Veneration	. , .
(a) Believer	(b) Erroneous	(a) Adoration	(b) Contempt
(c) Nervous	(d) Nihilist	(c) Reverence	(d) Admiration
183. Extenuate		196. Impugnable	, ,
(a) Strengthen	(b) Enfeeble	(a) Dicey	(b) Debatable
(c) Abate	(d) Acquit	(c) Indubious	(d) Hazy
184. Fecund	•	197. Scrimp	. , ,
(a) Prolific	(b) Sterile	(a) Skimp	(b)Conserve
(c) Necessitate	(c) Turmoil	(c) Squander	(d) Curtail
185. Pellucid	. ,	198. Guzzle	. ,
(a) Torpid	(b) Explicit	(a) Carouse	(b) Starve
(c) Murky	(d) Limpid	(c) Imbibe	(d) Quaff
186. Adamant		199. Rampage	. ,
(a) Rigid	(b) Flexible	(a) Binge	(b) Frenzy
(c) Fixed	(d) Unshakable	(c) Harmony	(d) Turmoil
187. Churlish	• •	200. Blasphemous	• •
		*	(1) P (
(a) Belittle	(b) Courteous	(a) Pious	(b)Profane

### **Solutions**

- 1. (a); Vibrant means full of energy and life and drab means lacking brightness or interest; drearily dull.
- **2. (b)**; **deep-seated** means strongly felt or believed and very difficult to change or get rid of and **temporary** means lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.
- **3. (d)**; **Humdrum** means lacking excitement or variety; boringly monotonous and **fascinating** means extremely interesting. Hence options (d) is the correct choice.
- 4. (c); Celibate means not having sexual activity, especially because you have made a religious promise not to and promiscuous means having a lot of different sexual partners or sexual relationships, or (of sexual habits) involving a lot of different partners.
- 5. **(c)**; **Ingestion** means the process of taking food, drink, or another substance into the body by swallowing or absorbing it and **excrete** means (of a living organism or cell) separate and expel as waste (a substance, especially a product of metabolism).
- **6. (d); Horrify** means fill with horror; shock greatly and soothe means reduce pain or discomfort in (a part of the body).
- 7. (d); Sacred means connected with God or a god or dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving veneration and profane means not relating to that which is sacred or religious; secular.
- (c); Outlandish means looking or sounding bizarre or unfamiliar and common means occurring, found, or done often; prevalent.
- **9. (a)**; Coalesce means come together to form one mass or whole. Hence separate is the correct choice.
- **10. (b)**; **Loiter** means stand or wait around without apparent purpose and **hasten** means be quick to do something.
- 11. (a); Fidgety means inclined to fidget; restless or uneasy and composed means having one's feelings and expression under control; calm.

- **12. (d); Bland** means lacking strong features or characteristics and therefore uninteresting and **lively** means full of life and energy; active and outgoing.
- **13. (b)**; Adulterate means render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance. Hence purity is the correct choice.
- **14. (a)**; conjoined means join; combine and sever means divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.
- **15. (c)**; mishmash means a confused mixture. Hence organized is the correct choice.
- 16. (d); Generosity means the quality of being kind and generous and malevolence means the state or condition of being malevolent where malevolent means having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
- **17. (d)**; **Analogue** means a person or thing seen as comparable to another. Hence **difference** is the correct choice.
- **18. (c)**; **Amusement** means the state or experience of finding something funny and **melancholy** means a feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.
- **19. (b)**; **Reform** means make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it and **worsen** means make or become worse.
- **20. (a)**; **Liberty** means a right or privilege, especially a statutory one and **incarceration** means the state of being confined in prison; imprisonment.
- **21. (d)**; Intrinsic means belonging naturally; essential and acquired means to come into possession or ownership of; get as one's own.
- **22. (c)**; **Ogle** means stare at in a lecherous manner and **ignore** means refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.
- 23. (b); pejorative: expressing contempt or disapproval. complimentary:expressing a compliment; praising or approving.

- 24. (a); Avid: having or showing a keen interest in or enthusiasm for something. Apathetic: showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern.
- 25. (d); **Impiety** means lack of piety or **reverence**.
- 26. (c); Pompous means affectedly solemn, or self-important and modest means unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements.
- 27. (b); Whirl means move or cause to move rapidly round and round and peace means mental or emotional calm.
- 28. (a); Jaunt means a short excursion or journey made for pleasure and halt means bring or come to an abrupt stop.
- 29. (d); veteran: a person who has had long experience in a particular field. Amateur: a person who is not skillful and just a beginner.
- 30. (c); fatigue: extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness. Vigor: physical strength and good health.
- 31. (a); castigate: reprimand (someone) severely. Approve: officially agree to or accept as satisfactory. Flay: strip the skin off (a corpse or carcass). Drub: hit or beat (someone) repeatedly.
- 32. **(b)**; deliberate: done consciously and intentionally. Imprudent: not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash. Cogitate: think deeply about something; meditate or reflect.
- 33. (b); Demure means (of a woman or her behaviour) reserved, modest, and shy. Hence **bold** is the correct choice.
- 34. (a); Genteel means characterized by politeness, exaggerated or affected refinement, respectability **uncivilized** means (of a place or people) not socially, culturally, or morally advanced.
- (a); Abominable means causing 35. revulsion. Hence attractive is the correct choice.

- (b); Flog means beat (someone) with a whip 36. or stick as a punishment and **compliment** means a polite expression of praise or admiration.
- 37. **(b)**; Extravagance: lack of restraint spending money or using resources. Thrift: using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.
- 38. (a); vile: extremely unpleasant. Chaste: abstaining from extramarital, or from all, sexual intercourse. Kosher: genuine and legitimate. Celibate: abstaining from marriage and sexual relations, typically for religious reasons.
- 39. (c); primed: to make something ready for use or action, in particular. Prepped: to prepare something ready.
- 40. (d); pilferer: a thief who steals without using violence. Punk: A worthless person (often used as a general term of abuse).
- (a); spurn: reject with disdain or contempt. Rebuff: to reject someone or something in an abrupt or ungracious manner. flout: openly disregard
- 42. (b); conceive: to form or devise a plan or idea in the mind.

Reckon: establish by calculation.

- (b); brood: think deeply about something that makes one unhappy, angry, or worried.
  - Ignore: refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.
- (a); veracity: conformity to facts; accuracy. Deceit: the action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

Condor: Condor is the common name for two species of New World vultures

Probity: the quality of having strong moral principles; honesty and decency.

Rectitude: morally correct behavior or thinking; righteousness.

44.

**45.** (a); sue: institute legal proceedings against (a person or institution), typically for redress.

### Absolve: declare (someone) free from guilt, obligation, or punishment.

Litigate: resort to legal action to settle a matter; be involved in a lawsuit.

Solicit: ask for or try to obtain (something) from someone.

46. (d); facade: a deceptive outward appearance. Frontage: the facade of a building. Semblance: the outward appearance or apparent form of something, especially when the reality is different.

> Reality: the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them.

47. (a); endeavour: try hard to do or achieve something. Assay: the testing of a metal or ore to determine its ingredients and quality.

48. **(b)**; beleaguer: put in a very difficult situation. Gnaw: bite at or nibble something persistently. Badger: a heavily built omnivorous nocturnal mammal of the weasel family, typically having a grey and black coat. Pester: trouble or annoy someone with frequent or persistent requests or interruptions.

49. (a); vigour: physical strength and good health.

#### Lethargy: a lack energy and of enthusiasm.

Fettle: condition

Robust: strong and healthy; vigorous.

50. (d); skeptic: not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations. Profaner: not relating to that which is sacred or religious; secular. Heretic: unorthodox thinker.

51. (d); ENTRUST: assign the responsibility for doing something to (someone). confer: grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right). Allot: give or apportion (something) to someone.

Rely: depend on with full trust or confidence.

### Deny: state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.

52. widespread (c); Prestige: respect admiration felt for someone or something on the basis of a perception of their achievements or quality.

> Eminence: fame or acknowledged superiority within a particular sphere.

### Insignificance: the quality of being too small or unimportant to be worth consideration.

Cachet: the state of being respected or admired; prestige.

kudos: praise and honour received for an achievement.

53. (c); escort: to accompany Foe: an enemy or opponent.

54. (b); demon: an evil spirit or devil, especially one thought to possess a person or act as a tormentor in hell.

> Angel: a spiritual being in some religions who is believed to be a messenger of God.

55. (a); Presumption: an idea that is taken to be true on the basis of probability.

Fact: a thing that is known or proved to

56. (d); incriminate: to make someone appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing. Exonerate: to absolve

57. (c); motley: incongruously varied in appearance or character; disparate. Homogenous: of the same kind; alike.

**58. (b)**; violation: the action of violating someone or something.

Obedience: compliance with an order, request, or law or submission to another's authority.

*5*9. (c); vivified: make more lively or interesting; enliven.

Dull: lacking interest or excitement.

60. (d); Wary: feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems.

Inattentive: not paying attention to something.

- **61. (a)**; panacea: a solution or remedy for all difficulties or disease.
  - Malady: a disease or ailment
- **62. (d)**; cameo: a piece of decorated jewellery, typically oval in shape.

  Plain: not decorated or elaborate:
- **63. (d)**; ambushed: to make a surprise attack on someone.
- 64. (c); malignant: evil in nature or effect; malevolent.Benign: gentle and kind.
- **65. (a)**; cosset: care for and protect in an overindulgent way.
- 66. (d); hollow: having a hole or empty space inside.Solid: firm and stable in shape; not liquid or fluid.
- 67. (d); elf: a supernatural dwarf creature of folk tales, typically represented as a small, delicate, elusive figure in human form with pointed ears, magical powers, and a capricious nature.

  Giant: big
- 68. (c); imminent: about to happen.

  Nigh: near

  Escapable: avoidable or capable of being escaped.
- **69. (c)**; dawdle: waste time. Hasten: be quick to do something.
- **70. (b)**; fuddle: a state of confusion or intoxication. Explicate: something which Is explicit or clear.
- 71. (a); astringe means to contract or become contracted and liberate means set (someone) free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression.
- **72. (b)**; **abdicate** means fail to fulfil or undertake (a responsibility or duty) and **usurp** means take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
- **73. (a)**; provision means the action of providing or supplying something for use.
- **74. (d)**; sortie means come out from a defensive position to make an attack and retreat means change one's mind or plans as a result of criticism or difficulty.

- **75. (a)**; **bequeath** means leave (property) to a person or other beneficiary by a will hence **receive** is the correct choice.
- **76. (b)**; **stun** means knock unconscious or into a semi-conscious state and **calm** means not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions.
- 77. **(c)**; **conception** means the action of conceiving a child or of one being conceived.
- 78. (d); expunge means obliterate or remove completely (something unwanted or unpleasant). Hence insert is the correct choice.
- 79. (d); taciturn means (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little and verbose means using or expressed in more words than are needed.
- **80. (c)**; **Jostle** means push, elbow, or bump against (someone) roughly, typically in a crowd and **eschew** means deliberately avoid using; abstain from.
- 81. (a); placate: make (someone) less angry or hostile.Provoke: deliberately make (someone) annoyed or angry.
- **82. (b)**; content: in a state of peaceful happiness. Depressed: in a state of unhappiness or despondency.
- 83. (b); wring: squeeze and twist.

  Untwist: open or cause to open from a twisted position.
- **84. (a);** repatriation: to bring or send back Abolition: the action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.
- 85. (a); inundate: an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.

  Underwhelm: fail to impress or make a
  - Underwhelm: fail to impress or make a positive impact on (someone); disappoint.
- 86. (b); reveal: make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.Conceal: not allow to be seen
- 87. (c); antique: a collectable object such as a piece of furniture or work of art that has a high value because of its age and quality.

  Current: belonging to the present time; happening or being used or done now.

- **88. (d);** void: completely empty.

  Adequate: satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity.
- 89. (d); privy: hidden; secret.
- **90. (c)**; chuckle: laugh quietly or inwardly.
- **91. (c)**; atheist: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods. disciple: a personal follower of Christ during his life.
- 92. (d); scowl: an angry or bad-tempered expression.Grin: smile broadly.
- 93. (a); brawl: a rough or noisy fight or quarrel.

  Truce: an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time.
- 94. (b); offensive: causing someone to feel resentful, upset, or annoyed.Agreeable: quite enjoyable and pleasurable; pleasant.
- 95. (b); stupor: a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility.Consciousness: the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings.
- 96. (a); appalling: very bad; awful.
- **97. (b)**; pilfer: to steal Bestow: confer or present.
- **98. (a)**; seedy: sordid and disreputable. Posh: elegant or stylishly luxurious.
- 99. (d); dissuade: persuade someone not to take a particular course of action.Abet: encourage or assist someone to commit (a crime).
- 100. (b); Fulmination: an expression of vehement protest.Compliment: a polite expression of praise or admiration.
- 101. (b); steadfast: resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering.Pliant: easily bent.
- **102. (c)**; sibilate: utter with a hissing sound. Exalt: to praise someone very highly.
- **103. (d);** Magnate: a wealthy and influential businessman or businesswoman.

  Nonentity: an unimportant person or thing.

- 104. (c); abnegate: renounce or reject something desired or valuable.Admit: to accept, to acknowledge, to allow etc.
- **105. (d)**; agonizing means undergo great mental anguish through worrying about something and cordial means warm and friendly.
- **106. (c)**; discrepant means lacking agreement; differing; at variance; inconsistent and harmonious means free from disagreement or dissent.
- 107. (b); exile means the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons and usher means show or guide (someone) somewhere.
- 108. (a); envisage means contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event. Oblivious means not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one.
- **109. (b)**; **condemn** means express complete disapproval of; censure and **laud** means praise (a person or their achievements) highly.
- **110. (a)**; **assiduous** means showing great care and perseverance and **lethargic** means affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic.
- **111. (c)**; **mandate** means an official order or commission to do something and **breach** means an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct.
- **112. (d)**; **arcane** means understood by few; mysterious or secret and hackneyed means having been overused; unoriginal and trite.
- **113. (a)**; **frolic** means play or move about in a cheerful and lively way and **drudgery** means hard menial or dull work.
- 114. (b); affidavit means a written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court and slander means the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.

- **115. (d)**; **Jaunt** means a short excursion or journey made for pleasure and **siesta** means an afternoon rest or nap, especially one taken during the hottest hours of the day in a hot climate.
- **116. (c)**; **thug** means a violent person, especially a criminal and **constable** means a police officer.
- 117. (d); humble means having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance and pretentious means attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed.
- 118. (c); grumble means complain about something in a bad-tempered way and compliment means a polite expression of praise or admiration.
- **119. (d); therapeutic** means relating to the healing of disease and **inimical** means tending to obstruct or harm.
- **120. (c)**; **perpetuate** means make (something) continue indefinitely and **cease** means come or bring to an end.
- **121. (b)**; **mere** means used to emphasize how small or insignificant someone or something is and **immense** means extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
- **122. (a)**; **comprise** means consist of; be made up of and **dispute** means a disagreement or argument.
- **123. (a)**; revel means enjoy oneself in a lively and noisy way, especially with drinking and dancing and gloom means a state of depression or despondency.
- **124. (b)**; **Subdued** means quiet and rather reflective or depressed and **boisterous** means noisy, energetic, and cheerful.
- **125. (c)**; **remand** means place (a defendant) on bail or in custody, especially when a trial is adjourned and **expedite** means make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.
- **126. (d)**; **eternity** means infinite or unending time and **ephemeral** means lasting for a very short time.
- **127. (a)**; **pervert** means a person whose sexual behavior is regarded as abnormal and unacceptable and **virtuous** means having or showing high moral standards.

- **128. (b); frazzle** means the state of being completely exhausted and **vigour** means physical strength and good health.
- **129. (c)**; **hew** means chop or cut (something, especially wood or coal) with an axe, pick, or other tool and **agglutinate** means firmly stick or be stuck together to form a mass.
- **130. (d)**; **flay** means strip the skin off (a corpse or carcass) and **sheath** means a close-fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword.
- 131. (b); apocalypse means the complete final destruction of the world, as described in the biblical book of Revelation and miracle means a remarkable event or development that brings very welcome consequences.
- **132. (a)**; **actuate** means make (someone) act in a particular way; motivate and **retard** means delay or hold back in terms of progress or development.
- **133. (b)**; **grotesque** means comically or repulsively ugly or distorted and **pleasing** means satisfying or appealing.
- **134. (a)**; **procure** means obtain (something), especially with care or effort and **forfeit** means lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing.
- **135. (a)**; **vile** means morally bad; wicked and **virtuous** means having or showing high moral standards.
- **136. (b)**; **amputate** means cut off (a limb) by surgical operation and **fasten** means single out (someone or something) and concentrate on them or it obsessively.
- **137. (b); rake** means draw or drag (something) through something with a sweeping movement **scatter** means throw in various random directions.
- **138. (a)**; **contend** means assert something as a position in an argument and **comply** means act in accordance with a wish or command.
- **139. (d)**; **contrive** means create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice and **raze** means completely destroy (a building, town, or other settlement).

- **140. (c)**; **impair** means weaken or damage (something, especially a faculty or function) and **mend** means repair (something that is broken or damaged).
- **141. (d)**; obligation means an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **142. (c)**; **lament** means a passionate expression of grief or sorrow and **laud** means praise (a person or their achievements) highly.
- **143. (b)**; **snag** means an unexpected or hidden obstacle or drawback and **boon** means a thing that is helpful or beneficial.
- **144. (a)**; **diligence** means careful and persistent work or effort and **lethargy** means a lack of energy and enthusiasm.
- **145. (c)**; **homogeneous** means of the same kind; alike and **disparate** means essentially different in kind; not able to be compared.
- **146. (d)**; **feign** means pretend to be affected by (a feeling, state, or injury) and **fact** means a thing that is known or proved to be true.
- **147. (d)**; **amenable** means capable of being acted upon in a particular way; susceptible and **unsusceptible** means not likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.
- **148. (c)**; **muster** means assemble (troops), especially for inspection or in preparation for battle and **estrange** means cause (someone) to be no longer on friendly terms with someone.
- **149. (d)**; Irk means irritate; annoy. Hence please is the correct choice.
- **150. (c)**; Grotesque means comically or repulsively ugly or distorted. Hence plain the correct choice.
- **151. (d)**; **Nugatory** means of no value or importance and **Productive** means producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities.
- **152. (a)**; **Naïve** means (of a person or action) showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement and **artful** means clever or skilful, especially in a crafty or cunning way.

- **153. (b)**; **Incapacitate** means deprived of strength or power; debilitated and **facilitate** means make (an action or process) easy or easier.
- **154. (a)**; **Sentience** means able to experience feelings and **Disregard** means the fact of showing no care or respect for something.
- **155. (d)**; **Hazardous** risky; dangerous and **Secure** means fixed or fastened so as not to give way, become loose, or be lost.
- **156. (a)**; **Advocacy** means public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy and **Discouragement** means a loss of confidence or enthusiasm; dispiritedness.
- **157. (c)**; Gregarious: fond of company; sociable Introvert: a shy, reticent person
- **158. (c);** tremulous: shaking or quivering slightly. Stable: not likely to give way or overturn; firmly fixed.
- **159. (a)**; **Evanescent** means soon passing out of sight, memory, or existence; quickly fading or disappearing and **Enticing** means attractive or tempting; alluring.
- 160. (b); Panegyric means a public speech or published text in praise of someone or something and Criticism means the expression of disapproval of someone or something on the basis of perceived faults or mistakes.
- **161. (a);** Raucous: making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise. Dulcet sweet and soothing (often used ironically).
  - Hoarse: sounding rough and harsh, typically as the result of a sore throat or of shouting.
  - "a hoarse whisper"
  - Jarring: incongruous in a striking or shocking way; clashing.
  - Torrent: a strong and fast-moving stream of water or other liquid.
- **162. (c)**; Predilection: a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.
  - Enduring: lasting over a period of time; durable.
  - Domicile: the country that a person treats as their permanent home, or lives in and has a substantial connection with.

- **163. (b);** Meretricious: apparently attractive but having no real value.
- **164. (a)**; Nebulous: in the form of a cloud or haze; hazy.
- **165. (c)**; **Colossal** means extremely large or great. Hence **teeny** is the correct choice.
- **166. (a)**; **Opprobrium** means public disgrace arising from shameful conduct and **adulation** means excessive admiration or praise.
- **167. (d)**; Multifaceted: having many sides.
- 168. (b); Trepidation: a feeling of fear or anxiety about something that may happen.Calm: Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions.
- **169. (d)**; Waggish: humorous in a playful, mischievous, or facetious manner. **Solemn: formal and dignified.**
- **170. (a)**; Desecrate: to profane or spoil something. Sanctify: to purify.
- **171. (d)**; obfuscate: unclear Clarify means to clear something.
- **172. (b)**; triumph: a great victory or elation. Sorrow: feel or deep distress.
- **173. (d)**; Ensconce: to settle. **Unveil: to reveal.**
- **174. (c);** Lugubrious: sad or dismal.

  Optimistic: hopeful and confident about the future.
- **175. (c)**; Ostentation: showy display of wealth and luxury.

  Modest: moderate
- 176. (c); Commiserate: to sympathize.

  Indifferent: having no particular interest.
- **177. (c);** Imbroglio: an extremely confused, complicated, or embarrassing situation.

  Composure: the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
- **178. (d)**; Bequest: a legacy.

  Withdraw: the action of withdrawing something.
- **179. (c)**; Clandestine: kept secret or done secretively.
- **180. (c)**; Intrepid: fearless; adventurous. Meek: quiet, gentle,

- **181.** (a); Refulgent: shining very brightly.
- **182. (a)**; Skeptic: a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
- **183. (a)**; Extenuate: to make someone or something thin.

### Strengthen: to make something strength.

- **184. (b);** Fecund: producing or capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth; highly fertile.
  - Sterile: unable to produce young.
- 185. (c); Pellucid: translucently clear.

  Murky: dark and gloomy, especially due to thick mist.
- **186. (b)**; adamant: refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind.
  - Flexible: capable of bending easily without breaking.
- **187. (b)**; Churlish: rude in a mean-spirited and surly way.
  - Courteous: polite, respectful, or considerate in manner.
- **188. (a)**; phlegmatic: having an unemotional and stolidly calm disposition.
  - Ardent: very enthusiastic or passionate.
- **189. (c)**; Niggardly: ungenerous with money, time, etc.; mean.
  - Generous: showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is strictly necessary or expected.
- **190. (d);** Dissident: a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state.
  - Orthodox: following or conforming to the traditional or generally accepted rules or beliefs of a religion, philosophy, or practice.
- **191. (c)**; Melody: a sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying
  - Cacophony: a harsh discordant mixture of sounds.
- **192. (c)**; Diffident: modest or shy **Aggressive: ready or likely to attack.**
- **193. (a)**; Savant: a learned person, especially a distinguished scientist.
  - Amateur: taking part in an activity for pleasure, not as a job.

- **194. (c);** Indict: formally accuse of or charge with a crime.

  Exonerate: to acquit someone from blame for a fault or wrongdoing.
- **195. (b);** Veneration: great respect, reverence.

  Contempt: the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration.
- **196. (c);** Impugnable: To attack as false or questionable Indubious: certain, not doubtful.
- **197. (c)**; Scrimp: be thrifty or parsimonious; economize.

- Squander: waste in a reckless and foolish manner.
- **198. (b)**; Guzzle: eat or drink (something) greedily. **Starve: to suffer from humger.**
- 199. (c); Rampage: move through a place in a violent and uncontrollable manner.
   Harmony: the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect.
- 200. (a); Blasphemous: sacrilegious against God or sacred things.Pious: devoutly religious.



# Chapter

8

# **Synonyms**

# Exercise

1.	Opulent		14.	Procrastinate	
	(a) Fake	(b) Gloomy		(a) Divert	(b) Deceive
	(c) Rich	(d) Selfish		(c) Debase	(d) Delay
2.	Morose		15.	Mellifluous	•
	(a) Flatter	(b) Gloomy		(a) Shiver	(b) Frank
	(c) friendly	(d) Savvy		(c) Immoral	(d) Dulcet
3.	Cantankerous		16.	Dodge	
	(a) Humorous	(b) Quarrelsome		(a) Soften	(b) Order
	(c) Remorseful	(d) Dullness		(c) Avoid	(d) Chaotic
4.	Connoisseur		17.	Monotonous	
	(a) Decisive	(b) Uncivilised		(a) Dull	(b) Timid
	(c) Discerning Judge	(d) Narrow-minded		(c) Unfriendly	(d) Lusty
5.	Incensed	15	18.	Elusive	•
	(a) Ecstatic	(b) Exasperated		(a) Baffling	(b) Enticing
	(c) Elated	(d) Blithe		(c) Directing	(d) Soothing
6.	Transcend		19.	Lethargy	
	(a) Eclipse	(b) Fizzle		(a) Activity	(b) Drowsy
	(c) Abort	(d) Blunder		(c) Modest	(d) Pleasure
7.	Drivel		20.	Hoodwink	
	(a) Intelligent	(b) Blather		(a) Defraud	(b) Illicit
	(c) Judicious	(d) Sane		(c) Secret	(d) Stare
8.	Perseverance		21.	Articulate	
	(a) Endurance	(b) Cowardice		(a) Dominate	(b) Distinct
	(c) Lethargy	(d) Indolence		(c) Helpers	(d) Unsteady
9.	Frivolous		22.	Ascend	
	(a) Captious	(b) Wise		(a) Lay	(b) Climb
	(c) Puerile	(d) Spiritual		(c) Weaken	(d) Void
10.	Petrify		23.		
	(a) Adorn	(b) Calm		(a) Solitary	(b) Superficial
	(c) Curious	(d) Harden		(c) Soothing	(d) Brazier
11.			24.	1	
	(a) Sucking	(b) Soft		(a) Talkative	(b) Foolishness
	(c) Juicy	(d) Pale		(c) Graceful	(d) Entertainer
12.	0 0		25.	*	
	(a) Discussion	(b) Attention		(a) Fluent	(b) Ignorant
	(c) Contraction	(d) Assembly		(c) Rude	(d) Significant
13.	J	<b>4</b> > <b>- .</b>	26.	Nefarious	4
	(a) Difficulty	(b) Barbarity		(a) Iniquitous	(b) Purposeful
	(c) Shy	(d) Gloomy		(c) Suspicious	(d) Virtuous

					English Emigring
27.	Pernicious		43.	Ebullient	
	(a) Beneficial	(b) Dangerous		(a) Deceitful	(b) Insincerity
	(c) Innocuous	(d) Advantageous		(c) Enthusiastic	(d) Prejudice
28.	Stringent		44.	Truculent	
	(a) Annoying	(b) Revengeful		(a) Ferocious	(b) Luxurious
	(c) Incidental	(d) Rigorous		(c) Luscious	(d) Delicious
29.	Boisterous	( )	45.	Facsimile	
	(a)Clamorous	(b) Ferocious		(a) Disparate	(b) Replica
	(c) Fissiparous	(d) Voluminous		(c) Peculiar	(d) Contrast
30.	Haggard		46.	Chauvinism	. ,
	(a) Emaciate	(b) Insane		(a) Neutral	(b) Aloof
	(c) Rejected	(d) Ridicule		(c) Zealotry	(d) Evenhanded
31.	Surreptitious		47.	Piquancy	. ,
	(a) Hesitation	(b) Secret		(a) Bland	(b) Flavouring
	(c) Impious	(d) Artless		(c) Insipid	(d) Tedious
32.	Inanition	(*)	48	To Confront	
	(a) Lethargy	(b) Offensive		(a) To Avoid	(b) To Dodge
	(c) Vaccilating	(d) Grasping		(c) To Yield	(d) To Accost
33.	Abeyance	(-) 1 8	49.	Fallacy	
	(a) Commencement	(b) Perjure		(a) Conformity	(b) Surety
	(c) Condone	(d) Suspension		(c) Bias	(d) Evidence
34.	Dauntless	(+)	50.	To reproach	,
	(a) Brave	(b) Insane		(a) To commend	(b) To laud
	(c) Playful	(d) Ugly		(c) To exonerate	(d) To admonish
35.	Boast	() - 8-)	51.	Litter	,
	(a) Avoid	(b) Change		(a) Trash	(b) Order
	(c) Rely	(d) Pride		(c)Possess	(d) System
36.	Haste	(-)	52.	Obliterate	
	(a) Burden	(b) Expect		(a) Construct	(b) Annihilate
	(c) Hurry	(d) Sight		(c) Revive	(d) Initiate
37.	Vacillate	(-)0	53.	Commemorate	,
	(a) Continue	(b) Playful	112	(a) Opprobrium	(b) Reproach
	(c) Conclusive	(d) Irresolute		(c) Disrepute	(d) Celebrate
38.	Indomitable	(d) III essiate	54.	Plebiscite	(1)
	(a) Unconquerable	(b) Conflicting		(a)Referendum	(b) Tyranny
	(c) Falsification	(d) Intermittent		(c) Despotism	(d) Monarchy
39.	Reiterate	(a) Intermittent	55.	Posterior	(4) 1/10/14/12/19
07.	(a) Abuse	(b) Pretend		(a) Anterior	(b) Antecedent
	(c) Detest	(d) Repeat		(b) Dorsal	(d) Former
40.	Nincompoop	(a) Repeat	56.	Emphasis	(6) 1 6111161
10.	(a) Wise	(b) Fool	00.	(a) Ignorance	(b) Lethargy
	(c) Lover	(d) Companion		(c) Triviality	(d) Significance
41.	Exorbitant	(a) companion	57.	Pillage	(a) Significance
11.	(a) Clear	(b) Dull	07.	(a) Bequeath	(b) Consign
	(c) High	(d) Rare		(c) Entrust	(d) Desecrate
42.	jeopardy	(a) raic	58.	Cluster	(a) Describe
14.	(a) Angry	(b) Injure	50.	(a) Individual	(b) Assemblage
	(c) Risk	(d) Serene		(c) Specific	(d) Solitary
	(c) Mak	(a) serene		(c) opecine	(a) contary

59.	Affectionate		75.	Fissure	
	(a) Neglectful	(b) Aloof		(a) Agglutinate	(b) Blend
	(c) Sympathetic	(d) suppressive		(c) Cleavage	(d) Entwine
60.	Consequent	( ) 11	76.	Morbid	( )
	(a) Inception	(b) Ensuing		(a) Ghastly	(b)Animated
	(c) Dawn	(d) Creation		(c) Buoyant	(d) Jaunty
61.	Phonetic	(3) 2.23.3221	77.	Whine	(1), (1)
	(a) Mute	(b) Reticent		(a) Gratification	(b) Luxury
	(c) Silent	(d) Spoken		(c) Thrill	(d) Gripe
62.	To Astound	(a) of enem	78.	Requisite	(a) Stipe
٥	(a) To Bewilder	(b) To Tranquil		(a) Peripheral	(b) Deadwood
	(c) To Placid	(d) To Serene		(c) Trivial	(d) Precondition
63.	` '	(d) 10 serene	<i>7</i> 9.	Ravage	(a) Trecondition
00.	(a) Explicate	(b) Abet	, , ,	(a) Surrender	(b) Construct
	(c) Impede	(d) Aid		(c) Damage	(d) Liberate
64.	· · · =	(d) 7 Hd	80.	Ravish	(d) Liberate
04.	(a) Addition	(b) Basis	00.		(b) Enthroll
	` '	(b) Basic (d) Focal		(a) Repulse (c) Offend	(b) Enthrall
6E	(c) Root Ravine	(d) Focal	01	Fossilize	(d) Depress
65.		(la) Dataset	81.		(h) Diagalasa
	(a) Lucid	(b) Patent		(a) Amalgamate	(b) Dissolve
"	(c) Abyss	(d) Palpable	02	(c) Flex	(d) Liquefy
66.	Realm	(1 ) A	82.		(1) D: 1 1
	(a) Vault	(b) Azure		(a) Conceal	(b) Distort
<b>.</b> .	(c) Lid	(d) Dimension	0.0	(c) Characterize	(d) Suppress
67.	Cajole		83.	Redundancy	(1) To (1)
	(a) Disenchant	(b) Entice		(a) Absence	(b) Dearth
	(c) Repulse	(d) Bully		(c) Paucity	(d) Excess
68.	Fustian	u.h. i. i. i. i i i i	84.	Inhibitor	//
	(a) Unpretentions	(b) Timid		(a) Advocate	(b) Subsidy
	(c) Arrogant	(d) Couteous		(c) Avoidance	(d) Compensation
69.	Cynicism		85.	Stupor	
	(a) Conviction	(b) Bitterness		(a) Sensibility	(b) Slumber
	(c) Credence	(d) Intuetion		(b) Liveliness	(c) Consciousness
70.	Pinnacle		86.	Subtle	
	(a) Culmination	(b) Nadir		(a) Harsh	(b) Open
	(c) Nethermost	(d) Basal		(c) Ignorant	(d) Understated
71.	Belligerent		87.	dignity	
	(a) Antagonistic	(b) Co-operative		(a) decency	(b) immoral
	(c) Dandy	(d) Delightful		(c) primacy	(d) chagrin
72.	Indiscreet		88.	defecate	
	(a) Careless	(b) Accurate		(a) chaff	(b) quench
	(c) Attentive	(d) Choosy		(c) ingest	(d) secrete
73.	Exemption	•	89.	eminent	
	(a) Immunity	(b) Accountability		(a) obscure	(b) common
	(c) Liability	(d) Responsibility		(c) renowned	(d) phenomenal
74.	Perverse	. / •	90.	snatch	
	(a) Agreeable	(b) Nefarious		(a) detonate	(b) bequeath
	(c) Compliant	(d) Willing		(c) confer	(d) wrench
	(-) compilation	()		(-)	()

(c) chip (d) friction (c) decent (d) friction (e) decent (e) decent (friction friction (e) decent (e) decen	b) sensual d) spiritual b) moderate d) quench b) exceptional
(c) chip (d) friction (c) decent (d) friction (e) decent (friction friction (e) decent (friction friction	d) spiritual e) moderate d) quench e) exceptional
(c) chip (d) friction (c) decent (d) friction (e) decent (d) garish (b) forgiven (a) parch (c) civilized (d) brave (c) ignite (d) forgiven (d) parch (d) forgiven (e) ignite (e) i	d) spiritual e) moderate d) quench e) exceptional
92. spartan (a) garish (b) forgiven (c) civilized (d) brave  108. incinerate (a) parch (b) forgiven (c) ignite (d) spartan (d) brave (o) ignite (d) 109. nutritious	o) moderate d) quench o) exceptional
(a) garish (b) forgiven (a) parch (b) (c) civilized (d) brave (c) ignite (d) 93. astonish 109. nutritious	d) quench p) exceptional
(c) civilized (d) brave (c) ignite (d) 93. astonish 109. nutritious	d) quench p) exceptional
93. astonish 109. nutritious	exceptional
	, -
(a) mundane (b) empress (a) insubstantial (b	, -
( )	l) superlative
94. gaudy 110. transient	, 1
· ·	o) ephemeral
	d) enduring
95. gregarious 111. metropolitan	, 0
-	o) arcadian
	d) urbane
96. reassert 112. clasp	,
1	o) commute
	l) acquittal
97. bedevilment 113. conspiracy	.,
$1$ $\mathbf{J}$	) plot
	d) zeal
98. deprive 114. dire	.) 2001
	o) mild
	d) trivial
99. consolidate 115. incursion	.) 1111111
	o) retreat
	d) cut
100. inscription 116. rot	2) 041
	o) stagnate
	d) decay
101. rip 117. bristle	i) accay
	o) tranquil
	d) sleek
102. stash 118. confuse	i) siecik
	o) perplex
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	d) divert
103. 'ancient' 119. spine	i) divert
1	o) vertebrae
	d) grime
104. 'splayed' 120. purge	i) grinic
- ·	o) pressurize
	d) float
105. 'Choke' 121. aground	1) 11001
O	) higher
	d) buoyant
106. 'Endangered' 122. decree	i, buoyani
O Company of the Comp	o) Law
	d) award
(c) protected (d) waiting (c) time (d)	

0 0 0			
123. gripe		138. digress	
(a) To grieve	(b) To grasp	(a) sojourn	(b) meander
(c) To flatter	(d) To hold	(c) tarriance	(d) regress
124. stumpy		139. to permeate	, ,
(a) rangy	(b) pudgy	(a) to desiccate	(b) to imbue
(c) lanky	(d) lofty	(c) torrid	(d) stale
125. sheath	•	140. swine	
(a) weapon	(b) hide	(a) hog	(b) simple
(c) encourage	(d) coat	(c) immaculate	(d) shine
126. genre	( )	141. extrapolate	
(a) celebrity	(b) common man	(a) deduce	(b) rejection
(c) category	(d) pleasant	(c) scruple	(d) vacillate
127. rendezvous	(*) F-***********************************	142. Inheritance	
(a) tryst	(b) dispersal	(a) encumbrance	(b) obligation
(c) rift	(d) split	(c) manifest	(d) bequest
128. defuse	(d) Spiit	143. Bother	
(a) irritate	(b) alleviate	(a) obscene	(b) beset
(c) agitate	(d) incite	(c) obfuscate	(d) oblivious
129. crown	(d) fricite	144 elate	
	(la) amorr	(a) abase	(b) faze
(a) frown	(b) apex	(c) exhilarate	(d) enervate
(c) nadir	(d) base	145. to entrain	
130. preacher	<i>a</i>	(a) to alight	(b) to debark
(a) atheist	(b) agnostic	(c) to mount	(d) to disembark
(c) evangelist	(d) pagan	146. discerning	
131. deployment		(a) naïve	(b) asinine
(a) bane	(b) banishment	(c) inept	(d) astute
(c) stationing	(d) strategize	147. succulent	
132. banquet		(a) torrid	(b) luscious
(a) fast	(b) feast	(c) arid	(d) bare
(c) veracity	(d) gluttony	148. snarl	
133. Select the synonym	n of	(a) growl	(b) empathy
to moan		(c) accord	(d) amity
(a) to sigh	(b) to beam	149. to theorize	
(c) to smirk	(d) to simper	(a) to measure	(b) to prove
134. melodramatic		(c) to speculate	(d) to calculate
(a) tranquil	(b) halcyon	150. to thrash	
(c) bucolic	(d) theatrical	(a) to pin	(b) to grasp
135. streak	( )	(c) to pinch	(d) to beat up
(a) freak	(b) bright	151. privation	
(c) immaculate	(d) smear	(a) hardship	(b) abundance
136. sentry	(d) Sincul	(c) private	(d) luxury
(a) bandit	(b) competitor	152. carnage	(I_) I_= I_= I_=
(c) sentinel	(d) foe	(a) accord	(b) butchery
137. subsidy	(a) 10e	(c) concord	(d) cessation
•	(b) forfait	153. batter	/1 \
(a) endowment	(b) forfeit	(a) insulate	(b) assure
(c) mulct	(d) reward	(c) bash	(d) bulwark

154. jeer		170. ascetic	
(a) compliment	(b) hoot	(a) spree	(b) austere
(c) flatter	(d) praise	(c) bacchanal	(d) binge
155. murmur	( / 1	171. meadow	( )
(a) fuzzy	(b) muffled	(a) metro	(b) pasture
(c) buzz	(d) taciturn	(c) borough	(d) civic
156. peripatetic	. ,	172. to superimpose	. ,
(a) confine	(b) spire	(a) to overlap	(b) to adjoin
(c) ultimate	(d) nomadic	(c) to juxtapose	(d) to continue
157. synchronicity		173. to scram	
(a) conformity	(b) conflict	(a) to cluster	(b) to array
(c) vendetta	(d) altercation	(c) to convene	(d) to scoot
158. accolade		174. to gnaw	
(a) bungle	(b) performance	(a) to drool	(b) to slaver
(c) fiasco	(d) distinction	(c) to nibble	(d) to spit
159. redemption		175. caricature	
(a) forfeit	(b) atonement	(a) adulation	(b) eulogy
(c) retribution	(d) penalty	(c) cartoon	(4) hokum
160. haste		176. to predispose	
(a) soon	(b) eventually	(a) to assail	(b) to thwart
(c) later	(d) never	(c) to defy	(d) to incline
161. pal		177. ominous	
(a) buddy	(b) lad	(a) secure	(b) auspicious
(c) foe	(d) dude	(c) apocalyptic	(d) propitious
162. to defile		178. repentance	
(a) to esteem	(b) to besmirch	(a) intransigent	(b) obdurate
(c) to elevate	(d) to sanctify	(c) resolute	(d) remorse
163. to reiterate		179. antagonize	1//
(a) to hark	(b) to drawl	(a) alienate	(b) placid
(c) to halt	(d) to recur	(c) sync	(d) serene
164. hypnotist		180. incisive	
(a) rookie	(b) novice	(a) daffy	(b) concise
(c) conjurer	(d) amateur	(c) stolid	(d) tedious
165. panorama		181. bouffant	
(a) puny	(b) wee	(a) braid	(b) barren
(c) diminutive	(d) spectacle	(c) hirsute	(d) glabrous
166. initiative		182. dependant	
(a) apathy	(b) cowardice	(a) absolute	(b) reliant
(c) dynamism	(d) lethargy	(c) autonomous	(d) nonpartisan
167. objectionable	42.44	183. improvident	<b>4</b> .
(a) aperitif	(b) abhorrent	(a) provident	(b) extravagant
(c) savory	(d) saporus	(c) miserly	(d) thrifty
168. to recline	/1 \	184. to ebb	/1 \ ( 11
(a) to lounge	(b) to rewind	(a) to abatement	(b) to swell
(c) to sheer	(d) to plump	(c) to ascent	(d) to surge
169. antithesis	/1 \ 1	185. To bewilder	/1 \
(a) contradictory	• /	(a) to explicate	(b) to elucidate
(c) affinity	(d) analogy	(c) to Confound	(d) to deter

186. queasy		194. eccentric	
(a) complacent	(b) unperturbed	(a) whimsical	(b) chronic
(c) smug	(d) squeamish	(c) bona fide	(d) typic
187. deviance		195. perusal	
(a) accordance	(b) compliance	(a) inspection	(b) delinquency
(c) alliance	(d) aberrance	(c) inconsideration	(d) laxity
188. alleviate		196. consensus	( )
(a) irritate	(b) aggravate	(a) cacophony	(b) harmony
(c) allay	(d) agitate	(c) tumult	(d) clamour
189. to cite	/1 \	197. famished	(d) clairio di
(a) to conceal	(b) to ignore	(a) glut	(b) jaded
(c) to indicate	(d) to deny	(c) satiated	(d) starved
190. poise	/1 \ ,	` '	(u) starveu
(a) tizzy	(b) turmoil	198. thrashing	(1) (1) · · ·
(c) agitate	(d) elegance	(a) edifice	(b) prefabrication
191. to jeopardise	(d.)	(c) bashing	(d) contour
(a) to chaperone	(b) to picket	199. sinister	-
(c) to imperil	(d) to escort	(a) malevolent	(b) magnanimous
192. evicted		(c) auspicious	(d) benevolent
(a) congenial	(b) sympathetic	200. probable	
(c) cordial	(d) ousted	(a) futile	(b) plausible
193. to concoct		(c) absurd	(d) preposterous
(a) to obliterate	(b) to contrive	(3)	(-) 1 -1
(c) to decimate	(d) to pulverize		
	OTILIZ	- /////	

### **Solutions**

- **1. (c)**; **Opulent** means ostentatiously costly and luxurious. Hence **rich** is the correct choice.
- (b); Morose means sullen and ill-tempered and Gloomy means dark or poorly lit, especially so as to appear depressing or frightening.
- (b); Cantankerous means bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative. Quarrelsome means given to or characterized by quarrelling.
- (c); Connoisseur means an expert judge in matters of taste. Hence Discerning Judge is the correct choice.
- 5. **(b)**; **Incensed** means very angry; enraged and **Exaperated** means irritate intensely; infuriate.
- 6. (a); Transcend means be or go beyond the range or limits of (a field of activity or conceptual sphere) and Eclipse means an obscuring of the light from one celestial body by the passage of another between it and the observer or between it and its source of illumination. Eclipse as a verb means "to be greater in significance than".

- (b); Drivel means nonsense and Blather means talk in a long-winded way without making very much sense.
- 8. (a); Perseverance means persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success and Endurance means the ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way.
- **9. (c)**; **Frivolous**: not having any serious purpose or value.
  - **Puerile**: childishly silly and immature.
- **10. (d)**; **Petrify**: make (someone) so frightened that they are unable
- **11. (c)**; **Succulent** means tender, **juicy**, and tasty. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
- **12. (d)**; **Congregation** means a group of people assembled for religious worship. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **13. (b)**; **Atrocity**: an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.

**Barbarity**: extreme cruelty or brutality.

**14. (d)**; **Procrastinate**: delay or postpone action; put off doing something.

**Debase**: reduce (something) in quality or value; degrade.

**15. (d)**; **Mellifluous**: pleasingly smooth and musical to hear.

**Dulcet**: sweet and soothing

**16. (c)**; **dodge**: avoid (someone or something) by a sudden quick movement. **Chaotic**: in a state of complete confusion and

- **17. (a)**; **Monotonous** means **dull**, tedious, and repetitious; lacking in variety and interest.
- **18. (a)**; **Elusive** means difficult to find, catch, or achieve and **Baffling** means impossible to understand; perplexing.
- **19. (b);** Lethargy: a lack of energy and enthusiasm. Drowsy: sleepy and lethargic; half asleep.
- **20. (a)**; Hoodwink: deceive or trick.

  Defraud: illegally obtain money from (someone) by deception.
- **21. (b)**; articulate: having or showing the ability to speak fluently and clear.

  Distinct: recognizably different or clear in nature from something else of a similar type.
- **22. (b)**; Ascend: go or climb up.

disorder.

- 23. (d); scuttle: a metal container with a handle, used to fetch and store coal for a domestic fire.Brazier: a portable heater consisting of a pan or stand for holding lighted coals.
- **24. (a)**; Loquacious: tending to talk a great deal; talkative.

**Talkative:** fond of chat

- **25.** (a); Eloquent: fluent or persuasive in meeting.
- **26. (a)**; Nefarious: wicked **Iniquitous:** grossly unfair and morally wrong.
- 27. (b); Pernicious: having a harmful effect
- 28. (d); Stringent: strict, precise
- **29. (a)**; Boisterous: noisy, energetic Clamorous: making a loud and confused noise.
- **30. (a)**; Haggard: looking exhausted and unwell **Emaciate:** abnormally thin or weak.
- 31. (b); Surreptitious: to keep secret.Impious: showing a lack of respect for God or religion.Artless: without skill or finesse

**32. (a)**; Inanition: exhaustion caused by lack of nourishment.

- Lethargy: a lack of energy and enthusiasm.
- **33. (d)**; Abeyance: a state of temporary disuse or suspension.
- **34. (a)**; Dauntless: showing fearlessness and determination.
- 35. (d); Boast: talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities.Pride: a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfac-
  - Pride: a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction
- **36. (c)**; haste: excessive speed or urgency of movement or action
- **37. (d)**; Vacillate: to oscillate between different opinions or actions.

Irresolute: uncertain.

- **38. (a)**; Indomitable: impossible to subdue or defeat. **Unconquerable:** not conquerable.
- **39. (d)**; Reiterate: say something again or a number of times or to repeat something.
- **40. (b)**; Nincompoop: a foolish or stupid person.
- **41. (c)**; Exorbitant: unreasonably high.
- **42. (c)**; jeopardy: danger of loss, harm, or failure.
- **43. (c)**; Ebullient: cheerful and full of energy. **Enthusiastic:** having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.
- **44. (a)**; Truculent: eager or quick to argue or fight; aggressively defiant. **Ferocious:** savagely fierce, cruel, or violent.
- **45. (b)**; Facsimile: an exact copy.
  - **Replica:** an exact copy or model of something.
- **46. (c)**; Chauvinism: exaggerated or aggressive patriotism.
  - **Zealotry:** fanatical and uncompromising pursuit of religious
- **47. (b)**; Piquancy: a pleasantly sharp and appetizing flavor.
  - Flavouring: a substance used to give a different, stronger, or more agreeable taste to food or drink.
- **48. (d)**; Confront: come face to face with (someone) with hostile or argumentative intent.

  Accost: approach and address someone boldly
- **49. (c)**; Fallacy: a mistaken belief

  Bias: inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group,

- **50. (d)**; reproach: the expression of disapproval or disappointment.
  - Admonish: reprimand firmly.
- **51. (a)**; Litter: rubbish such as paper, cans, and bottles left lying in an open or public place.
- **52. (b)**; Obliterate: wipe out.
  - Annihilate: to obliterate
- **53. (d)**; Commemorate: recall and show respect for something.
  - Celebrate: honour or praise publicly.
- 54. (a); Plebiscite: the direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution.Referendum: a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision.
- 55. (b); Posterior: further back in position; of or nearer the rear or hind end.
  Dorsal: on or relating to the upper side or back of an animal, plant, or organ.
- 56. (d); Emphasis: give special importance or value to something.Significance: the quality of being worthy of attention; importance.
- **57. (d)**; Pillage: rob a place using violence.

  Desecrate: treat a sacred place or thing with violent disrespect.
- **58. (b)**; Cluster: a group of similar things or people positioned or occurring closely together.

  Assemblage: a collection or gathering of things or people.
- 59. (c); Affectionate: readily feeling or showing fondness.
  Sympathetic: feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy.
- **60. (b)**; Consequent: following as a result or effect. Ensuing: happen or occur afterwards or as a result.
- **61. (d)**; Phonetic: relating to speech sounds.
- **62. (a)**; astound: shock or greatly surprise.

  Bewilder: cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused.
- **63. (c)**; Stymie: prevent or hinder the progress of. Impede: delay or prevent
- **64. (a)**; Suffix: a morpheme added at the end of a word.

  Addition: to add something.
- **65. (c)**; **Ravine** means a deep, narrow gorge with steep sides and **abyss** means a deep or seemingly bottomless chasm.

- **66. (d)**; **Realm** means a field or domain or boundary of activity or interest and **Dimension** a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height.
- **67. (b)**; Cajole: to persuade (someone) to do something
- **68. (c)**; Fustian: pompous or pretentious speech or writing.
- **69. (b);** Cynicism: believing that people are only interested in themselves and are not sincere
- 70. (a); Pinnacle: the most successful point; the culmination.Culmination: the highest or point of something.
- **71. (a)**; **Belligerent** means hostile and aggressive and **Antagonistic** means showing or feeling active opposition or hostility towards someone or something.
- **72. (a)**; **Indiscreet** means having, showing, or proceeding from too great a readiness to reveal things that should remain private or secret.
- 73. (a); Exemption means the action of freeing or state of being free from an obligation or liability imposed on others and Immunity means protection or exemption from something, especially an obligation or penalty.
- 74. (b); Perverse means showing a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave in a way that is unreasonable or unacceptable and Nefarious means (typically of an action or activity) wicked or criminal.
- **75. (c)**; **Fissure** means a long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth and **cleavage** means a sharp division; a split.
- 76. (a); Morbid means characterized by an abnormal and unhealthy interest in disturbing and unpleasant subjects, especially death and disease and Ghastly means extremely unwell.
- 77. **(d)**; **Whine** means a long, high-pitched complaining cry and **Gripe** means complain about something in a persistent, irritating way.
- 78. (d); Requisite means made necessary by particular circumstances or regulations and Precondition means a condition that must be fulfilled before other things can happen or be done.
- **79. (c)**; Ravage means cause severe and extensive **damage** to.

- **80. (b)**; **Ravish** means fill (someone) with intense delight; enrapture and **Enthrall** means capture the fascinated attention of.
- 81. (a); Fossilize: to preserve an animal or plant so that it becomes fossil.It is used in a context where dead of plants and animal got collected to become fossil.Amalgamate: combine or unite to form one organization or structure.
- **82. (c)**; **Depict**: to describe Characterize: to describe the distinctive nature
- **83. (d)**; **Redundancy** means the state of being not or no longer needed or useful and **excess** an amount of something that is more than necessary, permitted, or desirable.
- **84. (c)**; **Inhibitor** means a thing which inhibits someone or something and **avoidance** means the action of keeping away from or not doing something.
- **85. (b)**; **Stupor** means a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility and Slumber means sleep.
- **86. (d)**; **Subtle** means so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe and understated means presented or expressed in a subtle and effective way.
- 87. (a); Dignity means the state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect and decency means behaviour that conforms to accepted standards of morality or respectability.
- **88. (d)**; **Defecate** means discharge faeces from the body and **secrete** means (of a cell, gland, or organ) produce and discharge (a substance).
- **89. (c)**; **Eminent** means (of a person) famous and respected within a sphere and **renowned** means famous for something.
- **90. (d)**; Snatch means to take something or someone away by force.
  - wrench means to pull and twist something suddenly or violently away from its position.
- **91. (c)**; **Splinter** means a small, thin, sharp piece of wood, glass, or similar material broken off from a larger piece. Hence chip is the correct choice.
- **92. (d)**; **Spartan** means simple and severe with no comfort. Hence **brave** is the correct choice.
- **93. (c)**; **Astonish** means surprise or impress (someone) greatly and **overwhelm** means have a strong emotional effect on.

- **94. (b)**; **Gaudy** means extravagantly bright or **showy**, typically to be tasteless.
- **95. (c)**; **Gregarious** means (of a person) fond of company; sociable and **affable** means friendly, good-natured, or easy to talk to.
- **96. (b)**; **Reassert** means to say again that something is definitely true and **acknowledge** means to accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something.
- **97. (b)**; **Bedevilment** means to torment or harass maliciously or diabolically, as with doubts, distractions, or worries and **beset** means to attack on all sides; assail; harass.
- **98. (c)**; **Deprive** means suffering a severe and damaging lack of basic material and cultural benefits and **dispossess** means deprive (someone) of land, property, or other possessions.
- **99. (a)**; **Consolidate** combine (a number of things) into a single more effective or coherent whole. and **centralize** means concentrate (control of an activity or organization) under a single authority.
- **100. (d)**; **Inscription** means a thing inscribed, as on a monument or in a book and **engrave** means cut or carve (a text or design) on the surface of a hard object.
- **101. (c)**; **Rip** means tear or pull (something) quickly or forcibly away from something or someone and **gash** means a cleft made as if by a slashing cut.
- **102. (d)**; **Stash** means store (something) safely in a hidden or secret place and **cache** means a collection of items of the same type stored in a hidden or inaccessible place.
- **103. (c)**; **Ancient** means belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence and **archaic** means very old or old-fashioned.
- **104. (d)**; **Splayed** means become wider or more separated and spread means extend over a large or increasing area.
- 105. (a); Choke means fill (a space) so as to make movement difficult or impossible and stifle means make (someone) unable to breathe properly; suffocate.
- **106. (b)**; **Endangered** means (of a species) seriously at risk of extinction and **threatened** means cause (someone or something) to be vulnerable or at risk; endanger.
- **107. (b)**; **Carnal** means relating to physical, especially sexual, **sensual**, needs and activities.

- **108. (c)**; **Incinerate** means destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning and **ignite** means catch fire or cause to catch fire.
- 109. (c); Nutritious: efficient as food.
  Nourishing: food containing substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition
- **110. (b)**; **Transient**: lasting only for a short time; impermanent.

**Ephemeral**: lasting for a very short time.

- **111. (d)**; **Metropolitan** means relating to or denoting the parent state of a colony. Hence **urbane** is the correct choice.
- **112. (a)**; Clasp means grasp (something) tightly with one's hand. Hence grip is the correct choice.
- **113. (b)**; **conspiracy** means the action of **plotting** or conspiring.
- **114. (c)**; dire means extremely serious or urgent and critical means expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements.
- **115. (c)**; incursion : an invasion or attack, especially a sudden or brief one.
- 116. (d); Rot: decay or cause to decay by the action of bacteria and fungi; decompose.Decay: rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi.
- 117. (a); bristle: a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face.Thorn: a stiff, sharp-pointed woody projection on the stem or other part of a plant.
- **118. (b);** confuse: to make someone bewildered Perplex: to make someone feel completely confused.
- **119. (b)**; **Spine** means a series of **vertebrae** extending from the skull to the small of the back, enclosing the spinal cord and providing support for the thorax and abdomen; the backbone.
- **120. (a)**; **Purge** means rid (someone) of an unwanted feeling, memory, or condition and **evacuate** means remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place.
- **121. (a)**; **Aground** means (with reference to a ship) on or on to the bottom in shallow water and **stranded** means drive or leave (a boat, sailor, or sea creature) aground on a shore.
- **122. (b)**; **Decree** means an official order that has the force of **law**.
- **123. (a)**; gripe: to complain about something in a persistent, irritating way.

  Grieve: feel intense sorrow.

Grasp: seize and hold firmly.

Flatter: cause someone to feel honored and pleased.

**124. (b)**; stumpy: short and thick; squat.

Pudgy: a person or part of their body rather fat.

Lanky: ungracefully thin and tall.

Lofty: thick and resilient.

- **125. (d)**; sheath: a close-fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword.
- **126. (c)**; Genre: a style or category of art, music, or literature.
- 127. (a); rendezvous: a meeting at an agreed time and place.

Tryst: a private meeting.

128. (b); defuse : remove the fuse from (an explosive device) in order to prevent it from exploding.

Alleviate: make less severe.

Agitate: feeling or appearing troubled or nervous.

Incite: encourage or stir up.

- 129. (b); apex: the top or highest part of something, especially one forming a point.
- 130. (c); preacher: a person who preaches, especially a minister of religion.

Atheist: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.

Agnostic: a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.

Evangelist: a person who seeks to convert others to the Christian faith, especially by public preaching.

Pagan: a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.

**131. (c)**; deployment: the movement of troops or equipment to a place or position for military action.

Bane: a cause of great distress or annoyance. Banishment: the punishment of being sent away from a country or other place.

Strategize: to devise a strategy.

Stationing: put in or assign to a specified place for a particular purpose, especially a military one.

**132. (b)**; banquet: an elaborate and formal evening meal for many people.

Gluttony: habitual greed or excess in eating. veracity: conformity to facts; accuracy.

**133. (a)**; Moan: a long, low sound made by a person expressing physical or mental suffering or sexual pleasure.

Sigh: emit a long, deep audible breath expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or similar. Smirk: smile in an irritatingly smug, conceited, or silly way.

Simper: smile in an affectedly coquettish, coy, or ingratiating manner.

**134. (d)**; melodramatic: a story, play, or film in which the characters show stronger emotions than real people usually do.

Theatrical: relating to acting, actors, or the theatre

Tranquil: free from disturbance, calm.

Halcyon: denoting a period of time in the past that was idyllically happy and peaceful. Bucolic: relating to the pleasant aspects of the countryside and country life.

**135. (d)**; streak: a long, thin line or mark of a different substance or colour from its surroundings. Immaculate: perfectly clean, neat, or tidy.

Smear: damage the reputation of someone by false accusations; slander.

**136. (c)**; sentry: a soldier stationed to keep guard or to control access to a place.

Bandit: a robber or outlaw belonging to a gang and typically operating in an isolated or lawless area.

Sentinel: a soldier or guard whose job is to stand and keep watch.

Foe: an enemy or opponent.

**137. (a)**; subsidy: a sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low.

endowment: a quality or ability possessed or inherited by someone.

Forfeit: a fine or penalty for wrongdoing. Mulct: extract money from someone by fine or taxation.

**138. (b);** digress: leave the main subject temporarily in speech or writing.

sojourn: a temporary stay.

**meander**: a road follow a winding course.

Tarriance: to delay

Regress: return to a former or less developed state.

**139. (b)**; permeate: spread throughout.

Imbue: to permeate with feeling.

**140. (a);** swine: a pig
Hog: a domesticated pig

**141. (a)**; extrapolate: estimate or conclude. Deduce: draw as a logical conclusion

**142. (d)**; Inheritance: a thing that is endowed Bequest: a legacy

**143. (b);** Bother: take the trouble to do something. Beset: trouble.

**144. (c)**; elate: make elastically happy Exhilarate: make someone feel very happy

**145. (c)**; entrain: to board a train. Mount: to climb up

**146. (d)**; discerning: having or showing good judgement.

Astute: having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people and turn this to one's advantage.

**147. (b);** succulent: tender juicy and tasty.

Luscious: having a pleasingly rich, sweet taste.

148. (a); snarl: a dog make an aggressive growl with bared teeth.Growl: a dog make a low guttural sound of hostility in the throat.

**149. (c)**; theorize: form a theory or theories about something.

Speculate: to form a theory about some subject.

**150. (d)**; thrash: to beat a person or animal repeatedly and violently with a stick or whip. beat up: worn out

**151. (a)**; privation: the loss or absence of a quality or attribute that is normally present.

Hardship: severe suffering or privation.

**152. (b)**; carnage: the killing of a large number of people.

Butchery: the work of slaughtering animals and preparing them for sale as meat.

**153. (c);** batter: strike repeatedly with hard blows. Bash: to strike hard and violently. Bulwark: a defensive wall.

Insulate: to protect something by interposing material that prevents the loss of heat or the intrusion of sound.

**154. (b)**; jeer: make rude and mocking remarks, typically in a loud voice.

Hoot: to taunt.

- **155. (c)**; murmur: a low continuous background noise.
  - Buzz: a low, continuous humming or murmuring sound, made by or similar to that made by an insect.
- **156. (d)**; peripatetic: travelling from place to place, in particular working or based in various places for relatively short periods.

Nomadic: living the life of nomad, wandering.

- **157. (a)**; **synchronicity** means the happening by chance of two or more related or similar events at the same time and conformity means behaviour in accordance with socially accepted conventions.
- **158. (d)**; **accolade** means an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit and **distinction** means excellence that sets someone or something apart from others.
- **159. (b)**; redemption means the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil and atonement means reparation or expiation for sin.
- **160. (a)**; haste means excessive speed or urgency of movement or action; hurry.
- **161.** (a); Pal means a friend and buddy is also a friend.
- **162. (b)**; **defile** means damage the purity or appearance of; mar or spoil and **besmirch** means damage (someone's reputation).
- **163. (d)**; **reiterate** means say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity and **recur** means occur again periodically or repeatedly.
- **164. (c)**; **hypnotist** means a person who carries out hypnosis, either for medical reasons or for entertainment and **conjurer** means a person who performs magic to entertain people
- **165. (d)**; **Panorama** means an unbroken view of the whole region surrounding an observer and **spectacle** means a visually striking performance or display.
- **166. (c)**; **Initiative** means the ability to assess and initiate things independently and **dynamism** means the quality of being characterized by vigorous activity and progress.
- **167. (b);** objectionable: unpleasant or offensive. abhorrent: inspiring disgust and loathing
- 168. (a); recline: lean or lie back in a relaxed position with the back supported.
  Lounge: lie, sit, or stand in a relaxed or lazy way.

- **169. (a)**; antithesis: a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.
  - Contradictory: mutually opposed or inconsistent.
- **170. (b)**; Ascetic: characterized by severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons.

Austere: severe or strict in manner or attitude.

- **171. (b)**; meadow: a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay.
  - pasture: land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.
- **172. (a)**; superimpose: place or lay (one thing) over another, typically so that both are still evident.
- **173. (d)**; scram: leave or go away from a place quickly. Scoot: go or leave somewhere quickly.
- **174. (c)**; gnaw: bite at or nibble something persistently.

Nibble: take small bites out of

- **175. (c)**; caricature: a picture, description, or imitation of a person in which certain striking characteristics are exaggerated in order to create a comic or grotesque effect.
- **176. (d)**; predispose: make someone liable or inclined to a specified attitude, action, or condition.
- 177. (c); ominous: giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; threateningly inauspicious.
  Apocalyptic: showing or describing the total destruction and end of the world, or ex-
- tremely bad future events.

  178. (d); repentance: the action of repenting; sincere regret or remorse.
- 179. (a); antagonize: to cause someone to become hostile
  - Alienate: to make someone feel isolated or estranged.
- **180. (b);** incisive: intelligently analytical and clear-thinking.
  - Concise: giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
- **181.** (a); bouffant: styled so as to stand out from the head in a rounded shape.
  - Braid: a length of hair made up of three or more interlaced strands.

**182. (b)**; Dependant: a person who relies on another, especially a family member, for financial support.

Reliant: dependent on someone or something.

- **183. (b)**; improvident: not having or showing foresight; spendthrift or thoughtless.

  Extravagant: lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.
- **184. (a);** ebb: move away from land, to recede. Abatement: the action of being ended.
- **185. (c)**; bewilder: cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused.

Confound: cause surprise or confusion

186. (d); queasy: feeling sick.

squeamish: easily made to feel sick or disgusted.

**187. (d)**; deviance: the fact or state of diverging from usual or accepted standards, especially in social or sexual behaviour.

Aberrance: exceptional; abnormal.

- **188. (c);** alleviate: to make something less severe. Allay: to diminish or put at rest
- **189. (c)**; to cite: refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence.
- **190. (d)**; poise: graceful and elegant bearing in a person.

Elegance: the quality of being pleasingly ingenious and simple; neatness.

- **191. (c)**; jeopardise means put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure and imperil means put at risk of being harmed, injured, or destroyed.
- **192. (d)**; evicted means expel (someone) from a property, especially with the support of the law and ousted means drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place.
- **193. (b)**; **concoct** means make (a dish or meal) by combining various ingredients and **contrive** means create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice.
- 194. (a);
- **195. (a)**; **perusal** means the action of reading or examining something and **inspection** means careful examination or scrutiny.
- 196. (b);
- **197. (d)**; **famished** means extremely hungry and **starved** means suffer or die or cause to suffer or die from hunger.
- **198. (c); thrashing** means an act of physically beating someone; a beating and **bashing** means violent physical assault.
- **199. (a)**; **sinister** means giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen and **malevolent** means having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
- **200. (b)**; **probable** means likely to happen or be the case and **plausible** means seeming reasonable or probable.



### Chapter

9

# **Reading Comprehension**

### **Exercise**

**Direction (1-250):** A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

### Passage-1

I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village. However, in those early years, I hadn't begun exploring the countryside. I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'. Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to stride around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica. Thus the 'One Day I Will' arrived. "Where does the road by the medical shop lead to?" I asked my parents while visiting them next. "Chalavara," they said. "It's not an easy road to walk on," my father added. "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops. But it also has two approach roads. The one I had chosen was a narrow back road used by the locals and that settled it for me. I needed to know for myself I could walk a road that wasn't going to be easy. And the next day, I would get up and walk that road again.

- What is 'sciatica'?
  - (a) A type of animal
  - (b) Name of a real place
  - (c) Name of an imaginary place
  - (d) A herniated disc
- 2. Where did the forefathers of the writer live?
  - (a) Chalavara
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Mundakotukurussi
- (d) Out of India
- 3. What disability did the writer suffer due to the herniated disc?
  - (a) A useless left leg
- (b) Depression
- (c) Loss of memory
- (d) Poor visibility
- 4. 'One Day I Will' is the title of?
  - (a) A village
- (b) The unknown road
- (c) A tourist place
- (d)A path famous with

- What makes Chalavara better than Mundakotukurussi?
  - (a) It has a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops
  - (b) It is the place where the writer's ancestors were born
  - (c) It is the place where the writer went to school
  - (d) It is the place where the writer would walk when he was young

### Passage-2

The quest to find life outside the solar system got a big boost with the discovery of seven Earth-size extra-solar planets, or exoplanets, orbiting a dwarf star about 40 light years away. Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water — a key to life as we know it on Earth — with three planets having the greatest chance. This is by far the largest collection of Earthlike planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star — neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface. Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system. Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star. Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1.

- 6. The telescope TRAPPIST is in which country?
  - (a) Venezuela
- (b) Argentina
- (c) Chile
- (d) Mexico
- 7. What is essential to have the possibility of life on a planet?
  - (a) Presence of atmosphere
  - (b) Presence of gravity
  - (c) Presence of sunlight
  - (d) Presence of liquid water

- 8. What is the 'Goldilocks' zone?
  - (a) It is a mythological place about stars and planets
  - (b) That place on a planet which has lowest possibility of liquid water.
  - (c) The correct distance of a planet from its star to have possibility of having liquid water
  - (d) That place on a planet which has the right amount of sunlight
- 9. What made it easier to record the passage of the planet in front of the star?
  - (a) The fact that the star is much smaller and cooler than our Sun
  - (b) The fact that the star is much bigger and cooler than our Sun
  - (c) The fact that the star is much smaller and hotter than our Sun
  - (d) The fact that the star is much bigger and hotter than our Sun
- 10. How many planets in our solar system have liquid water?
  - (a) Two

(b) Three

(c) One

(d) Four

#### Passage-3

But before I could be inspired by these amazing people, I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip. So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even theiradorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight. By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co.

When I finally found a gym I liked, with the best trainers I have had, I unabashedly shared my workouts every day. From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability: I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a newchallenge.

- 11. Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?
  - (a) Dark Chocolate
- (b) Make-up

(c) Sari

(d) Food

- 12. What has the writer succeeded in doing?
  - (a) Lost the desired weight
  - (b) Succeeded in overcoming temptations to order pizzas
  - (c) Attended 30 gym classes without a break
  - (d) Removed unhealthy posts including about chocolates
- 13. Which of the following is a page related to chocolate?
  - (a) Earth Loaf
- (b) Buzzfeed Tasty
- (c) TasteMade
- (d) Tiny Kitchen
- 14. What weight loss program has the writer enrolled in?
  - (a) 30 Straight gym classes
  - (b) Couch to 5K
  - (c) Mason & Co
  - (d) Eat chocolate to lose weight
- 15. What gave the writer accountability?
  - (a) Sharing her workout videos on social media
  - (b) Unfollowing people and pages not related to health
  - (c) Going to the gym daily
  - (d) Doing challenging exercises like deadlifting

### Passage-4

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a speciesto survive and reproduce, explains lead author YoshanMoodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineagesremain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations thatonce existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion'coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns hasdramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

- 16. What is important for evolution?
  - (a) Genetic variation
  - (b) Large population
  - (c) Mixing of species
  - (d) Survival of the fittest

- 17. Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years?
  - (a) 64

(b) 20

(c) 44

- (d) 30
- 18. Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except?
  - (a) Tanzania
- (b) Nigeria
- (c) Chad
- (d) Malawi
- 19. From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population?
  - (a) poaching
  - (b) colonial rule
  - (c) big game hunting
  - (d) fall in genetic diversity
- 20. Genetic diversity is proportional to \_
  - (a) species population
  - (b) the ability of a species to survive and reproduce
  - (c) inbreeding
- (d) extinction

# Passage-5

Manja, or the glass-coated string used for flying kites, not only poses threat to humans, animals and birds but also to trees. A study by the country's oldest botanical garden has revealed that it poses a great threat to trees. But how can a snapped string struck in a tree kill the tree? Apparently, it does so by allying withthe creepers in the garden.

A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district, illustrates in detail how the manja, in collusion with climbers, does the damage. "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees. Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the toptaking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper.

- 21. Abandoned, torn kite strings stuck in trees benefits whom?
  - (a) Humans
- (b) Creepers
- (c) Birds
- (d) Trees
- 22. How many scientists contributed to a study by country's oldest botanical gardens on how manja can kill a tree?
  - (a) Two

(b) Three

(c) Five

(d) Four

- 23. How can a tree be killed by a creeper?
  - (a) By blocking its access to sunlight
  - (b) By wrapping its tentacles aroundits branches
  - (c) By sucking away the nutrients
  - (d) By secreting toxic chemicals
- 24 What would be the acronym for India's oldest botanical garden?
  - (a) AJCBIBG
- (b) AJCBBGI
- (c) AJBCIBG
- (d) AJBCBGI
- 25. What gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees?
  - (a) Creepers
- (b) Torn kites
- (c) Lateral br anches
- (d) Manja

# Passage-6

Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land — the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too. But as other awards began to slip away from the wellreviewed musical, atheme could be teased out. What is Fantastic Beasts if not a plea for equal treatment of people, magical or otherwise? Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing. Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories. Fences, about an African-American father who fears racial discrimination, took home the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress. Earlier, Moonlight, featuring two minority communities (black and gay), won for Best Supporting Actor. This turned out to be one of those yearsthe Oscar voter was underestimated. As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz. It looked like the year of The Artist all over again.

- 26. Colleen Atwood won which Award?
  - (a) Best Costume Design for La La Land
  - (b) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them
  - (c) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land
  - (d) Best Costume Design for "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them"
- 27. What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?
  - (a) Make jazz
- (b) Make movies
- (c) Make music
- (d) Make magic
- 28. Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?
  - (a) Hacksaw Ridge
- (b) Arrival
- (c) Fences
- (d) Moonlight

- 29. Why was it assumed that La La Land would win a lot of awards?
  - (a) Because the movie celebrates creation
  - (b) Because majority of voters are actors
  - (c) Because it is a movie about making movies and jazz
  - (d) Because it is a retro-revival Technicolor movie
- 30. Which movie for sure won two awards?
  - (a) Arrival
- (b) Fences
- (c) Moonlight
- (d) Hacksaw Ridge

The instructor's rules were simple. Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up. Easier said than done; I got it wrong many a time. But once you fought habit and got the hang of it, the panoramic underwater world revealed itself to you with high-definition clarity.

Led by him, I slowly peered through the mask into what till then was crystal-clear water, shimmering in the sunlight. I saw pebbles, sand and myfluid shadow. I was in Nemo's universe. Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a bevy ofcolourful salt water fish swam past. A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it. They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide inamazement; the tube would fall off!

- 31. The writer is describing her experience of which activity?
  - (a) fishing
  - (b) snorkelling
  - (c) boat ride
  - (d) long distance swimming
- 32. How to avoid the mask fogging up?
  - (a) By breathing through the nose and exhaling through the mouth
  - (b) By breathing through the mouth
  - (c) Bykeeping one's head under water
  - (d) By looking downwards
- 33. What is 'Nemo'?
  - (a) A name of an under-water animal
  - (b) Name of the writer
  - (c) Name of the instructor
  - (d) Name of a type of sea cucumber
- 34. The writer saw all of the following except:
  - (a) canary-yellow fish
- (b) sea horses
- (c) parrot fish
- (d) Vibrant green fish

- 35. When would there be a risk of the tube falling off?
  - (a) When the mask fogged up
  - (b) When one took breathed through the nose
  - (c) When it became dark
  - (d) When the mouth was opened

### Passage-8

Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent. A good employee can walk out of the door today and have a comparable or better job tomorrow. Which brings up a very important question: what would the companies do to keep away that person from even thinking about going to work elsewhere? Gone are the days when the monthly paycheck and two weeks' vacation a year were enough to keep employees happy. Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard. The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27 percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries. Money is no longer the only major motivator. So, is this an onsite daycare center for working parents? Paying for all or part of their health insurance? Or offering educational assistance or paying for certification? On an annual ski trip, paid foreign tours, onsite car washes and oil changes? Or free laundry and dry cleaning facilities? Or prized stock options? Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor.

- 36. According to the passage, what is not the key concern of the businesses these days?
  - (a) happiness of employees
  - (b) motivating employees
  - (c) keeping employees on payroll
  - (d) criticizing the employees performance
- 37. What does employers do to its employees now-adays to keep top talent onboard?
  - (a) monthly pay check
  - (b) irresistible incentives
  - (c) two weeks' vacation a year
  - (d) maternity leaves

- 38. Which of the following reason is not being mentioned in the passage in regard to people leaving their jobs?
  - (a) family constraints especially after getting married
  - (b) dissatisfaction with opportunities at current job
  - (c) better compensation and benefits in new job
  - (d) to have a new experience
- 39. What does feel good factor mean with respect to employees?
  - (a) monetary gains to employees
  - (b) social acceptance
  - (c) opportunity given to employees to work abroad
  - (d) anything which can keep employees happy and satisfied
- 40. What can be the suitable title for the passage?
  - (a) Incentives to employees
  - (b) Money a major motivator for employees
  - (c) Giving employees a feel good factor
  - (d) Challenges to keep employees onboard

Culture is defined as a people's way of life. It entails how they dress, how they speak, the type of food they eat, the manner in which they worship, and their art among many other things.

Indian culture, therefore, is the Indians' way of life. Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture. The Indian culture is a blend of various cultures belonging to a diverse religion, castes; regions follow their own tradition and culture. Indian Culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world. India had an urban civilization even during the Bronze age. The Indus Valley Civilization (Harappan Civilization) dates back to 3300 BC – 1300 BC.

Distinct cultures different from each other co-exist together in a single country. Thus, in India, there is unity amidst vast cultural diversity. The way people live in India is reflected in its culture.

**Unity in Diversity:** India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India.

**Secularism:** The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India.

**Traditions**: traditional cultural values Gestures

Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work.

**Namaste:** The gesture of the Namaste greeting is also part of the Indian culture. People greet each other by saying "Namaste" while joining their hands. "Namaste" means "Hello". (Also read, the meaning of Namaste here.)

Most Indians have a habit of shaking their heads while talking.

- 41. If I am a cultural, well behaved Indian, what will I do?
  - (a) Touch the feets of the elders.
  - (b) Join my hands while doing 'Namaste'.
  - (c) Wake up early in the morning, especially on the festive occasions.
  - (d) Shake my head as a habit while talking.
- 42. Why is India called a unity in diversity?
  - (a) Different groups of people co-operate with each other.
  - (b) People of different sects, caste and religion live together.
  - (c) It is strength of India.
  - (d) All of these
- 43. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
  - (a) Culture entails how people dress.
  - (b) Culture entails how people speak.
  - (c) Culture entails how people worship.
  - (d) Culture entails what drawing people draw.
- 44. Based on the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about Indian culture?
  - (a) Indian culture dates back to 3300 BC 1300 BC.
  - (b) Envy religion follows their own tradition and customs.
  - (c) Every religion is treated equally in India.
  - (d) In India there is unity in diversity.
- 45. What is the reason behind the immense variety in Indian culture?
  - (a) Blend of various cultures
  - (b) Population diversity
  - (c) Cultural diversity
  - (d) Secularism

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in Southampton on England's south coast to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving.

The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week organized by the local authority probation service.

Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook. He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking.

One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol and then measure it. Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same.

The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drinking badly affects driving skills, although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

- 46. The Southampton scheme requires convicted drivers
  - (a) to pay a heavy fine
  - (b) to attend eight driving sessions one a week
  - (c) to undergo a probation service
  - (d) to surrender their driving licence
- 47. John Cook devised the scheme
  - (a) as a demonstration technique for driving
  - (b) to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol
  - (c) to show that Southampton was concerned about drivers
  - (d) to prove that alcohol does influence driving
- 48. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to John Cook was that they
  - (a) did not want to stop drinking
  - (b) were unaware of the fact that they could get
  - (c) would not admit that they had a drinking problem
  - (d) did not know how much they were drinking

- 49. Most drivers start off with at least
  - (a) a double measure
  - (b) a single measure
  - (c) a little less than a single measure
  - (d) two doubles
- 50. The truth is that alcohol
  - (a) does not affect the body but only the brain
  - (b) affects only the brain
  - (c) affects the body and the brain
  - (d) has no effect on the body or the brain

# Passage-11

I rather pride myself on my packing. Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living. (It surprises me myself, sometimes, how many such things there are). I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it. George put on a pipe and spread himself over the easy chair, and Harris cocked his legs on the table and lit a cigar.

- 51. The author here is
  - (a) joking about his trip (b) happy about his trip
  - (c) sure of himself
- (d) arrogant
- 52. What was the relation of the author with George and Harries?
  - (a) They were strangers to him.
  - (b) He was their servant.
  - (c) They were his friends.
  - (d) They were his distant relatives.
- 53. The lesson is about
  - (a) three boatmen
  - (b) a humorous story about friends and packing
  - (c) the art of packing
  - (d) a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
- 54. The writer offered to
  - (a) light a pipe
  - (b) pack on his own
  - (c) sit on a easy chair
  - (d) pack for all of them for the trip on his own
- 55. "The author's friends fell in to the suggestion..."
  - (a) Were happy at this suggestion
    - (b) agreed to the authors' suggestion
    - (c) fell down on the floor
    - (d) None of these

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times. History reveals that it was present even in the Mauryan period. Great scholar, Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society. It was practised even in Mughal and Sultanate period. When the East India Company took control of the country, corruption reached new height. Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it. Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, i.e. bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption.

Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption.

- 56. According to the passage, corruption is
  - (a) new phenomenon in India
  - (b) insignificant to Indian society
  - (c) prevalent since ancient times
  - (d) prevalent only in middle east countries
- 57. Kautilya mentions the pressure of how many types of corruption in his contemporary society?
  - (a) 20

(b) 30

(c) 40

- (d) 50
- 58. Perversion of what is not mentioned in the passage?
  - (a) character
- (b) attitude
- (c) morality
- (d) integrity
- 59. According to the passage, what all are the manifestation of corruption?
  - (a) malpractices
- (b) dishonesty
- (c) scams and scandals
- (d) All of these
- 60. What people are averse of due to corruption in India?
  - (a) thinking of stardom
  - (b) thinking of public life
  - (c) thinking of monetary gains
  - (d) thinking of undue favours

# Passage-13

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located m high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

- 61. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to
  - (a) Smoking
- (b) fast life
- (c) poor diet
- (d) loneliness
- 62. Food deserts are
  - (a) areas having large supermarket chains
  - (b) Low-income areas without access to healthy
  - (c) areas having large-scale plantations
  - (d) areas not having large number of restaurants
- 63. Food deserts are formed when
  - (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas
  - (b) people do not like eating fresh food
  - (c) people relocate to new areas
  - (d) most remain under-educated about nutritious food
- 64. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to-
  - (a) fresh milk and vegetables
  - (b) gambling
  - (c) rash driving
- (d) fast food

- 65. The best possible title for the passage is
  - (a) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
  - (b) The Dangers of Fast Food
  - (c) Food Deserts: The Problems of Poor Diet
  - (d) Why processed Food Kills

Backdrafts or smoke explosions can occur in fires that are severely ventilation-limited. This means that the fire's **aggravation** is limited by the amount of oxygen available to it. The other two necessary ingredients are available in abundance: heat and fuel. In this instance, the fuel is the smoke being released by the fire which contains a large amount of carbon monoxide — a flammable gas.

One of the most hazardous conditions a firefighter will ever encounteris a backdraft (also known as a smoke explosion). A backdraft can occur in the hotsmoldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Firefighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a backdraft to occur. When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense gray or black. Other warning signs of a potential backdraft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a backdraft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

- 66. A backdraft is a dangerous condition for firefighters mainly because
  - (a) there is not enough oxygen for breathing.
  - (b) the heat is extremely intense.
  - (c) the smoke is dangerously thick.
  - (d) an explosion occurs.
- 67. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential backdraft warning sign?
  - (a) windows stained with smoke
  - (b) flames shooting up from the building
  - (c) puffs of smoke leaving the building
  - (d) more intense heat than usual

- 68. To prevent the possibility of a backdraft, a firefighter should
  - (a) carry an oxygen tank.
  - (b) open a door to allow gases to escape.
  - (c) make an opening at the top of the building.
  - (d) break a window to release carbon particles.
- 69. When compared with a hot, smoldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flames
  - (a) has more oxygen available for combustion.
  - (b) has more carbon dioxide available for consumption.
  - (c) produces more dense gray smoke.
  - (d) is more likely to cause a backdraft.
- 70. Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

# Aggravation

(a)Compression

(b)Improvement

(c)Loss

(d)Augmentation

# Passage-15

The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing. It is largely unorganized and hence those working in rural India or consuming in this economy are a different category of economic agents driven by different factors. The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds. But a lot of black money gets into land and 'apparent rural activity'. Now consider some aspects of this economy and the cash conundrum. Almost all transactions in the mandis (there are above 7,000 organized ones and over double the number that is unorganized), are based on cash as it is easy to use. The farmers prefer to receive cash and while some do take in cheques there is a sense of doubt if the counter party is unknown. Hence one reason why electronic mandis is a good idea is that payments can also be made through the electronic mode as all transactions would be e-enabled. The recent demonetization has caused significant distortions as farmers are unable to sell their goods. This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves

rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through. The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter. It would only be at the margin that farmers may be impacted, and hence the pain here would be secondary.

- 71. According to the passage, which among the following is the major contributor to India's GDP growth?
  - (a) Services
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Manufacturing
- (d) FDIs
- 72. What has become a haven for routing black money in India?
  - (a) Cash transactions over digital cash transactions
  - (b) Intrusion of credit cards
  - (c) Prevailing debit cards
  - (d) Technology driven payment
- 73. Which among the following is not a kharif crop?
  - (a) Bajra
- (b) Maize

(c) Rice

- (d) Wheat
- 74. Why does demonetisation has lesser impact onto the rabi season?
  - (a) Due to tax exemptions
  - (b) Due to digital payments
  - (c) Due to credit payments
  - (d) Huge margins
- 75. Which of the following is not true in regards to rural economy?
  - (a) It account for major percent in employmenting the people of the country.
  - (b) It has a technology driven mandis.
  - (c) Major transactions are based on cash.
  - (d) Demonetization has caused significant distortions in rural economy especially to farmers.

# Passage-16

Antarctica is a mostly unpopulated continent. It is the coldest, driest and most remote place in the world. And it is the world's only continent that does not have a native population. No single country owns the Antarctic. However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow. In some areas of the continent, two countries claim the same

land. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic. The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste. The Antarctic Treaty was made to protect the continent and avoid further disputes. By 2048, the treaty must be renewed. New rules and regulations could be imposed by then.

Currently, almost all of the 70 bases in the Antarctic are used for research and scientific activity. The snow-covered continent is perfect for tracking satellites and space research because it offers clear blue, cloudless skies. Climatologists are studying the development of the ozone layer with growing concern. It was here that a hole in the layer was discovered for the first time. More than 4000 scientists operate the research stations in the Antarctic summer, while only about a thousand populate the continent during the harsh and severe winters.

Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment. At present, there is no economic activity in Antarctica, except for cruise ships that travel around the continent. This could change, if a new treaty allows mining in the Antarctic. As mineral resources are dwindling in other areas, nations could turn to Antarctica to find and exploit valuable raw materials.

Some geologists say that there are over 200 billion barrels of oil under the Antarctic ice. At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice.

- 76. Which country's name is not being mentioned in the passage?
  - (a) Argentina
- (b) Chile
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) Austria
- 77. When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?
  - (a) 1959
- (b) 1958

(c) 1960

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- (d) 1969
- 78. Why was Antarctic Treaty signed?
  - (a) to protect the continent
  - (b) to ban dumping of nuclear waste
  - (c) to create rules for its exploration
  - (d) All of these.

- 79. Why did environmentalists have fear of exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons?
  - (a) unfavourable weather conditions
  - (b) high involvement of cost
  - (c) damage to environment
  - (d) None of these
- 80. According to the passage, the reserves of which mineral is not found under the Antarctic ice?
  - (a) coal

- (b) iron
- (c) nickel
- (d) copper

Science and religion – the two terms have come to signify a mutual antagonism. The two, it is commonly declared, are poles apart; their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.

On the face of it, science and religion appear to be the two opposite poles of man's consciousness. Science is basically concerned with the material world; its efforts are directed towards unraveling the "how" of reality while religion is concerned with the "why" of reality. Science deals with analyzing tangible entities into its minutest parts, and then arrives at conclusions about the way in which tangible realities are organized. While science is analytical, religion takes the ultimate reality for granted. Religion follows the metaphysical path; the concept of God is ultimately a matter of faith and it is this faith which is the basis of the religious man's attribution of a design or meaning for the reality.

The modes of action are different in science and religion. Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience. Any religious experience, whether it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's, is personal and subjective. Science, on the other hand, is marked by objectivity. Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts. The frontiers of science do not end in knowledge but are extended to the formation of appliances for actual use. Science, it has been somewhat unfairly charged, cultivates the materialistic thinking. However, it has to be admitted that the mental attitude promoted by religion is entirely different, while the basis of scientific progress is unbridled curiosity and courageous endeavour, the truly religious spirit cavils at such presumption that man's mind can penetrate the mysteries of the universe. Science promotes fearless inquiry while an essential ingredient of religion is the humility born of fear of God. Science incorporates a love of experimental knowledge, while religion does not believe in the rational approach.

- 81. What do you mean by the word 'antagonism'?
  - (a) co-related
- (b) conflicting
- (c) harmony
- (d) sympathy
- 82. Why science and religion are considered to be irreconcilable?
  - (a) Both relates to the present world
  - (b) Both arrives to conclusions in which tangible realities are organized
  - (c) Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods
  - (d) Modes of actions of both are similar to each other
- 83. According to the passage which of the following statement is INCORRECT?
  - (a) science analysis tangible entities
  - (b) religion is concerned with the 'why' of reality
  - (c) religion follows the metaphysical faith
  - (d) science is based on experience
- 84. Which of the following reason provided material comforts to people in case of science?
  - (a) the subjectivity of science
  - (b) tangible proofs of the theories of science
  - (c) materialistic thinking being cultivated by science
  - (d) promotion of fearless inquiry by science
- 85. What can be the suitable title for the passage?
  - (a) Science and Religion Possibility of Reconcile
    - (b) Science is better than Religion
    - (c) Religion is better than Science
    - (d) Science and Religion

#### Passage-18

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to

imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device — some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus, the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

- 86. The author was surprised by the fact that
  - (a) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'.
  - (b) the ingenuity of humans.
  - (c) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos.
  - (d) the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together.
- 87. The author discovered that
  - (a) igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks.
  - (b) only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos.
  - (c) snow houses are reserved for hunting.
  - (d) the coastal people foraged for firewood.
- 88. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with
  - (a) camouflage
  - (b) mood and temperature
  - (c) transformation
  - (d) protection
- 89. A chameleon warms itself by
  - (a) residing in bright areas
  - (b) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
  - (c) matching its colour with the environment
  - (d) adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment
- 90. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if
  - (a) he has the colours of the panther.
  - (b) he exhibits vivid orange colour.
  - (c) he can blend in with the others.
  - (d) he displays flashing bright colours.

# Passage-19

Three weeks after surrendering before an intolerant petitioner who sought to ban a book he didn't agree with, Penguin India appears unwilling to re-examine its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's The Hindus: An Alternative History. Penguin's decision **flies in the face** of a publisher's duty to stand up for freedom of speech. It also betrays a lack of understanding of the law on free speech, not to speak of the way the Indian judiciary has interpreted the law whenever demands for censorship have been made. Ironically, Penguin's cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole.

Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts and pulp whatever copies remain lest we too be sold down the river by a publisher that does not have the stomach to defend the titles it brings out. As of this writing, our demands have still not been accepted.

Prompted by Penguin's self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC — especially 153 A and 295 A — which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence.

- 91. What does the author say about the act of Penguin on withdrawing and pulping all copies of Wendy Doniger's book The Hindus : An Alternative History?
  - (a) It is an absolutely correct decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of such an anti-Hindu religious book.
  - (b) It is cowardice to bow down before illegitimate demands of self-righteous lobbies.
  - (c) To run the business smoothly it is necessary to take such an action
  - (d) All the above
- 92. Find the correct statement on the basis of the given passage.
  - (a) Penguin India has full understanding of the law on free speech.
  - (b) Penguin India has decided to reverse its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's book.

- (c) Penguin's stand is against a publisher's duty to standing for freedom of speech.
- (d) Penguin's stand is not contrary to the interpretation of Indian judiciary regarding censorship.
- 93. What has/have been the effect of the decision to withdraw Wendy Doniger's book The Hindus: An Alternative History!
  - (i) Many writers have condemned Penguin for aiding an ugly attack on academic freedom.
  - (ii Some of the writers have asked Penguin to cancel book contracts.
  - (iii) Penguin India has filed cases against those who have vitiated the contract.
  - (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Only (i) and (ii)
- (d) Only (ii) and (iii)
- 94. What are the sections 153 A and 295 A of IPC all about? Give your answer in the context of the passage.
  - (a) It is about the rights and duties of a publisher.
  - (b) It is against promoting enmity towards or the deliberate insult of a religious group.
  - (c) It is about prohibiting foreign nationals from publishing their books in India.
  - (d) It is all about how to establish harmony between different religious groups.
- 95. What is the meaning of the phrase 'flies in the face of as used in the given passage?
  - (a) Goes against
- (b) Reminds
- (c) Compels
- (d) Prohibits

More than half of the country's working population is battling stress, with more women than men affected by it. Findings of a health and wellbeing survey carried out by Cigna TTK Health Insurance shows that about 62% of employees display some physical symptoms of stress such as difficulty in falling asleep at night or emotive symptoms, such as not remembering when they are happy. People living in metropolitan cities and those working for more than 50 hours a week were found to be the most stressed. Employees in non-metro cities were found to be happier than those in metro cities, the survey found. The online survey was carried out with 3,021 respondents in India to understand their health and well-being. It was conducted in September 2015 and covered New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai among

metro cities and Lucknow, Vizag, Ahmedabad, Pune and Surat among non-metros.

The survey was conducted to check overall health and wellbeing of people, both men and women, aged over 25. What it also found was that while 37% of Indians are obese, 85% of the people surveyed said they followed a healthy diet comprising fresh homecooked food. Most reported consuming only low quantities of alcohol. The survey's respondents also reported exercising an average of 2.6 hours per week. Five per cent of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise at all. And 13% of the **obese** respondents said they did not exercise.

- 96. Chose the word which is most opposite in meaning to "obese"
  - (a) corpulent
- (b) portly
- (c) stout
- (d) emaciated
- 97. Why people living in metro cities are battling more stress than non-metro cities?
  - (a) They work many hours a week.
  - (b) They have busy life.
  - (c) They don't get sufficient time for sleep.
  - (d)Because they do not exercise
- 98. What can be the suitable title of the above passage?
  - (a)Fast life, slow health
  - (b)metro cities Vs. non-metro cities
  - (c)Virtual reality
  - (d)health is wealth
- 99. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the given passage?
  - (a) 5% of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise.
  - (b) 13% of the obese respondents said they exercise.
  - (c) Employees in metro cities were found to be happier than those in non-metro cities, the survey found.
  - (d) The survey was conducted to check overall health and wellbeing of people, both men and women, aged below 25.
- 100. "According to the passage", why stress is the major problem in metropolitan cities?
  - (a) people give less time to health
  - (b) life is tough in metro cities
  - (c) time management is not good
  - (d) regularity is missing

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog- Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you can see the same instinct at work in civilization. Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

- 101. That your dog knows when you get is an example for the dog's:
  - (a) Intelligence.
  - (b) Loyalty.
  - (c) Sensitivity to atmosphere.
  - (d) Love of the master.
- 102. When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's:-
  - (a) Anger.
- (b) Jealousy.
- (c) Loyalty
- (d) Lack of intelligence.
- 103. A dog is found of the company of:
  - (a) Babies
- (b) Human beings,
- (c) Other dogs.
- (d) Urchins.
- 104. The word "gravitate" (paragraph 2) in the context means:
  - (a) Get into
- (b) Form

(c) Join

- (d) Be attracted
- 105. The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they:
  - (a) Form gangs.
  - (b) Follow each other around
  - (c) Move in streets or parks.
  - (d) Form gangs and look for mischief or adventure.

# Passage-22

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic undertones. Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw in the towel, or retire into passivity and to the dream world of drugs and delusions. But he will not, if made of the stuff of Prometheus, be diverted, he will stick to his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains. It is then hardly surprising that he should have become a myth, a legend. Most social reformers from Erasmus to Marx have believed in the Prometheus man, Their motto: man can be destroyed but not defeated. Two world wars, several revolutions, the possession of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons, the absence of any guarantee against the eventual death of the Earth itself have shaken the belief in man's ultimate triumph in his search for fulfillment. In the West, as a result of wars and their aftermath, as a result of the evils of colonialism and social disparities, the break-up of family life and the disintegration of the community into a collection of individuals alienated from one another on the one hand, assembly line production and on the other hand, the artificiality of city life, belief in God has eroded. Organized religions are barely patronized and religious values rarely obtrude in social relations.

- 106. According to the Prometheus legend
  - (a) man can better himself without any suffering
  - (b) man can better himself only if he suffers great mental torture
  - (c) man can better himself at the cost of great physical and spiritual torture
  - (d) man can never better himself
- 107. Men of the Prometheus kind
  - (a) can neither, be destroyed nor defeated
  - (b) can be destroyed but not defeated
  - (c) can be defeated
  - (d) can be destroyed as well as defeated
- 108. Which of the following statements is not true?
  - (a) The Prometheus myth is relevant to the contemporary human condition.
  - (b) The Prometheus myth has positive and optimistic undertones.
  - (c) Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man.
  - (d) Most social reformers have believed in the Prometheus man.

- 109. The phrase 'throw in the towel' means
  - (a) give over
- (b) give away
- (c) give all
- (d) give up
- 110. Chose the word which is most opposite in meaning to 'disparities'
  - (a) incongruity
- (b) parity
- (c) dissimilitude
- (d) contrariety

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exist so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. it is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

- 111. How have great books been written?
  - (a) By an accidental means.
  - (b) By great men who write them.
  - (c) By men who think too much.
  - (d) By men who imagine sometimes.
- 112. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?
  - (a) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.
  - (b) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.
  - (c) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.
  - (d) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.
- 113. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose untill it has been \_\_\_\_\_ into the actual life of the person who reads.
  - (a) transfigured
- (b) transgressed
- (c) translated
- (d) transmuted
- 114. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?
  - (a) They would be living a free life without care.
  - (b) They would worry themselves into petty issues.

- (c) They would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded.
- (d) They would celebrate life.
- 115. What is the function of literature?
  - (a) To raise the plain above sea level.
  - (b) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.
  - (c) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain.
  - (d) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

# Passage-24

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. "I found it, Sir. It's hurt, Is it still alive?" "Yes, Yes, I think so?" Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl flowered. The bird fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. "Child, where did you find it?" "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?" The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

- 116. Which of the phrases best describes the girl?
  - (a) Loud and forceful
- (b) Slender and dirty
- (c) Shy and clean
- (d) Bold and brave
- 117. Where did the bird come from?
  - (a) From the South
- (b) From Australia
- (c) From North America (d) From Canada
- 118. Where did Rhayader live?
  - (a) In a cabin by the marsh
  - (b) An old cottage
  - (c) In a light house
  - (d) In a barn
- 119. How had the bird been injured?
  - (a) While flying through the woods
  - (b) By wild animals
  - (c) She had been shot by hunters
  - (d) By a great storm

- 120. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader?
  - (a) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
  - (b) So that he would tell her what to do
  - (c) So that he would heal it
  - (d) So that he would send it to where it came from

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny but made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damn branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of Cicinnurus magnificus, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A magnificus is enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feat and hill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and **optimise** eye contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

- 121. The most 'resplendent specimen' means
  - (a) bright and colourful
  - (b) extravagant and gaudy
  - (c) beautiful and gentle
  - (d) appalling and ugly
- 122. The cicinnurus magnificus is
  - (a) a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest
  - (b) the magnificent bird of paradise
  - (c) The stage in the rainforest
  - (d) A place where his but is located
- 123. An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means
  - (a) a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance
  - (b) the bright, colourful feathers of the bird
  - (c) a shield worn by the bird to protect itself
  - (d) a description of the surroundings
- 124. The bird performs for
  - (a) female birds
- (b) the author
- (c) no one
- (d) sheer enjoyment
- 125. The synonym for 'optimise' is
  - (a) to enlarge
- (b) to see clearly
- (c) to make best use of
- (d) to improve vision

# Passage-26

In modern times Abraham Lincoln stands as the model of a compassionate statesman. He showed this quality not only in striving for the emancipation of the American blacks but in the dignity with which lie conducted the American Civil War. Lincoln did not fancy himself as a liberator. He thought it would be better for all if emancipation was a gradual process spread over many years. He proposed compensation for slave-owners in US bonds and grants for the rehabilitation of blacks - 'colonisation' as he called it. But fate was to deem' otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected. Perhaps more than most men of his time he had thought through the issue of slavery. 'We must free the slaves', he said, 'or 'be ourselves subdued'. Before reading his first draft of the Proclamation of Emancipation, he told his colleagues, 'In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free'. On September 22, 1862, Lincoln set his hand on the Proclamation of Emancipation declaring that on the first day of January 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State 'shall be then, and forever free'. Lincoln's revulsion for slavery left him without any moral indignation or passion against the slaveowners. The guilt of the slave-owners, he felt, should be shared by the whole country the North and the South, for it seemed to him that everyone in the nation was an accomplice in perpetuating system. To have whipped up any hatred against slave-owners would, to him, have been an act of malice. I shall do nothing in malice', he wrote, what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing'. As the Civil War was coming to a successful conclusion, a Northerner demanded of Lincoln: 'Mr. President, how are you going to treat the Southerners when the war is over ?' Lincoln replied: 'As if they never went to war?' When the news came of the victory of the Northern against the Confederate forces, someone suggested that the head of the Confederation Administration, Jefferson Davies, really ought' to be hanged. 'Judge not, that he be not judged', Lincoln replied, As to the demand for the prosecution of rebels, Lincoln replied: 'We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'. This was his last recorded utterance.

- 126. What came in Lincoln's way of carrying out emancipation as a gradual process?
  - (a) The haste of the South to break away from the Union with the North.
  - (b) The inadequate compensation given to slaveowners.
  - (c) His own over-enthusiasm to complete the process fast.
  - (d) His proposition

- 127. The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was
  - (a) not a firm administrator.
  - (b) afraid of the majority of slaves.
  - (c) unduly concerned for the safety of the rebels.
  - (d) sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
- 128. The author of the passage seems to be
  - (a) a staunch and biased critic of Abraham Lincoln.
  - (b) an advocate of the system of slavery. .
  - (c) indifferent to Lincoln's remarkable achievements.
  - (d) impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
- 129. Which of the following statements is 'TRUE' in the context of the passage?
  - (a) Lincoln hailed the demand of hanging Jefferson Davies.
  - (b) Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels.
  - (c) Lincoln wondered how mere compassion could lead to harmony.
  - (d) The Civil War was fought by the Northerners and Southerners against the enemies.
- 130. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to 'accomplice'
  - (a) betrayer

(b) antagonist

(c) enmity

(d) collaborator

#### Passage-27

The Ganges is one of the largest rivers in Asia. It rises in the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal. However, the Ganges, India's holy river, is also one of the most polluted in the world. The Ganges River basin has a size of over 1 million square km. It lies in one of the most populous regions on earth. About 500 million people, half of India's overall population, live in the Ganges river plains.

There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River. They believe that bathing in the river will make them pure. In addition, thousands of bodies are cremated near the river, especially around the holy city, Varanasi. The ashes are often released into Ganges.

The Ganges also provides water for farming land, which is increasing at a tremendous rate. Irrigation projects cause water levels to go down along the river. More and more dams are being erected along India's holy river, mainly to produce energy for Delhi and other large cities in the area.

The river flows through 30 cities with a population of over 100,000 each. Every day, 3 billion litres of untreated water from these big cities pass into the Ganges River, along with remains of animals.

Because of India's lax environmental regulations, industries along the river release chemicals and other poisonous material into the Ganges. In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water. In addition, fertilizers from the fields find their way into the ground water, and ultimately flow into the river. Altogether, the amount of industrial pollution has doubled in the past 20 years.

This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.

While India's population keeps growing, more and more people are leaving the countryside and moving to big cities along the Ganges. As a result, the river will not be able to cope with even more people.

Life in the river is also at risk. Recent reports have shown that there is a high level of mercury in some fish. The construction of dams is destroying forests and vegetation, killing off many animal and plants.

Indian authorities are fighting an upward battle towards cleaning up the Ganges River. International organizations have offered help. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.

- 131. From which of the following neighbouring countries, The Ganga flow through India into Bay of Bengal?
  - (a) China

(b) Bhutan

(c) Bangladesh

- (d) Sri Lanka
- 132. How many people (in million) clean their sins away in the Ganga River?
  - (a) 2

(b) 100

(c) 500

(d) 750

- 133. According to the passage, which disease is not common due to the widespread pollution of the Ganga River?
  - (a) Influenza

(b) Diarrhoea

(c) Hepatitis

(d) Cholera

- 134. According to the passage, which industry in India needs great amount of water?
  - (a) lock

(b) dyeing

(c) cloth

(d) leather

- 135. Which International organization has agreed to give India a loan of a billion dollar to clean up the Ganga River?
  - (a) The World Bank

(b) IMF

(c) ADB

(d) IDA

In 1760 a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce who was a French inventor was interested in lithography which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre who improved the process and announced It to the French Academy of Sciences in The Daguerreotype the photography method named after Daguerre met with great success. It was so successful in fact that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreot-ypomania Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists now known as photographers.

- 136. The term bizarre most commonly means
  - (a) humorous
  - (b) strange
  - (c) popular
  - (d) obvious
- 137. When was the concept of photography born?
  - (a) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
  - (b) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
  - (c) When Roche made a prediction.
  - (d) When Nicephore conducted some experiments
- 138. What does lithography deal with?
  - (a) A print making technique.
  - (b) Copying of etchings.
  - (c) Usage of chemicals to make etchings.
  - (d) Usage of light in printing.
- 139. What was the contribution of Daguerre?
  - (a) He improvised upon the work of Roche.
  - (b) He introduced the method of photography.
  - (c) He started the print making technique.
  - (d) He could print images on canvas.

- 140. Why did the portrait artists go out of business?
  - (a) Because types were not expensive at all.
  - (b) Because etchings had become popular.
  - (c) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
  - (d) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

# Passage-29

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis — which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a DawoodBohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

- 141. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the
  - (a) heart and spinal cord (b) brain and spinal cord
  - (c) brain and nerves (d) brain and heart
- 142. To say something about the future is to
  - (a) addict
- (b) verdict
- (c) predict (d) protect
- 143. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?
  - (a) He was fair and skinny
  - (b) He was fair and brown-haired
  - (c) He was fair with red hair
  - (d) He was dark and blonde
- 144. The narrator of the passage is a patient of
  - (A) diabetes
- (B) cerebral attack
- (C) polio
- (D) heart disease
- 145. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had
  - (A) nine children
  - (B) one score children
  - (C) eight children
  - (D) twenty-three children

### Passage-30

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can

strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime. There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidote for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

- 146. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is
  - (a) totally wrong
- (b) somewhat idealistic
- (c) unhelpful
- (d) indefensible
- 147. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except
  - (a) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
  - (b) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
  - (c) the pests themselves are part of the food chain
  - (d) these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
- 148. It can be inferred that the passage is
  - (a) part of an article in a scientific journal
  - (b) extracted from the minutes of a nature club
  - (c) part of a speech delivered to an educated audience
  - (d) a speech delivered in a court of law

- 149. The purpose of the final paragraph is
  - (a) to sum up the main points of the author's argument
  - (b) to urge a solution to an increasingly pressing problem
  - (c) to qualify the author's definition of an important term
  - (d) to propose a program
- 150. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to appreciate as used in the passage.
  - (a)treasure

(b)disparage

(c)cherish

(d)cosset

# Passage-31

Today, India to be on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve-centre and back-office to the world, but also at its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.

But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For, despite being an ancient civilisation that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.

Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. This opportunity also represents greatest threat to India's future. If the youth India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will have forever lost its opportunity.

India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but to dramatically industrialise and inflate its economy. According to a recent survey, more than of India's unemployed within the next decade be its educated youth.

- 151. Consider the following statements:
  - I. India's rich cultural heritage prevents India from surging ahead to become an active partner in the global economy.
  - II. By and large, India's youth still believe in a thrifty lifestyle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II
- 152. What is the approximate number of people in India who are in the age group 15-25 years?
  - (a) 500 million
- (b) 350 million
- (c) 210 million
- (d) 180 million
- 153. In the recent past, which sector has witnessed a phenomenal growth?
  - (a) Heavy industry
- (b) Service industry
- (c) Petrochemical industry (d) Textile industry
- 154. Consider the following statements:
  - I. Rising consumption demand will retard economic growth.
  - II. India's youth are its greatest opportunity as well as threat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II
- 155. Consider the following statements:
  - The information technology sector provides a relatively large proportion of jobs in India.
  - II. In the coming decade, only uneducated youth will remain deprived of employment opportunity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

### Passage-32

One of the most hazardous conditions a fire-fighter will ever encounter is a back-draft (also known as a smoke explosion). A back-draft can occur in the hot-smouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Fire-fighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a back-draft to occur.

When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense grey or black. Other warning signs of a potential back-draft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

- 156. To prevent the possibility of a back-draft, a fire-fighter should
  - (a) carry an oxygen tank
  - (b) open a door to allow gases to escape
  - (c) make an opening at the top of the building
  - (d) break a window to release carbon particles
- 157. A back-draft is a dangerous condition for firefighters mainly because
  - (a) there is not enough oxygen for breathing
  - (b) the heat is extremely intense
  - (c) an explosion can occur
  - (d) the smoke is dangerously thick
- 158. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning sign?
  - (a) Windows stained with smoke
  - (b) Flames shooting up from the building
  - (c) Puffs of smoke leaving the building
  - (d) More intense heat than usual
- 159. Why is suddenly breaking a window not advisable?
  - (a) Allows smoke to rush out
  - (b) Allows water to rush in
  - (c) Allows fire-fighters to rush in
  - (d) Allows oxygen to rush in causing an explosion
- 160. When compared with a hot, smouldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flame
  - (a) has more oxygen available for combustion
  - (b) has more carbon dioxide available for consumption
  - (c) produces more dense gray smoke
  - (d) is more likely to cause a back-draft

#### Passage-33

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The

cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are. And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. You mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here—time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

- 161. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
  - (a) he/she is very creative
  - (b) he/she loves nature
  - (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
  - (d) He/she sees the universe as a single entity
- 162. A cloud and the paper inter-are means
  - (a) both are very important
  - (b) Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
  - (c) a cloud exists on its own
  - (d) everything in this world is separate
- 163. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
  - (a) He will die without food
  - (b) He can't grow wheat
  - (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
  - (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
- 164. The theme of the comprehension is
  - (a) Everything co-exists in nature
  - (b) Don't harm anybody
  - (c) Inter-are and inter-be
  - (d) Very confusing

- 165. Why does the writer think that the word 'interbe' should be in the dictionary?
  - (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
  - (b) Because he is a linguist
  - (c) Because he is interested in new words
  - (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

# Passage-34

In the word have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the

Television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

- 166. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
  - (a) promotion of good health
  - (b) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) people suffering from real illnesses
  - (d) increased efficiency in work
- 167. A healthy man should be concerned with
  - (a) his work which good health makes possible
  - (b) looking after his health
  - (c) his health which makes work possible
  - (d) talking about health
- 168. Talking about health all the time makes people
  - (a) always suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (b) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (d) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
- 169. The passage suggests that
  - (a) health is an end in itself
  - (b) health is a blessing
  - (c) health is only means to an end
  - (d) we should not talk about health
- 170. The passage tells us
  - (a) how medicines should be manufactured
  - (b) what a healthy man should or should not do
  - (c) what the television programmes should be about
  - (d) how best to imagine illnesses

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

- 171. The airplane was inspired by
  - (a) animals
- (b) plants

(c) birds

- (d) flies
- 172. Biomimicry refers to designs that
  - (a) are inspired by natural things
  - (b) transformed society
  - (c) are based on scientific engineering
  - (d) arise out of man's creativity
- 173. Biomimicry views the natural world as a
  - (a) mine for resources
  - (b) mine field of ideas
  - (c) mentor
  - (d) source of perspiration
- 174. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?
  - (a) Biomimicry
- (b) Evolution
- (c) Innovation
- (d) Invention
- 175. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
  - (a) flora and fauna
  - (b) birds and burrs
  - (c) copying and innovating
  - (d) airplane and Velcro

# Passage-36

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language. One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

- 176. According to the author, what does translation do?
  - (a) Translation divides the world into compartments.
  - (b) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.
  - (c) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.
  - (d) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.

- 177. How does translation help us?
  - (a) It creates a babel of tongues.
  - (b) It denies us access to other cultures.
  - (c) It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/ people.
  - (d) It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.
- 178. Globalisation has
  - (a) Neglected the importance of translation.
  - (b) Made us aware of the importance of translation.
  - (c) Allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.
  - (d) Given translation its rightful place.
- 179. What should be the approach of a good translator?
  - (a) Have mastery over his language.
  - (b) Have good knowledge of the other literature.
  - (c) Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.
  - (d) Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
- 180. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?
  - (a) Structural lapses should be ignored.
  - (b) Word by word translation should be done.
  - (c) The sense should be conveyed.
  - (d) The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

At low tide, he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlettered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

- 181. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because
  - (a) it had numerous number of rocks.
  - (b) there were too many ebbs.
  - (c) it was facing the open sea.
  - (d) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents.

- 182. One could visit the bay
  - (a) at any time one chose
  - (b) when there was low tide
  - (c) on certain occasions
  - (d) during the evenings
- 183. It was not possible to "linger on the expedition" because
  - (a) the tide turned sprightly.
  - (b) the tide turned at once.
  - (c) the water rose rapidly.
  - (d) the water rushed with great force.
- 184. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
  - (a) large opening
  - (b) chimney-shaped rock
  - (c) cool and secluded corner
  - (d) big crack through which light came in
- 185. He found the bay "fresh and unlettered" because
  - (a) the sea water had receded.
  - (b) he was the first visitor there.
  - (c) the high tide had just washed the litter away.
  - (d) it was not frequented by people.

# Passage-38

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

- 186. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?
  - (a) friendly

(b) competitive

(c) courteous

- (d) industrious
- 187. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?
  - (a) strong

(b) lighthearted

(c) humorous

(d) envious

- 188. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) hopeless
- (b) annoyed
- (c) happy
- (d) perversely excited
- 189. Marie \_\_\_\_\_\_ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.
  - (a) boldly
- (b) showed intelligence
- (c) behaved
- (d) was distressed
- 190. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?
  - (a) Medicine
- (b) Cancer studies
- (c) Radiation Chemistry (d) Physics

If you are a poet, you will see carefully that there is cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain: without rain, the tress cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ..... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine interare.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheep of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in there and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here – time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter – be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

- 191. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is
  - (a) he/she is very creative
  - (b) he/she loves nature
  - (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
  - (d) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
- 192. A cloud ad the paper inter-are means
  - (a) both are very important
  - (b) both exit because of the other; they are interrelated
  - (c) a cloud exists on its own
  - (d) everything in this world is separate
- 193. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
  - (a) He will die without food
  - (b) He can't grow wheat
  - (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
  - (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
- 194. The theme of the comprehension is
  - (a) Everything co-exists in nature
  - (b) Don't harm anybody
  - (c) Inter-are and inter-be
  - (d) Very confusing
- 195. Why does the writer think that the word 'interbe' should be in the dictionary?
  - (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
  - (b) Because he is a linguist
  - (c) Because he is interested in new words
  - (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

### Passage-40

There are certain people, however, with whom one has a right to be bored - people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their pets when visitors are present, people who engage in endless reminiscences of their old school when in company of a man who was at a different school. Such people are boring because they make one feel, for the time being, an outsider.

- 196. The expression "endless reminiscences" stands for
  - (a) a recollection of past experiences
  - (b) a very short conversation
  - (c) a very long conversation
  - (d) a long chain of events

- 197. A person feels an outsider in a company when
  - (a) everybody wants to know about him.
  - (b) he finds that everyone present is more intelligent than he is.
  - (c) he finds people talking of things which concern him in the least.
  - (d) He does not know anybody.
- 198. People are said to be self-centered when
  - (a) They look at themselves.
  - (b) They are at the centre of everything
  - (c) They cannot listen to anyone else.
  - (d) They want to be the centre of a company
- 199. The word 'reminiscences' used in the passage refers to
  - (a) old memories
- (b) haunted dreams
- (c) past habits
- (c) dirty pictures
- 200. The interesting people are those who
  - (a) make you feel that you are not an outsider
  - (b) shower on you a lot of flattering remarks
  - (c) talk to you in a patronizing manner
  - (d) listen to you with awe and respect

The ways of ants are myriads and truly spectacular. Though an average antis only 0.04 inches tall, collectively the ants are the most dominant force of Earth. Their 8800 known species number 10 million billion and weight over two billion pounds, approximately over 10 percent of the entire animal kingdom living on land. The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants. These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society. They take risk in going out to gather food and defend the nest. Some of them have poisonous glands which they emit over their enemies in a fight for survival. Ants are so useful for the survival of our planet that if they were to be somehow exterminated, the life on Earth would be in great danger. They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.

- 201. Worker ants work for ant colony and
  - (a) never help other ants
  - (b) willingly give up their lives for the society
  - (c) always live there
  - (d) act only as a force to defend it

- 202. Ants keep the Earth clean by
  - (a) making it more fertile
  - (b) not leaving waste materials on it
  - (c) protecting our flora and fauna
  - (d) eating up mortal remains
- 203. What lesson can we, as human beings, learn from the ants?
  - (a) We should make this world a beautiful me.
  - (b) We should move forward without looking back.
  - (c) We should learn to live together
  - (d) We should never kill our enemies.
- 204. The ways of ants are spectacular because they
  - (a) are short in height
  - (b) work day and night
  - (c) work as a unit
  - (d) have plenty of species
- 205. The two ways in which ants contribute to the survival of our planet are
  - (a) They gather food on their own and defend their nest.
  - (b) Their ways are myriads and spectacular
  - (c) Human beings learn a lot from their organization and distribution system.
  - (d) They enrich the world's soil and help in flowering plants.

# Passage-42

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents — Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland — from India and Myanmar. The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food-and other necessities.

These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

- 206. The original residents migrated to the is lands from
  - (A) Bangladesh
- (B) Port Blair
- (C) Sri Lanka
- (D) Myanmar
- 207. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in
  - (A) Andaman
  - (B) Nicobar
  - (C) Andaman and Nicobar
  - (D) Port Blair
- 208. The aboriginals are looked after by
  - (A) the Govt, of India
  - (B) the Anthropological Department of the Government
  - (C) the Tourism Department
  - (D) some NGOs
- 209. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are
  - (A) Negroid
  - (B) Mongolese
  - (C) Negroid and Mongolese
  - (D) None of them
- 210. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in several by
  - (A) all the aboriginals
- (B) The Nicobarese
- (C) the Jarawas
- (D) the Onges

Is there any difference between "genius" and "talent" ? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies "very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded relatively independent of instruction and training". Talent, on the other hand, consists of "mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability". "Talent" is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, "Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can".

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

- 211. What is the general view of a "genius" and a "talented" man?
  - (a) A genius is more superior than other men
  - (b) A talented man is a skilful man.
  - (c) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.
  - (d) A genius looks down on a talented man.
- 212. A genius is a man with \_\_\_\_\_
  - (a) common
- (b) original
- (c) clever
- (d) bright
- 213. To learn to do a thing well is to be \_
  - (a) professional
- (b) skillful
- (c) talented
- (d) a genius
- 214. Who can be considered a true genius?
  - (a) Any independent thinker
  - (b) An exceptionally intelligent person
  - (c) An interesting person
  - (d) Any amusing and constructive thinker
- 215. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is a genius and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Isaac Newton is a talented scientist.
  - (b) There are many other well-known talented musicians.
  - (c) Napoleon is a genius in music.
  - (d) There are many generals who are geniuses.

### Passage-44

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong, to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality. You must see that sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use not for show. A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

- 216. Which title is suitable for the passage?
  - (A) Merits and Demerits of Books
  - (B) The Pleasure of Owning Books
  - (C) Reading a Book
  - (D) Books and Thoughts
- 217. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a
  - (A) guest in the house
  - (B) host in the house
  - (C) neighbour in the house
  - (D) relative in the house
- 218. All the following words mean 'mankind' except
  - (A) Homo sapiens
- (B) humanity
- (C) humankind
- (D) humanities
- 219. The above passage is all about
  - (A) books
- (B) games
- (C) jokes

- (D) magic
- 220. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library
  - (A) in infancy
- (B) in childhood
- (C) in youth
- (D) in adulthood

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which everyone is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come intuits own in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a betternurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

- 221. According to the passage, a classless society is
  - (a) A society in which there are no leaders
  - (b) A society where no one is willing to be led.
  - (c) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders
  - (d) A society where everyone can become a leader.
- 222. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?
  - (a) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.
  - (b) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.
  - (c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.
  - (d) Every person would have a reason to lead.
- 223. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?
  - (a) People who are assertive enough is lead.
  - (b) People who book no opposition.
  - (c) People with conviction in their ideas.
  - (d) People willing to innovate.
- 224. According to the passage, the kind of people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called

(a) Utopian

(b) Cynical

(c) Idealists

(d) Dictatorial

- 225. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?
  - (a) Expository
- (b) Factual
- (c) Critical
- (d) Satirical

# Passage-46

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.

The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

- 226. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?
  - (a) He was a genius
  - (b) He was knowledgeable
  - (c) He was self-conceited
  - (d) He was charismatic
- 227. How did the narrator respond to the speech?
  - (a) He was glued
  - (b) He was bored
  - (c) He did not mind it
  - (d) He was engrossed in it
- 228. The narrator was disgusted because
  - (a) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
  - (b) The talk was boring
  - (c) He could not understand it
  - (d) He was impatient
- 229. When the speech ended the narrator was
  - (a) Happy
- (b) Relieved
- (c) Exhausted
- (d) Disgusted
- 230. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?
  - (a) Seven minutes
- (b) Ten minutes
- (c) Five minutes
- (d) Twenty minutes

### Passage-47

Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning. Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on

all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

- 231. Learning is defined as
  - (a) the knowledge of that which is before us
  - (b) the knowledge about us
  - (c) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
  - (d) the knowledge related to the businesses of men
- 232. The most learned man is he who
  - (a) knows about all the principal characters in history
  - (b) sees not with the eyes of others
  - (c) is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking
  - (d) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.
- 233. A learned man, as described in the passage,
  - (a) cares about men and things
  - (b) does not care about men and things
  - (c) cares about the shapes of objects.
  - (d) cares about his neighbours
- 234. The passage suggests that a learned man
  - (a) understands his neighbours
  - (b) does not know his old acquaintances
  - (c) is not concerned about names and dates
  - (d) is interested in travelling
- 235. The given passage implies that
  - (a) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them
  - (b) a learned man cannot deliver lectures
  - (c) a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars
  - (d) a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

# Passage-48

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers scholars literary giants journalists

patriotic orators and scientists all merging to form the image of a renaissance and marked the transition from the medieval to the modern . During this period Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and Influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies particularly with respect to women marriage the dowry system the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus. The parallel socioreligious movement the Brahmo Samaj developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers. 236. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to

alien.

(a)disputable (c)unethical

(b)indigenous (d)unscientific

- 237. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16<sup>th</sup> century European Renaissance because
  - (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
  - (b) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
  - (c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
  - (d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
- 238. The spirit" of Renaissance
  - (a) is to embrace atheism.
  - (b) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.
  - (c) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
  - (d) is essentially scientific
- 239. The Bengal Renaissance movement
  - (a) wanted to overthrow colonialism.
  - (b) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.
  - (c) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
  - (d) None of the above.
- 240. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the19th century because
  - (a) the British had colonised India.
  - (b) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
  - (c) the Brahmo Samai was formed.
  - (d) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

# Passage-49

The third defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given up powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they rule us altogether, just as we rule animals. And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy that they have given us?" On, the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and more energy, and what we do with them? The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization.

- 241. What were the machines made for?
  - (a) For serving men
  - (b) To be stern masters
  - (c) To give us extra time
  - (d) To make other machines
- 242. What are the machines turning out to be?
  - (a) Man's servants
- (b) Better machines
- (c) The masters of men
- (d) To give new energy
- 243. What do we usually do with the time and energy saved for us by the machines?
  - (a) Spend our lives looking after them
  - (b) Make more and better machines
  - (c) Become civilized
  - (d) Rule animals
- 244. In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to
  - (a) machines
- (b) scientists(d) people
- (c) gods
- 245. How do we use the power given to us by Science?
  - (a) Intelligently
- (b) Like Small children
- (c) Like machines
- (d) Like a scientist

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

- 246. Choose the most appropriate response.
  - (a) The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
  - (b) The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
  - (c) The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
  - (d) The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.
- 247. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?
  - (a) It is made of wood.
  - (b) It is made of stone.
  - (c) It is made of iron structure.
  - (d) It is made of silver.
- 248. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.
  - (a) The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - (b) The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - (c) The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - (d) The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

- 249. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?
  - (a) A year marked by a decline in tourism.
  - (b) A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
  - (c) A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
  - (d) A year marked by stagnation.
- 250. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?
  - (a) The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
  - (b) The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
  - (c) The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
  - (d) The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

# Passage-51

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the Kind of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her land, saying:

"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."

But at soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

- 251. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
  - (a) he was very handsome.
  - (b) he had saved her life.
  - (c) he could play sweetly on his flute.
  - (d) the shepherd loved her.
- 252. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
  - (a) disappeared
  - (b) changed into a handsome youth
  - (c) married her
  - (d) turned into a statue

- 253. The shepherd went to Rome in a
  - (a) palanquin
- (b) boat

(c) cart

- (d) coach
- 254. When the shepherd reached Rome, he
  - (a) planned to marry to the Queen of Italy.
  - (b) met his friends there.
  - (c) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
  - (d) met the King of Italy.
- 255. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
  - (a) refused to marry her
  - (b) turned old and ugly
  - (c) tried to steal her jewels
  - (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy

### Passage-52

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of good through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world - it has not reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

- 256. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
  - (a) It has reached the remotest corner of the country

- (b) It has improved its effectiveness over the years
- (c) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
- (d) It has remained effective only in the cities.
- 257. What, according to the passage, would be the rationale of making the PDS target group oriented?
  - (a) It will motivate the target-group population to work more
  - (b) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sectors.
  - (c) It will remove poverty
  - (d) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
- 258. The full form of PDS is:
  - (a) Public distribution system
  - (b) Private distribution system
  - (c) Partial distribution system
  - (d) Party distribution system
- 259. The public distribution system, which provides food at \_\_\_\_\_ is a subject of vital concern.
  - (a) as per capita income (b) fair prices
  - (c) low prices
- (d) high prices
- 260. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?
  - (a) To reduce administrative cost
  - (b) To make it target group oriented
  - (c) To increase the amount of food grains per ration card
  - (d) To decrease the allotment of food grains

### Passage-53

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these

laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

- 261. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
  - (a) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
  - (b) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
  - (c) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
  - (d) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
- 262. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
  - (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
  - (b) To check violent activities of citizens.
  - (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
  - (d) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
- 263. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
  - (a) Law protects those who respect it.
  - (b) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
  - (c) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
  - (d) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
- 264. "They are made to secure die property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law:
  - (a) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
  - (b) assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
  - (c) initiate process against offenders of law.
  - (d) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- 265. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means:
  - (a) fairs and festivals.
  - (b) habits and traditions.
  - (c) usual practices and religious rites.
  - (d) superstitions and formalities.

# Passage-54

In September 2011, Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria(and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO, extracted figures from the municipality itself. Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the Lancet paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons, why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?

- 266. The Hindustan Times found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was
  - (a) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
  - (b) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities
  - (c) half the number revealed by the authorities
  - (d) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities
- 267. One of the big reasons for malarial death is
  - (a) untimely diagnosis
  - (b) under-reporting of malarial deaths
  - (c) over-reporting of malarial deaths
  - (d) lack of proper treatment
- 268. The Lancet is a
  - (a) journal
- (b) medical book
- (c) newspaper
- (d) magazine
- 269. What is "the habit" mentioned in the passage?
  - (a) Filing RTIs
  - (b) Exposing the authority's incompetence
  - (c) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities
  - (d) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases
- 270. The findings of the Lancet were published after
  - (a) the international team left India
  - (b) international reviews of the findings were done
  - (c) proper verification of the finding were done
  - (d) nationwide interviews were carried out

The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea. It had lasted through three hurricanes and was built as a ship. It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream. The water of the Stream was usually dark blue when you looked out at it when there was no wind. But when you walked out into it there was just the green light of the water over that floury white sand and you could see the shadow of any big fish a long time before he could ever come in close to the beach.

It was a safe and fine place to bathe in the day but it was not place to swim at night. At night the sharks came in close to the beach, hunting in the edge of the Stream, and upper porch of the house on quiet nights you could splashing of the fish they hunted and if you went down to the beach you could see the phosphorescent wakes they made in the water. At night the sharks had no fear and everything else feared them. But in the day they stayed out, away from the clear white sand and if they did come in you could see their shadows a long way away.

- 271. The house was a strongly built structure because
  - (a) it could survive several storms.
  - (b) it was very tall.
  - (c) it was shaded by tall coconut palms.
  - (d) it was built as a ship
- 272. What colour did the water of the Stream view when there was no wind?
  - (a) Dark blue
- (b) Colourless
- (c) White
- (d) Green
- 273. The house was built
  - (a) between the harbor and the open sea
  - (b) near the harbor
  - (c) on a river
  - (d) near the sea
- 274. You could reach the Gulf Stream from the house
  - (a) by swimming
- (b) by jumping
- (c) on foot
- (d) Westward
- 275. On which side of the house was the bluff?
  - (a) Across the sea
- (b) Downward
- (c) Eastern
- (d) Westward

### Passage-56

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous

opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subject which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Science, Languages as well as Physical and Life Science. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation on India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Law and International Organizational have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

- 276. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
  - (a) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
  - (b) By giving numerous opportunities to the students
  - (c) By combining the subject content with the curriculum
  - (d) All of these
- 277. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum"?
  - (a) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
  - (b) Can be prescribed in the curriculum
  - (c) Woven into the curriculum
  - (d) None of the above
- 278. What are the two stages where "International Understand" should be taught as a separate subject?
  - (a) Primary and Secondary stage
  - (b) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
  - (c) Secondary and under-graduation stage
  - (d) Post-graduate and doctoral stage
- 279. Which word out of the given options means 'felling of most people'?
  - (a) Promote
- (b) Numerous
- (c) Bearing
- (d) Consensus
- 280. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word narrow?
  - (a) Concern
- (b) Broad
- (c) Direct
- (d) None of the above

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Stratus and Howe, each generation is comprised or people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealist are "increasingly indulged youth after a secular crisis," who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactive grow up "Under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening," mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as mid lifers, and "emerges as busy mid lifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptive grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-average, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

- 281. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
  - (a) Alternate generations live similar lives.
  - (b) Four generation co-exit at one and the same time.
  - (c) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
  - (d) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
- 282. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
  - (a) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
  - (b) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
  - (c) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
  - (d) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

- 283. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
  - (a) Idealist are one generation younger than the Reactives
  - (b) Adaptives are elders when Civics are mid lifers.
  - (c) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
  - (d) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.
- 284. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation at its members enter midlife?
  - (a) It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.
  - (b) It is a attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
  - (c) It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.
  - (d) It is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.
- 285. 'Pragmatic' most closely means
  - (a) behaving in a reckless way
  - (b) acting in a practical way
  - (c) acting on the basis of principle
  - (d) behaving in a reclusive way

### Passage-58

Surrounded by the deep blue sea, the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land, known as Ross Island, was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249 square kilometers in area.

Now the only permanent residents of the deserted Ross Island were some deer and peacocks. They stamped over many a buried head, of convicts and their executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil.

Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing. A –million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind ' to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their recite embrace. Wave after wave pounded the islet from sides. There was no other sound. Strangely. I never heard chirping of birds.

- 286. A suitable title for the above passage may be
  - (a) A paradise turning into a haunted place
  - (b) The place where only ghosts reside
  - (c) a deserted place
  - (d) The silent valley

- 287. Ross Island was
  - (a) a graveyard of the rulers
  - (b) just a tiny island
  - (c) the headquarters of the Commissioner
  - (d) the villa in which the commissioner lived
- 288. Ross Island housed deer, peacocks and
  - (a) other animals and birds
  - (b) visiting tourists
  - (c) remains of the rulers of the island
  - (d) remains of the people who lived there
- 289. The "crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions"
  - (a) the people living in the houses
  - (b) the palaces that are now forests
  - (c) the beautiful houses that have now broken
  - (d) the people who have died in the houses
- 290. The only sound heard on the island was of
  - (a) skeletons that are buried
  - (b) evil spirits
  - (c) waves and leaves
  - (d) animals on the islands

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns!"

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

- 291. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
  - (a) development
  - (b) utmost care for nature
  - (c) a balanced treatment of Nature
  - (d) utmost cruelty to nature
- 292. In the passage the term 'exploiting nature suggests
  - (a) regretfulness
  - (b) sarcasm
  - (c) destructive urge of man
  - (d) greed of man
- 293. Nehru objected the the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since
  - (a) it carries a war-like connotation.
  - (b) it sounds pompous and boastful.
  - (c) it depicts Everest as a victim.
  - (d) Everest is unconquerable.
- 294. Gandhi's statement "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing the towns!"
  - (a) refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle
  - (b) refers to flora and fauna
  - (c) refers to man's selfishness
  - (d) is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals
- 295. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
  - (a) to provide employment
  - (b) to increase purchasing
  - (c) by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
  - (d) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities

# Passage-60

Beds are the best evidence of importance that man attaches to sleep. What deep sleeper can have gazed without envy at the monumental, spacious, four-poster beds of the past? It is easy to imagine one climbing into a bed like this, drawing the curtains and enjoying hours and hours of uninterrupted sleep.

It is only in our days that beds have been debased. The first victim in our effort to save space has been, of course, the bed. Everything is done to make it less conspicuous. It folds up and disappears into the wall or performs astonishing acrobatic tricks and turns itself into a couch or an armchair. Even the bedroom as such has disappeared and has been replaced by a thing called a 'sitting-bedroom' in which you can neither comfortably sleep nor sit. What with further

refinement like rubber mattresses and electric blankets it is no wonder that many of us suffer from insomnia and seek salvation from alarm clocks to wake up each morning. Psychologists, meanwhile, are busy studying our sleep habits and tell us that we cannot truly rest unless we dream. But most of us dream during the few minutes of blissful sleep that follow each rude awakening. Only our ancestors knew the true value of sleep. We have simply to remember that Shakespeare not only gave the subject a lot of attention but rated beds so highly as to make out a will leaving his wife his 'second-best bed'.

- 296. "It is only in our days that the bed has been debased." This means:
  - (a) beds of higher quality are made today.
  - (b) during our times the bed has been given more importance.
  - (c) during modern times the beds have been relegated to basements.
  - (d) the bed has been lowered in quality and value today.
- 297. In order to save space we have
  - (a) included four-poster beds in our rooms
  - (b) invented the electric blanket
  - (c) done away with comfortable beds
  - (d) forced sofas to perform acrobatics
- 298. This passage deals with
  - (a) the decline in the importance attached to sleep
  - (b) the sleeping patterns of psychologists
  - (c) monuments that resemble beds in the past
  - (d) modern beds and rubber mattresses
- 299. The phrase 'less conspicuous' means:
  - (a) able to change without effort
  - (b) that which occupies less space
  - (c) less obvious
  - (d) smaller in size too.
- 300. According to the author, we suffer from insomnia because
  - (a) we sleep on uncomfortable bedding.
  - (b) we attach more importance to wall mountable beds.
  - (c) we live in perpetual fear of the alarm clock.
  - (d) Shakespeare left his second-best bed to his wife.

### Passage-61

Why don't you have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone. I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because

I think it is a pest and a time-waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone box, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face -powder and chain-smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your own house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah, well, it will all be the same in a hundred year's time." You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from the bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number?

You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

- 301. " ...... your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody" means
  - (a) people are very cold.
  - (b) others look at you angrily.
  - (c) you feel cold at the back.
  - (d) you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
- 302. "All telephone numbers are wrong numbers," because
  - (a) the author always gets wrong calls.
  - (b) whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
  - (c) he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
  - (d) None of the statements given above
- 303. The author does not have a telephone because
  - (a) he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
  - (b) he pretends to be wise.
  - (c) he poses as unusual.
  - (d) he would prefer to do something else.

- 304. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time." This sentence means
  - (a) one should be strong mined.
  - (b) nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
  - (c) things have not changed for the past too years.
  - (d) things will remain the same for too years to
- 305. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because
  - (a) the other side may not know your number.
  - (b) it is costlier.
  - (c) he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air.
  - (d) flavoured with cheap face powder and chainsmoking.

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, ad the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado desert was found a specimen of Amaranthus ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures, Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edge-wise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum, It rools up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, ad with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

- 306. What stops the desert floras from performing their duty well?
  - (a) The people who pluck them
  - (b) The desert animals
  - (c) The rain
  - (d) The desert sand
- 307. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us?
  - (a) How to grow in dry places
  - (b) How to adapt to limitations
  - (c) How to live a long time
  - (d) How to grow with grace

- 308. The desert plants face the danger of...... from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.
  - (a) early death

(b) loss of reproduction

(c) dwarfism

- (d) painful growth
- 309. How does the wind help the desert floras to grow?
  - (a) By rolling up protective sand dunes
  - (b) By blowing gently
  - (c) By blowing the clouds away
  - (d) By blowing the heat away
- 310. The mesquite is
  - (a) a tribe of people
  - (b) a type of desert animal
  - (c) a sand dune
  - (d) a desert floridly necessities

# Passage-63

The instinctive natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, after aggressive feelings and behaviors, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out every person or object that irritates or annoys us. Laws, social norms and common-sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feeling in an assertive-not aggressivemanner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it mean being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed, and then converted or redirected. This happens when your hold in your anger, stop thinking about it, and focus on something positive.

- 311. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?
  - (a) Behaviour
- (b) Law
- (c) Feelings
- (d) Instinct
- 312. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger?
  - (a) By thinking about one's anger
  - (b) By holding one's anger
  - (c) By redirecting anger
  - (d) By converting anger
- 313. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?
  - (a) Express it assertively
  - (b) Expressing unconsciously
  - (c) Expressing consciously
  - (d) Express it aggressively

- 314. What does the author mean by being assertive?
  - (a) Being demanding
- (b) Being respectful
- (c) Being pushy
- (d) Being calm
- 315. How does a person naturally express anger?
  - (a) By adapting strong behavior
  - (b) By defending oneself
  - (c) By inspiring powerful feeling
  - (d) By responding aggressively

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger, the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire.

Persia was ruled by one man. In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Eritrea and captured its people. Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops. The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in both archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6,400 Persians died, compared to only 192 Athenians.

- 316. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?
  - (a) Darius
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Plataea
- (d) None of the above

- 317. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?
  - (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.
  - (b) They prayed for assistance of neighboring states.
  - (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
  - (d) They sought divine assistance.
- 318. Marathon was the place where
  - (a) people went to sanctuaries
  - (b) Athenians achieved victory
  - (c) Darius ruled
  - (d) Greeks seized Persian ships
- 319. In the passage "intercede" means to
  - (a) argue in favour of
  - (b) support without any conditions
  - (c) justify with examples
  - (d) intervene on behalf of
- 320. This is a passage about
  - (a) military strategy
  - (b) committed patriotism
  - (c) social harmony
  - (d) historical record

# Passage-65

A library is an organised collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. A library is organised for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

- 321. Libraries range in size from
  - (a) a few shelves of books to several million items
  - (b) a few books to several million books
  - (c) one room to a great hall
  - (d) one room to several acres of land
- 322. What is the present status and function of libraries?
  - (a) There is privacy in a library.
  - (b) Libraries are confinements.
  - (c) They have become redundant.
  - (d) There is no privacy in a library.
- 323. Who maintains a library?
  - (a) Only educational institution
  - (b) Any governmental agency
  - (c) A rich business family only
  - (d) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
- 324. In the passage, a library has been defined as
  - (a) a place where borrowing is not allowed
  - (b) a highly flexible place
  - (c) a highly restricted area
  - (d) a place where accessibility is possible
- 325. In terms of ownership who can afford a library?
  - (a) Only a public body
- (b) Only a corporation
- (c) Anyone
- (d) Only institutions

The problem of water pollution by pesticides can be understood only in context, as part of the whole to which it belongs - the pollution of the total environment of mankind. The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from factories, laboratories, and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories. To these is added a new kind of fallout — the chemical sprays applied to crop lands and gardens, forests and fields. Many of the chemical agents in this alarming melange initiate and augment the harmful effects of radiation, and within the groups of chemicals themselves there are sinister and little-understood interactions, transformations and summations of effect.

Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification has become complex and the danger to users of water has increased. As we have seen, the production of these synthetic chemical in large volume began in the 1940's. It has now reached such proportion that an appalling deluge of

chemical pollution is daily poured into the nation's waterways. When inextricably mixed with domestic and other wastes discharged into the same water, these chemicals sometimes defy detection by the methods in ordinary use by purification plants. Most of them are so complex that they cannot be identified. In rivers, an incredible variety of pollutants combine to produce deposits that sanitary engineers can only despairingly refer to as "gunk".

- 326. All the following words mean 'chemicals' except
  - (a) sands
- (b) substances
- (c) pesticides
- (d) deposits
- 327. The main argument of paragraph 1 is that
  - (a) there are sinister interaction in the use of chemicals.
  - (b) there are numerous reasons for contamination of water supplies.
  - (c) there are many dangers from nuclear fallout.
  - (d) pesticide are dangerous.
- 328. The word 'gunk' in the last line refers
  - (a) to the waste products deposited by sanitary engineers
  - (b) to the debris found in rivers
  - (c) to unidentifiable chemicals found in water
  - (d) to the domestic water supplies
- 329. Water pollution can only be understood
  - (a) in relation to world contamination
  - (b) by the whole human race
  - (c) in context
  - (d) in relation to the number of pesticides that exist
- 330. Water contamination has become serious
  - (a) since water pollution was difficult to assess
  - (b) since nature has taken a hand in pollution
  - (c) since chemists began to use new substances
  - (d) since businessman authorised the use of chemicals

# Passage-67

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and Alps will be there when he is not there anymore. Can we really say this? "Dust thou act to dust returned" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies moldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed

in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

- 331. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
  - (a) He ponders over his hubble—bubble while they don't.
  - (b) They are known to all while he is known to none.
  - (c) They remain while he will soon become dust.
  - (d) They are not as old as he.
- 332. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?
  - (a) The soul also dies with the body.
  - (b) The soul continues to live after the body is dead.
  - (c) The soul certainly becomes dust after death.
  - (d) It is dangerous to guess.
- 333. Which of the following statement is true?
  - (a) The rising sun told Tagore who he was.
  - (b) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was.
  - (c) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions.
  - (d) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust.
- 334. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
  - (a) He disappears from the world for ever.
  - (b) He appears in the form of man again.
  - (c) He becomes all pervasive as dust.
  - (d) He often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers.
- 335. What figure of speech is used in the expression "the brother of sleep"?
  - (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Irony

### Passage-68

Once Alexander was camping near a town that was inhabited by only a helpless woman and some children. The menfolk had already been killed in the battle. Feeling hungry, he stopped before a house and knocked at the door. After he had knocked about a dozen times, an old woman supported by a stick came out and enquired what he wanted. In a stern voice Alexander commanded her to get him food.

The old woman who recognized Alexander from his Greek dress went inside and presently came out with a covered plate, and presented it to him. When Alexander removed the cover, he found that it contained gold and jewellery. He became very angry. "You stupid woman," he said angrily, "What have you brought? Can I eat jewellery? I need only food." The old woman coolly said, "You are Alexander the Great, aren't you? I thought that you ate only gold and jewellery. That is why you wander from place to place and mercilessly kill innocent people for it. If ordinary loaves could satisfy your hunger, surely you have enough in your own country."

Alexander was taken aback by the words of the old woman. He realized his foolishness and felt ashamed of himself. The old woman then served him good food with great affection. Alexander learnt his lesson from the old woman.

- 336. The town had only old woman and some children because the menfolk
  - (a) went out to find jobs
  - (b) had to go away from the county
  - (c) had been killed in the battle
  - (d) had to help Alexander
- 337. Alexander knocked at the old lady's door because
  - (a) he was hungry and wanted something to eat.
  - (b) he was angry with the lady in the house.
  - (c) he wanted to check if she walked with a stick.
  - (d) the old lady had asked him to come home.
- 338. The old lady recognized Alexander from his
  - (a) commanding voice
- (b) Greek dress
- (c) stern appearance
- (d) hungry looks
- 339. The old lady was
  - (a) old and lame
- (b) brave and wise
- (b) brave and wise
- (d) rich and lived alone
- 340. Which of the following is not the meaning of 'stern'?
  - (a) harsh
- (b) severe
- (c) demanding
- (d) adjusting

#### Passage-69

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro in those days owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside from work gangs on the rail roads from families gathered at the days end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise. These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners the instruments became extensions of the human voice -"singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong singing quality to Jazz. 341. Where do the roots of Jazz lie?

- (a) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
- (b) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
- (c) In church hymns.
- (d) In Negro folk singing.
- 342. The Negro owned musical instruments.
  - (a)only a few

(b)many

(c)no

(d)the main

- 343. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish?
  - (a) In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.
    - (b) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
    - (c) In the Southland during the Civil War.
    - (d) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.
- 344. Who sang the folksongs?
  - (a) The religious groups.
  - (b) Voices from everywhere in the South.
  - (c)The early Jazz musicians.
  - (d)The Negro musicians.
- 345. Where were the folk songs sung?
  - (a) Everywhere
  - (b) In the churches only
  - (c) On the railroads in the cotton fields and in the churches
  - (d) Everywhere in the urban Southland

### Passage-70

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he as doing I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

346. The man was scribbling down

- (a) The figures of co-passengers
- (b) The details of thousands of squares put together
- (c) Some mathematical formulae and calculations
- (d) Some mathematical signs
- 347. The man caught author's attention because
  - (a) He was sitting next to him
  - (b) He was staring at every person in the bus
  - (c) He would stare every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation
  - (d) He was a budding artist learning the art of graphics
- 348. 'Scribble' stands for
  - (a) Write
- (b) calculate
- (c) solve

- (d) question
- 349. The author found that man's reply quite starling because
  - (a) A statistical expert cannot be a budding scientism
  - (b) A budding artist cannot be a statistical expert
  - (c) Graphics in still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus
  - (d) The fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.
- 350. From the passage, we gather that
  - (a) The author is very inquisitive
  - (b) The author tries to poke his nose in other people's
  - (c) The author is interested in mathematical notations
  - (d) The author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus

## **Solutions**

- **1. (d)**; According to the passage, 'sciatica' means herniated disc.
- **2. (c)**; The forefathers of the writer lives in 'Mundakotukurussi'.
- **3. (a)**; Refer to, "Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg."
- **4. (b)**; Refer to, "I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'."
- **5. (a)**; Refer to, "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops.
- 6. (c); Refer to, "Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1."
- (d); Refer to, "Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water — a key to life as we know it on Earth."
- 8. **(c)**; Refer to, "This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface."
- 9. (a); Refer to, "Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sunlike bright star.
- **10. (c)**; Refer to, "Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system.
- 11. (d); Refer to, "I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip."
- **12. (c)**; Refer to, "I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a newchallenge."
- **13. (a)**; Refer to, "By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co."

- 14. (b); Refer to, "So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even theiradorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight.
- **15. (a)**; refer to, "I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability."
- **16. (a)**; Refer to, "Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce."
- 17. (c); Refer to, "Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper."
- 18. (a); Refer to, "The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared."
- 19. (a); Refer to, "From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania."
- **20. (b)**; Genetic diversity is proportional to the ability of a species to survive and reproduce.
- 21. (b); Refer to, "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees." Apparently, it does so by allying with the creepers in the garden.
- **22. (b)**; Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district."
- **23. (a)**; Refer to, "Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the top taking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper."

- **24. (a)**; Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden."
- **25. (d)**; Manja gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees.
- **26. (d)**; Refer to, "Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La Land the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too.
- **27. (b)**; Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies."
- **28. (b)**; Refer to, "Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing.
- **29. (b)**; Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz."
- **30. (d)**; Refer to, "Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories."
- **31. (b)**; The writer is describing her experience of "snorkeling".
- **32. (b)**; Refer to, "Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up."
- **33. (a)**; According to the passage, nemo is a name of an underwater animal.
- **34. (d)**; Refer to, "A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it."
- **35. (d)**; Refer to, "They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off."
- **36. (d)**; Refer to, "Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent."
- **37. (b)**; Refer to, "Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard."
- **38. (a)**; Refer to, "The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27

- percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries."
- **39. (d)**; Refer to, "Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor."
- **40. (c)**; The suitable title for the passage can be "Giving employees a feel good factor".
- 41. (a): Refer to, "Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work."
- **42. (d)**; Refer to, "India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India."
- **43. (d)**; "Culture entails what drawing people draw" is the options which is not true according to the passage.
- **44. (b)**; Refer to, "The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India.
  - Traditions: traditional cultural values Gestures."
- **45. (b)**; Refer to, "Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture."
- **46. (b)**; **Refer to paragraph 2**<sup>nd</sup>, "they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week organized by the local authority probation service."
- **47. (d)**; **Refer to 3**<sup>rd</sup> **paragraph**, "Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook."
- **48. (d)**; **Refer to 3**<sup>rd</sup> **paragraph**, "He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking."

- **49. (a)**; **Refer to 4**<sup>th</sup> **paragraph**, "Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same."
- **50. (c)**; **Refer to**, "The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain.
- **51. (c)**; The author here is sure of himself.
- **52. (c)**; Refer to, "I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me."
- **53. (d)**; The lesson is about a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
- **54. (d)**; Refer to, "Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living"
- **55. (b)**; Refer to, "They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it."
- **56. (c)**; Refer to, "Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times."
- **57. (c)**; Refer to, "Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society."
- **58. (b)**; "attitude" is the one which is not mention in the passage.
- **59. (d)**; Refer to, "Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption."
- **60. (b)**; Refer to, "Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it."
- **61. (c)**; Refer to, "Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet."
- **62. (b)**; Refer to, "What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food."
- **63. (a)**; Refer to, "Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there."
- **64. (d)**; Refer to, "Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in lowincome areas."
- **65. (c)**; The best possible title for the passage is Food Deserts: The Problems of Poor Diet.

- **66. (d)**; The first two sentences of the passage indicate that a backdraft is dangerous because it is an explosion. The other choices are dangers, but they do not define a backdraft.
- 67. (b); The third paragraph indicates that there is little or no visible flame with a potential backdraft. The other choices are listed at the end of the second paragraph as warning signs of a potentialbackdraft.
- **68. (c)**; This is stated in the last paragraph. Choice a is not mentioned in the passage. The other choices would be useless or harmful.
- **69. (a)**; The passage indicates that hot, smoldering fires have little or no visible flame and insufficient oxygen. It can reasonably be inferred, then, that more oxygen would produce more visible flames.
- **70. (d)**; **Aggravation** the state of becoming worse or more serious; exacerbation. Hence "augmentation" is very similar in meaning.
- 71. **(b)**; Refer to, "The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing."
- 72. (a); Refer to, "The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds."
- 73. (d); Refer to, "This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through."
- 74. (c); Refer to, "The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter."
- **75. (b)**; "It has a technology driven mandis" is the only option which is not true in regards to rural economy.

- **76. (d)**; Refer to, "However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow."
- 77. (a); Refer to, "The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic."
- 78. (d); Refer to, "The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste."
- 79. (c); Refer to, "Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment."
- **80. (b)**; Refer to, "At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice."
- **81. (b)**; 'antagonism' means active hostility or opposition and conflicting means a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
- **82. (c)**; Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods because their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.
- **83. (d)**; Refer to, "Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience."
- **84. (b)**; Refer to, "Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts."
- **85. (d)**; "Science and Religion" is the most suitable title for the passage.
- **86. (b)**; Refer to, "It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans."
- 87. (c); Refer to, "In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations."
- **88. (b)**; Refer to, "Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature."

- **89. (b)**; Refer to, "A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down."
- **90. (d)**; Refer to, "The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant."
- 91. (b); Refer to, "Ironically, Penguin's cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole."
- **92. (c)**; Refer to, "Penguin's decision flies in the face of a publisher's duty to stand up for freedom of speech."
- 93. (c); Refer to, "Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts."
- 94. (b); Refer to, "Prompted by Penguin's self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC especially 153 A and 295 A which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence."
- 95. (a); 'flies in the face of' means to challenge someone or something; to go against someone or something.
- 96. (d); Obese means grossly fat or overweight and emaciated means abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or a lack of food.
- **97. (b)**; From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are busier as compare to non-metro cities.
- 98. (b); From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are more busy as compare to non-metro cities. Hence option (b) is the correct choice. According to the passage, "metro cities vs. non-metro cities" is the suitable title.
- **99. (a)**; Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> last line Five per cent of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise at all..
- **100. (d)**; According to the passage, the regularity in life is missing for metro cities people. They couldn't able to get time for particular activity regularly.

- 101. (c); Refer to, "A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper!"
- 102. (b); Refer to, "When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence."
- **103.** (c); Refer to, "Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind."
- **104. (b)**; According to the passage, gravitate means to form a group.
- 105. (d); Refer to, "Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins."
- **106.** (c); Refer to, "Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit."
- 107. (b); Refer to, "Their motto: man can be destroyed but not defeated."
- 108. (c); "Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man" is not true according to the passage.
- **109. (d)**; **Throw in the towel** means to signal that one is going to quit.
- 110. (b); 'disparities' means a great difference while 'parity' means the state or condition of being equal, especially as regards status or pay.
- **111. (b)**; First line of paragraph "Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them".
- "the word core" means from the heart. 112. (a);
- 113. (c); translate means to transfer which goes with the 2<sup>nd</sup> line "And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads."
- **114.** (c); see the 4<sup>th</sup>line, In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded

- 115. (d); See 2<sup>nd</sup> last line: the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the
- **116. (b)**; Refer to second sentence of the passage, "She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid."
- **117.** (d); Refer to these lines, "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?"
- 118. (c); Refer to first sentence of the passage "One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio"
- 119. (c); According to the passage, "She had been shot by hunters".
- Refer to these lines, "The girl's eyes were 120. (c); fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhayader."
- **121.** (a); Resplendent means attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous.
- 122. (b); Refer to, ": the stage of Cicinnurus magnificus, the magnificent bird of paradise."
- **123. (b)**; An 'iridescent-green breast shield' meansthe bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
- **124.** (a); Refer to, "The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown
- 125. (c); 'optimise' means make the best or most effective use of (a situation or resource). Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
- Refer to, "But fate was to deem' otherwise. 126. (a); The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected."
- 127. (d); The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
- 128. (d); The author of the passage seems to be impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
- 129. (b); According to the passage, "Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels" is true. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
- **130.** (d); Accomplice means a person who helps another commit a crime and collaborator means a person who works jointly on an activity or project; an associate.
- Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 1st paragraph. It rises in 131. (c); the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal.

- **132. (b);** Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph. There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River.
- **133. (a)**; Refer to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.
- **134. (d)**; Refer to 5<sup>th</sup> line of 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph--In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water.
- 135. (a); refet to last nine. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.
- **136. (b)**; Bizarre means very strange or unusual.
- **137. (d)**; Refer to, "It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce."
- **138. (a)**; Refer to, "He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light."
- **139. (b)**; According to the passage, "He introduced the method of photography".
- **140. (c)**; Refer to, "People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue."
- **141. (b)**; Refer to, "The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord,"
- **142. (c)**; **Predict** means say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.
- 143. (b); Refer to, ". I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a DawoodBohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood."
- **144. (c)**; The narrator of the passage is a patient of "polio".
- **145. (c)**; Refer to, "I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last."

- **146. (b);** Refer to, "A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers."
- 147. (d); The author's argument that destroying botflies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except, "these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities."
- 148. (c); We can easily eliminate option (b) and (d) because it has nothing to do with the passage while comparing option (a) and (c), option (c) is more close to the question asked. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
- **149. (c)**; The purpose of the final paragraph is simply "to qualify the author's definition of an important term."
- **150. (b)**; **Appreciate** means understand (a situation) fully; grasp the full implications of and **disparage** means
- 151. (d); Refer to, "India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity" and "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
- **152. (a)**; Refer to, "More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age."
- **153. (b)**; Refer to, "Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world.
- **154. (b);** Refer to, "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
- **155. (a)**; Refer to, "India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation"
- **156. (c)**; Refer to, "Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually."
- **157. (c)**; Refer to, "Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."

- **158. (b);** "Flames shooting up from the building" is the only option which is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning.
- **159. (d)**; Refer to, "However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion."
- 160. (a); Refer to, "A back-draft can occur in the hotsmouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."
- **161. (d)**; Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
- **162. (b)**; Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
- 163. (a); Refer to, "we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper."
- **164. (c)**; The theme of the comprehension should be "Inter-are and inter-be"
- **165. (d)**; Refer to, "Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is."
- **166. (a)**; Refer to, "A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health."
- **167. (a)**; Refer to, "The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.
- **168. (d)**; Refer to, "Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill."

- **169. (c);** The passage suggests that "health is only means to an end."
- **170. (b);** The passage tells us "what a healthy man should or should not do"
- **171. (c);** Refer to, "The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds."
- **172. (a)**; Refer to, "The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna."
- **173. (c)**; Refer to, "Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor."
- 174. (b); Refer to, "Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter."
- **175. (d)**; The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are airplane and Velcro.
- **176. (b)**; see 4<sup>th</sup> line , Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages.
- **177. (c)**; see 6<sup>th</sup> line, Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation.
- 178. (d); Refer to, "Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection."
- **179. (d)**; See 15<sup>th</sup> line. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated.
- **180. (c);** Refer to, "A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating."
- **181. (d);** Refer to, "It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously."
- **182. (b);** Refer to, "But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way."
- **183. (d);** Refer to, "You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly".

- **184. (d)**; Refer to ,"The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney."
- **185. (c)**; Refer to, "For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlittered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide."
- **186. (a)**; see 3<sup>rd</sup> line, Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
- **187. (b)**; see 5<sup>th</sup> line a casual personality
- **188. (b)**; see 6<sup>th</sup> line, She became disgruntled
- **189. (a)**; see 7<sup>th</sup> line- she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.
- 190. (d); see last word: physics.
- **191. (d)**; A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is, refer to "Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is."
- **192. (b)**; A cloud ad the paper inter-are means both exit because of the other; they are interrelated.
- **193. (c)**; Because without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals.
- **194. (c)**; The theme of the comprehension is Inter-are and inter-be.
- **195. (d)**; Refer to, "Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is."
- **196. (a)**; **Reminiscences** means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
- **197. (c);** Refer to first line, "people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking."
- **198. (c)**; Refer to first line, "people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking."
- **199. (a)**; Reminiscences means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
- **200. (a)**; The interesting people are those who make you feel that you are not an outsider
- **201. (b)**; Refer to, "These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society."

- **202. (d)**; Refer to, "They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable."
- **203. (c)**; The lesson we can learn from the ants is that we should live together.
- **204. (c)**; Refer to, "The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants."
- 205. (d); Refer to, "They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.
- **206. (d)**; Refer to, "It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland from India and Myanmar."
- **207. (a)**; Refer to, "The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with foodand other necessities."
- 208. (b); Refer to, "These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies."
- **209. (c)**; Refer to, "Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents Negroid and Mongolese."
- **210. (b)**; Refer to, "Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities."
- **211. (c);** see 1<sup>st</sup> line, We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
- **212. (b)**; see 3<sup>rd</sup> line especially as displayed in original creation, discovery,
- **213. (c)**; see 6<sup>th</sup> line- We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
- **214. (b)**; see 6<sup>th</sup> line. "genius" is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence.

- **215. (a)**; see 2<sup>nd</sup> last line, , Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists,
- **216. (b)**; "The Pleasure of Owning Books" is the most suitable title.
- **217. (a)**; Refer to, "A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality."
- **218. (d)**; **Humanities** means the quality of being humane; benevolence.
- **219. (a)**; The above passage is all about "books"
- **220. (c)**; Refer to, "Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth."
- **221. (d)**; see 1<sup>st</sup> line. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead.
- **222. (c)**; Refer to, "This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny."
- **223. (c)**; see 8<sup>th</sup> line, with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.
- **224. (b)**; Cynical means believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. Hence option (b) is the correct choice
- **225. (a)**; The tone adopted by the author in this passage is "expository" because he intended to explain or describe something.
- **226. (c)**; Refer to the third sentence of the passage "I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said." Hence option (c) is true.
- **227. (b)**; Refer to the fourth sentence of the second paragraph "After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk." Hence option (b) is correct choice.
- 228. (a); Refer to the fifth sentence of the second paragraph "I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted." So option (a) is correct.

- **229. (b);** Refer to the first sentence of the last paragraph "The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief." Hence option (b) is true.
- **230. (c)**; Refer to the first sentence of the second paragraph "I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening." Hence option (c) is correct.
- **231. (c)**; Refer to the first sentence of the paragraph," Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others". Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
- **232. (d)**; Refer to the forth sentence of the paragraph, "He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **233. (b)**; Refer to the fifth sentence of the paragraph, "The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
- **234. (b)**; Refer to the second last sentence of the paragraph, "He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
- 235. (d); Refer to the last sentence of the paragraph, "He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
- **236. (b)**; **Alien** means belonging to a foreign country and **indigenous** means originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
- **237. (d)**; The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
- **238. (c);** The spirit" of Renaissance lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
- **239. (c);** The Bengal Renaissance movement wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
- **240. (b);** The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the19th century because there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.

- **241. (a)**; Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
- **242. (c)**; Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
- **243. (b)**; Refer to, "For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines."
- **244.** (a); In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to "machines"
- **245. (b);** Refer to, "The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization."
- **246. (b)**; see 2<sup>nd</sup>line , . It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel,
- **247. (c)**; see 1<sup>st</sup> line, The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris.
- **248. (d)**; see 2<sup>nd</sup> line. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design,
- **249. (c)**; see the 5<sup>th</sup> line, The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.
- **250. (a)**; see 10<sup>th</sup> line, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.
- **251. (c)**; Refer to, "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?"
- **252. (b);** Refer to, "The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes."
- **253. (d)**; Refer to, "The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place."
- 254. (a); Refer to, "The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place.

  The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the Kind of Italy and let the fairy go."
- **255. (b)**; Refer to, "But at soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

- **256. (d)**; Refer to, "Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it has not reached the rural poor and the remote places."
- **257. (d)**; Refer to, "By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred."
- **258.** (a); Full form of PDS is "Public distribution system"
- **259. (c);** The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern.
- **260. (b)**; Refer to, "By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred."
- **261. (a)**; Refer to, "Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions."
- **262. (d)**; All other options are mention in the passage except options (d). Hence options (d) is the correct choice.
- **263. (b)**; According to the passage, only option (b) is not implied in the passage. Hence option (b) is the correct choice
- **264. (d)**; "They are made to secure die property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- **265. (c)**; The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means usual practices and religious rites.
- **266. (a)**; Refer to, "Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria(and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities."
- **267. (d)**; Refer to, "Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons, why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?"
- **268. (a)**; Refer to, "A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team."
- **269. (d)**; According to the passage "the habit" means to hide the real figures of malaria cases.

- **270. (d)**; Refer to, "A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team."
- **271. (a)**; Refer to, "The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea."
- **272. (a)**; Refer to, "The water of the Stream was usually dark blue when you looked out at it when there was no wind."
- **273. (a)**; Refer to, "The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea."
- **274. (c)**; Refer to, "It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream."
- **275. (b)**; Refer to, "It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream."
- **276. (c)**; Refer to, "There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy."
- **277. (c)**; Refer to, "Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding."
- 278. (a); Refer to, "There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy."

  And "At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Law and International Organizational have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or
- **279. (d); Consensus** means a generally accepted opinion or decision among a group of people.

indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO

- **280. (b)**; **Narrow** means of small width in relation to length and **broad** means having a distance larger than usual from side to side; wide.
- **281. (d)**; Refer to, "According to Stratus and Howe, each generation is comprised or people who possess."
- **282. (a)**; Refer to, "They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward."
- **283. (c)**; According to the passage the following statements can be inferred, "When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths."
- **284. (d)**; Refer to, "Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as mid lifers, and "emerges as busy mid lifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening."
- **285. (b)**; **Pragmatic** means dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.
- **286. (a)**; A suitable title for the above passage may be "A paradise turning into a haunted place"
- **287. (c)**; Refer to, "Surrounded by the deep blue sea, the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land, known as Ross Island, was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249 square kilometers in area."
- **288. (d)**; Refer to, "They stamped over many a buried head, of convicts and their executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil."
- **289. (c)**; Refer to, "Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing."
- **290. (c)**; Refer to, "A -million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind ' to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their recite embrace."
- **291. (d);** Refer to, "It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature."
- **292. (d)**; "greed of man" is the only options which is expressing the term 'exploiting nature suggests' in the passage.
- **293. (b)**; Refer to, "When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant."

ideals"

- **294. (d)**; Gandhi's statement "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing the towns!" is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
- 295. (d); Refer to, "For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation."
- **296. (d)**; "It is only in our days that the bed has been debased." This means that the bed has been lowered in quality and value today.
- **297. (c)**; In order to save space we have done away with comfortable beds.
- **298. (a)**; The passage deals with the fact that in today's world the importance attached to sleep is reduced and people are busy in making things less conspicuous.
- **299. (b)**; According to the passage, "less conspicuous" means that occupies less space.
- **300. (a);** According to the author, we suffer from insomnia because we sleep on uncomfortable bedding.
- **301. (d);** " ............ your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody" means you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
- **302. (c);** "All telephone numbers are wrong numbers," because according to the passage he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
- **303. (a)**; Refer to, "because I don't really like the telephone. I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and a time-waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety."
- **304. (b);** "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time." According to the passage this sentence means nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
- **305. (c)**; Refer to, "When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face -powder and chain-smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place."
- **306. (c)**; Rain stops the desert floras from performing their duty well.

- **307. (b)**; Refer to, "The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations.
- **308. (c);** The desert plants face the danger of dwarfism from extreme aridity and extreme altitude because **dwarfism** means unusually or abnormally low stature or small size.
- **309. (a)**; Refer to, "It rools up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, ad with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit."
- **310. (d)**; The mesquite is a desert floridly necessities.
- **311. (b);** Refer to, "Laws, social norms and commonsense place limits on how far our anger can take us."
- **312. (b)**; Refer to, "Anger can be suppressed, and then converted or redirected. This happens when your hold in your anger, stop thinking about it, and focus on something positive."
- **313. (a)**; Refer to, "Expressing your angry feeling in an assertive-not aggressive-manner is the healthiest way to express anger."
- **314. (b)**; According to the author 'being assertive' means being respectful.
- **315. (d)**; Refer to, "The instinctive natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively."
- **316. (b)**; Refer to, "Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items."
- **317. (d)**; Refer to, "The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory."
- **318. (b)**; Marathon was the place where Athenians achieved victory.
- **319. (d)**; According to the passage, **intercede** means intervene on behalf of another.
- **320. (d)**; It is very clear from the passage that it is about historical record.
- **321. (a)**; Refer to, "Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items."
- **322. (a)**; Refer to, "A library is organised for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual."
- **323. (d)**; Library is maintained by the public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual.
- **324. (d)**; In the passage, a library has been defined as a place where accessibility is possible.
- **325. (c)**; According to the passage a library can be owned by anyone.
- **326. (a)**; All the following words mean 'chemicals' except "sands".

- **327. (b)**; Refer to, "The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from factories, laboratories, and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories". From this we can clearly see that option (b) is the correct choice.
- **328. (c)**; "gunk" means an unpleasantly sticky or messy substance. According to the passage option (c) is the correct choice.
- **329. (b)**; Water pollution can only be understood by the whole human race
- **330. (a)**; Refer to, "Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification has become complex and the danger to users of water has increased."
- **331. (c);** Refer to, "He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and Alps will be there when he is not there anymore."
- **332. (d)**; According to the passage, it is dangerous to guess what happens to a person's soul after death.
- **333. (b);** Refer to, ""Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer."
- **334. (d)**; Refer to, "He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers."
- 335. (b); Metaphor means a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. According to the passage here death is compared as brother of sleep.
- **336. (c)**; Refer to, "Once Alexander was camping near a town that was inhabited by only a helpless woman and some children. The menfolk had already been killed in the battle."
- 337. (a); Refer to, "Feeling hungry, he stopped before a house and knocked at the door. After he had knocked about a dozen times, an old women supported by a stick came out and enquired what he wanted. In a stern voice Alexander commanded her to get him food."

- 338. (b); Refer to, "The old woman who recognized Alexander from his Greek dress went inside and presently came out with a covered plate, and presented it to him."
- **339. (b)**; The old lady was braves and wise.
- **340. (d);** "stern' means putting someone or something under extreme pressure. Hence 'adjusting' is the word which is opposite in meaning to stern.
- **341. (d)**; Refer to, "Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War."
- **342. (a);** Refer to, "The Negro in those days owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes barrels and brooms."
- **343. (d)**; Refer to, "Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War."
- **344. (b)**; Refer to, ". Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South."
- 345. (c); Refer to, "Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside from work gangs on the rail roads from families gathered at the days end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise."
- **346. (c)**; Refer to, "He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next."
- **347. (a)**; Refer to, "Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard."
- **348. (a)**; 'Scribble' means write or draw (something) carelessly or hurriedly.
- **349. (d)**; Refer to, "He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together."
- **350. (a)**; From the passage, we gather that the author is very inquisitive



## Chapter

**10** 

# **Cloze Test**

## **Exercise**

**Direction:** (1-500): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

PASSEGE-1			6.	to	a simple yoga technique in
Potholes and placed speed breakers of all shapes and sizes on city streets have become a				the morning	1 , 0 1
of all shapes and sizes on city streets have become a				(a) Following	(b) Adhering
		r two-wheeler riders. From		(c) Going after	(d) Superseding
cu	ts and bruises, wounds,	and a visit to the emergency	7.	leaves you feeling _	and ready.
ro	om to serious and	back and neck-		(a) rejuvenated	and ready. (b) updated (d) restituted
rel	ated complications, p	otholes have become an		(c) refurbished	(d) restituted
	for those	on the road. Doctors report	8.	It also	_ awareness while doing so.
an	increase in patients wit	h injuries and serious bone-		(a) booms	(b) facilitates
rel	ated	in the monsoon. placed speed		(c) speeds up	(d) enhances
1.		placed speed	9.	This is a	that works backwards.
	breakers	, a		(a) shortcut	(b) hymn
	(a) haphazardly	(b) accidently		(c) melody	(d) mantra
_	(c) casually	(b) accidently (d) randomly for two-wheeler	10.	the day leaving you	and relaxed.
2.		for two-wheeler		(a) lazy	(b) carefree
	riders.	(1) (1)		(c) feeling at ease	(d) spontaneous
	(a) risk	(b) threat			
2	(c) danger	(d) hazard serious and			SSEGE-3
Э.	back	serious and	Words give reality to life. Some do better than others,		
		(b) painful	off	ering	as in twenty shades of grey describe reality, they
	(a) chronic (c) hurtful	(d) torrible			
4.	potholes have becom				ır, depth, and form.
т.					y interested in here is talking
	(a) health risk	(b)dangerous situation (d) epidemic in the			ich reveals a great
	(c) imminent threat	(d) epidemic			tells us about its politics, its
5.	serious bone-related	in the			mmunities, that
	monsoon.				close, but the word is matlabi.
	(a) confusions	(b) complications			s in twenty shades of grey.
	(c) complexities	(d) difficulties	11.	as in twenty	others, offering
				(a) distinction	(b) nuance
		SEGE-2			1 1
		ple yoga technique in the	12	They do not	(d) implication describe reality
		gising sun-salutation or cat-	14.	(a) so	(b) just
		whole mind-body element.		(c) somewhat	(d) whatsoever
		e rest of the day and leaves	13		t I am really interested
you feeling and ready. It also awareness while doing so. This is a			10.	(a) Hence	(b) So
that works backwards. You tend to				(a) Hence (c) Henceforth	(d) But
<u>-</u>			14.	greata	bout India.
sleep earlier as you are mindful of waking up early for the yoga class, so bedtime gets a higher priority				(a) deal	(b) amount
in your life. Early morning yoga calms you down				(c) quantity	
		setting a steady tone. The	15.	offering	(d) information as in twenty shades of grey.
		rried into the day leaving		(a) Because	(b) But
	u and r			(c) No	(d) Yes
, -				` '	` /

PASSEGE-4	22. heavy rainfall in a has created
Didyouthinkthat colouring books were a	(a) short span of time (b) very quickly (c) short moments (d) fraction of a second
of your childhood? Here's something that will come	(c) short moments (d) fraction of a second
as a surprise. Colouring books for adults have been	23. floods that have taken a,
steadily gaining popularity since last year. While	(a) many deaths
some focus on and floral designs,	(b) dangerous turn
others have patterns by nature,	(c) heavy toll of life
animals and even angels. The most popular books	(d) big cost in terms of life
are those which feature mandalas. Mandalas refer to	24. When the waters,
sacred circles in Sanskrit, which have	(a) rush back (b) recede
qualities. Deeply, mandalas have a rich	(a) rush back (b) recede (c) flow away (d) ebb 25. expensive work such as repairs of
history and are even associated with healing. Several	25. expensive work such as repairs of
studies say that mandalas increase self-awareness,	river embankments, will follow.
improve concentration and promote harmony. Colour	(a) rejuvenation (b) reclamation
therapists reckon that different colours have different	<ul><li>(a) rejuvenation</li><li>(b) reclamation</li><li>(c) renovation</li><li>(d) restoration</li></ul>
qualities and therefore, have different effects on the	
human mind. Did you think that colouring books	PASSEGE-6
were a of your childhood?	The of gurudakshina is very ancient
16. Did you think that colouring books were a	and it is to the Indian culture and
of your childhood?	tradition. If you are absolutely about
(a) blast from the past (b) remnant	India, then it's advisable that you first try to understand
(c) fond memory (d) activity	the meaning of a guru and the of
17. While some focus on and floral	his presence in the lives of those around him. This, in
designs	turn, will help you to understand what guru dakshina
(a) deep (b) philosophical	is. In ancient India, a teacher or a guru was a spiritually
(c) ideal (d) abstract	
18. others have patterns by nature,	guide.  26. The of gurudakshina is very
animals and even angels.	ancient
(a) inspired (b) roused	(a) habit (b) approach
(c) excited (d) encouraged	(a) habit (b) approach (c) perception (d) concept
19. which have qualities.	27. it is to the Indian culture and
(a) prayerful (b) pensive	tradition.
(c) thoughtful (d) meditative	
20. Did you think that colouring books were a	(a) unique (b) rare (c) different (d) particular
of your childhood?	28. If you are absolutely about India,
(a) sacred (b) noiy	(a) unknowing (b) unknowledgeable
(c) spiritual (d) religiously	(c) naïve (d) blind to
PASSEGE-5	29. the of his presence in the lives
Once again, a monsoon so vital to	of those around him.
India's economic fortunes has left some states in	(a) connotation (b) implication
shambles. From Assam to Karnataka, heavy rainfall	(c) understanding (d) significance
in a has created paralysing floods	30. a teacher or a guru was a spiritually
that have taken a, wiped out crops	guide.
and destroyed hard-earned assets. When the waters	(a) enlarged (b) evolved
, a familiar cycle of assessment of damage	(c) grown (d) enhanced
by Central teams, preparation of loss estimates and	
expensive work such as repairs of river	PASSEGE-7
embankments, will follow.	Instead of finding the root cause of of
21. Once again, a monsoon so vital to	Indians, the British government took to more
India's	measures. Under the Defense of India
(a) rapid (b) huge	Act, it gave more power to the police to arrest persons
(c) thunder (d) vigorous	to stop processions with movements
(-) (-)	

and actions. The Act brought in the Central Legislative Assembly was defeated by one vote. Even then it was to be passed in the form of an ordinance in the "interest of the public." Bhagat Singh who was in hiding all this while, volunteered to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly where the meeting	39. bundle of pictures in a calendar, a statue inflexibly.  (a) standing (b) stands (c) stood (d) always stands  40. Goodness becomes a stencil fixed time.  (a) of (b) in (c) with (d) about
to pass the ordinance was being held. It was a carefully	(c) with (d) about
laid out, not to cause death or injury but	PASSEGE-9
to the attention of the government, that the modes of its suppression could no more	Sometimes the grand of the Left and the Right
be tolerated. It was decided that Bhagat Singh and	do not seem to have any relationship with the lived
Batukeshwar Dutt would court arrest after throwing	experiences of ordinary Indians. For the past two
the bomb.	decades, the Left has tried to expand social welfare
31. Instead of finding the root cause of of	programmesthe poor in the country by
Indians,	highlighting the growing between the rich
(a) discontent (b) problem	and the poor. The Right, on the other hand, points
(a) discontent (b) problem (c) sadness (d) protest 32. to more measures.	to the growing of politically driven welfare policies and emphasises the need for economic growth
32. to more measures.	to poverty and improve the lives of the poor.
(a) drastic (b) anorier	41. Sometimes the grand of the left and the
(c) repressive (d) damaging  33. processions with movements and	Right
	(a) histories (b) plots
actions.	(c) versions (d) narratives
(a) out of the ordinary (b) suspicious	42. Left has tried to expand social welfare programmes
(c) cautious (d) skeptical	the poor
34. It was a carefully laid out, not to cause	(a) for (b) which
death	(a) for (b) which (c) that (d) of
(a) scam (b) trick	43. The growing between the rich and the
(c) trap (d) plot 35. injury but to the attention of the	poor.
government,	(a) dissimilarities (b) discrepancies
(a) draw (b) bring	(c) disparities (d) disillusion  44. Points to the growing of politically driven
(c) get (d) notice	welfare policies
( ) (	(a) issue (b) matter
PASSEGE-8	(c) pain (d) hurden
A saint or a satyagrahi is often put on a,	45. Need for economic growth to poverty
freezing her acts of goodness in time. Goodness	and improve the lives of the poor.
acquires an act of fixed quality in amber.	(a) agitate (b) alleviate
Rather than a living creature, a saint	(c) aggravate (d) depress
or an icon becomes a hoarding, a permanent spectacle	
or a redundant quotation. Saintliness or heroism	PASSEGE-10
becomes a bundle of pictures in a calendar, a statue	Most countries of West Asia have their own security
inflexibly. Goodness becomes a stencil fixed time.	and strategic construct. India visualized nor
36. A saint or a satyagrahi is often put on a	does India see itself as a "net provider of security" in the region and, consequently, India does not figure
(a) pedestal (b) platform	in these countries' security and strategic
(c) plinth (d) podium	plans. There are again limits to intelligence
37. Goodness acquires an act of fixed quality	and counterterrorism cooperation, as
in amber.	differences exist between many of these countries and
(a) ingrained (b) impacted	India on constitutes terrorism and who can
(c) embedded (d) deepseated	be described as a terrorist.
38. Rather than a living creature	46. India visualized
(a) being (b) having been	(a) is not (b) was neither
(c) had been (d) becoming	(c) did not (d) has not

47. India does not figure in these countries'	audience with enthusiasm yesterday on a warm
security and strategic plans.	summer night. Pope Francis spoke of a
(a) equivocally (b) vaguely	that comes from merely seeking convenience, from
(a) equivocally (b) vaguely (c) doubtfully (d) prominently	confusing happiness with a complacent way of life
48. There are again limits to	that could end up depriving people of the ability to
(a) certain (b) positive (c) convinced (d) sure	determine their own fates.
(c) convinced (d) sure	56. The preacher challenged hundreds of thousands
49. As differences exist	of young people who gathered in a
(a) frivolous (b) trivial (c) serious (d) paltry	(a) huge (b) sprawling (c) very big (d) gigantic
(c) serious (d) pairry	(c) very big (d) gigantic
50. India on constitutes terrorism and who can be described as a terrorist.	57. Polish meadow to reject being a ""
(a) who (b) whom	who retreats (a) cough pateta (b) large tomata
(a) who (b) whom (c) what not (d) what	(a) couch potato (b) lazy tomato (c) losfor (d) exectstor
(6) 111111	(a) couch potato (b) lazy tomato (c) loafer (d) spectator  58 his speech
PASSEGE-11	(a) Showering (b) Endowing
In view of last year's H1N1 attack and prevailing	(c) Glorifying (d) Penpering
weather conditions, the health department officials that the virus	(a) Showering (b) Endowing (c) Glorifying (d) Peppering 59. with, the 79- year-old pope
department officials that the virus	(a) contemporary lingo (b) modern linguistics
will turn more active by January end. In-charge,	(c) fashionable jargon (d) common slang
Integrated Disease Programme (IDSP), Dr Shah, said, "Virus is still active, but	60. Pope Francis spoke of a that
(IDSP), Dr Snan, said, "Virus is still active, but	comes from merely seeking convenience
not in a major way. In coming months, it is likely	(a) selfishness (b) panic
to become more active. Last year too, virus had	(a) selfishness (b) panic (c) paralysis (d) calamity
claimed lives in January and February. Therefore, we are as coming months might	
a challenge.	PASSEGE-13
51. In view of last year's H1N1 attack and prevailing	But what does this enthusiasm for voting actually
weather conditions	? One popular theory
(a) erratic (b) weird	that poor people because they are
(a) erratic (b) weird (c) dicey (d) unstable	intimidated into doing so. Intimidation occurs for
52. the health department officials	sure but why then, voters in places where there is
that the virus will turn more active by January	no intimidation do so? Another theory is that people
end.	vote in return for But recent research across India that those who spend the most
(a) expect (b) expects (c) were expecting (d) are expecting 53. Integrated Disease Programme	do not always win elections and voters do not feel any
(c) were expecting (d) are expecting	obligation to vote for those handing out freebies. In
53. Integrated Disease Programme	fact, they often accept the goodies from all parties but
(IDSP),	vote for only one.
(a) management (b) control (c) surveillance (d) eradication	61. But what does this enthusiasm for voting actually
54. Therefore, we are as coming	2
months	(a) answer (b) signify
(a) vigilant (b) open to	(c) ponder (d) suppose
(c) on toes (d) impulsive	62. One popular theory that
55. might a challenge.	(a) poses (b) supposes
(a) show (b) pose	(c) disposes (d) proposes
(c) throw (d) put up	63. poor people because they are
D. 00707.10	intimidated into doing so
PASSEGE-12	(a) vote (b) are voting
The preacher challenged hundreds of thousands	(c) have voted (d) voted
of young people who gathered in a	64. Another theory is that people vote in return for
Polish meadow to reject being a "" who retreats into video games and computer screens	(a) builboo (b) fa
and instead engage in social activism and politics to	(a) bribes (b) favours
create a more just world his speech	(c) inducements (d) help
with, the 79- year-old pope, despite a	65. But recent research across India that
long day of public appearances, addressed his eager	(a) show (b) has shown (c) had shown (d) showed
5 , I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	(c) That shown (d) showed

#### PASSEGE-14 PASSEGE-16 What does "victim-centric" mean in the criminal Targeting inflation comes from a belief that policy justice system? It means restoring the confidence of should be \_\_\_\_\_ and transparent, so that the victims in the system and achieving the \_ private sector can factor this \_\_\_\_\_ their of justice in whichever sense the idea is conceived. decision-making. \_ this end, the system must confer certain The question that this \_\_\_\_\_ is: are there more rights on victims to enable them to \_\_\_\_\_ in the "complicated" policies which \_\_\_\_\_\_ better? I just proceedings, including the right to be impleaded and note that one such policy is called "nominal income to engage an advocate in serious offences, the right to targeting". track the progress of \_\_\_\_\_, the right to be heard on \_\_ it is more complicated and the private critical issues and to assist the court in the sector is deemed to be intellectually challenged. 76. Targeting inflation comes from a belief that policy 66. the system and achieving the \_\_\_\_\_of should be \_\_\_\_\_ and transparent justice (a) elaborate (b) detailed (a) purpose (b) agenda (c) easy (d) simple (d) goal (c) plan 77. the private sector can factor this \_\_\_\_\_ their 67. sense the idea is conceived. \_\_\_\_\_ this end decision-making. (a) Toward (b) For (a) into (b) in (c) Near (d) Forward (c) within (d) onto 68. them to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the proceedings, 78. The question that this \_\_\_\_ (b) participate (a) share (a) shows (b) poses (c) judge (d) speak (c) brings along (d) ask 69. the right to track the progress of \_\_\_\_\_ (b) the ruling 79. more "complicated" policies which \_\_\_\_ (a) a case (c) the proceedings (d) the process better 70. to assist the court in the \_\_\_\_\_ of truth. (a) have been (b) will be (b) perusal (a) pursuance (c) were (d) are \_\_\_\_ it is more complicated (c) pursuing (d) pursuit 80. \_\_\_\_\_ (a) But (b) Hence **PASSEGE-15** (c) So (d) Because An ideal policeman is a myth. You come \_ him only in crime fiction. \_\_\_\_\_ elusive is PASSEGE-17 'good policing', an idea \_\_\_\_\_\_ even the best In Greek mythology, it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of of criminal justice thinkers have found it difficult to Sparta, \_\_\_\_\_\_ a promise from his \_\_\_\_\_ define. This is why, in what is a chaotic world, we assuring him of the immutability of his laws till he have to reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_ for an imperfect returned from an \_\_\_\_\_\_ journey. To make policeman and \_\_\_\_\_ inadequate system. his laws immutable, Lycurgus \_\_\_\_\_. Seven 71. You come \_\_\_\_\_ him only in crime fiction justices of the Indian Supreme Court on a historic (a) over (b) cross day in 1973 christened themselves as modernday (d) to (c) across Lycurguses, seeking to create, in India's constitutional \_\_\_\_\_ elusive is 'good policing', context, an island of immutability, \_\_\_\_\_ titled (a) Fairly (b) Justly the "basic structure". (c) Equally (d) Uniformly 81. it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of Sparta, 73. an idea \_\_\_\_\_\_ even the best of criminal (a) that (b) which (a) elicited (b) derived (d) who (c) whom 74. we have to reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_ for an (c) evinced (d) attested 82. a promise from his \_\_\_\_\_ imperfect (a) nation (b) society (a) decide (b) pay (d) community (c) subjects (c) adjust (d) settle 75. policeman and \_\_\_\_\_\_ inadequate system. 83. returned from an \_\_\_\_\_ journey.

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(b) an

(d) our

(a) a

(c) this

(a) impending

(c) approaching

(b) brewing

(d) looming

	To make his laws immutable, Lycu (a) did not return (b) neve (c) never returns (d) never	r did return r returned	chronic malnutrition (a) of	1	lressing
85.	titled the "basic struct (a) timely (b) aptly (c) opportunely (d) perti		93. micronutrient (a) scarcities	and overweight	•
mo and up of that pro	PASSEGE-18  nearly eight decades, vement and debated to describe feasibility of a Uniform Civil Code, a simple question — w uniformity? Is it for the "integrity t uniformity in laws is required, as onouncements? If so, beneficiary? Which sections of peop	he desirability and has ended hat is the value of the nation" s some judicial who exactly is	94. Our track	in reducing the propo dren (b) record (b) result what other countrie onomic indicators	
is r hus	tegrity of the nation", that abstract not exactly the top of your sband throws you out on the street? nearly eight decade	mind as your	so long ag that a size	eable majority of Britisl	h voters
87.	(a) About (b) Of (c) With (d) For the women's movement the desirability (a) discussed (b) has desirable (b) the desirable (b) has desirable (c) the desirable (d) for the women's movement the women's	_ and debated	united Europe. Unfortu to be a remote possibilit reality. to take I Union (EU) in the refere	y has actually become A small majority of Britain out of the Eu ndum held on June 23	sidered a very voters ıropean
	(c) had discussed and has ended up a s what is the value of uniformity? (a) holding (b) positi		96so lon (a) Not (c) So 97. virtually everyone s	g ago, (b) Far (d) Nor	
89.	(a) holding (b) position (c) posturing (d) position as some judicial pronouncements (a) have suggested (b) had been suggesting (c) suggests	ng ?	(a) satisfied (c) presumptuous 98. a sizeable majority or reaffirm	(b) positive (d) confident of British voters	
90.	(c) suggests (d) suggested that abstract entity which is not e the top of your mind (a) in (b) for	xactly	(a) would (c) should 99. a remote possibility reality (a) ominous	has actually become	a very
The	(c) at (d) of  PASSEGE-19  e "Global Nutrition Report 2016 India's slow over addressing chronic	all progress	(c) dire 100.A small majority of Britain out (a) had opted (c) have opted	(d) haunting	to take
(lov	nifest in stunting (low weight for weight for height), micronutried overweight. Our trackinportion of undernourished children	age), wasting nt n reducing the	PAS Equally disappointing is one-paragraph dismissa	SEGE-21 the court's al of the claim that c	
decade has been modest at best, and what other countries with comparable socioeconomic indicators have achieved.  91. The "Global Nutrition Report 2016" once again			speech. Such proclamati from the high, secure, Supreme Court. It is fighting hundreds of _	and insulated bench journalists and news	of the
	• •	onstrated demonstrated	consequences. have		

101.	Equally disappointing	ıg is	the	court's	PASSEGE-2	23	
					To begin, let us ask _		
	(a) cursory	(b) sho			appellation, assuming it has only		
	(c) tiny criminal	(d) slig	ht		was ever deserved in a city li		
102.	criminal	cre	ates a	chilling	risk earning the w		
	effect upon speech				fellow Bengalureans, let me ex		
	(a) defamating	(b) defa	amatior	ı	"peacefull" past apart, it would		
	(c) defamate	(d) defa	amatior	ns	that "Asia's Silicon Valley" ha	ad even a history of	
103.	Such proclamations are	e easy _			toleration of difference.		
	from the high				111. To begin,		
	(a) making	(b) mad	de			b) so	
	(c) for making	(d) to n	nake		(c) with (c) 112. let us ask such	d) thus	
104.	It is journalists and	newsp	apers,	fighting	112. let us ask such	i an appellation,	
	hundreds of	cases	s in cou	rt	(a) whether (l (c) even if (d	) If 1) :	
	(a) imaginary	(b) friv	olous		(c) even if	a) in case	
	(c) unintelligible	(d) ord	inary		113. assuming it has only posi		
105.	have t	o deal w	ith the	very real	ever deserved in a city like		
	consequences.				(a) nuances (l (c) suggestions (d	J) mms d) connetations	
	(a) whom	(b) whi	ch		114. At the risk ear	a) connotations	
	(c) who	(d) thos	se		wrath of fellow Bengalurea		
	• •	. ,					
PASSEGE-22				(a) for (l (c) about (d	d) over		
The main failings were of conception and a					115. let me explain that	for a "peacefull" past	
_	tical willingness to settle		-	_	apart, it would be difficult		
	the expans				Silicon Valley" had even a l		
	d "to maintain effective				difference.	motory or torordication or	
	erials,				(a) nostalgia (l	b) remorse	
	erials used in nuclear				(c) sentimentality (d		
	owed their				,	,	
	nonnucl				PASSEGE-2	24	
106.	6. The main failings were of conception and a				being an intangib		
	political willingness to	settle		easy	% · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	options.			/	of nationhood are important f		
	(a) to	(b) of			reliably reproduced, which is v	vhy we have familiar	
	(c) from	(d) for			to memory li	ike maps, flags, or	
107.		apansive	declara	ations of	the figure of Mother India. N	National symbols are	
	the need				extremely powerful		
	(a) Inspite	(b) Sinc			compressed reservoirs of intens		
	(c) Despite	(d) Des	pite of		116 being an intar		
108.	include	es nuclea	r mater	ials used	is quite real because it is a		
	in nuclear weapons"					b) Although	
	(a) which	(b) that			(c) Despite of (c)		
	(c) those	(d) who	)		117 of nation		
109.	the summits narrowed t	heir			for this sharing to be reliab		
	(a) view	(b) focu	1S		(a) Symbols (l (c) Emblems (d		
	(c) attention	(d) visi	on			d) Figures	
110.	civilian holdings			_ non-	118. which is why we have fam memory like maps, flags, o		
	nuclear weapon states.				India.	i die figure of Modfer	
	(a) into	(b) for				b) aids	
	(c) in	(d) abo	ut		` ,	d) support	
					(-/r	· / - ~	

they connect (a) since (b) because (c) so (d) thereof  220. to compressed reservoirs of intense (a) compassion (b) empathy (c) emotion (d) elation (e) emotion (e) emotion (d) elation (d) elation (e) emotion (e) emotion (e) emotion (e) emotion (f) elation (hough it involves meetings and dialogues to fix responsibility for wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable to the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a late of the parties. (a) all (b) entire (c) full (d) complete  122. Restorative justice is from mediation though it involves meetings and dialogues to fix responsibility (a) clear (b) distinct (c) recognizable (d) specific  122. For wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable to three parties. (a) all (b) entire (c) full (d) complete  123. More importantly, it directly addresses victim needs and emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong. (a) so (b) for (c) of (d) from 124. It is not a substitute that which is social. (a) far (c) wide (d) low  126. Is not the primordialism and the or violence being used to construct a new kind of social? (a) tart (b) fincse (c) upon (d) about such events?  (a) over (b) on (c) upon (d) about such events?  (a) strategies (b) plan (c) upon (d) about such events?  (a) strategies (b) plan (c) plan (d) brond (d) strategies (d) brond (d) to going  (b) for (c) produce its workload (a) to (b) for (c) of (d) from (d) the private dimensions of a public wrong. (a) so (b) for (d) from (d) triangle (d) the feature of the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (b) for (c) of (d) from (d) the feature of the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (b) for (c) of (d) from (d) the feature of the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (c) of (d) from (d) the feature of the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (c) of (d) from (d) th	119. National symbols are extremely powerful	127. It plunges into the basics of what
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mediation though it involves meetings and dialogues to fix responsibility (a) clear (b) distinct (c) recognizable (d) specific  122. for wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable to	Justice in the system as a	
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to three parties.  (a) all		language, the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'."
to three parties.  (a) all	(c) recognizable (d) specific	Mr. Tutu adds that reconciliations
to three parties. (a) all (b) entire (c) full (d) complete  123. More importantly, it directly addresses victim needs and emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong. (a) so (b) therefore (c) because it (d) then it  124. It is not a substitute the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (c) of (d) from  125. and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a (a) total (b) aggregate (c) whole (d) entirety  PASSEGE-26  This is a question that beyond rights and democracy. It plunges into the basics of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy. (a) goes (b) went  forgiveness is a wager, an ethical wager on the future of relationship. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to serutiny deserve to be treasured.  121. Anti-apartheid activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost (c) any (d) every  122. the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr.  123. Tutu adds that reconciliations can only lead to spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony (c) spurious (d) bogus (a) artificial (b) phony (c) spurious (d) bogus (a) artificial (b) phony (b) a continued activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost (c) any (d) every  124. It is not a substitute the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr.  124. Tutu adds that reconciliations (a) artificial (b) phony (c) spurious (d) bogus (a) For (b) To (c) By (d) About (b) a retationship. (a) artificial (b) had the private	122. for wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable	can only lead to spurious healing him
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scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  123. More importantly, it directly addresses victim needs and emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong.  (a) so	(c) full (d) complete	
ricets altd emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong.  (a) so (b) therefore (c) because it (d) then it  124. It is not a substitute the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload (a) to (b) for (c) of (d) from  125. and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a (a) total (b) aggregate (c) whole (d) entirety  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy. It plunges into the basics of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy. (a) goes (b) went  131. Anti-apartheid activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost (c) any (d) every  132. the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr.  Tutu adds that reconciliations can only lead to spurious healing. (a) artificial (b) phony (c) spurious (d) bogus  (a) For (c) By (d) About  134. anti-apartheid activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost (c) any (d) every  132. the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr.  Tutu adds that reconciliations can only lead to spurious healing. (a) artificial (b) phony (c) spurious (d) bogus  134. an ethical wager on the future of elationship.  (a) the (b) a (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic		
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Co because it   Co do then it   Co any   Co an	private dimensions of a public wrong.	-
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132. the most difficult words are "I am sorry'." Mr.	criminal justice system but a good backup to	(a) each (b) an
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(c) of (d) from  125. and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a  (a) total (b) aggregate (c) whole (d) entirety  PASSEGE-26  This is a question that beyond rights and democracy. It plunges into the basics of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went (d) from can only lead to spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (c) spurious (d) bogus  133 him forgiveness is a wager,  (a) For (b) To  (c) By (d) About  134. an ethical wager on the future of relationship.  (a) the (b) a  (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (c) spurious (d) bogus  134. an ethical wager on the future of relationship.  (a) the (b) a  (b) a  (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (c) spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (c) spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (c) spurious healing.  (a) artificial (b) phony  (b) By  (c) By  (d) About  134. an ethical wager on the future of  relationship.	4 3 4	
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of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went relationship.  (a) the (b) a  (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic		(c) By (d) About
of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went relationship.  (a) the (b) a  (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic	democracy It plunges into the basics	134. an ethical wager on the future of
primordialism and the of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went (a) the (b) a  (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic	of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the	
used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went (c) them (d) him  135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic	primordialism and the of violence being	-
strategies of law enough to ponder and about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went 135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic		· · ·
about such events?  126. This is a question that beyond rights and democracy.  (a) goes (b) went stand up to scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  (a) critical (b) sarcastic	strategies of law enough to ponder and	
and democracy.  (a) goes  (b) went  treasured.  (a) critical  (b) sarcastic	about such events?	
(a) goes (b) went (a) critical (b) sarcastic	126. This is a question that beyond rights	•
(a) goes	and democracy.	
(c) has gone (d) is going (c) cynical (d) satirical		
	(c) has gone (d) is going	(c) cynical (d) satirical

PASSEGE-28	144. And they often recommend tuition for the
The stomach and the mind revolts	children. None of this in this
the media report such events. Yet, one realizes that	cost calculation.
there is little follow It is almost as if	(a) counts (b) is counted
such events pile up on the assembly line of memory	(c) have been counted (d) had been counted
as society seems unbale to such events.	145. However, the family this burden and
There is both denial and in the way we	these items add significantly to the revenue of
consume the event.	private schools.
136. The stomach and	(a) bore (b) bears
(a) stirs (b) turns	(c) had borne (d) is bearing
(c) twists (d) churns	PASSEGE-30
(a) stirs (b) turns (c) twists (d) churns  137. the mind revolts the media report	
such events.	India has already made concessions to enable a consensus and successful
(a) when (b) if	outcome at Paris. Now it must ensure that it is not
(c) as (d) being	caught in a relentless process
138. Yet, one realizes that there is little follow	where each concession becomes an argument for
	making the next one. The post-Paris negotiations will
(a) on (b) up	determine more the shape of the climate
(a) on (b) up (c) about (d) through	change architecture for the next several decades. We
139. It is almost as if such events pile up on the	ensure that India's vital interests are
assembly line of memory as society seems unbale	safeguarded and the principle equity
tosuch events.	and equitable burden-sharing is reflected across this
	architecture.
(a) learn (b) assimilate (c) incorporate (d) strategise	146. India has already made
140. There is both denial and in the way	concessions to enable a consensus and successful
we consume the event.	outcome at Paris.
(a) negation (b) bias	(a) so much (b) substantial
(c) indifference (d) refusal	(c) many (d) a lot of
(c) mamerence (d) rerusar	147. Now it must ensure that it is not caught in a
PASSEGE-29	relentless process where each
It is obviously wrong as the cost of school uniform,	concession becomes an argument for making the
books and stationery, and transport, all are	next one.
under the monopoly of the school, are not included.	
private schools want additional	(a) lengthy (b) protracted (c) infinite (d) attrition
money for special occasions like festivals, picnics,	148. The post-Paris negotiations will determine more
and projects. And they often	the shape of the climate change
recommend tuition for the children. None of this	architecture for the next several decades.
in this cost calculation. However, the	(a) precisely (b) exactly
family this burden and these items add	(c) refinely (d) sophisticatedly
significantly to the revenue of private schools.	(c) refinely (d) sophisticatedly 149. We ensure that India's vital
141. It is obviously wrong as the cost of school	interests are safeguarded and
uniform, books and stationery, and transport,	(a) would (b) could
· -	(c) must (d) have
all are under the monopoly of the school, are not included.	150. the principle equity and
	equitable burden-sharing is reflected across this
(a) that (b) those (c) which (d) when	architecture.
	(a) for (b) of
142 private schools want additional	(c) about (d) like
money for special occasions like festivals,	DACCECE 24
(a) Occasionally (b) Randomly	PASSEGE-31
(c) Rarely (d) Mostly 143. picnics, and projects.	Ironyword captures our
145. picnics, and projects.	response to the ongoing nationwide drought in
(a) travels (b) tours	more ways than one. We have woken the
(c) expeditions (d) excursions	reality of drought a full six months after the end of

the drinking water in urban centres and not the multidimensional crisis of life and livelihood in hinterland.  151. Irony word captures our response to the ongoing nationwide drought in more ways than one.  (a) This one (b) That one.  (c) One (d) And the reality of drought in more ways than one.  (a) This one (b) That one.  (c) One (d) Forestilla, a full six months after the end of monsoon.  (a) up (b) up to (c) the drinking up, we focuse.  (a) on (a) one (b) in (b) in (c) into	moı	nsoon. After waking up,	we focus	PASSEC	GE-33
in hinterland.  15.1 Irony				To impose costs on one of	the parties at the end of
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151. Ironyword captures our response to the ongoing nationwide drought in more ways than one.  (a) This one (b) That one (c) One (d) A  152. We have woken the reality of drought a full six months after the end of monsoon.  (a) up (c) to (d) for (c) to (d) for (d) for (d) into (e) time (e) to (d) to (d) for (e) to (d) for (d) for (e) to (d) for (d) for (d) for (e) to (d) the drinking water in urban centres and not the multidimensional (a) dilemma (b) trouble (c) impasse (d) crisis (e) crisis of life and livelihood in hinterland.  (a) rustic (b) village (c) rural (d) urban				among other things, to act a	ıs a
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becoming still more  (a) stronger (b) asymmetric (c) inclined (d) strange  157. Faced with potentially new cyber, (a) onslaughts (b) attack (c) world (d) intrusions  158. the danger to India's economic and national security is going geometrical progression.  (a) down as (b) down for (c) up on (d) up in  159. To be forearmed, with (a) the two (c) either (a) the two (c) either (b) both (c) either (d) nore stronger (b) strongest (c) strengthened (d) strengthening  (a) only (b) lonely (d) sloe (c) alone (d) only (d) sole  (c) alone (d) sole  (c) alone (d) sole  (d) sole  (e) lonely (d) sole  (f) alone (d) sole  (hand course the hearing, the Central government to concede that it had not fulfilled many of its statutory The National Disaster Policy required under the Disaster Mitigation Fund proposed under the same Act The National Disaster Response Force did not have expertise to deal with the drought. It also admitted that the Centre had delayed releasing assistance to States under the National Disaster Response Fund.  166. In the course the hearing (a) of (b) for			al and and the attended to		
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(c) inclined (d) strange  157. Faced with potentially new cyber, (a) onslaughts (b) attack (c) world (d) intrusions  158. the danger to India's economic and national security is going geometrical progression.  (a) down as (b) down for (c) up on (d) up in  159. To be forearmed, with offensive (a) the two (c) either (d) neither  160. cyber operations and security, is essential.  (a) more stronger (b) strongest (d) strengthening (e) strengthened (d) strange  (c) attack				(a) only	(b) lonely
157. Faced with potentially new cyber				(c) alone	(d) sole
(a) onslaughts (b) attack (c) world (d) intrusions  158. the danger to India's economic and national security is going geometrical progression.  (a) down as (b) down for (c) up on (d) up in  159. To be forearmed, with offensive (a) the two (c) either  160. cyber operations and security, is essential.  (a) more stronger  (b) strongest (c) strengthened  (c) world (d) intrusions  In the course the hearing, the Central government to concede that it had not fulfilled many of its statutory The National Disaster Policy required under the Disaster Minigation  Fund proposed under the same Act The National Disaster Response Force did not have expertise to deal with the drought. It also admitted that the Centre had delayed releasing assistance to States under the National Disaster Response Fund.  166. In the course the hearing (a) of (b) for	157			DACCE	SE 04
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(a) more stronger (b) strongest (a) of (b) for	100.		Cybei	1	
(c) strengthened (d) strengthening (a) OI (D) FOR		5	(h) strongest		O .
(c) to (d) with		. ,	. ,	* *	• •
	_	(c) such guidened	(a) such guicinite	(c) to	(d) with

167.	The Central governmen	t to concede		PASSEGE-36
	(a) forced	(b) was forced	We now h	ave a peculiar combination
	<ul><li>(a) forced</li><li>(c) was being forced</li></ul>	(d) forces	t	he economic policy of India: a
168.		many of its statutory	declared attempt a	at fiscal consolidation, combined
		J J	with a	to do what it takes to raise
	(a) liabilities	(b) contracts		unfortunate has meant a squeeze
		(d) obligations		ntral government expenditures,
169.		r Fund proposed under		ose relating to social spending that
	the same Act			most people in the country.
	(a) would not be created			nave a peculiar combination
	(b) was not being created		( )	the economic policy of India
	(c) has not been created		(a) into	(b) in
	(d) could not be created		(c) of	
170.	• •	Response Force did not		h a to do what
		ertise to deal with the	it takes to raise	
	drought.			(b) objection (d) reluctance
	(a) any	(b) some		ate has meant a
	(c) all	(d) little	squeeze	ate nas meant a
	(-)	(3)	(a) juxtapositic	on (b) nearness
	PASSEG	E-35	(c) contact	(d) proximity
All	of us have admired some	writers,	(c) contact (d) proximity  179 Central government expenditures	
their	work over that of c	thers for their writing	(a) onto	(b) on
style	e as much as for the	content of their work.	(c) upon	(b) on (d) for
	writer who ha	as, for more than half a		g that directly most
cent	ury, f	or his searing honesty	people in the c	
is George Orwell. He is recondite, but he is never			(a) effects	(b) affected
He says it as it is and yet says it as		(c) affects	(d) affect	
it has not been said				DACCECE 27
171.		dmired some writers,		PASSEGE-37 criminal justice
		ork over that of others for		ded a threefold strategy to arrest
	their writing style as m	uch as for the content of		prevent total disaster. First, the
their work.				and procedural, requires a fresh
	(a) preferring	(b) preferred		ok based on changes in society and
	(c) having preferred	(d) had preferred		priorities in governance. The
172.	writer wh	o has, for more than half	guiding	in the reform process should
	a century,			on wherever and
	(a) The	(b) This		ng the criminal justice system
	(c) That	(d) One	mainly to deal with	
173.		nis searing honesty is		e criminal justice
	George Orwell.		reforms	
	* *	(b) been admired	(a) of	(b) on
	• /	(d) was being admired	(c) for	(d) upon
174.	He is recondite, but he is	never	_	sh look based on
	(a) trite	(b) pertinent	changes	<i>m</i> .
	(c) impressive	(d) relevant	(a) full	(b) complete
175.	He says it as it is and ye	t says it as it has not been	(c) through	
	said		•	priorities in governance.
	(a) after	(b) later	(a) as well as	(b) and
	(c) before	(d) since	(c) and also	(d) plus

184. The guiding in the reform (a) law (b) rule (c) principle (d) path (c) principle (d) path (e) process should be decriminalisation wherever and diversion (a) possible (b) allowed (c) imaginable (d) viable	<u>۔</u>
185. process should be decriminalisation wherever and diversion  (a) possible (b) allowed (c) imaginable (d) viable  PASSEGE-38  The new claim that out of misplaced confidence that all that is in education can be is that the 'per unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools. Meaning that even the learning outcomes of private schools are not better the public schools, the cost running private schools is much lower.  186. The new claim that out of misplaced (a) emerging (c) was emerged  187. education can be is that the 'per unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools.  (a) quantified (b) counted (c) totaled  188. The new claim that out of misplaced (a) emerged  189. a keen awareness of human (a) biology (b) nature (c) personality (d) quality  195. The same for the law property and contract.  (a) comes (b) goes (c) pushes  (b) goes (c) pushes  (c) personality (d) quality  195. The same for the law property and contract.  (a) comes (b) goes  (c) pushes  (d) pulls  Decisions that profoundly or through onetime referendums. This is political common But in a turnout of 72.2 per cent, 51.9 per cent decided Britain should exit the European Union (EU)  [Base	_
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(c) was emerged (d) emerged  187. education can be is that the 'per unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools.  (a) quantified (b) counted (c) totaled (d) scored (b) effect (e) are effecting (d) are affecting (d) effect (e) are effecting (d) are affecting (d) effect (e) are effecting (e) are effecting (e) effect (f) effect (f	
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unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools.  (a) quantified (b) counted (c) totaled (d) scored (a) Decisions that projoundry (a) effect (b) affect (b) are effecting (d) are affecting	- )
(a) quantified (b) counted (c) totaled (d) scored (a) effect (b) affect (d) are affecting (d) are affecting	
100. Meaning that even the learning 197. Not only the present	
0 1	
outcomes of private schools  (a) if  (b) when  (a) even the  (b) but even the	
(a) if (b) when (a) even the (b) but even the (c) whereas (d) as (c) however also (d) but also	
(c) whereas (d) as (c) however also (d) but also 189. better the public schools 198. should not be taken in a	or
	_, 01
(c) to (d) as (a) speed (b) rush 190. the cost running private schools (c) fast (d) race	
is much lower. 199. This is basic political common	
(a) for (b) about (a) sense (b) feeling	<u> </u>
(a) for (b) about (a) sense (b) feeling (c) of (d) with (c) attitude (d) philosophy  PASSECE 20 200. The of the Brexit vo	
(c) of (d) with (e) attitude (d) philosophy	
	e are
painfully clear.	
insirprising Many of these laws do not have an	
political flavour. The rule against (c) consequences (d) sequel	
admitting evidence, for instance, is PASSEGE-41	
a result of simple good sense and a keen awareness Once it is that time of the year	when
of human independent of the the examination results season may be just ending	
relationship between the ruler and the ruled. The the admissions season is in progress, and mark	
same for the laws of property and a of two contradictory voice	
contract.  often from the same people — that rose to deaf	
191 some respects from April to May when the resu	
(a) Into (b) About various school boards The	
(c) III (d) OII weign these who suggested	
192. Wally of these laws do not have all	ı and
pointed havour.	
(a) overtry (b) adequatery	
(c) again (d) more	

202.	marked by a	of two	211. In its	phase	
	contradictory voices		(a) nascent	(b) potential	
	(a) cacophony	(b) high decibel	(a) nascent (c) fresh	(d) promising	
	(c) whisper	(d) silence	(c) fresh 212. all Internet content		
203	rose to deafening	from April to	(a) stakeholders	(b) providers	
200.	May	nom ripin to	(c) manufacturers		
	(a) level	(b) levels	213. The Internet companie		
	(c) height	(d) grassandas	on the	<del>.</del>	
204			(a) clab	(b) bor	
204.		nool boards	(c) block	(d) square	
	(a) are declaring		214. was the first net neutra	ality war, and it	
• • •	(c) were being declared		(a) established	(b) establishes	
205.		those who	(c) was establishing	(d) were establishing	
	succeeded and did won		215. the principle of	on the Internet	
	(a) congratulates	<ul><li>(b) applaud</li><li>(d) recommended</li></ul>	between different type	es of content or sites.	
	(c) celebrated	(d) recommended	(a) suffarage	(b) quota	
	PASSEC		(c) nonalignment	<ul><li>(b) quota</li><li>(d) nondiscrimination</li></ul>	
Tho			PASSE	CF-44	
fora	iveness	of apologizing and the importance of	This argument is comple		
			shows very little under		
		the community as a link	education. The costs quoted		
betw	veen past, present and fu	ture. It	have no reliable source of		
the o	question of the responsi	bility the			
past	and its injustices. Somel	how for many politicians,		they discount two kinds of hidden costs — to the family and the nation. Often the cost	
the 1	past is a different counti	ry for	of education in private sch		
they	have no responsibility.		with the fee per child.	0013 13	
206.	The very	of apologizing	216. This argument is comp	aletely	
	(a) act	(b) stand	(a) incredible	(b) enurious	
	(c) behavior	(d) attitude the importance	(a) incredible (c) amazing	(d) inadequate	
207.	forgiveness	the importance	217. Shows very little und	deretanding	
	of memory and the vita	lity of the community	education.	icistationig	
			(a) of	(b) for	
	(c) replays	(b) rectifies (d) reiterates e question	(a) of (c) with	(d) toward	
208.	It the	e guestion	218. one, have no reliab	le source of data and	
	(a) hikes	(b) raises	they	discount two kinds of	
	(c) ups	(d) hoosts	hidden costs	discount two kinds of	
200	the responsibility	the past and	(a) twice	(b) both	
209.	ita iminatiana		(c) two		
	(a) of	(b) about	(c) two 219. to the family and	the nation	
	(a) of	(b) about	(a) to	(b) of	
010	(c) for	(d) to	(c) for	(d) about	
210.	-	different country for	220. Often the cost of educ		
	-	y have no responsibility.		th the fee per child.	
	(a) that	(b) those	(a) equation		
	(c) which	(d) whom	(c) equating		
	PASSEC	TE 12	( ) 1	. , 1	
In		phase, the big telco	PASSE		
		ax" on all Internet content	There three of	components to the UGC's	
		nternet companies were	package governing the fa		
			two have proved to be	of contention	
		They	between the two parties. T		
		nunity fought back such		or teachers and student	
attei	npts. This was the first	net neutrality war, and it	evalliation of courses, include		
	the principle	e of on	herself. But it is the third co		
the I	nternet between differen	nt types of content or sites.	for its suitable	ity.	

UCC's package governing the faculty. (a) is (b) have been (c) chad been (d) are  222. Of these, Mostly two have proved to be of contention between the two parties.  (a) Bones (b) muscles (c) teeth (d) nails  223. Of contention between the two parties.  These have to do with the	221.	Theret	hree components to the	PASSEG	E-47
(c) had been (d) are 222. Of these, Mostly two have proved to be of contention between the two parties.  (a) Bones (b) muscles (c) teeth (d) nails of treacher's student evaluation of courses (a) Mandated (b) voluntary (c) charged (d) summoned 224. Including the lecturer herself.  (a) for (b) of (c) with (d) about 225. But it is the third component that needs to be for its suitability.  PASSEGE-46  Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to their relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. In response that the activities that journalism will continue to matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certain (c) variety (d) changing 228. In response the challenge, (d) to (c) for (d) about 229. activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect (230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain (e) correct (d) collect (230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain (e) correct (d) collect (230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain (e) correct (d) collect (d) col				The chasmt	he needs of the people
c() had been (d) are 22.0 Of these, Mostly two have proved to be of contention between the two parties.  (a) Bones (b) muscles (c) teeth (d) nails  223.		(a) is	(b) have been	who struggle	_ survival, action and
contention between the two parties.  (a) Bones (b) muscles (c) teeth (d) nails  223					
(a) Bones (b) muscles (c) teeth (d) nails  223	222.			justice has compromised rep	presentative democracy
223. of contention between the two parties.  These have to do with the				Defection	ons from one party
223. of contention between the two parties.  These have to do with the workload for teacher's student evaluation of courses (a) Mandated (b) voluntary (c) charged (d) summoned 224. Including the lecturer herself. (a) for (b) of (c) with (d) about 225. But it is the third component that needs to be for its suitability.  226. But it is the third component that needs to be for its suitability.  227. PASSEGE-46  Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to their relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. In response that the activities that fear of their professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to (a) veto (c) withhold (d) renounce 227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing 228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) constitute (d) collect 229. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (d) about (d) in the needs of the people (a) between (b) of (c) about (d) in (d) in (d) of (c) about (d) in (d) in (d) of (d) and but (d) in (d) of (d) in (d) of (d) and but (e) from (d) do much (e) from (d) divo much (e) enormously (d) too much (e) from (d) divo much (e) enormously (d) too much (e) from (d) divo much (e) from (d) divo much (e) from (d) divo much (e) from (e) from (d) divo much (e) enormously (d) too much (e) from (d) divo much (e) from (d) divo much (e) from (e) fr		(a) Bones	(b) muscles		- ·
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the challenge, a strong view is forming within the profession that one way to ensure that the activities that journalism will continue to matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce 227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing 228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about (29 activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (c) renunciate (d) the renunciation 225. even their own people starve.  (a) like (b) so (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (b) so (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (b) so (d) like (c) whereas (d) like (c) wher				-	(b) renunciation
the challenge, a strong view is forming within the profession that one way to ensure that the activities that				(c) renunciate	(d) the renunciation
that the activities that journalism will continue to matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect (a) trivial (b) core (a) the challenge (b) so (c) whereas (d) is well also need to work towards a re-engineering of procedures. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office of the Central Vigilance (commissioner has loan officers in the public sector into inaction. It is that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting  (c) constitute (d) collect (d) collect (d) collect (d) collect (d) is suggesting (d) is suggesting (d) is suggesting (d) is suggesting (d) is exerting the public sector into inaction.  (a) encouraged (b) emboldened					
will continue to matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certaintasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect  230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks. (a) trivial (b) core (c) or matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks. (c) whereas (c) had been developed by the office of the Central Vigilance (c) whereas (c) whereas (c) whereas (c) whereas (c)					
develop its professional capabilities to perform certain  tasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to  (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and					
tasks.  226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to  (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect  230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (d) consumed to work towards a re-engineering of procedures. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner has loan officers in the public sector into inaction. (a) encouraged (b) emboldened				( )	( )
226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to  (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances.  (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect (a) trivial (b) core  (a) trivial (b) core  (b) reassert (b) procedures. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner has loan officers in the public sector into inaction. It is no use having a publicly-owned banking that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (c) constitute (d) collect (d) collect (d) collect (d) is suggesting (e) constitute (f) core (h) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened			abilities to perform certain		
industry are struggling, in this digital age, to  (a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances.  (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect  230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) veto (b) reassert (be public sector into inaction. It is out shaving a publicly-owned banking that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting  (c) constitute (d) collect (d) collect (d) collect (d) is suggesting (e) constitute (d) collect (d) is suggesting (e) constitute (f) collect (d) collect (e) constitute (f) collect (e) constitute (f) collect (f)			ism and the name		
(a) veto (b) reassert (c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances. (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229. activities that journalism (a) make (c) constitute  (a) weto (b) reassert (d) renounce  Commissioner has loan officers in the public sector into inaction. It is no use having a publicly-owned banking that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has loan officers in the public sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened	220.	,			
the public sector into inaction. It is		maustry are struggini	ig, in this digital age, to	being scrutinised by the office	of the Central Vigilance
(c) withhold (d) renounce  227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances.  (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229. activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect  230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (d) renounce  the public sector into inaction. It is no use having a publicly-owned banking that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting  237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) encouraged (b) emboldened		(a) veto	(b) reassert		
227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and circumstances.  (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing  228. In response the challenge (a) to (c) for (d) about  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect  230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core  (b) plethora of grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting  237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened		` '	` '	the public sector into inaction	n. It is
and circumstances.  (a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing 236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office  (a) to (b) of (c) for (d) about 229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) extend credit to sound projects on grounds of scrutiny.  236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (d) is suggested (d) is suggesting 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) has been suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (d) is extend credit to sound projects on grounds of that fear of being scrutinised by the office (a) has been suggested (d) is suggesting (d) is suggested (d) is suggesting (d) is sugge	227.				
(a) stagnant (b) plethora of (c) variety (d) changing 236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office  (a) to (b) of (a) has been suggested  (c) for (d) about (b) were suggested  (a) make (b) manufacture (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) has been suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened				that does not extend credit	to sound projects on
(c) variety (d) changing 236. It that fear of being scrutinised by the office  (a) to (b) of (a) has been suggested  (c) for (d) about (b) were suggested  (a) make (b) manufacture (a) make (b) manufacture (c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) has been suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened					
228. In response the challenge (a) to (b) of (a) has been suggested (c) for (d) about (b) were suggested  229.activities that journalism (a) make (b) manufacture (d) collect (d) collect (e) and been suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (e) constitute (d) collect (e) constitute (f) core (e) core (f) core (f) core (h) core (h				236. It	that fear of being
(a) to (b) of (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) for (d) about (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (e) constitute (d) collect (d) collect (e) constitute (f) constitute (h) core (a) has been suggested (b) were suggested (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (e) are being suggested (e) are being suggested (f) is suggesting (f) is su	228.	In response	the challenge	scrutinised by the office	
229.activities that journalism (c) are being suggested (d) is suggesting (c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks. (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened				(a) has been suggested	
(a) make (b) manufacture (d) is suggesting (c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks.		(c) for	(d) about	(b) were suggested	
(c) constitute (d) collect 237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has 230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain tasks. sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened	229.	activities that		(c) are being suggested	
230. develop its professional capabilities to perform loan officers in the public certain tasks. sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened		` '	` '	(d) is suggesting	
certain tasks. sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened		` '	` '	237. Central Vigilance	Commissioner has
certain tasks. sector into inaction.  (a) trivial (b) core (a) encouraged (b) emboldened	230.			loan	officers in the public
(a) cheodraged (b) embolacied					•
/ \		* *	` '	(a) encouraged	(b) emboldened
		(c) trite	(d) frivolous	(c) petrified	(d) energized

238.			Commissioner						
			n officers in the	public		(a) Someor	ne	(b) one	
		o inaction.	4 > 4			(c) Anyone		(d) Everyor	ie
	(a) for		(b) of		247.		s and		sentimental
220	(c) as	.1 . 1	(d) to			(a) apology	7	(b) sorry	
239.		that does n	ot extend credit (b) scheme		240		y 1 :1 1		D 11
					248.		philosopher		
240		re					"the gran	nd scenes of	repentance
240.		jects on ground	lsof			and theatri	•	(1)	
	scrutiny.		(1)			(a) says		(b) said	
			(b) retrospective		240	(c) told		(d) called	
	(c) reflective (d) contemplative						ent where the l		en
		PASSEG	F_49			(a) compet	ition	(b) fight	
Indi	a is a con		es decentralisatio	n and	250	(c) Journey	. 1	(d) race	
			·		250.		_ its own hum		
			subject of tyranr			(a) looks		(b) see at	
evan	ople look	tric	our police st	ations		(c) examine	es	(a) observe	
We	npic, look		our police st a Hobbesian sov	ereion			PASSEG	F-51	
rulir	σ over 11s	In political		one	A11	this does no	ot bode		or even the
has	what is cal	led the concen	t of sovereignty w	hich is			ons of cosmo		
		obbesian term		THEIR IS			space, as		
			ntralisation and it	covers			s have already		
	-	ery							
	(a) area		(b) volume				calls on its		
	(c) range						nely even to		
242.		cus	the sub	iect of					
	tyranny	- 4	PARTIE BEING	N. B				-,	
	(a) in		(b) to		251.	All this do	es not bode _		for even
	(c) on		(b) to (d) near our				definitions of		
243.		ple, look	our	police					
	stations	•	2100	, III		(c) good		(d) fine	
	(a) into		(b) upon		252.				
	(c) at		(b) upon (d) towards a Hob s. (b) are not needi			historians	and sociologis	sts have alrea	dy told us
244.			a Hob	besian		(a) infinite		(b) innumer	able
	sovereign	ruling over us	<b>5.</b>			(c) incalcul	able	(d) multiple	2
	(a) do not	need	(b) are not needi	ng	253.	which idea	ally privileges	and	
	(c) shall n	ot need	(d) won't be need	ding		the unexpe	ected encounte	er,	
245.	In politica	al	, one has	s what		(a) nurture	ed	(b) nurturir	ıg
	is called	the concept of	of sovereignty wl	nich is			es	(d) nurture	
		in Hobbesian			254.	respond hu	ımanely even t	to those	
	(a) aesthet	tics	(b) metaphysics			are not linl	ked to us in fa	milial	
	(c) outlool	k	(d) philosophy			(a) who		(b) whom	
						(c) whose		(d) whoeve	r
		PASSEG			255.		ionalist or cas		
			phasize that forgi			(a) partners	ships	(b) alliances	3
			not sentimenta			(c) clans		(d) affiliation	ns
			spaces creating				D.A. COECC	T. =0	
	-		Derrida		T 4 7 * 1	1	PASSEG		
	_	-	tance and theatri				liberalization		economic
			is that rare m			h		s long overd	
wne			shaken agains	t itself			l a positive ro		-
	1ts	own humanity	<b>'.</b>		nas		its co	urse ana the	poncy nas

canr	notaddressallaspectsoft	Liberalization he manmade environment	-	provide arguments that
anu	now chinate change	to change not have another quarter	can be	
	ury to deal		(a) absurdly (c) rationally	(d) friendly
			(c) radionally	(d) menary
256.	_	ation of the economic	PASSI	EGE-54
	regin		But representatives have c	
	(a) manifesto	(b) statement	otherv	
055	(c) plan	(a) policy	involved. They seem to h	
257.	but its impact has	its course	to be part of a new _	
	<ul><li>(a) run</li><li>(c) been running</li></ul>	(b) ran	they f	
250	(c) been running	(d) had ran	struggleisthefutureofstrug	
258.		ible	stru	
	(a) limits	(b) constraint	corrupt appropriative and	
	(c) considerations		others.	a greedy entes, there the
259.		to change	266. But representatives ha	ave cynically chosen to look
	everything forever.			when matters of
	(a) were threatening		justice are involved.	
	(c) threatened			
260.		er quarter century to deal	(a) road (c) way	(d) method
	these imp			
	(a) about	(b) for	267. They seem to have o	
	(c) with	(d) of	part of a new	(b) decemb
			(a) exploitative	(b) decent
	PASSE		(a) exploitative (c) ethical	(a) fair
		oking these symbols has	268tn	ey forget that the history of
		e citizenship and not self	struggle is the future	
		ry, but the difference	(a) Hence (c) Inspite of	(b) So
		The problem with	(c) Inspite of	(d) But
emo	tive symbols is that	they can	269. Maoism is one extre	me
mul	tiply the force ofargum	ents, they cannot replace	struggle	
the	arguments	All persuasion	(a) size (c) sample 270.	(b) form of
harr	nesses symbols but pri	ncipled persuasion must	(c) sample	(d) paragon
also	provide arguments th	at can be	270	corrupt appropriative and
	ated.		greedy elites; there are	and the second s
261.	That is why publicly in	voking these symbols has	(a) against	(b) of
		ole citizenship and not self	(c) for	(d) with
	demagos		DA CCI	OF FE
	(a) efficacy	(b) serving	PASSI	
	(c) esteem	(d) reference	Cyber security has	_
262	· /	e hard to	parallel to terrorism.	are
	(a) tell	(b) say	asymmetric. Ensuring second	
	(c) speak	(d) mention	and communication is o	
262	· / I	motive symbols is that	hacking into a system. Th	
203.	1	3		h conventional terrorism
		ey can multiply the force	and cyber-attacks. In the	e case
	of arguments,	(h) the are all	statesponsored attacks, the	e challenges are of a much
	(a) tough	(b) though	magnitu	ıde.
264	(c) through	(d) Thorough	271. Cyber security has	interesting
264.	they cannot replace the		parallel to terrorism.	
	(a) yourselves	(b) yourself	(a) a	(b) an
	(c) by themselves	(d) themselves	(c) the	(d) two
				<del></del>

272.		are asymmetric.	PASSEG	EE-57				
			Several countries					
	(c) Twice	(b) Two (d) Together	are now replacing the	model				
273.	The attacker has a	n inherent	of criminal justice partly					
	in both conventiona	al terrorism and cyber-attacks.	wholly with different mode	els of restorative justice,				
	(a) advantage	(b) resource		romising results in				
	(c) comfort	(d) sanction	crime control. The process					
274.	In the case	statesponsored	consensual and inclusive,					
	attacks,		indige					
	(a) for	(b) of	281. Several countries					
	(c) with	(d) about	(a) cross	(b) across				
275.	_	of a much	(c) beyond	• •				
	magnitude.		282. are now replacing t model	ne				
	(a) heightened			(b) anti				
	(c) high	(d) higher		(b) anti (d) adversarial				
	РАС	SSEGE-56	283. criminal justice partly	` '				
The		is designed and administered		models of restorative				
		serves any of the purposes	justice	models of restolative				
		: towards securing life and	(a) or	(b) nor				
		criminals	(c) and	(d) but				
		d uncertainties involved in its	284.	. ,				
		asly ineffective punishments	crime control. The process is more collaborative,					
		those few who get	consensual and inclusiv	e				
		wide discretion to the police	(a) to yield	(b) yielding				
		the system	(c) for yielding	(d) yields				
		ion and manipulation and	285. that is characteristic	indigenous				
enda	angering basic	of innocent	systems of justice.					
citiz			(a) for	(b) as				
276.	today	serves any of the	(c) of	(d) like				
		it is set up: towards securing	PASSEG	1F-58				
	life and property.		Immigration was exploited					
	(a) little	(b) only	cynicism, _					
	(c) hardly		by populist politicians from					
		criminals because	Labour politicians drawing					
	of the delay		tradition of promoting an					
	(a) deter	(b) divert	symptom					
<b>27</b> 0	(c) ban	(d) prohibit	at the bottom but at the to	op. The reason millions				
2/8.	_	poses	of refugees	the Middle East				
	those few who get		Iraq	, now Syria—are the				
	(a) of	(b) onto	invasions and imperial mayh	em of Britain, the United				
270	(c) over	(d) on	States, France the European					
2/9.	•	scretion to the police and the the system	286. Immigration was exploi	1 0				
	•	(b) rendering	cy					
	(c) rendered	(d) render	(a) whole	(b) ripe				
280	` /	ndangering basic	(c) talented	(d) consummate				
_00.	of innocent citizens			by populist politicians				
	(a) powers	(b) facilities	from the lunar right,	(b) although				
	(c) duties	(d) rights	(a) not only	(b) although				
	(-)	()	(c) so	(d) as				

288 a symptom corruption	system. These assets later at a
not at the bottom but at the top.	profit by the government! The U.S. government had
	acted smartly, while in the Indian case the banks now
(a) of (b) for (c) by (d) with	find themselves with loans
289. The reason millions of refugees	made by them to an individual with negative net
	worth.
(a) will flee (b) have fled	296 the Troubled Asset
(c) fled (d) has fled 290. the Middle East Iraq, now	Relief Program (TARP)
290. the Middle East Iraq, now	(a) Below (b) Down
Syria—are the invasions and imperial mayhem	(c) Lower (d) Under
of Britain	297. the government had purchased assets of
(a) one (b) once	struggling banks with a view
(c) first (d) firstly	(a) to (b) of
PASSEGE-59	(c) for (d) so
The spectre of growing cyber threat demands	298. ensuring that they did not collapse taking
changes in the of users of	them the rest of the
systems, a approach to	financial system.
investment in hardening systems, better training	(a) from (b) all
computer security	(c) along with (d) also with
practices, and careful engineering of things to be	299. These assets later at a profit
connected to networks. Almost certainly it would	by the government!
that certain critical computers	(a) are disposed of
and controls are unhooked from the network, a	(b) were disposed of
known as 'air gapping'.	(c) are disposed off
291. The spectre of growing cyber threat demands	(d) had been disposed off
changes in the of users of	300. find themselves with
systems	loans made by them to an individual with
(a) attitude (b) look out	negative net worth.
(c) decision (d) feeling	(a) saddled (b) baffled (c) puzzled (d) caught
292. a approach to investment	(c) puzzied (d) caugit
in hardening systems,	PASSEGE-61
(a) lazy (b) lethargic	In a strange, the production and the
(c) inactive (d) proactive 293. better training computer	consumption of the event become cause for concern.
	wonders whether newer forms of
security practices,	"noncaring" or violence are appearing. Somehow,
(a) at (b) for	silence, even, quietly suppresses
(c) in (d) into 294. Almost certainly it would	a meditation on such events a
that certain critical computers	professor, I can recollect the number of occasions when
(a) produce (b) mean	my students have cried as we discussed such events in
(c) represent (d) characterise	class, society seems so indifferent.
295. and controls are unhooked from the network, a	301. In a strange,
known as 'air gapping'.	(a) way (b) form
(a) utility (b) use	(c) step (d) method 302 wonders whether newer forms
(c) mode (d) practice	302 wonders whether newer forms
(a) Process	of "noncaring" or violence are appearing.
PASSEGE-60	(a) Anyone (b) One
the Troubled Asset Relief	(c) Someone (d) Somebody
Program (TARP), the government had purchased	303. Somehow, silence, even,
assets of struggling banks with a view	quietly suppresses a meditation on such events.
ensuring that they did not collapse taking	(a) attention (b) bias
them the rest of the financial	(c) regard (d) indifference

304.		a professor,	313.		ť	he proces	s, repre	sentatives
		(b) Alike		have forgo				
	(c) As	(d) Be		(a) As		(b) Sc	)	
305.		society seems so indifferent.		(c) Into		(d) Ir	ı	
		(b) Thus	314.	(c) Into But they	fail to		tha	at history
	(c) Hence			cannot be	disremem	bered		J
	,	· ,		(a) forget		(b) m	emorize	!
		ASSEGE-62		(c) recall		(d) by	y heart	
Hist	ory rarely pr	roduces moments	315.	past strug	gles		ir	njustice in
		itics appears as a creative act of		these State	es.			
		future becomes a collective act		(a) against				
		society carries its wounds like		(c) to		(d) fr	om	
		_ reminder that justice works			DACC	TECE (4		
		enly out of the crassness, the				SEGE-64	a af	
	easure.	ny politics, a moment		dle				
		produces moments		down such				
500.	epiphany,	produces moments		adverse _				
	(a) for	(b) of		livelihoo				
	(c) with	(b) of (d) about	appa	rently una crease pu	blic coon	ding to		unwinnig
307.	socie	ety carries its wounds like a		le's mater				
	burden							
	(a) Each	(b) One	316			zarious si	ons of	economic
	(c) All	(b) One (d) A eminder that justice works	010.	slowdown		arrous si	5110 01	cconomic
308.		eminder that justice works		(a) As		(b) D	espite	
	fragmentarily			(c) So		(d) B	ecause	
	(a) infinite	(b) pleasant (d) perpetual	317.	(a) As (c) So adverse _		0	f the dr	ought on
	(c) long	(d) perpetual		rural liveli	hoods and	d demand,		0 1
309.	the of	everyday politics						
	(a) crudity	(b) delicacy (d) wonder ment to treasure.		(a) effects (c) affects		(d) af	fect	
210	(c) beauty	(d) wonder	318.	the gov	ernment	is app	parently	unable
310.	a moi	nent to treasure.				unwilli	ng	
	(a) came	(b) went (d) goes		(a) hence		(b) bı	at	
				(c) or		(d) no	or	
	P	ASSEGE-63 d question is leaders	319.	(a) hence (c) or spending t	to		_ people	e's materi-
The	answer to the third	d question is		al distress				
ansv	vered; State	leaders		(a) cool off		(b) cu	ıt	
		play into the hands of the		(c) less			nitigate	
Cen	tral governmen	t, presumably for a price.		kick-start				to in-
	th	e process, representatives have		crease emp			_	
forg	otten the histor	y of their own societies. But		(a) activity		(b) ha	appening	g
they	fail to	that history cannot be		(c) perforn	nance	(d) ac	ets	
disre	emembered, it co	onstantly nudges us to recollect			PACC	SEGE-65		
past	struggles	injustice in these	The	scene will 1			νσ	
State	es.			uments of				
311.	The answer to t	he third question is						
	answered;		of	force its		imple	mentatic	n The
	(a) easily	(b) easy to	agree	ement will	enter inte	o force wi	th the r	atification
	(c) easy for		_	CHICHE WHI				
312.	State leaders	great willing-		nhouse gas				
	ness			ast 55 per c				
	(a) is showing	(b) have shown		shift to obt				
	(c) to show	(d) have showed			0 —			

321.		shift to obtaining	routinely between reporter and privileged source
	instruments	(1) ( 1)	to grant confidential are rarely
		(b) full	monitored and supervised properly within the
222		(d) comfortable	newsroom, the misuse of sources by journalists, and
322.	the agreement into	force 2020,	what is damaging, the misuse
	(a) on	(b) before	of journalists and the news media by privileged
	(c) at	(d) previous	sourcesepidemic proportions.
323.	the first year of its	implemen-	331. Confidentiality is questioned by reporters.
	tation.	(1-)	(a) rarely (b) ever
	(a) proposal	(b) proposition	(a) rarery (b) ever
	(c) supposed	(d) proposed	(c) once (d) infinitely 332. Since the deals routinely between
324.	the ratification of _	55 countries,	552. Since the deals routiliery between
	(a) partially		reporter.
	(c) slightly	(d) somewhat	(a) strikes (b) striked
325.		now shift to obtaining	(a) strikes (b) striked (c) striking (d) struck  333 Privileged source to grant confidential
		_ instruments	333. I Tivileged source to grant confidential
	(a) established	(b) constitute	are rarely monitored.
	(c) enact	(d) complement	(a) dignity (b) pride
	DAG	SSEGE-66	(a) dignity (b) pride (c) status (d) degree 334. And what is damaging.
			334. And what is damaging.
		many existing cyber warfare	(4) 11015 50 (0) 11015 01
		ling a coordinated cyber-	(c) even more (d) even too
atta	ck that	sabotage multiple	335. The news media by privileged
mira	astructure assets, (	erecting proper defences is	sourcesepidemic proportions.
	An	conymity and low cost have	(a) assume (b) have assumed
mea	III IIIaib	small disaffected stile states and official agencies	(c) so assume (d) being assumed
grou	ips – apartiromnos	to exhaute shipses	DACCECE 60
	could	to evper techniques	F A 33 EU 7 E-00
226		the annual existing a substitute of	Coince defeations attenuate to tomale
326.		to cyber techniques. _ the many existing cyber war-	Goingdefections, attempts to topple
	fare comprise		
	fare comprise		
	fare comprise		
	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the
	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives
327.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives
327.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives
327.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives
327.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments
327.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond
327. 328.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness	to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over
327. 328.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments  (a) away (b) beyond  (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between fed-
327. 328.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism
327. 328.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra- (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is  (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is  (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and jus-
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice?
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques.	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative and justice? Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments  (a) away (b) beyond  (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism  (a) what (b) why  (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice?  (a) autocracy (b) anarchy
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and (a) camp	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques. (b) lodge	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice?  (a) autocracy (b) anarchy (c) democracy (d) aristocracy
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques.	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice? (a) autocracy (b) anarchy (c) democracy (d) aristocracy  339. Justice follows only the wants
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and (a) camp (c) park	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques. (b) lodge	to ask,
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li><li>330.</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and (a) camp (c) park	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that _ sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques. (b) lodge (d) resort	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice? (a) autocracy (b) anarchy (c) democracy (d) aristocracy  339. Justice follows only the wants
327. 328. 329. 330.	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and (a) camp (c) park  PAS e the justification for	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques. (b) lodge (d) resort  SSEGE-67	to ask,
<ul><li>327.</li><li>328.</li><li>329.</li><li>Sinc and</li></ul>	fare scenarios (a) Give (c) Giving Coordinated  structure assets (a) would (c) could Erecting proper de (a) vital (c) to vital Anonymity and  (a) too (c) even Hostile states and (a) camp (c) park  PAS e the justification for confidentiality is	(b) Given (d) To give cyber-attack that sabotage multiple infra-  (b) should (d) will fences is (b) vitality (d) vitalness low cost have meant that _ small disaffected groups (b) not only (d) both d official agencies — could to cyber techniques. (b) lodge (d) resort  SSEGE-67 or the demand of anonymity	governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, is the relationship between federalism, States, representative the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives that their own status is derivative.  336. Going defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments (a) away (b) beyond (c) far (d) over  337 is the relationship between federalism (a) what (b) why (c) where (d) which  338. States, representative and justice?  (a) autocracy (b) anarchy (c) democracy (d) aristocracy  339. Justice follows only the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed

340.	And	when	these that their	representat			th rries_		assurance 	<b>:</b>	that	her	'voice
	rivativ							uch				ach as	
	(a) veri	fy	(b) f	orget				uch		(d)	much	n more	
	(c) diag	nose		ecognize		348. we	ıght	as her _		(1-)		. 1	
	( ) (	,	· /	O		(a)	neigi	hbour's hbours	3	(d)	neign	bours'	
			ASSEGE-69			349 the	tran	sition		(u)	neigh	ubiect	to agent
				complement of		(a)	to	.5111011_		(b)	s	abject	to agent
rights, to destroy them. The					The	(c)	with			(d)	from		
				did not use		350. pe	ople a	are libe	rated fron	ı			
sym	bolic te	rm for a	court to cor	ne along 66 y	ears	po	verty	and gr	rinding				
						(a)	sootl	hing	3	(b)	debil	itating	
				ndividual right		(c)	enco	uraging	3	(d)	stren	gtheni	ng
som	e mythi	c notion o	f community	harmony, enti	rely				PASSEGI	c <b>7</b> 1			
subi	merging	the inc	lividual		the	The	Seco		egy propo				
soci	ety.					the cor	nmit	tee wa	s instituti	ona	l refo	orm o	f police
341.			to destroy th	nem.					ing inve				
	(a) neit	her	(b) r			professi	onali	ization	and	0	,	(	of court
	(c) no		(d) 1	not		systems	with	n induc	tion of tec	hnc	ology		
342.	The		f	ramers did not	use	limiting	app	eal pro	cedures to	the	2		
	this sy	mbolic teri	m						e committ				
	(a) Con	stitutions	(b) (	Constitution's	: 40				and respo		ble rol	le to vi	ctims of
	(c) Con	stitutions	(b) (	Constitution					proceeding		1		
343.					1/,				itegy prop	osec	ı		
	(a) late			ately				mittee		(h)	by		
						(a)	for			(4)	from		
344.	and			atest it for the purpo	oses	352. Pro	ofessi	ionaliza	ation and	(u)	110111		of court
			individual ri				tems		toron turion				01 00011
				ppropriately					g	(b)	ration	nalisati	ion
	(c) app	ropriating	(d) a	appropriated		(c)	ratio	nally	g	(d)	ratio	nal	
345.	entirely	v subi	nerging	the individ	dual	353. Inc	luctio	on of te	chnology <sub>.</sub>				
0 10.			the society.		. 0.0		but				becau	ıse	
	(a) on		(b) c	onto			and				nor		
	(c) upo		` '	within	13	354. lim	uting	gappeal	procedur	es to	othe_		
	(c) apo		(a) .	7101111			uire	u. mum		(h)	botto	***	
		P	ASSEGE-70				lowe				negli		
	The ulti	mate objec	tive is to ensu	ıre that each citi	izen				ommittee _				to
	icipates			the mult				a bigg					
	sactions				-			ght		(b)	broug	ght	
	society	with confi	idence, and	with the assura	ance			ht			soug		
				weigh						- <b>-</b>			
her				O					PASSEGI			1 40	tha list
			. That i	s, the transi	tion	and to	tho t	accibil	reader ities of a				
		S	 ubject to as	gent can only	be								
achi		people are		,					tual and p				
	-			overty and grind	ling	add is a		01 11	Total Carter F	. Tł	ne ritu	als of	apology
illit€	racy, m	alnutrition	n, hunger and	d homelessness.		and the	ques	stion of	justice, re	con	nciliati	on and	d ethical
				sure that each		repair a	ire n	ot easy	7. They re	qui	re a i	rigour	and an
- •						inventiv	enes	ss		eth	ical tl	hinking	g which
									new ex	peri	ments	with	the idea
	(c) in		(d) f			ot truth	and	nealing	; in India.				

356.	r	eader can add to the list	monopoly. They would li	ike to combine with telcos to		
	(a) One	(b) Some	create monopolies for their platforms, ensuring that			
	(c) Each	(d) Anyone		the Internet and freeze their		
357.		requires a	competition	_·		
	Gandhian inventi	veness of ritual and politics.	366. The scenario	dramatically to-		
	(a) which	(b) why	day.	•		
	(c) where	(d) what	(a) change	(b) had changed		
358.	What I wish to ad	ld is a	(c) has changed	(d) changing		
	(a) fear	(b) panic		of powerful		
	(c) warn	(d) caveat	Internet	-		
359.	They require a	rigour and an inventiveness	(a) emerging	(b) emerge		
	etl	hical thinking	(c) emergence	(d) emergency		
	(a) with	(b) of	368. monopolies that	are much bigger		
	(c) to	(d) against	th			
360.		new experiments	(a) then	(b) than		
	with the idea of tr	ruth and healing in India.	(c) to	(d) of		
	(a) necessitate	_		lese companies now see the		
	(c) take	(d) oblige	of:			
			(a) virtues	(b) respectability		
		ASSEGE-73	(c) trust	(b) respectability		
	it be	ecame difficult to empirically		et and freeze their competi-		
prov	ve that children	better in private		et and freeze their competi-		
scho	ools, the attack $\_$	a new weapon: per	tion	(le) alegant		
		outcomes. Most of the learning	(a) off (c) in	(b) about		
outo	ome researches a	lmost fail to of education in	(c) in	(d) out		
			PASS	SEGE-75		
-	_	s it to learning of socalled 3Rs		could be enhanced by		
	economic purposes			with a brief review of the		
361.	it b	ecame difficult to empirically		o be indicated how the day's		
	prove			rse pattern. A lecture should		
	(a) So	(b) Therefore		_		
	(c) When	(d) Then		e unbroken discourse. Unless		
362.		better in private schools		, a long lecture strains the		
	(a) learn	(b) study		stening, causing intermittent		
	(c) educate	(d) train		and loss of continuity in		
363.		a new weapon	thought.			
	(a) invents	(b) had invented		s could be enhanced by intro-		
		(d) invented	ducing the lecture			
364.		ing outcome researches almost	(a) condition	(b) effectiveness		
		fail to understand	(c) efficiency	(d) interest		
	(a) sometimes	(b) always		of the work, it should		
	(c) often	(d) rarely	also be indicated			
365.	the entire	of education in any	(a) ascending	(b) preceding		
	depth		(c) reciting	(d) succeeding		
	(a) purpose	(b) target	373. how the day's lectur	re into the course pat-		
	(c) scheme	(d) ambition	tern.			
	D.4	. COPOE <b>5</b> 4	(a) adds	(b) fits		
		ASSEGE-74	* *	(d) lets		
		dramatically		be presented in one un-		
		the of	broken discourse.	•		
pow		nopolies that are much bigger	(a) continuously	(b) often		
<u></u>		e telcos. Not surprisingly,	• •	(d) seldom		
mes	e companies now	see the of		· /		

375.	a long lecture strains the listening, causing interm	nittent wandering of at-	382. motivation and performance. The higher the level
	tention and loss of contir	•	of performance will be.
	(a) authority		(a) higher (b) larger (c) lower (d) smaller
	(c) comfortability	(d) reasonability	383. However, increasing motivation beyond an
	PASSEGI	= <b>76</b>	level
Λ σπ	cultural production, i		(a) certain (b) desired
_	munication, medicine, ed	<del>-</del>	(c) increased (d) optimal
			384. tends to a dysfunctional result
	growth. We can safely		(a) deduce (b) introduce
	ot as as once appear	2	(c) produce (d) reduce
	sion of hungry hordes over	_	385. because it is by an increased level of anx-
	urces. Although it is	•	iety.
	cially in the developing		(a) abandoned (b) accompanied
276	rate and to diseases	5. 	(c) affiliated (d) amalgamated
3/6.	The world has seen a _	growth in several	PASSEGE-78
	spheres.	(1-)	The of energy in India are met from both
	(a) tremendous		commercial and non-commercial sources. The most
	(c) hardly		sources of energy today are coal and natural
3//.	Agricultural production,		gas, hydroelectricity and nuclear power. On the other
	communication, medicir	ne, education etc, have	hand, firewood, cow-dung cakes and vegetable waste
	seen growth.	(1) 1 1 1	etc noncommercial forms of energy. While
	<ul><li>(a) equal</li><li>(c) negligible</li></ul>	(b) unprecedented	noncommercial forms of energy demand, coal
250	(c) negligible	(d) negetive	is the source of commercial energy in India.
378.	We can safely assume the		386. The of energy in India are met from both
	as once appeared t		commercial
	(a) good	(b) strong	(a) requirements (b) sources (c) availability (d) lessen
	(c) bleak	` '	387. and noncommercial sources. The most
379.	Although it is that		sources of energy today are coal and natural gas
	in the developing country		
	(a) unclear	(b) false	(a) vital (b) insignificant (c) important (d) expensive
	(c) incorrect	` '	388. On the other hand, firewood, cow-dung cakes
380.	are hungry, illiterate and		and vegetable waste etc non commercial
	· / I	(b) averse	forms of energy.
	(c) liable	(d) engross	(a) constitutes (b) combines
	PASSEGI	7. <b>77</b>	(c) mixes (d) collaborates
			389. While non commercial forms of energy de-
	Job performance is ors. Motivation alone doe		mand,
			(a) need (b) meet
_	ormance. Ability and tec		(c) shed (d) rests
	ionship between motiva	_	390. coal is the source of commercial energy in India.
	higher the levels of abil	2	(a) smallest (b) hardest
	the level of performa		(c) largest (d) heaviest
	easing motivation beyond		(c) largest (a) neuviest
	a dysfunctional result	because it is by	PASSEGE-79
	ncreased level of anxiety.	1	Literature is a through which a person
381.	Job performance is	by a number of fac-	conveys his ideas towards or protest different
	tors. Motivation alone	(In) offers d	norms of society. The words that deal with a
	(a) affected	(b) effected	issue are of particular importance in literature. They
	(c) influenced	(d) measured	are with a particular purpose in

391.	Literature is a thro		401. Language, they say, is the	
	(a) base		human beings perceive t	
	(c) source		(a) lens (c) source	(b) resource
392.	conveys his ideas towar	ds or protest dif-	(c) source	(a) telescope
	ferent norms		402. If so, English is perhap	os the most lens
	(a) against		through which to see and	
	(c) in	` '	(a) distorting	(b) disturbing
393.	of society. The words tha	t deal with a issue	(c) popular	(a) useful
	(a) broad	(b) insensitive	403. It has a cross eye	a view of birds, beasts,
	(c) moral	(d) economical	fish and fowl.	(la) accomping d
394.	are of particular importa	ance in literature. They	<ul><li>(a) accompanied</li><li>(c) perpetuated</li></ul>	(d) exercised
	are with			
	(a) brought	(b) founded	404. The very word "animal and the sensual.	can the brutish
	(c) represented	(d) written		(b) noctify
395.	a particular purpose in _		(a) connote (c) trouble	(d) understand
	(a) all	(b) hand	405. Animal imply base	onose and vulgarity
	(c) mind	(d) total	(a) broading	(b) gostures
		,	<ul><li>(a) breeding</li><li>(c) instincts</li></ul>	(d) gestures
	PASSEGI	E-80	(c) Histilicis	(u) species
	Democracy should o	lignity of the individual.	PASSEG	E-82
It sh	nould also aim at the	good of the greatest	An independent, able and	
	The opposition party s	should the wrong	hallmark of a free count	
plan	s, policies and decisions	of the government in	of judicial appointment is	
pow	er. The government sho	uld cater to the	At present on account of th	
need	ds of the people to make it	s position solid.	advisory opinion, the	
	Democracy should		interference in the appointn	
	al.		which in light of previous is r	nost
	(a) built	(b) ensure	406. An independent, able a	and upright judiciary is
	(a) built (c) keep	(d) support	the hallmark of a free	country
397.	It should also aim at the	good	(a) autocratic	(b) democratic
	(a) greatest (c) largest	(b) smallest	(a) autocratic (c) liberal	(d) participative
	(c) largest	(d) heaviest	407. therefore, the process of	judicial appointment is
398.	of the greatest The	e opposition party	of importance.	
	(a) people	(b) digit	(a) mere (c) social	(b) mourn
	<ul><li>(a) people</li><li>(c) number</li></ul>	(d) individual	(c) social	(d) vital
399.	should the wrong	plans, policies and deci-	408. At present on account	
	sions of the government		last advisory opinion, th	
	(a) rely on	(b) against	(a) career	
	(c) support	(d) oppose	(c) role	(d) plight
400	The government should		409. and its interference in th	e appointment of judges
100.	of the people to make its		is	/1 \ 1
	(a) genuine	(b) mere	(a) maximum	(b) minimal
	(c) emotional	(d) luxurious	(c) negotiable	(d) reasonable
	(c) emotional	(d) luxurious	410. which in light of previou	
	PASSEGI	E-81	(a) adhered	(b) neglected
	Language, they say, is th		(c) rejected	(d) welcomed
	nan beings perceive the		PASSEG	F-83
	naps the most lens		Morality is with	
	nals. It has a cross ey		the doctrine of actions right	
	and fowl. The very word			d not always be If
	ish and the sensual. Anim		something is wrong and	
	vulgarity.	r - J - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3	·	_ ,
	<i>J</i>		_	

411. Morality is with ethics and symbolises	the wich It is concorned with the unnecessary and wrong
doctrine of actions right or wrong.	s the wish. It is concerned with the unnecessary and wrong use of both power and by anyone whether
(a) discussed (b) identified	the government or non government organisation. It
(c) recognized (d) rectified	
412. Politics is the of expediency	affects the growth and development of the nation in
(a) source (b) collection	all aspects like socially, and politically. 421. Corruption is a which has been spread in
(c) requirement (d) notion	
413. and need not always be	the mind of wrong people
	(a) havoc (b) poison (c) pollutant (d) grassroot
(a) wrong (b) right (c) neutral (d) different	
414. If something is wrong and expedient,	422. of the society, community and It is the
	mistreatment
(a) merely (b) essentially (c) surely (d) hardly	(a) country (b) world
415. it cannot be	(c) universe (d) company
(a) justifiable (b) relevant	423. public resources just for getting some ad-
(c) acquired (d) immoral	vantage to fulfil little wish.
(c) acquired (a) minioral	(a) fruitful (b) wishful (c) favourite (d) unfair
PASSEGE-84	
The modes of action are in science	and 424. wrong use of both power and by anyone
religion. Science relies on experiment, whe	Tirk ath an
religion is based on experience. Any religious _	(a) position (b) growth onal (c) status (d) symbol
whether it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is pers	onal (c) status (d) symbol
and Science, on the other hand is marked	
objectivity. Theory has to be corroborated by _	
proof providing material comforts. The frontier	rs of (a) emotionally (b) scientifically
science do not end in knowledge but are to	
formation of appliances for actual use.	
416. The modes of action are in science and	d re- PASSEGE-86
	** - 0
ligion.	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth
ligion.	
ligion. (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole
ligion. (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant 417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole y re- villages and communities to make them vote for
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole y re- villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole y re- villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable  (c) required (d) essential
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by p	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  aroof 427. and rigging as murmurs of losers.
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by p	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts.	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliance.	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal  (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliances actual use.	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by un-
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal  417. whereas religion is based on experience. Any ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliances actual use. (a) implied (b) associated (c) designated (d) extended	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliance actual use. (a) implied (b) associated (c) designated  (d) extended  PASSEGE-85	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians (a) decided (b) safeguarded
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliance actual use. (a) implied (b) associated (c) designated (d) extended  PASSEGE-85  Corruption is a which has been spread	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians (a) decided (b) safeguarded (d in (c) rejuvenated (d) threatened
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliance actual use. (a) implied (b) associated (c) designated (d) extended  PASSEGE-85  Corruption is a which has been spreat the mind of wrong people of the society, communications.	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians (a) decided (b) safeguarded (d in into turning a blind eye to practices.
ligion.  (a) similar (b) different (c) equal (d) relevant  417. whereas religion is based on experience. An ligious whether (a) experience (b) thought (c) festival (d) activity  418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal  (a) significant (b) irrelevant (c) subjective (d) objective  419. Theory has to be corroborated by providing material comforts. (a) intangible (b) transparent (c) tangible (d) unique  420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowled but are to the formation of appliance actual use. (a) implied (b) associated (c) designated (d) extended  PASSEGE-85  Corruption is a which has been spread	It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of losers have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to practices.  and 426. It is not to ignore all allegations of booth capturing (a) realistic (b) reliable (c) required (d) essential  427. and rigging as murmurs of losers. (a) rational (b) disgruntled (c) huge (d) idealist  428 have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities (a) instances (b) sources (c) reasons (d) Ideas  429. At times election officials have been by unscrupulous politicians (a) decided (b) safeguarded (c) rejuvenated (d) threatened  430. into turning a blind eye to practices. (a) significant (b) rare

	PASSEGI		439. that is will power hone initiatives	est and some small
	Education is for life, not		(a) assurance	(b) factor
	ong as we are unmindful		(c) working	
	ur educational curriculur		440. It's a very element	ent of our environment
	_ and students is likely to		(a) contradictory	
	ugh for a society to have o	_	(c) healthy	
	igs who can think, feel a		(c) Hearthy	(d) bulky
	d of people who cannot be	e replaced by computers	PASSE	GE-89
	·		Children need to be taught	
431.	As long as we are unmin		early on so that it becomes	
	(a) measure		most to hygiene-rel	
	(c) story	(d) truth	issues,rashes, infections, w	
432.	The of our educati	ional curriculum as well	early on about what to	
	as		few measures to preve	
	(a) efficiency	(b) effectiveness	is	
	(c) quality	(d) quantity	441. Importance of hygiene	early on so that it becomes
433.	That of our and stu	ıdents	a	2021) 21122 1100 1100 10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	(a) friends	(b) ideals		(b) habit
	(c) parents	(d) teachers	(a) kind (c) regular	(d) need
434.	Is likely to remain		442. Children are the most	to hygiene-related
	society to have experts.		disorders like skin issu	
	(a) inadequate	(b) indifferent	(a) innocent	
	(c) represented	(d) unmeasurable	(c) pliable	
435			443. Teach them early on al	
100.	computers and	realmor be replaced by	(a) avoid	
	(a) mechanics	(b) monitors	(c) right	(d) learn
		(d) televisions	444. Teach them that taking	
	(c) robots	(u) televisions	(a) scientific	
	PASSEGI	E-88	(c) unimportant	
	Life priorities and		445. To prevent infections a	
	ice. But among all of the		(a) optional	
	the well being of the		(c) voluntary	(d) imperative
	To save our environmen		(c) voluntary	(a) imperative
	rement, is required. If any		PASSE	GE-90
	power, honest and		Management is a set of	of that can keep a
	e our environment by being		complicated system of peop	
			The most aspec	-
	ch your child and others		planning, budgeting, organ	
	te water. It's a very	_ element of	and problem solving. Lead	
	environment.		that creates organization in	
436.	Life priorities and		them to changing ci	
		(b) ambitions	defines what the future shou	
<del>-</del>	(c) passions		with that and inspire	
437.	make some time for	the well being of the	despite the obstacles.	11
	environment		446. Management is a set	of that can keep a
	(a) ensuring	(b) resulting	complicated system	1
		(d) enlarging		(b) resources
438.	save our environment,	life changing		(d) proposals
	movement		447. of people and technological	
	(a) some	(b) huge	(a) fastly	(b) reliably
	(c) no	(d) sufficient	(c) smoothly	
			` '	· / 1 J

148. The most senects of management include	a cementing force whereby all kinds of people		
448. The most aspects of management include			
planning budgeting, organizing, staffing, con-	live peacefully and can identify themselves as a		
trolling and problem solving.	part and parcel of a nation.		
(a) dangerous (b) difficult (c) important (d) terrible	456. National integration means all the people		
(c) important (d) terrible	of the nation into a single whole.		
449. that creates organization in the first place or	(a) segregating (b) combining (c) residing (d) complying		
adapts, them to changing circumstances.	(c) residing (d) complying		
(a) normally (b) run (c) show (d) significantly	457. It is a that binds together		
(c) show (d) significantly	(a) sentiment (b) resources (c) essentials (d) finances 458. All people in one bond no matter what		
450. Leadership defines what the future should look	(c) essentials (d) finances		
like, aligns people with that and inspires	458. All people in one bond no matter what		
them to make it happen despite the obstacles.	their religion, caste, language or history		
(a) look (b) role	(a) real (b) common (c) nominal (d) similar		
(c) source (d) vision			
	459. It is a cementing force whereby all kinds of		
PASSEGE-91	people		
India's motto has been Vasudeva Kutumbakam	(a) weakening (b) natural		
or that the whole world is community. There	(c) strong (d) settled 460. Live peacefully and can identify them-		
are a of pillars upon which India's policy of	460. Live peacefully and can identify them-		
living in peace with and peace among nations	selves as a part and parcel of a nation.		
of the world rests. Policies of non-alignment, peaceful	(a) separately (b) jointly		
co-existence, economic and cultural cooperation	(c) happily (d) together		
disarmament and peaceful of nuclear energy,	DA COLICIA DE		
of International disputes through negotiations	PASSEGE-93		
and peaceful means are some of the salient features	Organization are institutions in which members		
that give credence to India's commitment to world	compete for status and for the		
peace.	resources of the organization, for example, to		
451. India's motto has been Vasudeva Kutumbakam	expand their own departments, foradvancement		
or that the whole world is community.	and for power to the activities of others.		
(a) one (b) distinct	461. Organization are institutions in which members		
(a) one (b) distinct (c) essential (d) significant	compete for status and		
452. There are a of pillars upon which India's	(a) growth (b) money (c) power (d) success		
policy	(c) power (d) success		
	462. They for the resources		
(a) numerous (b) number (c) many (d) loop	(a) compete (b) expand (c) rely (d) run		
453. of living in peace with and peace among	(c) rely (d) run		
nations of the world rests.	463. of the organization, for example, to expand		
(a) disturbing (b) allowing	(a) finance (b) infrastructure		
	(c) resources (d) source		
	464. their own departments, for advancement		
454. economic and cultural cooperation disarmament	and		
and peaceful of nuclear energy	(a) career (b) financial		
(a) uses (b) disruption	(c) regional (d) technological		
(c) sources (d) negotiation	465. for power to the activities of others.		
455 of International disputes through negotia-	(a) a□ect (b) control		
tions and peaceful means are some of the salient	(c) curb (d) pursue		
features	D. 66767 64		
(a) urge (b) requirement	PASSEGE-94		
(c) settlement (d) enactment	Modern man is imprisoned by his time-table and		
DACCECE 00	his routine. His life is all care and He does not		
PASSEGE-92	have for anything but his duties and occupation		
National integration means all the people of	for money. Men, in all may have been		
the nation into a single whole. It is a that bends	prone to this disease and; indeed, we in India may		
together all people in one bond no matter what	not have been by it to the extent that people in		
the irreligion, caste, language or history may be. It is	western countries have been.		

466.	His life is all care and _	·	PASSEG	E-96
	(a) wisdom	(b) success	And then, a few glorious r	minutes
	(c) worry	(d) anxiety	it was time to reluctantly hea	ad ashore
467.	He does not have		time, the strokes were more	e fluid, the movements
	(a) resources	(b) time	more relaxed. I turned back or	
	(c) material		hello to a clown fish, the rea	•
468.	But his duties and occup		Andamans. As I watched, i	
	_	(b) minting	a sea anemone,	
	(c) collecting	(d) spending	Suddenly, I realised a kinsh	
469.	Men, in all may	have been prone to this	the Bay of Benga	
	disease and; indeed,	F	476. A few glorious minutes	
		(b) streams	time to reluctantly head	
	(c) areas	• /	(a) late	
470	. ,	ave been by it to	(c) lately	(d) latest
1, 0.	•	western countries have	477 time, the s	
	been.	i western countries have	(a) These	
	(a) infected	(b) inflicted	(c) At	(d) This
	(c) accompanied		478. I turned back one last tir	ne hello to
	(c) accompanied	(d) associate	a clown fish, the reason	/4 \
	PASSEG	E-95	(a) to say	(b) said
	The Trikonasana, or tr	iangle pose, stimulates	(c) saying	
	function of the entire b	9 -	479. Hide-and-seek	_ a sea anemone, before
		e spine. It helps reduce	frisking away.	(1-) (
	,	l anxiety. Practise this	(a) to (c) from	(b) for
	_	strength in the		
		llves and hamstrings. All	480. Kinship with the blue	waters the
		e cardiovascular system,	Bay of Bengal.	(la) frame
		your stamina will	(a) for	(b) from
	•	overdo it, but to engage	(c) to	(d) of
		ou get stronger and more	PASSEG	E-97
	le over time.	ou get outeriger und more	"Jim Crow" shuns the	mountains for reasons
		ody anda		
1, 1.	lateral (side) stretch	ouy and a	and mischief-ma	
	(a) given	(b) gave	All of which keeps the bird	
	(c) to give		an ecstasy of surprises unti-	l he has
472	V011 11 strong	th in the ankles, thighs,	accustomed to his changed en	nvironment. One cannot
<b>T</b> / <b>L</b> .	knees, hips	ar in the arkies, trigits,	help into the sp	
	(a) gaining	(b) gain	of the sharp contrasts	
	(c) gained		East and of the Wes	
172		the cardiovascular	481. magpie, the raven, and _	mischief-mak-
4/3.		trie cardiovascular	er, Clark's nutcracker.	
	system	(b) build	(a) what	(b) it
	(a) built	(b) build	(c) that	(d)there
171	. ,	(d) to build	482. until he has	accustomed to his
4/4.		e your stamina.	changed environment.	
	(a) best		(a) became	(b)becomes
455	( ) 0	(d) too good	(c) to be	(d) become
4/5.	10 engage regularly, _	tnat you get	483. One cannot help	into the specula-
	stronger and more stabl		tive mood	(1.) ( . 11
	(a) if	(b) of	(a) to fall	(b) fallen
	(c) so	(d) to	(c) falling	(d) fell

484. in view of the sharp contrasts	491. yoga has often borne the brunt of being
(a) beside (b) beneath	in extremes
(c) between (d) below	(a) see (b) seen
485. the birds of the East and of the Wes	t. (c) saw (d) to see
(a) whose (b) this	492. yogis in pretzel-like contortions at
(c) those (d) whom	end of the spectrum
	(a) first (b) one
PASSEGE-98	(c) once (d) that
Most of all to the ramb	ler 493. erstwhile-overweight beach posers
on avian lore intent is the fact that there are man	
species and genera that are peculiar to the We	
and new to him, keeping hi	
constantly on the 'qui vive' Colora	-, -,,,, ve
you will look in vain for the common blue jay,	
abundant in all parts of the East; but you will be mo	(2) 110/110/10
compensated by the presence	of (c) flexibilities (d) flexibility
seven other species the jay household	<i>y</i> ====================================
486. Most of all to the rambler	(a) enhance (b) enhancing
(a)interesting (b) interest	(c) enhances (d) to enhance
(c) interested (d) interests	DA CCECE 400
487. West, and new to him, keeping	
him constantly on the 'qui vive'.	The woodpeckers of the West (with one exception)
(a) therefore (b) because	are different those of the East, and
(c) if (d)for	
488. Colorado you will look in vain f	or tanagers, the humming-birds, many of
the common blue jay	the sparrows of the purple and bronzed
(a) On (b) In (c) Into (d) Onto	grackles (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common), the Rockies
489. but you will be more compe	boast of Brewer's blackbird,habits
sated by the	are not as prosaic as his name would indicate.
(a) then (b) that	496. West (with one exception) are different
(c) than (d) this	those of the East
490. presence of seven other species	(a) for (b) from
the jay household.	(a) for (b) from (c) of (d) to
(a) for (b) to	(c) of (d) to 497. The humming-birds, many of the
(c) of (d) off	sparrows.
(c) or (d) or	(a) and (b) because
PASSEGE-99	(c) but (d) if
As one of the most misunderstood practice	es 100 est le consultant d'un d'une est le consultant de la consultant de
±	SO 498 OF THE DITTHE AND DRODUED GRACKIES
yoga has often borne the brunt of being	of the purple and profized gracines
yoga has often borne the brunt of being in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio	— (a) Beside (b) Next
yoga has often borne the brunt of being in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near  ng 499. (the latter are seen on the plains
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you: Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach pose	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near  199. (the latter are seen on the plains 199. of Colorado, but are not common)
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near  198 499. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common) (a) sometime (b) sometimes
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you: Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach pose the other. The truth is that yoga is where the other is the pretzel of the protection of the pretzel of th	(a) Beside (b) Next  (c) Instead (d) Near  499. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common)  (a) sometime (b) sometimes  (b) sometimes  (c) at time (d) any time
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and your Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach pose the other. The truth is that yoga is whyou want it to be — the ultimate customisable exercises.	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near  499. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common) (a) sometime (b) sometimes (c) at time (d) any time  490. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common) (a) sometime (b) sometimes (c) at time (d) any time (d) any time
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you: Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach pose the other. The truth is that yoga is whyou want it to be — the ultimate customisable exerciform. For a runner, it may mean lengthening muscle	(a) Beside (b) Next (c) Instead (d) Near  499. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common) (a) sometime (b) sometimes (c) at time (d) any time (es
in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortio at end of the spectrum, and you: Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach pose the other. The truth is that yoga is whyou want it to be — the ultimate customisable exerciform. For a runner, it may mean lengthening muscle to gain, while for someone who	(a) Beside (b) Next  (c) Instead (d) Near  499. (the latter are seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common)  (a) sometime (b) sometimes  (c) at time (d) any time  les 500. Brewer's blackbird, habits are not as prosaic

### Solutions )

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (a)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (b)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (a)	37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (d)	45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (c)	50. (d)
51. (a)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (a)	55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (a)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (d)	67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (c)
71. (c)	72. (c)	73. (a)	74. (d)	75. (b)	76. (d)	77. (a)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (a)
81. (a)	82. (c)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (b)	86. (d)	87. (c)	88. (d)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (a)	92. (c)	93. (d)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (a)	97. (d)	98. (c)	99. (a)	100. (b)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (d)	104. (b)	105. (c)	106. (d)	107. (c)	108. (a)	109. (b)	110. (c)
111. (c)	112. (a)	113. (d)	114. (b)	115. (a)	116. (d)	117. (a)	118. (b)	119. (b)	120. (c)
121. (b)	122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (a)	125. (c)	126. (a)	127. (b)	128. (d)	129. (a)	130. (c)
131. (d)	132. (c)	133. (a)	134 (b)	135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (a)	138. (b)	139. (b)	140. (c)
141. (c)	142. (a)	143. (d)	144. (b)	145. (b)	146. (b)	147. (d)	148. (a)	149. (c)	150. (b)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (a)	154. (d)	155. (c)	156. (b)	157. (a)	158. (d)	159. (b)	160. (c)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (d)	164. (c)	165. (c)	166. (a)	167. (b)	168. (d)	169. (c)	170. (a)
171. (b)	172. (d)	173. (b)	174. (a)	175. (c)	176. (b)	177. (d)	178. (a)	179. (b)	180. (c)
181. (b)	182. (d)	183. (a)	184. (c)	185. (a)	186. (d)	187. (a)	188. (a)	189. (b)	190. (c)
191. (c)	192. (a)	193. (d)	194. (b)	195. (b)	196. (b)	197. (d)	198. (b)	199. (a)	200. (c)
201. (c)	202. (a)	203. (a)	204. (d)	205. (c)	206. (a)	207. (d)	208. (b)	209. (c)	210. (c)
211. (a)	212. (b)	213. (c)	214. (a)	215. (d)	216. (b)	217. (a)	218. (c)	219. (a)	220. (d)
221. (d)	222. (a)	223. (a)	224. (b)	225. (b)	226. (b)	227. (d)	228. (a)	229. (c)	230. (b)
231. (a)	232. (a)	233. (c)	234. (b)	235. (d)	236. (a)	237. (c)	238. (b)	239. (a)	240. (b)
241. (a)	242. (c)	243. (c)	244. (a)	245. (d)	246. (b)	247. (a)	248. (d)	249. (d)	250. (c)
251. (a)	252. (b)	253. (c)	254. (a)	255. (d)	256. (d)	257. (a)	258. (a)	259. (b)	260. (c)
261. (b)	262. (a)	263. (b)	264. (d)	265. (c)	266. (c)	267. (a)	268. (d)	269. (b)	270. (a)
271. (b)	272. (a)	273. (a)	274. (b)	275. (d)	276. (c)	277. (a)	278. (d)	279. (b)	280. (d)
281. (b)	282. (d)	283. (a)	284. (b)	285. (c)	286. (d)	287. (a)	288. (a)	289. (b)	290. (c)
291. (a)	292. (d)	293. (c)	294. (b)	295. (d)	296. (d)	297. (a)	298. (c)	299. (b)	300. (a)
301. (a)	302. (b)	303. (d)	304. (c)	305. (a)	306. (b)	307. (a)	308. (d)	309. (a)	310. (c)
311. (a)	312. (b)	313. (d)	314. (c)	315. (a)	316. (a)	317. (a)	318. (c)	319. (d)	320. (a)
321. (a)	322. (b)	323. (d)	324. (b)	325. (b)	326. (b)	327. (c)	328. (a)	329. (c)	330. (d)
331. (a)	332. (d)	333. (c)	334. (c)	335. (b)	336. (b)	337. (a)	338. (c)	339. (a)	340. (d)
341. (d)	342. (b)	343. (c)	344. (a)	345. (d)	346. (c)	347. (a)	348. (a)	349. (d)	350. (b)
351. (b)	352. (b)	353. (c)	354. (a)	355. (d)	356. (c)	357. (a)	358. (d)	359. (b)	360. (a)
361. (c)	362. (a)	363. (d)	364. (b)	365. (a)	366. (c)	367. (c)	368. (b)	369. (a)	370. (d)
371. (b)	372. (b)	373. (b)	374. (d)	375. (b)	376. (a)	377. (b)	378. (c)	379. (d)	380. (a)

	T								
381. (a)	382. (a)	383. (d)	384. (c)	385. (d)	386. (a)	387. (c)	388. (a)	389. (b)	390. (c)
391. (b)	392. (a)	393. (c)	394. (d)	395. (c)	396. (b)	397. (a)	398. (c)	399. (d)	400. (a)
401. (a)	402. (a)	403. (c)	404. (a)	405. (c)	406. (b)	407. (d)	408. (c)	409. (b)	410. (d)
411. (b)	412. (d)	413. (b)	414. (a)	415. (d)	416. (b)	417. (a)	418. (c)	419. (c)	420. (d)
421. (b)	422. (a)	423. (d)	424. (a)	425. (d)	426. (a)	427. (b)	428. (a)	429. (d)	430. (c)
431. (d)	432. (c)	433. (d)	434. (a)	435. (c)	436. (d)	437. (a)	438. (c)	439. (d)	440. (b)
441. (b)	442. (d)	443. (a)	444. (b)	445. (d)	446. (c)	447. (c)	448. (c)	449. (d)	450. (d)
451. (a)	452. (b)	453. (c)	454. (a)	455. (c)	456. (b)	457. (a)	458. (b)	459. (c)	460. (d)
461. (c)	462. (a)	463. (a)	464. (a)	465. (b)	466. (c)	467. (b)	468. (a)	469. (d)	470. (a)
471. (d)	472. (b)	473. (b)	474. (b)	475. (c)	476. (b)	477. (d)	478. (a)	479. (d)	480. (d)
481. (c)	482. (d)	483. (c)	484. (c)	485. (c)	486. (a)	487. (a)	488. (b)	489. (c)	490. (c)
491. (b)	492. (b)	493. (d)	494. (d)	495. (b)	496. (b)	497. (a)	498. (c)	499. (b)	500. (a)



### Chapter

## **Parajumbles**

#### Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.

- Do not be anxious about
  - P-thanksgiving, present your requests to God Q-and petition, with

R-anything, but in every situation, by prayer

- (a) PRQ
- (b) PQR
- (c) QRP
- (d) RQP
- 2. The truth about these

P-communities is that

Q-they deserve to die

R-dysfunctional, downscale

- (a) PQR
- (b) QPR
- (c) RPQ
- (d) RQP
- You fail to

P what someone is born,

Q recognize that it matters not

R but what they grow to be! (a) QPR

- (b) PRQ
- (c) RPQ
- (d) QRP
- The wide world is all

P-cannot forever fence it out

Q-about you: you can fence

R-yourselves in, but you

- (a) PRQ
- (b) QRP
- (c) ROP
- (d) RPQ
- Today, however, when one in four rural Indians

P-in identifying the poor are far greater

Q-is poor, our chances of being wrong

R-and one in six urban Indians

- (a) PRQ
- (b) ROP
- (c) QRP
- (d) QPR
- In that case,

P-put together the best gender-just

Q-practices from all Personal Laws

R-a Uniform Civil Code would simply

- (a) RPQ
- (b) QRP
- (c) RQP
- (d) PQR

Williamson shoveled scorn on

P-the low-income white Republican voters who, Q-were most responsible for the rise of Trump

R-as he saw it,

- (a) PRQ
- (b) RQP
- (c) QPR
- (d) QRP

Amartya Sen lays claim 8.

P-to a history of writing

Q-some of the finest research papers

R-that have been published

- (a) QRP
- (b) PQR
- (c) RQP
- (d) QPR

His exact date of birth is not known

P-but it is believed that he was born in

Q- late May and later on he decided to celebrate May 29 as his birthday,

R- as this was the date he climbed Everest

- (a) PRQ
- (b) PQR
- (c) QRP
- (d) RPQ

10. Today, less privileged white

P- Americans are considered to be

Q- and pathologists predominates

R- in crisis, and the language of sociologists

- (a) PRQ
- (b) QPR
- (c) RPQ
- (d) ORP

11. The white American underclass is in thrall

P-and used heroin needles

Q-to a vicious, selfish culture

R-whose main products are misery

- (a) PQR
- (b) QRP
- (c) RPQ
- (d) ROP

12. But the most important thing is,

P-I'll always be

Q-even if we're apart

R-with you

- (a) QPR
- (b) RPQ
- (c) PQR
- (d) RQP

13. In punishment for the uprising, 21. It is a truth universally P-called tributes, to participate P-acknowledged that a single Q-each of the twelve districts must provide Q-man in possession of a good R-one girl and one boy, R-fortune must be in want of a wife (a) PRQ (b) PQR (b) PQR (a) QRP (c) RQP (c) RPQ (d) QPR (d) QRP 14. The twenty-four tributes 22. Your absence has P-that could hold anything from a P-gone through me Q-will be imprisoned in a vast outdoor arena Q-through a needle R-burning desert to a frozen wasteland R-like thread (a) PQR (b) PRO (a) PRQ (b) POR (c) QPR (d) RQP (c) QPR (d) RPQ 15. The arbitration 23. Tenzing Norgay created history P-dented China's interests P-to conquer Mount Everest Q-became the first men Q-in multiple ways R-award has, nevertheless, R-on May 29, 1953, when he and Sir Edmund Hillary (a) RPQ (b) RQP (b) QPR (a) QRP (c) PQR (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) RQP 16. Senior officials 24. All tyrants realize that, P-to negotiate a solution P-victims, there is sure to be one who Q-readiness Q-rises against them and strikes back!' R-have signalled China's R-one day, amongst their many (a) QRP (b) ROP (c) PRQ (d) PQR (a) RQP (b) POR (d) ORP 17. This alone (c) RPQ The Finance Minister, under P. should alert us to what P-whose supervision this Q. is actually about Q-has not made any definite statement R. the demand for a Uniform Civil Code R-has taken place, (a) PRQ (b) PQR (a) RPQ (b) QRP (c) OPR (d) RPO 18. Ironically, in spite of a decline in poverty, (c) PRQ (d) QPR 26. This too, is a classic P. the proportion of P-"stock versus flow" problem, where Q. the population receiving welfare Q-focusing only on the latter R. benefits has risen sharply R-completely distorts the picture (a) QRP (b) PQR (a) QRP (b) RPQ (c) RPQ (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) PQR 19. Unelected Governors 27. We need not P. relating to State administration P-order to nurture true cosmopolitanism Q. were never envisaged Q-burden of loving each other in R. as wielding significant powers R-place on ourselves the unbearable (a) PRQ (b) PQR (a) QRP (b) RQP (c) RQP (d) QRP (c) PRQ (d) PQR 20. India must They are even poorer P. to a competitive advantage, and nutrition and P-failure will deprive Q-them of jobs altogether Q. convert its young population R. are foundational to that outcome R-than farmers; and crop (a) PQR (b) PRQ (a) RPQ (b) RQP (d) RQP (d) QPR (c) QPR (c) PQR

Eng	usn Lunguuge						
29.	29. Thus,			There was a second part			
	P-a developing economy also needs			P-are ambivalent about			
	Q-to have some	notion of external balance		Q-many people			
	R-at the very least,			R-of her decision wh	ich		
	(a) RPQ	(b) RQP		(a) QRP	(b) QPR		
	(c) PQR	(d) QPR		(c) PRQ	(d) RQP		
30.	Gone are the day	7S	38.	He would often			
	P-about foreign	trade and payments			his protests were not		
	Q-and not really	worried		functioning the way			
	R-when we coul	d think of ourselves as a close	ed	Q-he expected			
	economy			R-critique his own lif			
	(a) QRP	(b) RQP		(a) RQP	(b) PQR		
	(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		(c) RPQ	(d) QRP		
31.	A saint or a saty	agrahi	39.		ınder nutrition in India		
	P-freezing her ac	ets of goodness		~ .	high, despite the impressive		
	Q-is often put or	a pedestal		Q-stunting in the last decade			
	R-in time			R-reduction in	(1.) ODD		
	(a) PQR	(b) PRQ		(a) PRQ	(b) QPR		
	(c) QPR	(d) RQP	40	(c) RPQ	(d) QRP		
32.	Gandhi often		40.	Imagine the governm	nent		
	P-was unnecessary violence			P-were an investor,	- I 1:-/- 1		
	Q-withdrew from an act of Satyagraha if he			Q-trying to maximize	e india s iong-run		
	R-felt there			R-economic growth	(I-) DOD		
	(a) PRQ	(b) PQR		(a) PRQ	(b) PQR		
	(c) RQP	(d) QRP	41.	(c) QRP We have seen that, w	(d) RPQ		
33.	The first clue		41.		g its parts and shrivelling to		
	P-to the nature o			a point	3 its parts and sinivening to		
	Q-lies in the orig			Q-occupy any portion of space, we need not			
	R-the smart city			R-we deny that a me			
	(a) RPQ	(b) QPR		(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		
	(c) QRP	(d) PQR		(c) QPR	(d) RQP		
34.	•	ne year after its official launch,		Another major differ			
	P-while Expectat				P-seven planets around the star		
	0,	caped political scrutiny		Q-system is the tight			
		ed down, the rhetoric		R-in comparison with			
	(a) QPR	(b) RPQ		(a) RQP	(b) RPQ		
	(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		(c) QRP	(d) QPR		
35.	O	-	43.	He does not mean			
	P-find easy to co	=		P-when he denies that	at it is causal		
	Q-picks the best			Q-to indicate that the			
	R-and not the on			R-is any the less unif	-		
	(a) RQP	(b) RPQ		(a) QPR	(b) QRP		
26	(c) PRQ	(d) QRP		(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		
36.	To begin with,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	44.	Not only people have			
	P-is not that they			P-environment and h			
	Q-the problem w			Q-capacity in the city			
	R-but that they a			R-also quite concerne			
	(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		(a) QPR	(b) QRP		
	(c) QPR	(d) PRQ		(c) PRO	(d) POR		

"Phew," said I, grabbing 45. The burning sun 53. P-our very P-cheerfully round my head Q-at the halo of flies Q-seemed to be sucking R-blood out of us R-which buzzed (b) PQR (b) QPR (a) PRQ (a) QRP (c) ROP (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) PQR 46. I hear the sound 54. The investigations of the P-his tool raised P-peculiar place in the economy of the body O-of the blow while I see Q-physiologist and the psychologist R-above his head R-have revealed that the brain holds a (a) PRQ (a) QPR (b) PQR (b) PRQ (d) QRP (c) QPR (d) RQP (c) PQR 47. Children are sensitive 55. It was a somewhat P-to what happens around them and are P-carried it off as Q-enthusiastic about working on Q-trying ordeal, but we R-best as we could R-plays that reflect their lives (a) RQP (a) QPR (b) PQR (b) PRQ (c) RPQ (d) QRP (c) PQR (c) RQP 48. But this does not mean 56. The considerations which P-are set forth in our P-phenomena to the body Q-is a meaningless expression Q-lead us to refer ideas to the brain R-that the reference of mental R-physiologies and psychologies (a) QRP (b) RPQ (a) QPR (b) QRP (c) QPR (d) PRO (c) POR (d) RQP 57. We entered, and 49. The space in front of the large P-hut was empty, but P-had been assigned Q-placed several stools Q-to each of us R-before it were R-found that a hut (b) PRQ (a) PQR (a) QRP (b) QPR (d) RPQ (c) RPQ (d) PRQ (c) RQP 50. From our common experience 58. The resulting brain change is P-concomitant of P-of the relation of the Q-mental he starts out Q-the sensation R-physical and the R-regarded as the true (a) PQR (b) PRQ (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) RQP (d) RPQ (c) PRQ (d) RPQ 51. As for ourselves, we 59. Then the gigantic figure P-combing our hair P-alarming spectacle Q-a good wash and Q-slipped off the tree and stood R-were contented with R-up before us, a truly (a) RPQ (b) QRP (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) QPR (d) RQP (c) PRQ (d) PQR 52. If there is a 60. We admit as much P-corresponding sensation P-that it is related to the body Q-kind, there has to be a Q-when we say that the mind R-change in brain activity of a certain R-is immaterial, and yet hold (a) RPQ (b) RQP (a) QPR (b) PRQ

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(d) QPR

(c) QRP

(c) QRP

(d) PQR

- 0	0 0				
61.	Three times this was		69.	At length, about an hor	
	P-only be compared to the deepest notes of			P-spied a little pile of boulders rising	
	thunder			Q-this we dragged our	selves
	Q-shook with the noise			R-out of the plain, and	to
	R-repeated, and each t	ime the earth		(a) PQR	(b) RQP
	(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		(c) PRQ	(d) RPQ
	(c) RQP	(d) QPR	70.	Secondly, it is consisten	nt
62.	The causes and their			P-with human experies	
	P-in the same series			Q-places and be depres	
	Q-one order, they stand	d		R-land should rise grad	
	R-effects belong to the			(a) PQR	(b) RQP
	(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		(c) RPQ	(d) PRQ
	(c) QPR	(d) RQP	71.	There was no need to	(a) 1 1 Q
63.	They had been thrown		, 1.	P-set a watch, for we h	ad nothing
	P-upon their own exer	tions at an		Q-to fear from anybod	_
	Q-battle to fight with p			R-anything in that vast	
	R-early age, and had a				-
	(a) PRQ	(b) QPR		(a) RQP	(b) RPQ
	(c) RQP	(d) PQR	70	(c) QRP	(d) PQR
64.	The unstated assumpti	• /	72.	This idea, however star	
	P-conceding spatial au			P-first appear, is quite in accordance, as	
	Q-that the grant of a di	•		Q-before stated, with the	
	_	temporal step towards		0	tain regions of the globe
	(a) RPQ	(b) PRQ		(a) RQP	(b) PQR
	(c) QPR	(d) QRP		(c) RPQ	(d) QRP
65.	The room which yielde	. , -	73.	Our only enemies were	
	P-the fourth floor of a	$n_{THIN}$		P-heat, thirst, and flies,	
	Q-boarding-house in B	lleecker Street		Q-from man or beast the	<u> </u>
	R-much satisfaction to			R-rather would I have	faced any danger
	(a) PRQ	(b) QPR		(a) PQR	(b) RQP
	(c) RPQ	(d) RQP		(c) PRQ	(d) RPQ
66.	By the time governmen		74.	Thus, I stand on a	
00.	P-offices or educationa			P-hill and watch a labourer	
	Q-open, many dayligh			Q-upon the distant rail	way
	R-hours are already los			R-striking with his slee	lge
	(a) QRP	(b) RPQ		(a) PQR	(b) PRQ
	(c) PQR	(d) PRQ		(d) RQP	(d) RPQ
67.	They had seen enough		75.	Then there came faint i	rays of primrose
07.	P-them to come a step			P-light that changed pr	• •
	Q-desert already, and			Q-bars, through which	
	R-of knives would hav			R-glided out across the	
	(a) QPR	(b) QRP		(a) RQP	(b) PQR
	(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		(c) RPQ	(d) QRP
68.	Such are the strata whi	. , -	76.	It seemed to them far e	` '
00.		iving in the Mediterranean	, 0.	P-that the water had go	
	_	•		Q-that solid land had r	
	Q-meet with in the sou	-		R-upward into its pres	
	R-with shells for the m	_		(a) PQR	(b) RQP
	(a) QPR	(b) PRQ		(c) RPQ	(d) QRP
	(c) PQR	(d) QRP		(C) IXI Q	(u) QIXI

77.	We drank a little and f	lung	85.	I've taken out my			
	P-soon were all asleep			P-and stay poised and vigilant			
	Q-sand, thoroughly tired out, and			Q-ear buds so I can			
	R-ourselves down on the			R-listen for announcements			
	(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		
	(c) QPR	(d) RQP		(c) PRQ	(d) QPR		
78.	* *	• •	06	* *	• /		
70.			00.	In the Northeast, the sun			
	P-exhibit in like manner a stratification nearly undisturbed			P-sets by four in the evening			
	Q-over the lake-district of North America, and			Q-morning and in winter it			
	R-antiquity extend for hundreds of miles			R-rises as early as four			
	- •	(b) RPQ		(a) PQR	(b) QRP		
	(a) RQP	(d) QPR		(c) RQP	(d) RPQ		
70	(c) QRP	. , -	87.	Their judgment can be			
79.	Now I just have to keep my			P-easily swayed by false			
	P-place and not let that scrawny			Q-propaganda, as is being done			
00	Q-guy with gelled			R-right now across the	country		
	R-hair edge in front of			(a) QRP	(b) RPQ		
	(a) QRP	(b) PQR		(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		
	(c) RPQ	(d) PRQ	88.	Although no convincin	ng		
80.	The idea of a standard time			P-arguments were made	•		
	P-lives that we often take it for			Q-was commotion in the House			
	Q-zone has become so integral to our			R-the amendment, the			
		e it to be a part of natural		(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		
	phenomena	(I) DOD		(c) PRQ	(d) QPR		
	(a) RQP	(b) PQR	89.		(a) Q111		
	(c) QRP (d) QPR			P-that the ratio remains the same despite			
81.	Evidently it was too			Q-the revenue base coming down because			
	P-of a deadly-looking cobra or			R-of increased devolution to States			
	Q-two we saw no reptiles						
	R-dry for game, and w			(a) QRP	(b) RPQ		
	(a) QRP	(b) QPR	00	(c) PRQ	(d) PQR		
	(c) PRQ	(d) RPQ	90.	India is extremely short			
82.	Some of these			P-of water, and there v	vill be even less		
	P-height of more than			Q-is taken out			
	Q-2000 feet above the	sea		R-of it as groundwater			
	R-rocks rise to the			(a) RPQ	(b) QRP		
	(a) QRP	(b) RPQ		(c) PRQ	(d) QPR		
	(c) QPR	(d) PRQ	91.	Technology for			
83.	It was three o'clock in the afternoon			P-tracking droughts has			
	P-find our bearers			Q-grown in leaps and	Q-grown in leaps and bounds		
	Q-before we woke, to			R-forecasting and			
	R-preparing to return			(a) RQP	(b) PQR		
	(a) QPR	(b) PRQ		(c) RPQ	(d) QRP		
	(c) PQR	(d) RQP	92.	The NSG			
84.	Now the first and most			P-of nuclear trade, spe	lt out in its guidelines and		
	P-strata of marine origin occur above the			trigger-lists			
	Q-simple appearance is where			Q-covering every aspe	ct		
	R-level of the sea in horizontal position			R-has already made its			
	(a) PRQ	(b) QPR		(a) QRP	(b) QPR		
	(c) PQR	(d) RQP		(c) PRQ	(d) RQP		

93. He spent a third 101. There is never P-was of any consequence P-behind the persistence of such problems; it Q-made sure that none of them always has Q-a single factor R-of the time describing his tax proposals, but R-to be nexus of forces (a) QRP (b) QPR (a) OPR (b) PRQ (d) RQP (c) PRQ (c) RPQ (d) QRP 94. The yatra focussed 102. If society considers this P-for poor and P-to wonder if society itself is normal Q-marginalised communities O-to be normal or treats it with R-on access to development and dignity R-indifference, one has (b) PQR (a) RQP (a) PRQ (b) QRP (c) RPQ (d) QRP (d) RPQ (c) RQP 95. Statistics show 103. Taken together, this P-figures over the last three decades P-gives a total global Q-in several parts of India Q-stockpile of almost 1,900 tons of R-a steady rise in the turnout R-nuclear weapons-usable material (a) RPQ (b) RQP (a) QRP (b) PQR (c) PQR (d) QPR (d) QPR (c) RPQ 96. A dissent in a court 104. The loss of these P-the intelligence of a future day P-young, and often Q-to the brooding spirit of law, to Q-make us ponder R-of last resort is an appeal R-bright, people must (a) QRP (b) ROP (a) PRQ (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) QPR (d) RPQ 97. t is not uncommon 105. Earlier its forays P-to push for public expenditure P-were concentrated on ancient O-at a time Q-and medieval India R-when private investment sentiment is weak R-in history (a) QRP (b) PQR (a) RPQ (b) RQP (c) RPQ (d) QPR (c) PQR (d) QPR 98. District - judges 106. Guardians of P-in far-flung districts P-the tyranny of the state Q-and gag orders Q-four square against R-have been authorizing mass blocking of online R-intellectual liberty must stand content (a) QRP (b) ROP (b) PQR (a) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) QPR (d) RPQ 107. The pesticides 99. A significant number P-are more harmful than P-in the rural nonfarm sector Q-those used in many other parts of the world Q-to be created R-used in India R-of these jobs will have (a) RQP (b) POR (a) QRP (b) RQP (c) RPQ (d) QRP (c) PRQ (d) PQR 108. The last issue 100. By doing so, it P-can bend policy by virtue of its control over its P-brought it closer Q-to cultural and social life Q-how a powerful monopoly R-has redefined politics and R-we need to examine is (a) RPQ (b) RQP (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) PQR (d) QPR (d) RQP (c) PRQ

109. To write in plain vigorous language 117. The atmosphere P-one has to think fearlessly, and if P-is against them, but there appears Q-one thinks fearlessly Q-in their administrations R-one cannot be politically orthodox R-to be fight left (b) PQR (a) QRP (a) QPR (b) RPQ (c) RPQ (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) PQR 110. Elections are likely to be held 118. The idea was P-in 2017 once law and order P-to spend as little money Q-time frame has been set Q-while avoiding loss of lives R-is restored though no R-as possible (a) PRQ (b) PQR (a) RPQ (b) QPR (c) QPR (d) RPQ (c) QRP (d) PQR 111. The essay is about 119. In some seats, the P-namely, P-winning margin, thereby Q-what its title says, Q-votes for NOTA have been larger than the R-the enemies of intellectual liberty R-determining the result (a) RPQ (b) QRP (b) QRP (a) RPQ (c) QPR (d) PRQ (c) QPR (d) PRQ 112. t was never meant 120. They not only P-upon fundamental rights P-tech activists on to the streets Q-to become a tool Q-ran an innovative and creative campaign, but R-to broaden the scope of restrictions R-were also able to bring (a) RQP (b) RPQ (a) RQP (b) RPQ (c) PRQ (d) QRP (c) PRQ (d) QRP 113. Therefore, perhaps 121. It is high time P-on ensuring learning standards P-about the cost and Q-there is a case Q-the government started thinking R-to introduce some clauses R-quality of power supply (b) QRP (a) RQP (a) RPQ (b) QRP (d) PQR (c) PRQ (c) QPR (d) PRQ 114. Public interest litigation, 122. For India, therefore, P-presently serves a role distinctly opposed P-a priority along with nuclear safety Q-therefore Q-nuclear security is not a new objective, R-to the rationale behind its fashioning R-but has always been (a) QPR (b) RQP (a) RQP (b) RPQ (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) QRP 115. It is becoming 123. This means that for P-increasingly clear that anyone P-making a significant dent Q-of freedom, justice and equality is seen as a Q-have to grow at a faster rate threat R-in poverty, rural incomes R-who dares to raise issues (a) PRQ (b) PQR (a) RPQ (b) QRP (d) RPQ (c) QPR (d) QPR (c) PRQ 124. To have succumbed to their 116. Further negotiations P-blackmail was not an instance of P-are necessary Q-making pragmatic political Q-to reach a common understanding R-concessions; it was one of capitulation R-to enable implementation (a) QRP (b) RPQ (a) QRP (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR (d) QPR (c) RPQ

125. Whether the emergence 133. Despite this high level political P-will change the ugly dynamic P-have achieved little Q-of these popular protests O-these summits R-in Brazil is to be seen R-attention, and fanfare, (b) RQP (b) RQP (a) QPR (a) QRP (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) PQR 134. They also need help 126. After walking around P-to quench their thirst P-rains have failed, and Q-a bit, the women searched Q-agricultural production will fall drastically R-just now, because R-for a hand pump (a) RQP (b) QRP (a) RPQ (b) RQP (d) PQR (c) PQR (d) QPR (c) PRQ 127. It is hard to 135. This may sound like P-the actual problem P-of some Q-miss the political significance Q-at the scale of R-of these beneficiaries R-a lot, until one looks (a) PQR (b) RQP (a) QRP (b) RQP (d) RPQ (d) PQR (c) QPR (c) PRQ 136. He must actually announce 128. But while the defeat made P-how he intends to bring P-as it was no longer in currency. Q-news, the issue on which Q-the businessman to book R-it was based failed to resonate R-a plan of action detailing (a) RPQ (b) RQP (a) RPQ (b) RQP (c) PQR (c) PQR (d) QRP (d) QPR 129. A truly free nation will 137. There must be more oversight P-will fail in the marketplace of ideas P-which this is done Q-and much more accountability Q-destruction as a bad idea that R-in the manner in R-confidently view even its advocated (b) QPR (a) RQP (b) QRP (a) QRP (d) PQR (c) PRQ (d) RQP (c) PRQ 138. This is where clear, 130. I am not demanding P-well-publicized editorial guidelines are P-a set of ethical scripts whose Q-precisely formulated, and Q-political possibilities could be played out R-badly needed in Indian newsrooms R-a census of atrocity but (b) RQP (a) RQP (b) PQR (a) QPR (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) RPQ (d) QRP 139. I am raising these questions 131. However, the major drawback P-of this process is that P-are early warning signs Q-of a deeper crisis Q-there is no legally binding R-outcome at the end of six years R-because such events (b) PQR (a) ROP (a) QRP (b) RPQ (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) RPQ (d) QRP 140. Even the knowledge 132. No democracy P-far less disastrous policies P-can survive without the Q-the Census would make Q-philosophical imagination R-of elementary facts from R-roots of such an ethical and (a) QRP (b) QPR (a) RPQ (b) QRP (c) PRQ (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) RQP

141. Even more astonishingly, 149. India should not be in a hurry P-he cast as "beautiful" P-to ratify the Agreement O-he went on to Q-until there is clarity R-describe the vote R-on the U.S. position (b) RPQ (a) RQP (a) QRP (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) QRP (c) RQP (d) QPR 142. Hit hard by austerity measures 150. The party has not just P-government, they lead P-vacated space for other Q-of the Conservative Q-being steadily hollowed out ideologically R-lives embedded in anxiety R-political parties, but it is also (a) RPQ (b) QRP (a) PRQ (b) RQP (c) QPR (d) QRP (c) QPR (d) PRQ 143. They are sophisticated enough 151. If per capita income is taken P-to know that Free Basics P-as the measure then we are Q-away from 'great power' status Q-the things they really want to access R-would not offer them any of R-still some distance (a) RPQ (b) QRP (a) PRQ (b) PQR (d) QPR (d) RPQ (c) PRQ (c) QPR 144. Of these, 152. India has already made P-mostly two have proved P-substantial concessions Q-to be bones of contention Q-to enable a consensus R-for the Paris pact R-between the two parties (a) QRP (b) RPQ (a) QRP (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) RPQ (d) QPR 145. It is the right to privacy 153. One will need to watch what P-inside out on a whim. P-happens in the United States Q-that prevents the police Q-presidential elections R-from turning our homes R-after the forthcoming (b) QRP (b) QRP (a) RPQ (a) RQP (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) PRQ (d) QPR 146. Recent reports say 154. Three examples will P-suffice as evidence P-economy in terms of Q-India has become the world's fastest-growing Q-of her backsliding R-GDP growth, overtaking China R-on longheld positions (a) QRP (a) QPR (b) RQP (b) RPQ (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) PQR 147. Imagine what this can do 155. It is a pity that P-the news industry in our part of the world P-such violence hardly Q-for trust in, and engagement Q-comes within the R-with, professional journalism and R-purview of the law (b) QRP (a) RQP (a) QRP (b) RPQ (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR 156. The more technologically 148. Truth was P-to lead to a breach of peace as a false one P-advanced and wired a Q-no defence since Q-vulnerable it is to a cyber attack R-a true defamatory statement was as likely R-nation is, the more (a) QPR (b) RQP (a) RPQ (b) QRP (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) QPR

157. The architecture 165. It is for the government, P-was designed to promote P-especially one with such a Q-of the Internet Q-significant majority, to have the R-intelligence and leadership to think long term R-connectivity, not security (b) RQP (b) PQR (a) QPR (a) QRP (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) RPQ (d) QPR 166. There is a deeper 158. It secured support from P-government, a significant development in itself P-fissure here that goes Q-other sections of the Q-from western theory R-Opposition, and defeated the R-beyond explanations (a) RQP (b) QRP (a) PRQ (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) QPR (d) RPQ 167. At one level, 159. Every government wants P-all, they have so many votes P-the law in understanding Q-to shower favours on Q-such cases of violence R-farmers: after R-one senses the limits of (a) RQP (b) RPQ (a) RQP (b) PQR (d) QRP (c) PRQ (c) RPQ (d) QRP 160. Due to poor organic matter 168. It is the right to P-in soil is below the required P-who see us at our most vulnerable Q-incorporation, organic carbon O-the indiscretions of doctors R-level in most parts of India R-privacy that protects us from (a) RPQ (b) QRP (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) QPR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) RQP 161. Out-of-the-box statecraft 169. The fundamental cause of P-economic growth P-modern world the stupid are cocksure Q-would bring dividends Q-the trouble is that in the R-in peace of mind, savings and R-while the intelligent are full of doubt (a) RQP (b) QRP (a) RPQ (b) QRP (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) QPR (d) PRQ 162. Is out national identity 170. It ignores the real victim, P-needs to be shrouded in a P-of getting justice Q-often compelling him/her Q-of such a loose character that it R-cloak of anodyne conformity? R-to find extralegal methods (a) QPR (b) RQP (a) RQP (b) RPQ (c) PQR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) QRP 163. This is what comes 171. It is a crisis which P-who sits below the Finance Minister P-unless policymakers Q-and not consulting the economist Q-exercise some intelligence R-out of not knowing economics R-will get even worse (a) QRP (b) RQP (a) RPQ (b) RQP (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) PQR (d) QPR 164. The pith helmets 172. In Tamil Nadu, P-gone, but the blood P-cows and bulls are worshipped and celebrated Q-has never dried Q-on Maattu Pongal, R-may have long R-and the finale is Jallikattu (a) RPQ (b) RQP (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) PQR (d) QPR (c) PRQ (d) RPQ

173. They have now 181. The question P-by a paternalistic state P-are on the right path Q-is whether we Q-of goods mandated R-to the goal R-been turned into consumers (a) RPQ (b) QRP (a) QRP (b) QPR (c) QPR (d) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) RQP 182. Ensuring security 174. Elections globally P-harder than hacking into a system P-dominated by numbers, percentages Q-of data, information, and O-and tallies R-communication is considerably R-can be dry affairs (a) ROP (b) RPO (a) RQP (b) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) QRP (d) QRP (c) RPQ 183. Do people take 175. We should learn our lesson P-rejection of every candidate? P-from this history and stay away Q-the trouble to go and Q-of our neighbours R-vote only to register their R-from interfering in the messy domestic politics (a) RQP (b) RPQ (b) PQR (a) PRQ (c) PRQ (d) QRP (c) QPR (d) RPQ 184. The reference 176. Public goods are P-is simultaneously a matter P-important as they Q-to the size of a vulnerable community Q-mitigate the impact of R-of legal as well as political and ethical R-income poverty and inequality perspective (a) QRP (b) PQR (a) RPQ (b) QRP (d) QPR (c) RPQ (d) PRQ (c) QPR 177. This may be essential at 185. A certified, verifiable, P-where the market fails to deliver P-would be a valuable Q-swath of an economy Q-all-purpose identity card R-times, but there is a wide R-document for many people (b) QPR (a) QRP (a) QPR (b) RQP (c) PRQ (d) RQP (c) PQR (d) PRQ 178. We must urgently 186. As for the tasks P-ethics that respects, and responds P-three important ones Q-humanely to, the strangers in our cities Q-ahead, there appear R-and consciously develop a new R-to be at least (a) RQP (b) PQR (a) RQP (b) QRP (c) RPQ (d) QRP (c) PRQ (d) PQR 179. It may not be a simple 187. Only a country not yet rid P-someone does stand to gain P-of its colonial hangover Q-by keeping farmers divided Q-and controls, labels dissent as seditious R-case of "divide and rule", but R-of a government that commands (a) OPR (b) POR (a) PRQ (b) PQR (c) RPQ (d) QRP (c) QPR (d) RPQ 180. Rewarding an encroacher on public 188. Developing countries P-reward to a pickpocket P-should question the rationale Q-site is like giving a Q-for such a registry ahead R-land with free alternative R-of a negotiated outcome on this issue. (a) QRP (b) QPR (a) QRP (b) PQR (c) PRQ (d) RQP (d) QPR (c) RPQ

189. Accepting that one form 197. P-to understand P-of price discrimination is okay opens Q-to many people O-the door to all other forms R-threatening and even impossible R-of discrimination as well S-grammar appears (a) QRP (b) RPQ (b) RPQS (a) PSQR (c) PRQ (d) PQR (c) QSRP (d) SPRQ 190. Seven decades ago, 198. P-whole of last year P-Orwell wrote a clutch **Q-twice** Q-for the post-World War II British journal R-during the Polemic S-I only went fishing R-of essays (a) RPSQ (b) QPSR (a) RPQ (b) ORP (c) SRPQ (d) PRQS (c) PRQ (d) QPR 199. P-has only spread to other parts of the world 191. There is also recently P-drought, the Q-mango has been commercially cultivated Q-the hope that after two years of R-for many years, although its cultivation R-monsoon will be good in the coming fiscal S-in the Indo-Burma Malayan region of Southeast (a) QPR (b) RQP Asia (c) PQR (d) PRQ (b) QPSR (a) SPRQ 192. The party faithful, who (c) PSQR (d) QSRP P-expectations, are now disillusioned 200. P-choice of goals that are not Q-had greeted his political arrival in 2004 Q-wisdom is equally needed R-with great enthusiasm, and R-only beneficent but also attainable (a) RQP (b) QRP S-in private life in the (c) PRQ (d) PQR (a) PSRQ (b) QSPR 193. We are told that its (c) PQRS (d) RQSP P-Public Distribution System 201. P-It had been umpteen years since we had seen Q-creating a functional each other. R-sole purpose is the noble goal of Q-One dull dark day in autumn, I was travelling (a) QRP (b) RQP on horseback through a dreary stretch of country (c) PRQ (d) PQR 194. So, increasingly, R-This was the house of Roderick Usher, who had been my childhood pal. P-paying to provide revenues Q-for the Central government S-At night fall, I came in sight of the house of Usher. R-the poor have been (a) PQSR (b) PSQR (a) RPQ (b) RQP (c) QSRP (d) QRSP (c) PQR (d) QPR 202. P-According to various estimates, between 195. P-people blame others for their misdeeds 1942 and 1944 there were approximately 400 Q-of the present day world arise victims of this practice daily in Warsaw alone, R-most of the troubles with numbers on some days reaching several S-from the fact that instead of doing their duty thousands. (b) SRQP (a) RQPS Q-A common German practice in occupied (c) PQSR (d) RQSP Poland was to round up random civilians on the 196. P-reasons for this failure streets of Polish cities. Q-one of the principal R-For example, on 19th September 1942 close R-dare not take risks to 3000 men and women were transported by S-is that many people train to Germany - they had been caught in the (a) PRQS (b) QSPR massive round-ups all over Warsaw the previous (c) QPSR (d) RQPS two days.

S-The term, "lapanka" carried a sardonic connotation from the word's earlier use for the children's game known in English as "tag".

(a) SQRP

(b) SRPQ

(c) QSPR

(d) QPRS

203. P-In other countries which are populated by 'haves', frustration is among them also because they do "haves".

Q-In some countries, frustration exists because these countries are populated by "have-nots".

R-Frustration is a global cancer.

S-It has spared no country.

(a) RSQP

(b) SQRP

(c) PSRQ

(d) QRPS

204. P-The real purpose underlying this maxim lies in its utility in the worldly sense.

Q-He has within him a spirit which is ever exhorting him to cut down his needs and learn to be happy with what he has.

R-Man is something much greater than an intelligent being using his intellect to make newer inventions from time to time.

S-It tells us to be up and doing, not to be passive in our attitude to life.

(a) PRQS

(b) QPSR

(c) RQPS

(d) SRPQ

205. P-But he did not know how to find one at that hour.

Q-It was his first visit to the city and he didn't know where to go.

R-Mohanlal's train was late and it reached Kolkata a little after midnight.

S-He thought he would go to a choultry where he would not have to pay rent.

(a) PSQR

(b) QRSP

(c) RQSP

(d) RSQP

206. P-And slowly, you reach the pinnacle of self-awareness, experiencing a unity with all life.

Q-If you transform your energy positively, it naturally becomes compassion and love.

R-Once you experientially are a part of everything then nobody needs to teach you morality.

S-Then you can do something to improve the situation, but without anger.

(a) PQRS

(b) QPRS

(c) RQPS

(d) RSPQ

207. P-He raised his voice against idol-worship.

Q-People are generally very open and accept social changes with a positive attitude.

R-Swami Dayanand Saraswati is remembered with reverence and affection among the social reformers of the nineteenth century.

S-India is a country which respects spiritualism much more than materialism.

(a) QRSP

(b) PRSQ

(c) RSPQ

(d) SQRP

208. P-For that we need people who possess not only high skills but high values as well.

Q-So the need of the hour is not only skill-based education but also value-inspired and value-based education.

R-When we talk of investing in education, a question arises as to what kind of education needs to be given to the youngster.

S-Our aim is to evolve not only an affluent society, but an egalitarian, just, humane and compassionate society.

(a) SPRQ

(b) PRQS

(c) RQSP

(d) RSPQ

209. P-Granted, political defection is increasingly less an act of ideological defiance than one of pure opportunism.

Q-Yet, for all it flaws, the current law recognizes and respects one fundamental principle: The right to dissent.

R-A blanket ban on defection will weaken rather than strengthen democracy, in whose name it is being sought to be imposed.

S-Granted also that it is illogical to allow a third of the party to split but not in a lesser number.

(a) RPSQ

(b) PSRQ

(c) RSPQ

(d) PRSQ

210. P-As difficult as it may be to recognize what it is inside us that is making us respond with negativity, that is the path towards forgiveness.

Q-This will automatically change your relationship with the other person and you will feel much better.

R-We need to recognize our reaction to the other person as a mirror of something in ourselves.

S-Whatever, the issues might be, once you have discovered them, you can work on forgiving yourself.

(a) SQRP

(b) SRQP

(c) RQPS

(d) RPSQ

211. P-The aim must be to ensure that our country does not experience either paucity or a-surfeit of trained manpower in any specific segment of our economy.

Q-When we set about the task of higher education, we should be absolutely clear in our perception of the goals of education in the specific context of our nation's development.

R-No doubt, one of the important aims of education would be to create the required range and nature of trained manpower assessed to be needed by different sectors of national growth.

S-The entire educational apparatus must be geared progressively to fulfill the requirements of different phases of our growth in every sector primary, secondary andtertiary.

(a) SQPR

(b) QRSP

(c) SRQP

(d) PSQR

212. P-Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions.

Q-Arrogant managers can overevaluate their current performance and competitive position listen poorly and learn slowly.

R-And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.

S-Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities.

(a) PRQS

(b) SPQR

(c) RQPS

(d) QSPR

213. P-However, our environment also need some help from all of us to get maintained as usual to nourish our lives forever and to never ruin our lives.

Q-It gives us all things which we need to live our life on this planet.

R-It provides us better medium to grow and develop.

S-An environment includes all the natural resources which surround us to help in number of ways.

(a) PQRS

(b) QPSR

(c) SRQP

(d) QSPR

214. P-The starting point can be the experience of a minority within society generally or even the experience of a group of people within a progressive social movementwhich does not live up to its progressive agenda in every respect.

Q-Within (or after) postmodernism a grand unifying theory no longer seems possible. This does not exclude the possibility or the necessity of dialogue.

R-The starting points of social criticism can be very different and the different forms of socialism never has a monopoly on Social Criticism.

S-Nevertheless most social critics still consider the Critique of capitalism to be central.

(a) PRQS

(b) RPQS

(c) RQPS

(d) PSRQ

15. P- To those who have known comfort, discomfort is a real torture.

Q-Comfort is now one of the causes of its own spread.

R-The more comfort is brought into the world, the more it is likely to be valued.

S-It has now become a physical habit, a fashion, an ideal to be pursued for its own sake.

(a) QRSP

(b) QPRS

(c) QPSR

(d) QSRP

216. P-In that frame of mind, we have little sense of identity, safety or security.

Q-Courage is required to explore our secret life because we must first withdraw from the social mirror, where we are fed positive and negative feedback continuously.

R-And we may opt to avoid self examination and idle away our time in a vacuum of reverie and rationalization.

S-As we get used to this social feedback, it becomes a comfort zone.

(a) QSRP

(b) QRSP

(c) SQRP

(d) SRQP

217. P-He was a funny looking man with a high, bald, done shaped head, a face very small in comparison and a long wavy beard.

Q-He didn't work at his trade-a stonecutter, more than what was necessary to keep his wife and three boys alive.

R-His unusual features were standing a joke among his friends.

S-He was a poor man-an idler.

(a) PRQS

(b) QPSR

(c) RQPS

(d) SRPQ

218. P-When all the credit worthy people were given loans to a logical limit, they ceased to be a part of the market.

Q-Even this would have been understandable if it could work as an eye opener.

R-Owing to the materialistic culture elsewhere, it was possible to keep selling newer products to the consumers despite having existing ones which served equally well.

S-They were lured through advertising and marketing techniques of 'dustbinisation' of the customer; and then finally, once they became ready customers, they were given loans and credits to help them buy more and more.

(a) PRQS

(b) RSPQ

(c) QSPR

(d) RPQS

219. P-And the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of waterrivers, wetlands and aquifers.

Q-In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved.

R-Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem.

S-Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over world, between as well as within countries.

(a) SQPR

(b) PRQS

(c) QRPS

(d) PSQR

220. P-For one, very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee of a certain level of sales.

Q-This invariably acts as an incentive for outsources to be lax in developing the business.

R-Despite being the dominant partner in the relationship, the outsourcer doesn't always have all the advantages.

S-The trade refers to it as the minimum guarantee clause, which means that if a outsourcee is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be compensated for the balance amount.

(a) PRQS

(b) SPQR

(c) QSPR

(d) RPSQ

221. P-It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature.

Q-Law of nature are not commands but statements of facts.

R-This would do away with elementary fallacy that a law implies.

S-The use of the word law in this context is rather unfortunate.

(a) QSRP

(b) SQRP

(c) QSPR

(d) SQPR

222. P-When the game of life is finally over there is no second chance to correct our errors.

Q-Time is the greater equalizer of all mankind.

R-Time offers opportunity but demands a sense of regard.

S- It has taken away the best and the worst of us without regard of either.

(a) QSRP

(b) RSQP

(c) PQRS

(d) RSPQ

223. P-It has been the handmaid of the ruling class.

Q-Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education.

R-Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power.

S-It is an old saying that knowledge is power.

(a) SQPR

(b) PRQS

(c) SRQP

(d) PSQR

224. P-This is despite the fact that there is a rampant migration of rural families to urban centres.

Q-Generally the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are inbuilt in the urban life.

R-Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered.

S-India is a country of villages.

(a) QRSP

(b) RPQS

(c) SRQP

(d) QPRS

225. P-And if I think about something which didn't happen I start thinking about all the other things which didn't happen.

Q-But there is only ever one thing which happened at a particular time and a particular place.

R-And there are an infinite number of things which didn't happen at that time and that place.

S-A lie is when you say something happened which didn't happen.

(a) QSRP

(b) SQPR

(c) SRQP

(d) SQRP

226. P-The magnitude of the interdependence depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve.

Q-Interdependence of food and labour market is important for the development process.

R-Similarly, an upward shift in the food supply curve shifts up the food demand curve.

S-An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve.

(a) QSPR

(b) QPRS

(c) PSRQ

(d) SPQR

227. P-They never desert us even when all fair weather friends have deserted us.

Q-Books are never failing friends.

R-They dispel the dark clouds of gloom from our minds and increase our happiness if we are already happy.

S-Through the ages, the scriptures and other great books have provided, immeasurable solace to the wounded and strife torn humanity.

(a) QRSP

(b) PRSQ

(c) RSPQ

(d) QPRS

- 228. P-When the robber was near her bed, she stood up suddenly, 'brandishing the knife.
  - Q-One night the robber did enter her room but Lakshmi did not make any sound.

R-She just kept a tight hold of the knife and pretended to be sound asleep.

S-The robber was taken aback and with a loud cry, he ran out.

(a) SQRP

(b) PRQS

(c) QRPS

(d) PSQR

- 229. P-It isn't bragging about how great you are.
  - Q-It's not about thinking you're perfect because nobody is but knowing that you're worthy of being love and accepted.

R-Self esteem is how much you value yourself and how important you think you are.

S-It's how you see yourself and feel about your achievements.

(a) SQRP

(b) RQSP

(c) RSPQ

(d) SRQP

- 230. P-Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions.
  - Q-Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell. R-It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with it's own individual qualities.

S-Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas.

(a) QPRS

(b) PQRS

(c) PQSR

(d) QRPS

- 231. P-On the earth, liquid forms and solid forms (ice/snow) predominate.
  - Q-The water cycle has two distinct branches the atmospheric branch and the terrestrial branch.

R-Water plays a versatile role in the functioning of the biosphere.

S-In the atmospheric, water exists mainly in gaseous form.

(a) RSPQ

(b) RQSP

(c) RPSQ

(d) RQPS

- 232. P-For however elusively, it still knew of harbours and anchors, of homes to which to return, and of barns in which to store the harvest.
  - Q-The works of the early Renaissance and the poetry of Shakespeare vibrate with the compassion for live experience in danger of dying from exposure and neglect.

R-Yes, it was a genius of courage, not of desperate audacity.

S-In this compassion was the creative genius of the age.

(a) SQRP

(b) PRSQ

(c) QSRP

(d) RSPQ

- 233. P-While the Soviet Government bought grain and other foreign consumer goods to be sold in domestic markets at heavily subsidized rates, Russia rejected socialism.
  - Q-The oil industry was the prime target of a sweeping privatization drive launched after the break-up of the Soviet Union.

R-The Russian government has failed to do for its people even a fraction of what the Soviet Union, with twice the population, did with the revenue generated fromoil.

S-However, not all Russian have been rolling in oil wealth.

(a) QSRP

(b) PRQS

(c) RQSP

(d) RSPQ

- 234. P-The recent reduction in interest rates in the US and the injection of liquidity have resulted in investors seeking new avenues such as commodity markets, in viewof the turbulence in financial markets and the low returns in treasuries.
  - Q-The relatively easy liquidity and low interest rates, by themselves, make holding of inventories attractive and thus induce volatility in commodity markets.

R-The financialisation of commodity trade and current extraordinary conditions in global financial markets could have influenced the spurt in prices.

S-The weakening of the US dollar is also advanced as a reason for the recent volatility in commodity markets, including food items.

(a) PRQS

(b) SPQR

(c) QSPR

(d) RPQS

235. P-Yet making loans to poor people is hardly a Poverty cure.

Q-Segmenting the industry, might be worth while if it allows more of the poor to get access to credit.

R-Multinational corporations could take the top microfinance institutions to the next level, and the remainder could take the responsibility of development groups and regional banks.

S-Property rights and the role of law matter too.

(a) PRQS

(b) QRPS

(c) SPQR

(d) RSPQ

236. P-But the scenario has quite changed now-adays by allocating a special budget of funds for security.

Q-In the last ten years, budget towards the development of military forces is higher when compared to others.

R-India earlier days gave more importance to the development of industry and less importance to other departments.

S-This is because of the frightening increase in terrorism all around the world especially emerging after the 9/11 terror attack in U.S.

(a) PRQS

(b) SPQR

(c) QSPR

(d) RPSQ

237. P-A sensitive mind easily absorbs the vibrations emanating from the thought of the people it associates with.

Q-We often say that a person is known by the company he keeps.

R-The violent can be made calm by exuding thought of love and compassion.

S-Visits to holy places are considered good because the good thoughts of the holy people gathered there and the ensuing vibrations definitely affect one in a positive fashion.

(a) RQPS

(b) QRSP

(c) PQRS

(d) SRQP

238. P-Epistemological idealists (such as Kant) might insist that the only things which can be directly known for certain are ideas.

Q-The approach to idealism by Western philosophers has been different to that of Eastern thinkers.

R-In much of Western thought (though not in such major Western thinkers as Plato and Hegel) the ideal relates to direct knowledge of subjective mental ideas, or images.

S-It is then usually juxtaposed with realism in which the real is said to have absolute existence prior to and independent of our knowledge.

(a) RQPS

(b) PQSR

(c) PRQS

(d) ORSP

239. P-If all the requirements of the villages are satisfied there by itself, then the peasants will usefully utilize their spare time.

Q-Let us consider the village artisans.

R-This will also provide employment to all the educated people of the villages.

S-Having discussed the problems and requirements of rural life.

(a) SQPR

(b) PRQS

(c) QRPS

(d) PSQR

240. P-Practical farming includes knowledge of fruit and vegetable farming.

Q-These schools need not necessarily have their own farms because the village itself will provide ample field work facilities.

R-Agriculture should be made compulsory in higher secondary schools; alternatively, the urban students can be taught town-planning, industrial planning etc.

S-Therefore, at this stage, only theoretical education for the village students would suffice.

(a) QRSP

(b) RPQS

(c) RSPQ

(d) QPRS

241. P-the independence of the nation

Q-brought about

R-united effort

S-under one leader

(a) QRPS

(b) QPRS

(c) RQPS

(d) RSQP

242. P-but eventually the sound of your feet

Q-it can take a while

R-on the pavement or on a trail S-starts to sound like music

(a) PQRS

(b) QPRS

(c) SRPQ

(d) PRQS

243. P-the grounds on which

Q-the chairman has terminated

R-we have to find out

S-his service

(a) QRPS

(b) RPQS

(c) QSRP

(d) RPSQ

244. P-animals need some friends

Q-with the forests disappearing and R-poaching still persisting today,

S-to protect them and their future

(a) QPRS

(b) QSPR

(c) RQPS

(d) QRPS

245. P-for creativity

O-to make mistakes

R-the freedom

S-provides the best environment

(a) RQSP

(b) QPSR

(c) PQSR

(d) SRPQ

246. P-explained angrily

Q-the bricklayer

R-leaving the site

S-his reasons for

(a) QPSR

(b) SRPQ

(c) RQPS

(d) PSRQ

247. P-which had some

Q-had no use

R-I found a firm

S-components for which they

(a) SPRQ

(b) RPSQ

(c) QSPR

(d) RQSP'

248. P-the most suitable material

Q-because that is

R-it of wood

S-we made

(a) RPSQ

(b) PRQS

(c) SRQP

(d) QPSR

249. P-get some peace

Q-he left home

R-his parents could

S-in order that

(a) QSRP

(b) RQSP

(c) SRPQ

(d) PSRQ

250. P-coal as a fuel

Q-in place of wood

R-during this period

S-people were beginning to use

(a) RSPQ

(b) SRPQ

(c) QSPR

(d) PRSQ

### **Solutions**

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (d)	38. (c)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (b)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (a)	54. (d)	55. (a)	56. (a)	57. (c)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (c)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (d)	65. (c)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (c)	70. (d)
71. (d)	72. (b)	73. (c)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (d)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (d)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (b)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (c)	89. (d)	90. (c)
91. (c)	92. (d)	93. (d)	94. (c)	95. (a)	96. (b)	97. (b)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (b)	104. (a)	105. (a)	106. (b)	107. (c)	108. (d)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (c)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (a)	115. (c)	116. (d)	117. (c)	118. (d)	119. (c)	120. (d)
121. (c)	122. (d)	123. (a)	124. (b)	125. (a)	126. (b)	127. (c)	128. (d)	129. (d)	130. (c)
131. (d)	132. (c)	133. (b)	134 (a)	135. (b)	136. (a)	137. (b)	138. (a)	139. (c)	140. (d)
141. (d)	142. (c)	143. (c)	144. (d)	145. (b)	146. (a)	147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (a)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (c)	154. (d)	155. (d)	156. (c)	157. (a)	158. (b)	159. (d)	160. (c)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (b)	164. (a)	165. (b)	166. (a)	167. (c)	168. (d)	169. (c)	170. (d)
171. (a)	172. (b)	173. (d)	174. (c)	175. (a)	176. (b)	177. (d)	178. (c)	179. (c)	180. (d)
181. (c)	182. (d)	183. (d)	184. (c)	185. (a)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (b)	189. (d)	190. (c)
191. (a)	192. (b)	193. (b)	194. (a)	195. (d)	196. (c)	197. (c)	198. (a)	199. (d)	200. (b)
201. (c)	202. (c)	203. (a)	204. (c)	205. (c)	206. (b)	207. (d)	208. (d)	209. (a)	210. (a)
211. (b)	212. (d)	213. (c)	214. (b)	215. (d)	216. (a)	217. (a)	218. (b)	219. (a)	220. (d)
221. (c)	222. (a)	223. (c)	224. (c)	225. (d)	226. (a)	227. (d)	228. (c)	229. (c)	230. (d)
231. (b)	232. (c)	233. (a)	234. (d)	235. (b)	236. (d)	237. (a)	238. (d)	239. (a)	240. (b)
241. (d)	242. (b)	243. (b)	244. (d)	245. (a)	246. (a)	247. (b)	248. (c)	249. (a)	250. (a)



#### **Chapter**

**12** 

# **Active Passive (Voice)**

#### **Exercise**

**Directions (1-74):** In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

- 1. Mrs. Vaijanthi teaches us literature.
  - (a) We have been taught literature by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
  - (b) Literature is being taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi
  - (c) Literature is being taught to us by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
  - (d) Literature is taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi to us.
- 2. I saw the master conducting the orchestra.
  - (a) I saw that the orchestra was being conducted by the master.
  - (b) I saw the orchestra being conducted by the master.
  - (c) The master was seen conducting the orchestra.
  - (d) The master was conducting the orchestra and I saw that.
- 3. Dark clouds have overcast the evening sky.
  - (a) By the dark clouds the evening sky was overcast.
  - (b) The evening sky has been overcast by the dark clouds.
  - (c) Dark clouds over castted the evening sky.
  - (d) The sky of the evening was over casted by dark clouds.
- 4. The Marathas surrendered their fort to the Mughals after the war.
  - (a) After the war, the Marathas had to surrender their fort to the Mughals.
  - (b) The Mughals after the war took the fort surrendered by the Marathas.
  - (c) Their fort was surrendered by the Marathas to the Mughals after the war.
  - (d) The Marathas after the war surrendered their fort to the Mughals.
- 5. Do you intimidate your younger brothers?
  - (a) Were your younger brothers being intimidated by you?

- (b) Are your younger brothers intimidated by you?
- (c) Have your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
- (d) Are your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
- 6. Someone gave the old man a push.
  - (a) The old man got a push from someone.
  - (b) Somebody had given a push to the old man.
  - (c) The old man was being pushed by someone.
  - (d) A push was given to the old man.
- 7. Have the car stolen!
  - (a) Steal the car.
  - (b) You should have the stolen car.
  - (c) Get someone to steal the car.
  - (d) They have stolen the car.
- 8. Sunny was driving the car so fast that it slipped at the turn.
  - (a) Sunny slipped at the turn as he was driving the car so fast.
  - (b) So fast was Sunny driving the car that it slipped at the turn.
  - (c) The car was being driven by Sunny so fast that it slipped at the turn.
  - (d) The car slipped at the turn as Sunny was driving it so fast.
- 9. Mother filled dark filtered coffee in the cup.
  - (a) The cup was filled with dark filtered coffee by mother.
  - (b) Mother filled in the cup coffee which was dark and filtered.
  - (c) The cup was being filled by mother with dark filtered coffee.
  - (d) The filtered coffee which was dark was filled into the cup by mother.

- 10. Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal at the 2008 Bejing Olympic Games.
  - (a) Gold medal was won by Abhinav Bindra at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
  - (b) In 2008 at the Beijing Olympics games Abhinav Bindra had won the gold medal.
  - (c) At the 2008 Beijing Olympics Games Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal.
  - (d) Abhinav Bindra must have won at the Beijing Olympics Games which were conducted in 2008.
- 11. Mariam was writing a note to her boss.
  - (a) A note was written to her boss by Mariam.
  - (b) A note was wrote by Mariam to her boss.
  - (c) A note was being written by Mariam to her boss.
  - (d) A note was written by Mariam to her boss.
- 12. The manager's bank account has been hacked.
  - (a) They have hacked the manager's bank account.
  - (b) Hacking has been done to the manager's bank account.
  - (c) Bank's account hacking has been done of the manager.
  - (d) Someone has hacked the manager's bank account.
- 13. The storm destroyed several huts in the village.
  - (a) The storm in the village had destroyed several huts.
  - (b) Several huts in the village have been destroyed by the storm.
  - (c) The storm was destructive for the several huts in the village.
  - (d) Several huts in the village were destroyed by the storm.
- 14. Our Institute has launched a new scholarship scheme for the weaker sections of the society.
  - (a) A new scholarship scheme has been launched by our Institute for the weaker sections of the society.
  - (b) A new scholarship scheme was launched for our Institute for sections of the society which are weak.
  - (c) For the weaker sections of the society a new scholarship scheme had been launched by our Institute.
  - (d) For the weaker sections of the society our Institute had launched a new scholarship scheme.

- 15. When did Rohit return my bike?
  - (a) When was my bike returned by Rohit?
  - (b) When was it that Rohit returned my bike?
  - (c) Rohit returned my bike when?
  - (d) When did my bike come back from Rohit?
- 16. The painting had not been painted by the famous painter.
  - (a) The painting had never been painted by the painter who was famous.
  - (b) The painter who was famous not had painted the painting.
  - (c) The famous painter had not painted the painting.
  - (d) The famous painter could not have painted the painting.
- 17. The payment was collected by the hardworking salesman.
  - (a) The hardworking salesman collected the payment.
  - (b) The salesman who worked hard was able to collect the payment.
  - (c) To collect the payment the salesman had to work hard.
  - (d) The hardworking salesman was able to collect the payment.
- 18. My father is going to build a six bedroom bungalow.
  - (a) A six bedroom bungalow was going to be built by my father.
  - (b) My father will have built a bungalow which will have six bedrooms.
  - (c) A bungalow of six bedrooms will have been built by my father.
  - (d) A six bedroom bungalow is going to be built by my father.
- 19. I shall have written the full thesis by December.
  - (a) By December I shall have wrote the full thesis.
  - (b) The full thesis will have been written by me by December.
  - (c) The full Thesis will be wrote by me by December.
  - (d) By December the full thesis must have been wrote by me.
- 20. I had to stop all my work to complete this project.
  - (a) All other work had to be stopped to complete this project by me.
  - (b) For completing this project all other work must be stopped.

- (c) For completing this project I had to stop all my work.
- (d) To complete this project all other work had been stopped by me.
- 21. I read the story in one night.
  - (a) The story had been read by me in one night.
  - (b) The story has been read by me in one night.
  - (c) In one night the story has been read by me.
  - (d) The story was read by me in one night.
- 22. The cricket ball struck me on the head.
  - (a) Struck me on the head the cricket ball.
  - (b) I was struck on the head by the cricket ball.
  - (c) I had been struck on the head by the cricket ball.
  - (d) I am striked on the head by the cricket ball.
- 23. The workers expected to finish the job.
  - (a) The job was expecting to being finished by the workers.
  - (b) It was expected that the workers would be finishing the job.
  - (c) The job was expected to been finished by the workers
  - (d) It was expected by the workers that they would finish the job.
- 24. Ravi had committed a mistake.
  - (a) A mistake has been committed by Ravi.
  - (b) A mistake had been committed by Ravi.
  - (c) A mistake was committed by Ravi.
  - (d) A mistake is committed by Ravi.
- 25. The most useful gift of my wedding was given to me by my aunt.
  - (a) My aunt gave me the most useful gift of my wedding.
  - (b) My aunt had given me the most useful gift of my wedding.
  - (c) The gift which has been most useful has been given to me by my aunt.
  - (d) My aunt has given me the most useful gift of my wedding.
- 26. Can we send this container by ship?
  - (a) Can this container be sent by ship?
  - (b) Could this container be sent by ship by us?
  - (c) Could have we sent this container by ship?
  - (d) This container can be sent by ship. Can we?
- 27. It is impossible to do this job.
  - (a) This job is impossible to be done.
  - (b) This job cannot be done with.
  - (c) No one can do this job.
  - (d) This job cannot be done by anyone.

- 28. My father promised me a gift.
  - (a) A gift was promised to me.
  - (b) My father promised a gift by my father.
  - (c) I had been promised a gift by my father.
  - (d) I was promised a gift by my father.
- 29. One must keep one's promises.
  - (a) One's promises must be kept
  - (b) One's promises had to be kept.
  - (c) One's Promises must be kept by one.
  - (d) Promises have to be kept by one.
- 30. The painters painted the entire building.
  - (a) The entire building had been painted by the painters.
  - (b) The painters had an entire building painted.
  - (c) The entire building was painted by the painters.
  - (d) The entire building has been painted by the painters.
- 31. The online shopping site lowered the prices.
  - (a) Lowering of the prices was done by the online shopping site.
  - (b) The prices were lowered by the online shopping site.
  - (c) The prices had been lowered by the online shopping site.
  - (d) The prices have been lowered by the online shopping site.
- 32. They are going to watch a drama tomorrow.
  - (a) A drama is going to be watched by them tomorrow.
  - (b) A drama will be watched by them tomorrow.
  - (c) A drama was going to be watched by them tomorrow.
  - (d) Tomorrow the drama is going to be watched by them.
- 33. Why did he break the vase?
  - (a) Why is the vase broken by him?
  - (b) Why was the vase broken by him?
  - (c) Why had been the vase broken by him?
  - (d) Why has been the vase broken by him?
- 34. The dog is being fed by us.
  - (a) We fed the dog
  - (b) We have had been feeding the dog
  - (c) We are feeding the dog
  - (d) We had been feeding the dog

- 35. We must take care of the old.
  - (a) Those who are old need to be taken care of by us.
  - (b) The old must be taken care of by us.
  - (c) Those who are old need care by us.
  - (d) The old should be taken care of by us.
- 36. The weather disrupted the final match.
  - (a) The final match has been disrupted by the weather.
  - (b) The final match had been disrupted by the weather.
  - (c) The final match was disrupted by the weather.
  - (d) The final match was being disrupted by the weather.
- 37. They have published the names of all the successful candidates.
  - (a) The candidates who have succeeded their names they had published.
  - (b) The names of all the successful candidates have been published by them.
  - (c) The candidates who have succeeded their names have been published by them.
  - (d) The names of all the successful candidates were published by them.
- 38. Preeti ran the race in record time.
  - (a) In record time Preeti ran the race.
  - (b) The race was run by Preeti in record time.
  - (c) The race was being run by Preeti in record time.
  - (d) The race had been ran by Preeti in record time.
- 39. The flood destroyed the whole town.
  - (a) The whole town was destroyed by the flood.
  - (b) The whole town had been destroyed by the flood.
  - (c) The whole town has been destroyed by the flood.
  - (d) The whole town has had been destroyed by the flood.
- 40. No one responded to Rahul's query.
  - (a) Rahul's query was not responded to by anyone.
  - (b) Rahul's query is not being responded to by anyone.
  - (c) Rahul's query has not been responded to by anyone.
  - (d) Rahul's query had not been responded to by anyone.

- 41. Saima mailed her application for a new job.
  - (a) The application for a new job had been mailed by Saima.
  - (b) The application for a new job has been mailed by Saima.
  - (c) The application for her new job has been mailed by Saima.
  - (d) The application for a new job was mailed by Saima.
- 42. Who taught you to drive a truck?

43.

- (a) To drive a truck by whom were you taught?
- (b) Driving a truck by whom were you taught?
- (c) Driving a truck by who were you being taught?
- (d) By whom were you taught to drive a truck? The professor always answers my questions.
- (a) My questions were always answered by the professor.
  - (b) My questions are always answered by the professor.
  - (c) My questions were always being answered by the professor.
  - (d) My questions had always been answered by the professor.
- 44. My father decorated the entire house.
  - (a) The entire house was decorated by my father.
  - (b) The entire house was being decorated by my father.
  - (c) The entire house has been decorated by my father.
  - (d) The entire house had been decorated by my father.
- 45. The office boy vacuums and dusts the office every morning.
  - (a) Every morning the office was vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.
  - (b) Every morning the office had been vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.
  - (c) Every morning the office is vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.
  - (d) Every morning the office has been vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.
- 46. The baby really enjoys that music.
  - (a) That music was really enjoyed by the baby.
  - (b) That music was really being enjoyed by the baby.
  - (c) That music is really enjoyed by the baby.
  - (d) This music was really enjoyed by the baby.

- 47. I will wash the car every Sunday.
  - (a) The car would be washed by me every Sunday.
  - (b) The car will be washed by me every Sunday.
  - (c) Every Sunday the car would be washed by me.
  - (d) The car will have been washed by me every Sunday.
- 48. The two Prime Ministers are signing the accord.
  - (a) The accord was being signed by the two Prime Ministers.
  - (b) The accord is being signed by the two Prime Ministers.
  - (c) The accord has been signed by the two Prime Ministers.
  - (d) The accord had been signed by the two Prime Ministers.
- 49. My father generously donated money to the church.
  - (a) Money is generously being donated to the church by my father.
  - (b) Money has been generously donated to the church by my father.
  - (c) Money had been generously donated to the church by my father.
  - (d) Money was generously donated to the church by my father.
- 50. My daughter wrote a beautiful poem.
  - (a) A beautiful poem was written by my daughter.
  - (b) A beautiful poem has been written by my daughter.
  - (c) A beautiful poem had been written by my daughter.
  - (d) A poem which was beautiful had been written by my daughter.
- 51. The manager must look into this problem.
  - (a) This problem shall be looked into by the manager.
  - (b) Into this problem must take a look the manager.
  - (c) This problem must be looked into by the manager.
  - (d) This problem could be looked at by the manager.
- 52. The management committee is required to publish a report every year.
  - (a) A report would be published by the management committee every year.

- (b) A report would have been published by the management committee every year.
- (c) A report requires to be published by the management committee every year.
- (d) Every year the report would be published by the management committee.
- 53. My sister will bake a dozen cakes for the fair.
  - (a) For the fair, a dozen cakes would be baked by my sister.
  - (b) For the fair, a dozen cakes would have been baked by my sister.
  - (c) For the fair, a dozen cakes will be baked by my sister.
  - (d) For the fair, a dozen cakes will have been baked by my sister.
- 54. The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch.
  - (a) The baby is carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.
  - (b) The baby is being carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.
  - (c) The baby had been carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.
  - (d) The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.
- 55. Jay posted the video on YouTube.
  - (a) The video has been posted on YouTube by Jav.
  - (b) The video was posted on YouTube by Jay.
  - (c) The video had been posted on YouTube by Jay.
  - (d) The video is posted on YouTube by Jay.
- 56. The teacher will give you instructions.
  - (a) Instructions would be given to you by the teacher.
  - (b) Instructions will have been given to you by the teacher.
  - (c) Instructions will be given to you by the teacher.
- (d) Instructions were given to you by the teacher.57. The partners will celebrate their triumph tomorrow.
  - (a) The triumph would be celebrated by the partners a day after.
  - (b) The triumph will be celebrated by the partners tomorrow.
  - (c) The triumph would have been celebrated by the partners a day after.
  - (d) The triumph will have been celebrated by the partners tomorrow.

- 58. Some farmers raise sugarcane in Kerala.
  - (a) Sugar cane is raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (b) Sugar cane was raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (c) Sugar cane was being raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (d) Sugar cane has been raised by some farmers in Kerala
- 59. Who ate the last pastry?
  - (a) The last pastry was eaten by whom?
  - (b) The last pastry was eaten by who?
  - (c) The last pastry had been eaten by who?
  - (d) The last pastry has been eaten by whom?
- 60. The owners remodelled the car to help it sell.
  - (a) The car was remodelled by the owners to help it sell.
  - (b) The car is being remodelled by the owners to help it sell.
  - (c) The car was remodelled by the owners to help it being sold.
  - (d) The car is being remodelled by the owners to help it being sold.
- 61. The event manager is making all the reservations.
  - (a) All the reservations would be made by the event manager.
  - (b) All the reservations are being made by the event manager.
  - (c) All the reservations would have been made by the event manager.
  - (d) All the reservations will have been made by the event manager.
- 62. The investigation team viewed the CCTV video clip.
  - (a) The CCTV video clip is being viewed by the investigation team.
  - (b) The CCTV video clip was being viewed by the investigation team.
  - (c) The CCTV video clip had been viewed by the investigation team.
  - (d) The CCTV video clip was viewed by the investigation team.
- 63. The seawater eventually corroded the pillars of the bridge.
  - (a) Eventually the pillars of the bridge are being corroded by the seawater.
  - (b) Eventually the pillars of the bridge have been corroded by the seawater.

- (c) The pillars of the bridge were eventually corroded by the seawater.
- (d) The pillars of the bridge have been eventually corroded by the seawater.
- 64. Lakhs of tourists view the Taj Mahal every year.
  - (a) The Taj Mahal is being viewed by lakhs of tourists every year.
  - (b) Every year the Taj Mahal is being viewed by lakhs of tourists.
  - (c) Every year the Taj Mahal was being viewed by lakhs of tourists.
  - (d) The Taj Mahal is viewed by lakhs of tourists every year.
- 65. They will advise me about the price of the accessories.
  - (a) I will have been advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (b) I would have been advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (c) I shall be advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (d) I would have had been advised about the price of the accessories.
- 66. I took the grinder yesterday.
  - (a) The grinder was took by me yesterday.
  - (b) The grinder was took by me the day before.
  - (c) The grinder had been took by me the day before.
  - (d) The grinder was taken by me yesterday.
- 67. We will send you your laboratory reports as soon as they are ready.
  - (a) You would be sent your laboratory reports as soon as they will be ready.
  - (b) Your laboratory reports will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
  - (c) You would be send your laboratory reports as soon as they will be ready.
  - (d) Your laboratory reports should be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
- 68. They lock the door every night.
  - (a) The door was being locked every night by them.
  - (b) The door has been locked every night by them.
  - (c) The door had been locked every night by them.
  - (d) The door is locked every night by them. Jayesh has sent the email.
  - (a) The email has had been sent by Jayesh.

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- (b) The email has been sent by Jayesh.
- (c) The email was sent by Jayesh.
- (d) The email was send by Jayesh.
- 70. Priya bought the car last year.
  - (a) The car was being bought by Priya last year.
  - (b) The car has been bought by Priya last year.
  - (c) The car was bought by priya last year.
  - (d) The car had been bought by Priya
- 71. We have finished the assignment.
  - (a) The assignment has been finished by us.
  - (b) The assignment were finished by us.
  - (c) The assignment had been finished by us.
  - (d) The assignment has had been finished by
- 72. The candidates are writing an essay.
  - (a) An essay was wrote by the candidates.
  - (b) An essay is being written by the candidates.
  - (c) An essay has had been written by the candidates.
  - (d) An essay had been written by the candidates.
- 73. Has anyone from our team answered your question?
  - (a) Did someone from our team answer to your question?
  - (b) Is your question been answered by someone from our team?
  - (c) Has your question been answered by anyone from our team?
  - (d) Have your question been answered by anyone from our team?
- 74. We shall invite Suresh.
  - (a) Suresh would be invited by us.
  - (b) Suresh would have been invited by us.
  - (c) Suresh will be invited by us.
  - (d) Suresh will have been invited by us.
- 75. An elephant may be helped even by an ant.
  - (a) An ant can even help a elephant.
  - (b) An ant may even help a elephant.
  - (c) Even an ant may help an elephant.
  - (d) Even an ant ought to help an elephant.
- 76. Why do you waste money?
  - (a) Why is money been wasted by you?
  - (b) Why has money been wasted by you?
  - (c) Why is money wasted by you?
  - (d) Why is money being wasted by you?

- 77. The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell.
  - (a) The house was remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell.
  - (b) The house is remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell.
  - (c) So that it is helped to sell the house was remodeled by the homeowners.
  - (d) So that it is helped to sell the house is remodeled by the homeowners.
- 78. The director will give you instructions.
  - (a) Instructions shall be given to you by the director.
  - (b) You will get instructions from the director.
  - (c) You shall get instructions from the director.
  - (d) Instructions will be given to you through the director.
- 79. Ram was singing a beautiful song for his mother.
  - (a) A beautiful song was being sung by Ram for his mother.
  - (b) A beautiful song was sang by Ram for his mother.
  - (c) A beautiful song was sung by Ram for his mother.
  - (d) A beautiful song was sung for his mother by Ram.
- 80. Please guide me.
  - (a) You are requested to guide me.
  - (b) You have been requested to guide me.
  - (c) You were requested to guide me.
  - (d) You are being requested to guide me.
- 81. After driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he dropped him at his guest house.
  - (a) After being driven to the hospital Dr. Bose was dropped at his guest house.
  - (b) After he had driven Dr. Bose to the hospital he had dropped him at his guest house.
  - (c) After he was driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he was dropping him at his guest house.
  - (d) Dr. Bose was being driven to the hospital first and then he was being dropped at his guest house.
- 82. She teaches us English.
  - (a) English is being taught to us by her.
  - (b) We are taught English by her.
  - (c) English have been taught to us by her.
  - (d) We had been taught English by her.

- 83. Rohan was not told about the e-mail.
  - (a) Nobody told Rohan about the e-mail.
  - (b) Somebody did not tell Rohan about the e-mail
  - (c) The e-mail was not told about to Rohan.
  - (d) There was nobody who could tell Rohan about the e-mail.
- 84. The kids were laughing at the old lady.
  - (a) The old lady is laughing at the kids.
  - (b) The old lady was being laughed at by the kids.
  - (c) The old lady was being laughed by the kids.
  - (d) The old lady was laughed at by the kids.
- 85. The majestic Asiatic Lions roam the sanctuary.
  - (a) The Asiatic lions which are majestic roamed the sanctuary.
  - (b) The sanctuary is the place where the majestic Asiatic lions roam.
  - (c) The sanctuary is roamed by majestic Asiatic lions.
  - (d) The majestic Asiatic Lions have been roaming the sanctuary.
- 86. John was arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.
  - (a) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence released him.
  - (b) John was arrested on a charge of murder but was released for lack of evidence.
  - (c) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.
  - (d) John had been arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he had been released.
- 87. Somebody told me that there had been a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
  - (a) I was informed that there was a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
  - (b) I was told by somebody that there had been a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
  - (c) I was told by somebody about a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
  - (d) I was told about a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
- 88. He saw him conducting the seminar on personality development.
  - (a) He was seen by me to conduct the seminar on personality development.
  - (b) He was seen conduct the seminar on personality development.
  - (c) He saw the seminar on personality development being conducted by him.
  - (d) He saw the seminar on personality development to be conducted by him.

- 89. The residents celebrated Diwali.
  - (a) Celebration of Diwali was done by the residents.
  - (b) Diwali has been celebrated by the residents.
  - (c) Diwali was celebrated by the residents.
  - (d) Diwali is celebrated by the residents.
- 90. Who teaches you Mathematics?
  - (a) By whom are you taught Mathematics?
  - (b) By whom were you taught Mathematics?
  - (c) By whom will you be taught Mathematics?
  - (d) Mathematics is taught by whom?
- 91. I will write an essay.
  - (a) An essay will have been written by me.
  - (b) An essay will be written by me.
  - (c) An essay has been written by me.
  - (d) An essay had been written by me.
- 92. He shall have bought a car.
  - (a) A car was being bought by him.
  - (b) A car was bought by him.
  - (c) A car will have been bought by him.
  - (d) A car would have been bought by him.
- 93. She has taught him.
  - (a) He has taught by her
  - (b) He had been taught by her
  - (c) He has been taught by her
  - (d) He has been teach by her
- 94. Sunita has written a story which fascinates everyone.
  - (a) A story has been written by Sunita which fascinates every one.
  - (b) Everyone is fascinated by the story which has been written by Sunita.
  - (c) Every one fascinates the story which is written by Sunita.
  - (d) Story written by Sunita fascinates everyone.
- 95. I hope that I shall win this dance competition.
  - (a) It is hoped that the dance competition will be won by me.
  - (b) Winning the dance competition is hoped by me
  - (c) Dance competition winning is my hope.
  - (d) The dance competition is hoped to be won.
- 96. One should keep one's word.
  - (a) A word should been kept.
  - (b) A word should be keeping.
  - (c) One's word has to be kept.
  - (d) One's word should be kept by us.

- 97. Karnataka grows coffee
  - (a) Coffee is being grown in Karnataka.
  - (b) Coffee grown in Karnataka.
  - (c) Coffee is grown in Karnataka.
  - (d) Let the coffee be grown in Karnataka.
- 98. I saw him leaving the movie theatre.
  - (a) He was seen leaving the movie theatre by me.
  - (b) Leaving the movie theatre he was seen by me.
  - (c) He was seen to be leaving the movie theatre.
  - (d) He had been seen leaving the movie theatre.
- 99. The tutor always answers the students' questions.
  - (a) The students' questions is always answered by the tutor.
  - (b) Questions answered by the tutor are by the students.
  - (c) The students' questions are always answered by the tutor.
  - (d) Questions answered by the tutor is by the students.
- 100. The travel agent is making all the reservations.
  - (a) All the reservations is made by the travel
  - (b) All the reserving will be made by the travel agent.
  - (c) All the reservations are being made by the travel agent.
  - (d) All the reserving is made by the travel agent.
- 101. The maid vacuums and dusts the house every day.
  - (a) Every day the house is vacuumed and dusted by the maid.
  - (b) Every day the house were vacuumed and dusted by the maid.
  - (c) Dusting and Vacuuming of the house every day is being done by the maid.
  - (d) Dusting and Vacuuming of the house every day was being done by the maid.
- 102. The fire destroyed the whole neighbourhood.
  - (a) The whole neighbourhood is destroyed by the fire.
  - (b) The whole neighbourhood was destroyed by the fire.
  - (c) The whole neighbourhood was being destroyed by the fire.
  - (d) The whole neighbourhood is being destroyed by the fire.

- 103. The choir really enjoys that piece.
  - (a) That piece are really enjoyed by the choir.
  - (b) That piece is really enjoyed by the choir.
  - (c) Enjoyment of that piece is done by the choir.
  - (d) Enjoying of that piece is done by the choir.
- 104. Omkar generously donated money to the orphanage.
  - (a) Money was generously donated to the orphanage by Omkar.
  - (b) Money is generously donated to the orphanage by Omkar.
  - (c) Donating of the money generously was done by Omkar.
  - (d) Donating of the money generously is done by Omkar.
- 105. Who taught you to ride?
  - (a) By whom is you taught to ride?
  - (b) By whom were you taught to ride?
  - (c) Riding by you was taught by who?
  - (d) Riding by you was taught by whom?
- 106. My daughter read the entire novel in one day.
  - (a) The entire novel is read by my daughter in one day.
    - (b) In one day my daughter read the entire
    - (c) The entire novel was read by my daughter in one day.
    - (d) In one day my daughter has read the entire novel.
- 107. No one responded to my online ad.
  - (a) My online ad was not responded to by anyone.
  - (b) My online ad is not responded to by anyone.
  - (c) Response by no one was given to my online ad.
  - (d) Response by no one is given to my online ad.
- 108. Sunita will bake two dozen cookies for the bake sale.
  - (a) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies will be baked by Sunita.
  - (b) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies is baked by Sunita.
  - (c) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita will be done for the bake sale.
  - (d) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita is done for the bake sale.

- 109. My friends are going to watch a movie tonight.
  - (a) A movie is going to be watched by my friends tonight.
  - (b) My friends will have watch a movie by tonight.
  - (c) A movie was going to be watched by my friends tonight.
  - (d) My friends will have to watch a movie by tonight.
- 110. Sarla changed the curtains.
  - (a) Sarla changes the curtains.
  - (b) The curtains were changed by Sarla.
  - (c) The curtain was changed by Sarla.
  - (d) Sarla was the one by whom the curtains were changed.
- 111. The movie critic wrote a sarcastic review.
  - (a) A sarcastic review is written by the movie critic.
  - (b) A review which is sarcastic was written by the movie critic.
  - (c) A review which is sarcastic is written by the movie critic.
  - (d) A sarcastic review was written by the movie critic.
- 112. The labourers paved the entire stretch of the road.
  - (a) The entire stretch of the road is paved by the labourers.
  - (b) Paving of the entire stretch of the road was done by the labourers.
  - (c) The entire stretch of the road was paved by the labourers.
  - (d) Paving of the entire stretch of the road is done by the labourers.
- 113. He mailed his application for a new job.
  - (a) The application for a new job is mailed by him.
  - (b) The application for a new job was mailed by him.
  - (c) He is the mailer of the application for a new job.
  - (d) He was the mailer of the application for a new job.
- 114. The painter painted the entire bungalow.
  - (a) The entire bungalow is painted by the painter.
  - (b) Painting of the entire bungalow was done by the painter.
  - (c) The entire bungalow was painted by the painter.
  - (d) Painting of the entire bungalow is done by the painter.

- 115. Gopal ran the marathon in record time.
  - (a) The marathon was run by Gopal in record time.
  - (b) The marathon is run by Gopal in record time.
  - (c) Gopal in record time run the marathon
  - (d) Gopal in record time is running the marathon.
- 116. The class is required to watch a video tutorial every day.
  - (a) A video tutorial is required to be watched by the class everyday.
  - (b) A video tutorial is watched by the class every day.
  - (c) Every day the class watches a required video tutorial.
  - (d) Every day the class is watching a required video tutorial.
- 117. Varun ate six rotis at dinner.
  - (a) At dinner, six rotis was ate by Varun.
  - (b) At dinner, six rotis were eaten by Varun.
  - (c) At dinner, Varun had eaten six rotis.
  - (d) At dinner, had Varun eaten six rotis.
- 118. I will wash the car every Sunday.
  - (a) The car is washed by me every Sunday.
  - (b) Every Sunday by me the car is to be washed.
  - (c) Every Sunday by myself the car is to be washed.
  - (d) The car will be washed by me every Sunday.
- 119. He completed the story on time.
  - (a) The story was being completed by him on time
  - (b) The story completed by him on time.
  - (c) The story had completed by him on time.
  - (d) The story was completed by him on time.
- 120. Christina painted the house green.
  - (a) The house will be painted green by Christina.
  - (b) The house is painted green by Christina.
  - (c) The house has been painted green by Christina
  - (d) The house was painted green by Christina
- 121. An American scientist has won the Nobel Prize for Physics.
  - (a) The Nobel Prize has been won by an American scientist.
  - (b) The Nobel Prize for Physics is won by an American scientist.

- (c) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist.
- (d) The Nobel Physics Prize has been won by an American scientist.
- 122. By now the winners will have been felicitated.
  - (a) They have felicitated the winners by now.
  - (b) They will have been felicitated the winners by now.
  - (c) They will have felicitated the winners by now.
  - (d) They will felicitate the winners now.
- 123. Why were you punished by him?
  - (a) Why did he punish you?
  - (b) For what purpose did he Finnish you?
  - (c) Why have you been punished by him?
  - (d) What is the cause he punished you?
- 124. The family chose a kitten as a pet.
  - (a) A kitten was chosen by the family to have as a pet.
  - (b) A kitten will be chosen as a pet by the family.
  - (c) A kitten is chosen to have as a pet by the family.
  - (d) A kitten was chosen by the family as a pet.
- 125. Our army has been defeated.
  - (a) The enemy has been defeated by our army.
  - (b) The enemy has defeated our army.
  - (c) The enemy have been defeated by our army.
  - (d) The enemy have defeated our army.
- 126. A new hospital has been built near the airport.
  - (a) They build a new hospital near the airport.
  - (b) They have built a new hospital near the airport.
  - (c) They are building a new hospital near the airport.
  - (d) They built a new hospital near the airport.
- 127. We are living a hard life.
  - (a) We are lived by a hard life.
  - (b) A hard life was being lived by us.
  - (c) A hard life is being lived by us.
  - (d) The hard life was lived by us.
- 128. The girl was singing a song.
  - (a) A song had been sung by the girl.
  - (b) A song has been sung by the girt
  - (c) A song was sung by the girl.
  - (d) A song was being sung by the girl.

- 129. The waiter filled the glasses with water.
  - (a) The glasses filled with water by the waiter.
  - (b) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter.
  - (c) The waiter was filled the glasses with water.
  - (d) The water were filled in the glasses by waiter.
- 130. She took the dog for a walk
  - (a) The dog was taken for a walk by her.
  - (b) The dog took her for a walk.
  - (c) The dog was took for a walk.
  - (d) The dog took a walk by her.
- 131. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
  - (a) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
  - (b) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
  - (c) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
  - (d) The car has been driven by him so fast that if skidded on the snowy road.
- 132. They will laught at you.
  - (a) You can be laughed at by them.
  - (b) You may be laughed at by them.
  - (c) You will be laughed at by them.
  - (d) You will have been laughed at by them.
- 133. Trespassers shall be prosecuted.
  - (a) The authorities can prosecute trespassers.
  - (b) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers.
  - (c) The authorities may prosecute trespassers.
  - (d) The authorities might prosecute trespassers.
- 134. Then her face was bowed.
  - (a) Then she was being bowed her face
  - (b) Her face was bowed by then
  - (c) Then she bowed her face
  - (d) Then her face has been bowed
- 135. The walls had not been decorated by us.
  - (a) We have not been decorating the walls.
  - (b) We had not been decorating the walls.
  - (c) We have not decorated the walls.
  - (d) We had not decorated the walls.
- 136. I shall have written the letter.
  - (a) The letter will be written by me.
  - (b) The letter has been written by me.
  - (c) The letter is being written by me.
  - (d) The letter will have been written by me.

- 137. We must endure what we cannot cure.
  - (a) What we cure must be endured.
  - (b) What cannot be cured must be endured.
  - (c) What cannot cured must endured.
  - (d) What could be cure must be endured.
- 138. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.
  - (a) The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
  - (b) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.
  - (c) The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.
  - (d) The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
- 139. We prohibit smoking.
  - (a) Smoking is being prohibited.
  - (b) Smoking has been prohibited.
  - (c) Smoking is prohibited.
  - (d) Smoking will be prohibited.
- 140. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.
  - (a) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
  - (b) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
  - (c) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.
  - (d) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
- 141. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.
  - (a) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
  - (b) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.
  - (c) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
  - (d) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
- 142. It is time to water the plants.
  - (a) It is time for the plants to be watered.
  - (b) It is time the plants be watered.
  - (c) The plants should be watered.
  - (d) It is time when plants are watered.
- 143. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.
  - (a) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer
    - (b) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.

- (c) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
- (d) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
- 144. Someone wrote this letter in the nineteenth century.
  - (a) In the nineteenth century someone wrote this letter.
  - (b) This letter was written by someone in the nineteenth century.
  - (c) This letter had been written by someone in the nineteenth century.
  - (d) In the nineteenth century by someone this letter was write.
- 145. The ball had been thrown by him.
  - (a) He has thrown the ball.
  - (b) He threw the ball.
  - (c) He had thrown the ball.
  - (d) He throws the ball.
- 146. Who did the homework?

148.

150.

- (a) Who had done the homework?
- (b) The homework was done by whom?
- (c) Whose homework was done?
- (d) By whom was the homework done?
- 147. Who will answer this question?
  - (a) This question will be answered by whom?
  - (b) By whom will this question be answered?
  - (c) This question will have been answered by whom?
  - (d) By whom this question would be answered?This little kitten was frightened by the sound of the firecrackers.
  - (a) The sound of the fire-crackers frightened the little kitten.
  - (b) Hearing the fire-crackers, the little kitten was frightened.
  - (c) The little kitten heard the fire-crackers and was frightened.
  - (d) The fire-crackers frightened the little kitten.
- 149. These cubs can be played with quite safely.
  - (a) You have to play with these cubs quite safely.
  - (b) You can play with these cubs quite safely.
  - (c) You are to play with these cubs quite safely.
  - (d) You must play with these cubs quite safely.
  - The old woman was knocked down by the cart.
    - (a) The cart has knocked the old woman down.
  - (b) By the cart, the old woman was knocked down.

- (c) The cart knocked down the old woman.
- (d) None of the above
- 151. People think that he is a wise man.
  - (a) People thought that he was a wise man.
  - (b) He is thought to be a wise man.
  - (c) People are thinking him to be a wise man.
  - (d) He is thought to be an intelligent man.
- 152. When we arrived all the food had been eaten by them.
  - (a) When we arrived they had eaten all the food.
  - (b) They had ate all the food at our arrival.
  - (c) When we arrived all the food was being eaten.
  - (d) They had eaten all the food at our arrival.
- 153. The Civil Engineer is constructing the villa.
  - (a) The villa are being constructed by the Civil Engineer.
  - (b) The villa is being constructed by the Civil Engineer.
  - (c) The villa has been constructed by the Civil Engineer.
  - (d) The villa is constructed by the Civil Engineer.
- 154. Who broke the glass?
  - (a) By whom had the glass broken?
  - (b) By whom was the glass broken?
  - (c) By whom is the glass broken?
  - (d) By whom has the glass been broken?
- 155. Someone has stolen my purse.
  - (a) My purse has been stolen (by someone).
  - (b) My purse had been stolen.
  - (c) My purse is stolen.
  - (d) My purse was stolen.
- 156. The roof was repaired by John.
  - (a) John was repairing the roof.
    - (b) John repaired the roof.
    - (C) John repairs the roof.
    - (d) John is repairing the roof.
- 157. Two boys were helping a blind man.
  - (a) A blind man has been helped by two boys.
  - (b) A blind man was helped by two boys.
  - (c) A blind man is being helped by two boys.
  - (d) A blind man was being helped by two boys.

- 158. He has raised an important question.
  - (a) An important question is raised by him.
  - (b) An important question has raised by him.
  - (c) An important question has been raised by him.
  - (d) An important question was raised by him.
- 159. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
  - (a) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
  - (b) His teacher congratulated him for his brilliant success in the recent examination.
  - (c) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
  - (d) His teacher congratulated him.
- 160. People speak English all over the world.
  - (a) English is spoken all over the world.
  - (b) English was spoken all over the world.
  - (c) English was spoken by people.
  - (d) English is spoken by people.
- 161. Who gave you permission to enter?
  - (a) By whom were you given permission to enter?
  - (b) By whom was you given permission to enter?
  - (c) By whom you were given permission to enter?
  - (d) By whom given you permission to enter?
- 162. The principal has granted him a scholarship.
  - (a) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
    - (b) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
    - (c) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
    - (d) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.
- 163. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.
  - (a) During festivals people throng the shops.
  - (b) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.
  - (c) Man, women and children make purchases during festivals.
  - (d) The shops are thronged by people making purchases.

- 164. Someone has lit the fire.
  - (a) The fire was lit by someone
  - (b) You are requested to light the fire by someone.
  - (c) The fire has been lit by someone
  - (d) The fire had been lit by someone.
- 165. You surprise me.
  - (a) I am to be surprised
  - (b) You are surprised
  - (c) I am surprised
  - (d) Me is surprised
- 166. The boys killed the snake with a stick.
  - (a) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
  - (b) A stick killed by the boys with a snake.
  - (c) A snake with a stock was killed by the boys.
  - (d) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.
- 167. Let me do this.
  - (a) Let us do this.
  - (b) This be done by me.
  - (c) Let this be done by me.
  - (d) Let I do this.
- 168. The tiger caught a fox.
  - (a) A fox has been caught by the tiger.
  - (b) A fox was caught by the tiger.
  - (c) A fox is caught by the tiger.
  - (d) A fox had been caught by the tiger.
- 169. Open the almirah.
  - (a) The almirah must be opened
  - (b) The almirah will be opened
  - (c) The almirah is opened.
  - (d) Let the almirah be opened.
- 170. The dining set has been imported
  - (a) We have imported the dining set
    - (b) We imported the dining set
    - (c) We have been imported the dining set.
    - (d) We import the dining set
- 171. Did he remember the anniversary date?
  - (a) Are the anniversary date remembered by him?
  - (b) Was he remembering the anniversary date ?
  - (c) Was the anniversary date remembered by him?
  - (d) Did the anniversary date be remembered by him?

- 172. I should have helped him yesterday.
  - (a) He should have helped by me yesterday
  - (b) He should be helped me yesterday
  - (c) He should have been helped by me yesterday
  - (d) He should had been helped by me yesterday
- 173. We must now deal with these naughty children.
  - (a) These naughty children must now be dealt with by us.
  - (b) These naughty children must now be dealing with by us.
  - (c) Those naughty children must now be dealt with by us.
  - (d) These naughty children must now be dealt by us.
- 174. They drew a circle in the morning.
  - (a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
  - (b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
  - (c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
  - (d) A circle has been drawing since morning.
- 175. People say that she is a liar.
  - (a) She is said to be a liar.
  - (b) To be a liar is said by people.
  - (c) She is said a liar by some people.
  - (d) It is said by people that she is a liar.
- 176. I remember my mother taking me to hospital.
  - (a) I remember being taken to hospital by my mother.
  - (b) My mother was taking me to hospital was remembered by me.
  - (c) Being taken to hospital was remembered by
  - (d) I remember my mother being taken to hospital.
- 177. Who can question Gandhi's integrity?
  - (a) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned?
  - (b) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned?
  - (c) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom?
  - (d) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity?
- 178. Our task had been completed before sunset.
  - (a) We completed our task before sunset.
  - (b) We have completed our task before sunset.
  - (c) We complete our task before sunset.
  - (d) We had completed our task before sunset.

- 179. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.
  - (a) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
  - (b) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
  - (c) A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
  - (d) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.
- 180. Today I accomplished my task successfully.
  - (a) Today my task is accomplished successfully.
  - (b) Today my task has been accomplished successfully.
  - (c) Today my task accomplished successfully.
  - (d) Today my task was accomplished successfully.
- 181. Look! They have painted the door.
  - (a) Look! The door's being painted.
  - (b) Look! The door had been painted.
  - (c) Look! The door has been painted
  - (d) Look! The door was painted.
- 182. She was advised 15 days rest after her surgery.
  - (a) The doctor was advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
  - (b) The doctor has advised her 15 days rest after her surgery.
  - (c) The doctor advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
  - (d) The doctor had advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
- 183. When did he return my books?
  - (a) When were my books returned by him?
  - (b) When will my books be returned by him?
  - (c) When has he returned my books?
  - (d) When are my books returned by him?
- 184. He wanted me to check the papers
  - (a) He wanted the papers to checked by me
  - (b) He wanted the papers to be checked by me
  - (c) He wanted the papers to be check by me
  - (d) He was wanted the papers to be checked by me
- 185. Get lost
  - (a) You are requested to get lost
  - (b) You are asked to get lost
  - (c) You are asked to got lost
  - (d) You are asked to be got lost

- 186. I haven't seen this movie
  - (a) The movie hasn't seen by me.
  - (b) The movie hadn't been seen by me.
  - (c) The movie hasn't been saw by me.
  - (d) The movie hasn't been seen by me.
- 187. No film maker shall possess the right to hurt religious sentiments.
  - (a) The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not be possessed by any film maker.
  - (b) The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not be possess by any film maker
  - (c) The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not been possessed by any film maker
  - (d) The right to hurt religious sentiments would not be possessed by any film maker
- 188. We expect you to cut short your lecture.
  - (a) You are expected to cut short your lecture
  - (b) You are expected to be cut short your lecture
  - (c) You are being expected to cut short your lecture
  - (d) You are expect to cut short your lecture
- 189. He was obliged to resign
  - (a) I obliged him to resign
    - (b) Circumstances obliged him to resign
    - (c) Circumstances obliged to resign him
    - (d) Circumstances obliged him to be resigned.
- 190. I cannot tolerate liars
  - (a) Liars cannot tolerated by me
  - (b) Liars cannot be tolerate by me
  - (c) Liars cannot be tolerated by me
  - (d) Liars could not be tolerated by me
- 191. Shall I ever forgive such shameless, thankless person?
  - (a) Shall such shameless, thankless person be ever forgiven by me?
  - (b) Will such shameless, thankless person be ever forgive by me?
  - (c) Will such shameless, thankless person been ever forgiven by me?
  - (d) Will such shameless, thankless person be ever forgave by me?
- 192. I didn't see Three Idiots.
  - (a) Three idiots was not seen by me
  - (b) Three idiots were not seen by me
  - (c) Three idiots is not seen by me
  - (d) Three idiots has not been seen by me

- 193. Help the poor.
  - (a) The poor should be helped.
  - (b) The poor should helped
  - (c) The poor be helped
  - (d) The poor helped.
- 194. Honey is made by bees.
  - (a) Bees made honey
  - (b) Bees are making honey
  - (c) Bees make honey
  - (d) Bees makes honey
- 195. She often praises me.
  - (a) I was often praised by her
  - (b) I have been often praised by her
  - (c) I am often praises by her
  - (d) I am often praised by her
- 196. Starven gave me a pen.
  - (a) I was given a pen by Starven
  - (b) I am given a pen by Starven
  - (c) I had given a pen by Starven
  - (d) A pen is given to me by Starven
- 197. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
  - (a) Shakespeare had written Hamlet

- (b) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet
- (c) Shakespeare writes Hamlet
- (d) Shakespeare has wrote Hamlet
- 198. Mr. Sharma teaches us English.
  - (a) English was taught us by Mr. Sharma
  - (b) We were taught English by Mr. Sharma
  - (c) We have taught English by Mr. Sharma
  - (d) We are taught English by Mr. Sharma
- 199. It is high time to play cricket.
  - (a) It was high time that cricket was played.
  - (b) It is time high for cricket to be played.
  - (c) It is time high that tea should be taken.
  - (d) It is time high that tea had been taken.
- 200. The customers should adhere to all the term and conditions.
  - (a) All the terms and conditions adhered to the customers.
  - (b) All the terms and conditions should be adhered to by all the customers.
  - (c) All the terms and conditions should be adhered to by the customers.
  - (d) All should adhere to the terms and conditions of the customers.

## **Answer Sheet**

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (a)
21. (d)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (b)	25. (a)	26. (a)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (c)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (c)	35. (b)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (a)
41. (d)	42. (d)	43. (b)	44. (a)	45. (c)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (b)	49. (d)	50. (a)
51. (c)	52. (c)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (b)	56. (c)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (a)	60. (a)
61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (c)	64. (d)	65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (c)
71. (a)	72. (b)	73. (c)	74. (c)	75. (c)	76. (c)	77. (a)	78. (a)	79. (a)	80. (a)
81. (a)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (c)	86. (a)	87. (b)	88. (c)	89. (c)	90. (a)
91. (b)	92. (c)	93. (c)	94. (a)	95. (a)	96. (d)	97. (c)	98. (a)	99. (c)	100. (c)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (b)	104. (a)	105. (b)	106. (c)	107. (a)	108. (a)	109. (a)	110. (b)
111. (d)	112. (c)	113. (b)	114. (c)	115. (a)	116. (a)	117. (b)	118. (d)	119. (d)	120. (d)
121. (c)	122. (c)	123. (a)	124. (d)	125. (d)	126. (b)	127. (c)	128. (d)	129. (b)	130. (a)
131. (b)	132. (c)	133. (b)	134. (c)	135. (d)	136. (d)	137. (b)	138. (b)	139. (c)	140. (b)
141. (d)	142. (a)	143. (d)	144. (b)	145. (c)	146. (d)	147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (c)
151. (b)	152. (a)	153. (b)	154. (b)	155. (a)	156. (b)	157. (d)	158. (c)	159. (a)	160. (a)
161. (a)	162. (b)	163. (b)	164. (c)	165. (c)	166. (a)	167. (c)	168. (b)	169. (d)	170. (a)
171. (c)	172. (c)	173. (a)	174. (b)	175. (d)	176. (a)	177. (b)	178. (d)	179. (d)	180. (d)
181. (c)	182. (c)	183. (a)	184. (b)	185. (b)	186. (d)	187. (a)	188. (a)	189. (b)	190. (c)
191. (a)	192. (b)	193. (a)	194. (c)	195. (d)	196. (a)	197. (b)	198. (d)	199. (b)	200. (c)

## **Direct Indirect (Narration)**

## Exercise

**Direction (1-200):** In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

- 1. "Please don't hit me" Rita said to the attacker.
  - (a) Rita begged the attacker to not to hit her.
  - (b) Rita told the attacker to not hit her.
  - (c) Rita begged the attacker not to hit her.
  - (d) Rita pleaded with the attacker to not to hit her.
- 2. The holy prophet said, " God helps those who help others."
  - (a) The holy prophet said that God helped those who helped others.
  - (b) The holy prophet said that God helps those who help others.
  - (c) The holy prophet said that God helps people who help others.
  - (d) The holy prophet said that God helps those people who help others.
- 3. The preacher said, "May God grant peace to the departed!"
  - (a) The preacher prays that God will grant peace to the departed.
  - (b) The preacher prayed that God would grant peace to the departed.
  - (c) The preacher said that God may grant peace to the departed.
  - (d) The preacher said, God may grant peace to the departed.
- 4. Sahil said, "Where will I be this time next year!"
  - (a) Sahil asked where he should be that time the following year.
  - (b) Sahil worried where he would be that time the next year.
  - (c) Sahil wondered where he would be that time the following year.
  - (d) Sahil said where he would be that time the next year.

- 5. Vicky said, "I clean my teeth daily."
  - (a) Vicky said that he cleans his teeth daily.
  - (b) Vicky says he cleans his teeth daily.
  - (c) Vicky said that he cleaned his teeth daily.
  - (d) Vicky said that he used to clean his teeth daily.
- 6. Geetal said, " I bought a Honda City yesterday."
  - (a) Geetal said that I have bought a Honda City yesterday.
  - (b) Geetal told me that she had bought a Honda City yesterday.
  - (c) Geetal said she had bought a Honda City the previous day.
  - (d) Geetal said that she had bought a Honda City the previous day.
- 7. The teacher said to the students, "Don't make noise."
  - (a) The teacher asked the students not to make noise.
  - (b) The teacher scolded the students, they should not make noise.
  - (c) The teacher warned the students not to make noise.
  - (d) The teacher told the students that don't make noise.
- 8. I said, "My grandfather snored throughout the night."
  - (a) I said my grandfather had snored throughout the night.
  - (b) I said that my grandfather snored throughout the night.
  - (c) I said that my grandfather had snored throughout the night.
  - (d) I said that my grandfather had been snoring throughout the night.

- 9. He said, "I bought an iPhone 6 yesterday."
  - (a) He said that he had bought an iPhone 6 the previous day.
  - (b) He said he bought an iPhone 6 the previous day.
  - (c) He said that he has bought an iPhone 6 yesterday.
  - (d) He exclaimed, an iPhone 6 has been bought by him yesterday.
- 10. The Director said, "Can you dancer?" and she said, "No"
  - (a) The Director asked her if she could dance and she said that she couldn't.
  - (b) The Director asked her if she could do the dance and she said that she can't.
  - (c) The Director inquired her if she can dance and she said that she can't.
  - (d) The Director asked her if she can dance and she said that she can't.
- 11. Abhay said to Veena, " Are you coming to the Reception?"
  - (a) Abhay told Veena if she was coming to the Reception.
  - (b) Abhay asked Veena if she will be coming to the Reception.
  - (c) Abhay asked Veena if she was coming to the Reception.
  - (d) Abhay asked Veena whether she were coming to the Reception.
- 12. Vinod said to me, "Has your brother returned from Dubai?"
  - (a) Vinod said to me if my brother has returned from Dubai.
  - (b) Vinod asked me if my brother had returned from Dubai.
  - (c) Vinod enquire to me if my brother had returned from Dubai.
  - (d) Vinod asks me whether my brother had returned from Dubai.
- 13. Veer said, "I was playing football".
  - (a) Veer said he had been playing football.
  - (b) Veer said he was playing football.
  - (c) Veer said that, that he was playing football.
  - (d) Veer said that he had been playing football.
- 14. Kabir said to me, "I was waiting for you for a long time."
  - (a) Kabir told me that he had been waiting for me for a long time.
  - (b) Kabir had told that me had been waiting for me for a long time.

- (c) Kabir told me he had been waiting for me for a long time.
- (d) Kabir told that me he was waiting for me for a long time.
- 15. The coach said, "Bravo! Puneet, you have done well."
  - (a) The coach applauded Puneet saying that he had done well.
  - (b) The coach said to Puneet Bravo, he had done well.
  - (c) The coach congratulated Puneet, saying he did well.
  - (d) The coach said to Puneet, that he did well.
- 16. Pinky said, "What a beautiful vase!"
  - (a) Pinky exclaimed that it is a very beautiful vase
  - (b) Pinky said that it is a very beautiful vase indeed.
  - (c) Pinky exclaimed that it was a very beautiful vase
  - (d) Pinky reported that it was an indeed a beautiful vase.
- 17. The client said to the ticketseller,
  - "At what time do the counters close?"
    - (a) The client asked the ticketseller at what time the counters closed.
    - (b) The client asked the ticketseller at what time did the counters always close.
    - (c) The client said to the ticketseller at what time the counters close.
    - (d) The client inquired to the ticketseller at what time the counters usually close.
- 18. I said to her, "I will do it now or never."
  - (a) I informed her that I would do it that moment or never.
  - (b) I told her I would do it then or never.
  - (c) I told her that I would not do it then or ever.
  - (d) I told her that I would do it then or never.
- 19. The policeman said, "I saw a knife here."
  - (a) The policeman exclaimed that he had seen a knife here.
  - (b) The policeman said that he had seen a knife there.
  - (c) The policeman said he had seen a knife here.
  - (d) The policeman told he had seen a knife there.
- 20. The girl in the red dress said to me, "Where is the film studio?"
  - (a) The girl in the red dress inquired me, where the film studio is.

- (b) The girl in the red dress asked me, where is the film studio.
- (c) The girl in the red dress asked me, where the film studio is.
- (d) The girl in the red dress asked me, where the film studio was.
- 21. "I'm off to the games. Where are you going?"
  - (a) He said he would be off to the games and wanted to know where I was going.
  - (b) He said he was going off to the games and wanted to know where I was planning to go.
  - (c) He said he is going off to the games and asked me where I was planning to go.
  - (d) He said that he was off to the games and wanted to know where I was going.
- 22. 'Have you come from Japan?' said the shopkeeper to the tourist.
  - (a) The shopkeeper asked the tourist whether she had come from Japan.
  - (b) The shopkeeper asked the tourist that if she had come from Japan.
  - (c) The shopkeeper asked the tourist that whether she had came from Japan.
  - (d) The shopkeeper asked the tourist if she came from Japan.
- 23. Sara answered, "The photographs are under the drawer".
  - (a) Sarah answered the photographs are under the drawer.
  - (b) Sarah answered that, that the photographs are under the drawer.
  - (c) Sarah answered the photographs were under the drawer.
  - (d) Sarah answered that the photographs were under the drawer.
- 24. 'Do you have anything to tell me, little princess?' asked the king.
  - (a) The king ask the little princess if she have anything to tell him.
  - (b) The king asked the little princess that if she had anything to tell him.
  - (c) The king said to the little princess if she had anything to say to him.
  - (d) The king asked the little princess whether she had anything to tell him.
- 25. Father said to Rahul, "Are you in such a hurry to cross the road?"
  - (a) Father asked Rahul if he was in such a hurry to cross the road.

- (b) Father asked Rahul whether he was in a big hurry to cross the road.
- (c) Father asked Rahul that if he was in such a hurry to cross the road.
- (d) Father ask Rahul whether he was in such a hurry to cross the road.
- 26. "How often do you go to the gym?" said Deepak to Juned.
  - (a) Deepak asked Juned that how often he goes to the gym.
  - (b) Deepak asked Juned that how often he has been going to the gym.
  - (c) Deepak asked Juned how often he went to the gym.
  - (d) Deepak asked Juned that how often he went to the gym.
- 27. Jyoti said to her sister, "The RBI is India's central bank".
  - (a) Jyoti told her sister the RBI was India's central bank.
  - (b) Jyoti told her sister that the RBI was India's central bank.
  - (c) Jyoti told her sister that the RBI is India's central bank.
  - (d) Jyoti told her sister the RBI is India's central bank.
- 28. Smita says, "I like chocolates"
  - (a) Smita said she like chocolates.
  - (b) Smita says that she likes chocolates.
  - (c) Smita says she likes chocolates.
  - (d) Smita says that, that she likes chocolates.
- 29. The professor told the class, "Ice floats on water".
  - (a) The professor told the class that, that ice floats on water.
  - (b) The professor told the class ice floats on water.
  - (c) The professor told the class that ice floats on water.
  - (d) The professor told the class how ice floats on water.
- 30. Mother said, "Oh! It's a scorpion. Don't go near it, children."
  - (a) Mother exclaimed with disgust that, that was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.
  - (b) Mother exclaimed disgustingly that, it was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.
  - (c) Mother exclaimed with disgust that it was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.

- (d) Mother exclaimed with disgust that, that was a scorpion and told the children not to go near that.
- 31. The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked, 'What can I do for you?'
  - (a) The emperor impressed with the singer and asked that what he could do for him.
  - (b) The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked what he could do for him.
  - (c) The emperor impressed with the singer asked what could be done for him.
  - (d) The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked what could be done for him.
- 32. Abhay said, "I will go to Surat tomorrow".
  - (a) Abhay said that he would go to Surat the next day.
  - (b) Abhay said he would go to Surat tomorrow.
  - (c) Abhay said he will be going to Surat the next day.
  - (d) Abhay said that he would go to Surat tomorrow.
- 33. "Bring me a cup of coffee" said Nita to her mother.
  - (a) Nita asked her mother that would she bring her a cup of coffee.
  - (b) Nita asked her mother that if she could bring her a cup of coffee.
  - (c) Nita asked her mother that could she bring her a cup of coffee.
  - (d) Nita asked her mother to bring her a cup of coffee.
- 34. The professor said to the students, 'Work hard if you want to pass the test.'
  - (a) The professor said to the work hard if they wanted to pass the test.
  - (b) The professor said to the students work hard if you want to pass the test
  - (c) The professor advised the students to work hard if they wanted to pass the test
  - (d) The professor informed the students to work hard if you want to pass the test
- 35. Dia said to Pari, "Do you like oranges?"
  - (a) Dia asked Pari that did she like oranges.
  - (b) Dia asked Pari if she likes oranges.
  - (c) Dia asked Pari that whether she liked oranges.
  - (d) Dia asked Pari if she liked oranges.

- 36. "O, what a beautiful lake that is!" said she.
  - (a) She exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful lake.
  - (b) She exclaimed joyfully it was a very beautiful lake.
  - (c) She exclaimed joyfully that was a very beautiful lake.
  - (d) She exclaimed joyfully that it was a very beautiful lake.
- 37. They said, "We are starting now."
  - (a) They said that we were starting then.
    - (b) They said that they were starting now.
    - (c) They said that they would be starting now.
  - (d) They said that they were starting then.
- 38. Puneet said, "I have been reading a story book".
  - (a) Puneet said he has been reading a story book.
  - (b) Puneet said that he had been reading a story book.
  - (c) Puneet said that he has been reading a story book.
  - (d) Puneet said that he had read a story book.
- 39. Rupa said to the driver, "Can you take me to the doctor now?"
  - (a) Rupa asked the driver if he could take her to the doctor then.
  - (b) Rupa asked the driver that if he could take her to the doctor than.
  - (c) Rupa asked the driver that if he would take her to the doctor at once.
  - (d) Rupa asked the driver that if he can take her to the doctor than at once.
- 40. The princess asked, 'What is it that makes you stronger and braver than other men?'
  - (a) The princess asked him what was it that made him stronger and braver than other men.
  - (b) The princess asked him that, what was it that made him stronger and braver than other men.
  - (c) The princess asked him that, what was making him stronger and braver than other men.
  - (d) The princess asked him, what has made him stronger and braver than other men.
- 41. "I don't know the way. Do you?" Vipul asked.
  - (a) Vipul said he didn't know the way and asked her if she did.
  - (b) Vipul said he didn't knew the way and asked her if she did.
  - (c) Vipul said he didn't knew the way and asked her whether she did.
  - (d) Vipul said that he didn't know the way and asked her if she did.

- 42. Amit said to the gardener, "Did you find the ring anywhere?"
  - (a) Amit asked the gardener that whether he had found the ring anywhere.
  - (b) Amit asked the gardener that if he did find the ring anywhere.
  - (c) Amit asked the gardener that if he did find the ring somewhere.
  - (d) Amit asked the gardener if he had found the ring anywhere.
- 43. Anita said, "I bought a phone yesterday".
  - (a) Anita said she had bought a phone the day before
  - (b) Anita said that she had bought a phone the day before.
  - (c) Anita said she has bought a phone the day before.
  - (d) Anita said she has bought a phone yesterday.
- 44. "Please give me something to eat. I am hungry" the beggar said to them.
  - (a) The beggar requested them to give him something to eat and said that he is hungry.
  - (b) The beggar requested them to give him something to eat and said he was hungry.
  - (c) The beggar while requesting them to give him something to eat and says he was hungry.
  - (d) The beggar while requesting them to give him something to eat and says he is hungry.
- 45. "You can do this job" said Nikki to Jyoti.
  - (a) Nikki told Jyoti she could do that job.
  - (b) Nikki told she could do this job.
  - (c) Nikki told jyoti she could have done that job.
  - (d) Nikki told jyoti that, that she could do this job.
- 46. Rohit said, "Leela, when is the next bus?"
  - (a) Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was supposed to come.
  - (b) Rohit asked Leela when was the next bus coming.
  - (c) Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was.
  - (d) Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was coming.
- 47. The professor said to Suraj, "Who were you waiting for?"
  - (a) The professor asked Suraj who he was waiting for.
  - (b) The professor asked Suraj who he had been waiting for.

- (c) The professor inquired with Suraj who he was waiting for.
- (d) The professor asked Suraj who he has been waiting for.
- 48. "Won't you help me to carry this suitcase?" said I to my wife.
  - (a) I asked my wife that if she would not help me in carrying that suitcase.
  - (b) I asked my wife if she would not help me to carry that suitcase.
  - (c) I asked my wife that whether she would not help me to carry this suitcase.
  - (d) I asked my wife that if she would be helping me to carry this suitcase.
- 49. I said to Arun, "What do you want?"
  - (a) I asked that Arun what he wanted.
  - (b) I asked that Arun what he wants.
  - (c) I asked that Arun what he is wanting.
  - (d) I asked Arun what he wanted.
- 50. The professor said to the student, 'Post this letter at once.'
  - (a) The professor ordered the student to post that letter at once.
  - (b) The professor ordered the student to post this letter at once.
  - (c) The professor asked the student to post this letter as soon as possible.
  - (d) The professor asked the student to post that letter as soon as possible.
- 51. 'Don't you know the way to the station?' father said to Anjali.
  - (a) Father asked Anjali if she did not knew the way to the station.
  - (b) Father asked Anjali that if she did not knew the way to the station.
  - (c) Father asked Anjali whether she did not know the way to the station.
  - (d) Father asked to Anjali if she did not know the way to the station.
- 52. "Is anyone there?" Reema asked.
  - (a) Reema asked if someone were there.
    - (b) Reema asked whether anyone was being there.
    - (c) Reema asked if anyone was there.
  - (d) Reema asked if anyone was here.
- 53. Manish said, "Where is she going?".
  - (a) Manish asked that where she was going.
  - (b) Manish asked that where she is going.
  - (c) Manish asked where she was going.
  - (d) Manish asked that where she has been going.

- 54. Ajit said to the policeman, 'What have I done to deserve so severe a punishment?'
  - (a) Ajit asked the policeman that, what he has done to be deserving so severe a punishment.
  - (b) Ajit asked the policeman that, what he has done to deserve so severe a punishment.
  - (c) Ajit asked the policeman that, what he had done to deserve so severe a punishment.
  - (d) Ajit asked the policeman what he had done to deserve so severe a punishment.
- 55. 'What do you want?' Sheila asked Rohan.
  - (a) Sheila asked Rohan what do you want.
  - (b) Sheila asked Rohan what he wanted.
  - (c) Sheila asked Rohan what does he want.
  - (d) Sheila asked Rohan what he wants.
- 56. Vicky said, "Please say nothing about this."
  - (a) Vicky asked her to not to say anything about this.
  - (b) Vicky asked her that she should not to say anything about that.
  - (c) Vicky asked her to say nothing about that.
  - (d) Vicky asked her that she say nothing about that
- 57. I said to my sister, "where were you this evening?"
  - (a) I asked my sister where she was that evening.
  - (b) I asked my sister where she had been that evening.
  - (c) I asked my sister where she was this evening.
  - (d) I asked my sister where she has been that evening.
- 58. The intern said to the manager, 'Can I go?'
  - (a) The intern asked the manger if he could go
  - (b) The intern asked the manger whether he can go
  - (c) The intern asked the manger whether he can be going
  - (d) The intern asked the manger whether if he could go
- 59. The professor said to the students, 'Do not make a noise'.
  - (a) The professor forbade the students from making a noise
  - (b) The professor told the students not to make a noise
  - (c) The professor forbade the students saying they should not be making a noise
  - (d) The professor tells the students not to make a noise

- 60. Manoj said, "I must go now."
  - (a) Manoj said that he must go then.
  - (b) Manoj said that he must go than.
  - (c) Manoj said he has to go then.
  - (d) Manoj said that he should be going than.
- 61. 'Do you have anything to say on behalf of the accused?' said the judge finally.
  - (a) The judge finally asked if he had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - (b) The judge finally ask that whether he had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - (c) The judge finally asked that if he has anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - (d) The judge finally asked that if he has had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
- 62. Sita said to her mother, "Do you always get up early?"
  - (a) Sita asked her mother that, whether she always got up early.
  - (b) Sita asked her mother that, whether she has been always getting up early.
  - (c) Sita asked her mother that, if she has been always getting up early.
  - (d) Sita asked her mother if she always got up early.
- 63. Mother said, "Lie down, Arjun."
  - (a) Mother told lie down Arjun.
  - (b) Mother told Arjun for lying down.
  - (c) Mother asked Arjun to lie down.
  - (d) Mother asked Arjun to be lied down.
- 64. "Alas! I have broken my grandfather's watch" said Amit.
  - (a) Amit was sorrowful that he broke his grand-father's watch.
  - (b) Amit exclaimed sorrowfully that he has broken his grandfather's watch.
  - (c) Amit was sorrowful that he had broken his grandfather's watch.
  - (d) Amit exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his grandfather's watch.
- 65. The coach said, "Don't move, boys."
  - (a) The coach told to the boys don't move.
  - (b) The coach said to the boys not to be moving.
  - (c) The coach asked the boys not to move.
  - (d) The coach told to them, don't move boys.
- 66. Kunal said, "Tanu is coming this week."
  - (a) Kunal says that Tanu was coming that week.
  - (b) Kunal says that Tanu was coming this week.

- (c) Kunal said that Tanu was going to be come this week.
- (d) Kunal said that Tanu was coming that week.
- 67. 'Are you coming with us?' Isha asked Nisha.
  - (a) Isha asked Nisha whether she would be going with them.
  - (b) Isha asked Nisha if she was going with them.
  - (c) Isha asked Nisha whether she would go with them.
  - (d) Isha asked Nisha whether she would come with us.
- 68. Teacher said to children, "Have you prepared well for the finals?"
  - (a) Teacher asked the children whether they have prepared well for the finals.
  - (b) Teacher asked the children whether they have been preparing well for the finals.
  - (c) Teacher asked the children if they did prepare well for the finals.
  - (d) Teacher asked the children if they had prepared well for the finals.
- 69. Anil says, "I am glad to be here this morning"
  - (a) Anil says he is glad to be there that morning.
  - (b) Anil says that he is glad to be there that morning.
  - (c) Anil was saying that he was glad to be there this morning.
  - (d) Anil says that he was glad to be here this morning.
- 70. Jay says, "I eat a guava".
  - (a) Jay said that he ate a guava.
  - (b) Jay said that he has been eating guavas.
  - (c) Jay says that he eats a guava.
  - (d) Jay said he ate a guava.
- 71. Mother said to you, "When will you start from Pune?"
  - (a) Mother asked you when you would start from Pune.
  - (b) Mother asked you when you will start from Pune.
  - (c) Mother asked you when you will be starting from Pune.
  - (d) Mother asked you when you will have started from Pune.

- 72. Bunty said, "I have done my class work".
  - (a) Bunty said, he had done his class work.
  - (b) Bunty said that he had done his class work.
  - (c) Bunty was saying, he has done his class work.
  - (d) Bunty said that he did his class work.
- 73. The injured old man exclaimed, 'Will none of you help me?'
  - (a) The injured old man exclaimed whether none of them would help him.
  - (b) The injured old man exclaimed if none of they would help him.
  - (c) The injured old man said that could anyone of them help him.
  - (d) The injured old man cried if none of them would help him.
- 74. Gokul said to Sumit, "Why did not you attend the meeting yesterday?"
  - (a) Gokul asked Sumit why he did not attend the meeting the day before.
  - (b) Gokul asked Sumit why he had not attended that meeting yesterday.
  - (c) Gokul asked Sumit why he had not attended the meeting the day before.
  - (d) Gokul asked Sumit why he did not attend that meeting yesterday.
- 75. "Please don't cry" he said.
  - (a) He begged that I should not cry.
  - (b) He begged me not to cry.
  - (c) He said to please him and not cry.
  - (d) He told me to not to cry.
- 76. The doctor said, "well, what can I do for you?"
  - (a) The doctor wanted to know what he could do for her.
  - (b) The doctor said that he couldn't do anything for her.
  - (c) The doctor asked what he couldn't do for her
  - (d) The doctor wondered what he could do for her.
- 77. She asked Ravi, "What is worrying you?"
  - (a) She asked Ravi what is worrying him.
  - (b) She asks Ravi what was worrying him.
  - (c) She asks Ravi what is worrying him.
  - (d) She asked Ravi what was worrying him.
- 78. "What makes you so sad?" she asked Manoj.
  - (a) She asked Manoj what makes him so sad.
  - (b) She asks Manoj what made him so sad.
  - (c) She asked Manoj what made him so sad.
  - (d) She asks Manoj what makes him so sad.

- 79. Priya advised me not to go to school the next day.
  - (a) "Don't go to school next day" Priya said to me.
  - (b) "Don't go to school tomorrow" Priya said to me.
  - (c) Priya said, "Will you not go to school tomorrow?"
  - (d) Priya told me that, "Don't go to school tomorrow."
- 80. The teacher said, "The Earth revolves around the sun."
  - (a) The teacher said that the Earth is being revolving around the sun.
  - (b) The teacher said that the Earth revolves around the sun.
  - (c) The teacher said that the Earth revolved around the sun.
  - (d) The teacher said that the Earth had been revolving around the sun.
- 81. I said to my friends, "let us go to a picnic for a change".
  - (a) I asked my friends if they would go to a picnic for a change.
  - (b) I asked my friends to go to a picnic for a change.
  - (c) I permitted my friends to go to a picnic for a change.
  - (d) I suggested to my friends that we should go to a picnic for a change.
- 82. Nisha said to Swati," Will you help me in my project just now?"
  - (a) Nisha told Swati whether she will help her in her project just now.
  - (b) Nisha asked Swati if she would help her in her project just then.
  - (c) Nisha questioned to Swati that will you help me in my project just now.
  - (d) Nisha asked to Swati that will she help her in her work just now.
- 83. Ram said to Rohan, "Don't run so fast."
  - (a) Ram advised Rohan don't run so fast.
  - (b) Ram asked Rohan why is he running so fast.
  - (c) Ram requested Rohan not to run so fast.
  - (d) Ram told Rohan not to run so fast.
- 84. He said, "I saw a snake here."
  - (a) He said that he had seen a snake there.
  - (b) He said that he saw a snake here.
  - (c) He said that he saw a snake there.
  - (d) He said that he had seen a snake.

- 85. Rohan said, "Where shall I be this time next month"
  - (a) Rohan contemplated where shall he be that time the following month.
  - (b) Rohan asked that where should be that time next month.
  - (c) Rohan wondered where he should be that time the next month.
  - (d) Rohan wondered where he would be that time the following month.
- 86. Rashmi said to me, "Where is the telephone exchange"?
  - (a) Rashmi asked me that where the telephone exchange was.
  - (b) Rashmi asked me where the telephone exchange was.
  - (c) Rashmi asked me where was the telephone exchange.
  - (d) Rashmi wanted to know where the telephone exchange was.
- 87. The foreman said to his workers "I cannot pay you higher wages."
  - (a) The foreman warned his workers that he cannot pay them higher wages.
  - (b) The foreman told his workers that he could not pay them higher wages.
  - (c) The foreman told his workers that they could not be paid higher wages.
  - (d) The foreman forbid his workers to pay higher wages.
- 88. "I don't know the answer. Do you"? She asked.
  - (a) She asked me if I knew the answer which she didn't.
  - (b) She said that she didn't know the answer and did I know it.
  - (c) She said that she didn't know the answer and asked me if I did.
  - (d) She told that she was not knowing the answer but wondered if I know.
- 89. Neha said, "Need I write a letter?"
  - (a) Neha asked if she have to write a letter.
  - (b) Neha asked if she had been writing a letter.
  - (c) Neha asked of writing a letter.
  - (d) Neha asked if she had to write a letter.
- 90. The teacher said to the student, "Have you brought your lunch?"
  - (a) The student was asked by the teacher about bringing his lunch.
  - (b) The teacher asked the student if he would be bringing his lunch.

- (c) The teacher asked the student if he had brought his lunch.
- (d) The teacher asked the student if he has brought his lunch.
- 91. Rajesh ordered his driver to do as he was told.
  - (a) Rajesh ordered his driver "Do as you are told".
  - (b) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as I told you".
  - (c) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as you are told".
  - (d) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as you were told".
- 92. He said, "Let it rain I have to go."
  - (a) He persisted that he did not care for the rain and he had to go.
  - (b) He said that rain can't stop him to go out.
  - (c) He exclaimed that let it rain but he will go.
  - (d) He said that he can't go just because it is raining.
- 93. The old man said, "Thanks I shall never forget this kindness, Ankit."
  - (a) The old man applauded Ankit for his kindness and he shall never forget Ankit.
  - (b) The old man thanked Ankit and assured him that he would never forget his kindness
  - (c) Ankit was being thanked by the old man for his kindness towards an old man.
  - (d) The old man said thank you to Ankit for his kindness.
- 94. Gopal's mother reminded him to take his wallet
  - (a) "Are you going to take your wallet or not?" said Gopal to his mother.
  - (b) "Don't forget to take your wallet, Gopal" said his mother.
  - (c) Gopal's mother said, "Remember your wallet, Gopal?
  - (d) "Here is your wallet Gopal" said his mother.
- 95. The principal said, "Be quiet, girls."
  - (a) The principal called the girls and ordered them to be quiet.
  - (b) The principal commanded the girls that they be quiet.
  - (c) The principal urged the girls to be quiet.
  - (d) The principal said that the girls should be quiet.

- 96. Mother said, "Will you tell me what it means, Pritam?"
  - (a) Mother asked Pritam if he will tell her what it meant.
  - (b) Mother asked Pritam that he would tell her what it meant.
  - (c) Mother asked Pritam if he would tell her what it meant.
  - (d) Mother asked Pritam that he will tell her what it meant.
- 97. He said to the dentist, "I have a toothache."
  - (a) He told the dentist that I have a toothache.
  - (b) He told the dentist that he had gotten a toothache.
  - (c) He told the dentist that he had a toothache.
  - (d) He told the dentist that I have a gotten toothache.
- 98. The spectators said, "Bravo! Good hit, Jay!"
  - (a) The spectators applauded Jay for his good hit.
  - (b) The spectators applauded Jay saying, bravo, good hit Jay.
  - (c) The spectators applaud Jay for his good hit.
  - (d) The spectators applaud Jay saying, bravo, good hit Jay.
- 99. The accused said to the judge, "Let me meet my children before I die, sir."
  - (a) The accused requests the judge to let him meet his children before he died.
  - (b) The accused requested the judge to let him meet his children before he died.
  - (c) The accused begs the judge to allow him to meet his children before he dies.
  - (d) The accused begged the judge to let him meet his children before he dies.
- 100. Akash said, "Mahesh has gone home."
  - (a) Akash said that Mahesh has gone home.
  - (b) Akash said then Mahesh had gone home.
  - (c) Akash said then Mahesh has gone home.
  - (d) Akash said that Mahesh had gone home.
- 101. My grandfather said to the visitor, "Who are you? Where do you come from?"
  - (a) My grandfather enquired the visitor who are you, where do you come from.
  - (b) My grandfather enquires the visitor who he was and where he came from.
  - (c) My grandfather enquired of the visitor who he was and where he came from.
  - (d) My grandfather enquires the visitor who are you, where do you come from.

- 102. Ajay said to my sister, "It's wonderful!"
  - (a) Ajay tells my sister that it's wonderful.
  - (b) Ajay tells to my sister that it was wonderful.
  - (c) Ajay told my sister that it was wonderful.
  - (d) Ajay told to my sister that it's being wonderful.
- 103. My mother said to my father, "I am very busy now."
  - (a) My mother told my father that I am very busy now.
  - (b) My mother told my father that she is very busy then.
  - (c) My mother told my father that she was very busy then.
  - (d) My mother told my father that I was very busy now.
- 104. "What time does the flight arrive?" she asked the receptionist.
  - (a) She asked the receptionist what time the flight arrived.
  - (b) She asked the receptionist what time the flight arrive.
  - (c) She asked the receptionist when does the flight arrive.
  - (d) She asked the receptionist what was going to be the time for the flights arrival.
- 105. My father said to the stranger, "Where do you live?"
  - (a) My father asked the stranger where he lives.
  - (b) My father asked the stranger where he has been living.
  - (c) My father asked where he lives to the stranger.
  - (d) My father asked the stranger where he lived.
- 106. The trainee asked his boss, "Shall I email this letter again, Sir?"
  - (a) The trainee asked his boss politely if he shall email that letter again.
  - (b) The trainee asked his boss politely if he should email that letter again, sir.
  - (c) The trainee asked his boss politely if he shall email that letter again, sir.
  - (d) The trainee asked his boss politely if he should email that letter again.
- 107. The visitor said, "Is your mother at home?"
  - (a) The visitor asked me is my mother at home.
  - (b) The visitor asked me whether my mother was at home.

- (c) The visitor asked to me is my mother at home.
- (d) The visitor asked me whether my mother was at home.
- 108. "Ooh! what a dirty child!" said my aunt.
  - (a) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly what a dirty child.
  - (b) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly that the child is very dirty.
  - (c) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly that the child was very dirty.
  - (d) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly what a dirty child it is.
- 109. The teacher said, "Nobody can solve the problem."
  - (a) The teacher said that nobody can solve the problem.
  - (b) The teacher said that nobody should solve the problem.
  - (c) The teacher said that somebody can solve the problem.
  - (d) The teacher said that nobody could solve the problem.
- 110. Father says, "Kashmir is the heaven on earth."
  - (a) Father said that Kashmir has been the heaven on earth.
  - (b) Father is saying that Kashmir is the heaven on earth.
  - (c) Father says that Kashmir is the heaven on earth.
  - (d) Father says that Kashmir was the heaven on earth.
- 111. My father says, "Prices are shooting up alarmingly."
  - (a) My father says that prices are shooting up alarmingly.
  - (b) My father says that the price was shooting up alarmingly.
  - (c) My father says that prices shot up alarmingly.
  - (d) My father said that the prices were shooting up alarmingly.
- 112. "What is your name?" she asked him.
  - (a) She asked him what his name is.
  - (b) She asked him what his name has been.
  - (c) She asked him what is his name.
  - (d) She asked him what his name was.
- 113. The watchman said, "Thief! Thief! Catch him!"
  - (a) The watchman shouted to the crowd to catch the thief.
  - (b) The watchman shouted to the crowd, thief, thief, catch him.

- (c) The watchman shouted to the crowd, catch the thief.
- (d) The watchman shouted to the crowd, thief, catch him.
- 114. The coach said to the child, "Don't make the water dirty."
  - (a) The coach commanded the child don't make the water dirty.
  - (b) The coach commanded to the child not to make the water dirty.
  - (c) The coach commanded the child not to make the water dirty.
  - (d) The coach commanded to the child don't make the water dirty.
- 115. "How old is your grandmother?", Navneet asked her.
  - (a) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother is.
  - (b) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother has been.
  - (c) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother was.
  - (d) Navneet asked her how old is her grandmother.
- 116. "Do you want some more chocolates?" asked my cousin.
  - (a) My cousin asked me if I want some more chocolates.
  - (b) My cousin said to me if I wanted some more chocolates.
  - (c) My cousin asked me that I wanted some more chocolates.
  - (d) My cousin asked me whether I wanted some more chocolates.
- 117. Sheetal said to me, "How have you solved this problem?"
  - (a) Sheetal asked me how I had solved that problem.
  - (b) Sheetal asked me how I have solved that problem
  - (c) Sheetal asked me how I had solved this prob-
  - (d) Sheetal asked me how I have solved this prob-
- 118. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Singh to her husband.
  - (a) Mrs. Singh told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
  - (b) Mrs. Singh told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
  - (c) Mrs. Singh told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
  - (d) Mrs. Singh told her husband to not be so angry.

- 119. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
  - (a) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (b) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (c) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (d) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- 120. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
  - (a) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I'm here to join the office."
  - (b) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I have come to join the office."
  - (c) He said, "Good morning sir! I want to join the office."
  - (d) He said to me, "Good morning Sir! I'll join the office today."
- 121. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
  - (a) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (b) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (c) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (d) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- 122. "Oh! How foolish I have been in money matters!"
  - (a) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
  - (b) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
  - (c) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
  - (d) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
- 123. Everybody says, "How well she sings!"
  - (a) Everybody tells that she sang very well.
  - (b) Everybody says that she sang well.
  - (c) Everybody says how well she sings.
  - (d) Everybody comments that she sings well.
- 124. "Come home early", said Mr. Kapoor to his clerk.
  - (a) Mr. Kapoor requested his clerk to come home a little early.
  - (b) Mr. Kapoor ordered his clerk to come home early.

- (c) Mr. Kapoor asked his clerk to be home early.
- (d) Mr. Kapoor told his clerk to come home as early as possible.
- 125. Tania said to her friend, "Can you lend me an umbrella?"
  - (a) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.
  - (b) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella.
  - (c) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.
  - (d) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.
- 126. She asked me if I was going to college.
  - (a) She asked me, "Will you go to college?"
  - (b) She asked to me, "Was I going to college?"
  - (c) She said, "Am I going to college?"
  - (d) She said to me, "Are you going to college?"
- 127. Daman says, "Neha is working in Ahmedabad."
  - (a) Daman said that Neha works in Ahmedabad.
  - (b) Daman say that Neha was working in Ahmedabad.
  - (c) Daman says that Neha is working in Ahmedabad.
  - (d) Daman said that Neha was working in Ahmedabad.
- 128. I said, "Water is essential for life."
  - (a) I told that water was essential for life.
  - (b) I said that water is essential for life.
  - (c) Water is essential for life was said by me.
  - (d) I exclaimed that water was essential for life.
- 129. I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi?"
  - (a) I asked him will he go to Delhi.
  - (b) I said to him would you go to Delhi.
  - (c) I said to him would he go to Delhi.
  - (d) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.
- 130. He says that he is very sorry.
  - (a) He says, "I am very sorry."
  - (b) He told me, "I felt sorry."
  - (c) He said, "He is very sorry."
  - (d) He said, "He was very sorry."
- 131. Pabhat said, "I may go there."
  - (a) Pabhat said that he might go there.
  - (b) Pabhat says that he is going there.
  - (c) Pabhat says that he may go there.
  - (d) Pabhat said that he will go there.

- 132. He said that he intended to leave for Bhopal that night.
  - (a) "I intend to leave for Bhopal that night", he said.
  - (b) "I intend to left for Bhopal that night", he
  - (c) "I intended to leave for Bhopal tonight", he said.
  - (d) "I intended to leave to Bhopal tonight", he
- 133. Isha asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night.
  - (a) Isha asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
  - (b) Isha asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the previous night
  - (c) Isha asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night
  - (d) Isha asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night
- 134. Abhishek said to Pooja, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
  - (a) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
  - (b) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona left for her native place the next day
  - (c) Abhishek told to Pooja that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow
  - (d) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona would leave for her native place the next day
- 135. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard"?
  - (a) I asked him why he was working so hard
  - (b) I asked him why was he working so hard
  - (c) I asked him why he had been working so hard
  - (d) I asked him why had he been working so hard
- 136. He said, "What a cold day!"
  - (a) He told her that it was a cold day
  - (b) He exclaimed that it was a cold day
  - (c) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day
  - (d) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day
- 137. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"
  - (a) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening
  - (b) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening
  - (c) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening
  - (d) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening

- 138. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
  - (a) He told me that he had expected to me attend the function
  - (b) He told me that he expected me to attended the function
  - (c) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function
  - (d) He told me that he expected me to attend the function
- 139. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
  - (a) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him
  - (b) He enquired why I did not send my application to him
  - (c) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him
  - (d) He enquired why did I not send my application to him
- 140. Aman asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Mansi?"
  - (a) Aman asked whether Mansi was going to the party the next day
  - (b) Aman asked Mansi whether you are going to the party the next day
  - (c) Aman asked Mansi whether she was going to the party the next day
  - (d) Aman asked Mansi whether she was going to the party the tomorrow
- 141. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"
  - (a) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa
  - (b) John asked how long it would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
  - (c) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa
  - (d) John asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
- 142. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
  - (a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
  - (b) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
  - (c) Ashok asked Anil what did he seat the South Pole
  - (d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole

- 143. Nita said to the teacher, "Could you please repeat the question?"
  - (a) Nita requested the teacher to repeat the question.
  - (b) Nita asked the teacher if please she could repeat the question.
  - (c) Nita requested the teacher whether she could repeat the question.
  - (d) Nita asked the teacher whether if he could repeat the question.
- 144. My uncle said, "I will be here again tomorrow."
  - (a) My uncle said that he would be here again the next day.
  - (b) My uncle said that I will be here again tomorrow.
  - (c) My uncle said that he would be here again tomorrow.
  - (d) My uncle said that he would be there again the next day.
- 145. Mohan's father asked him, "Have you passed the examination?"
  - (a) His father asked Mohan had he passed the examination.
  - (b) Mohan's father asked did he pass the examination.
  - (c) Mohan's father asked him whether he had passed the examination.
  - (d) Mohan was asked by his father about passing the examination.
- 146. The boys said, "We were walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site."
  - (a) The boys said that they would be walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.
  - (b) The boys said that they were walking to kms each day to reach the camp site.
  - (c) The boys said that they had walked 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.
  - (d) The boys said that they had been walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.
- 147. Mohan said, "I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow."
  - (a) Mohan said he wanted to visit his uncle tomorrow.
  - (b) Mohan said that he might visit his uncle the next day.
  - (c) Mohan said that he was going to visit his uncle the next day.
  - (d) Mohan said he would visit his uncle tomorrow.

- 148. Rakesh said to his boss, "Please allow me to do the presentation."
  - (a) Rakesh requested his boss to let him to do the presentation.
  - (b) Rakesh said to his boss to please allow him to do the presentation.
  - (c) Rakesh requested his boss to allow him to do the presentation.
  - (d) Rakesh requested his boss to please allow him to do the presentation.
- 149. He said to me, "Will you mind lending me your book today?"
  - (a) He told me whether he would mind to lend him his book that day.
  - (b) He asked me whether I will mind to lend him my book today.
  - (c) He asked me whether I would mind lending him my book that day.
  - (d) He said me whether I would mind to lend me his book yesterday.
- 150. Ashok said, "Subhash had already gone to the bank."
  - (a) Ashok said that Subhash went already to the bank.
  - (b) Ashok said that Subhash had been going already to the bank.
  - (c) Ashok said that Subhash has already went to the bank.
  - (d) Ashok said that Subhash had already gone to the bank.
- 151. She told me, "Please send my bills."
  - (a) She requested me, please send her bills.
  - (b) She requested me to send her bills.
  - (c) She requested me that send her bills.
  - (d) She requested to send my bills.
- 152. Bala's mother said: "Will you lock the door Bala?"
  - (a) Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door.
  - (b) Bala's mother asked Bala if he had locked the door.
  - (c) Bala's mother said lock the door.
  - (d) Bala's mother told Bala that he need not lock the door.
- 153. "Are you ready Raju?" Mother asked.
  - (a) Mother told Raju if he was ready.
  - (b) Mother asked Raju if he was ready.
  - (c) Mother wanted to know from Raju if he was ready.
  - (d) Mother asked Raju if he would be ready.

- 154. Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class."
  - (a) Ann told my brother that I would meet you in your class.
  - (b) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his class.
  - (c) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in her class.
  - (d) Ann told my brother that he will meet her in her class.
- 155. "Who now," they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles?"
  - (a) They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
  - (b) They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
  - (c) They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocidiles.
  - (d) They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
- 156. The notice reads, "Trespassers will be prosecuted."
  - (a) The notice read that trespassers would be prosecuted.
  - (b) The notice reads that trespassers would be prosecuted.
  - (c) The notice reads that trespassers will be prosecuted.
  - (d) The notice read that trespassers will be prosecuted.
- 157. The mother urged the child to come on the footpath.
  - (a) The mother said, "Come, child come. Come on the footpath."
  - (b) The mother said, "Please come on the footpath, child."
  - (c) The mother said to the child, "You should come on the footpath."
  - (d) The mother said to the child, "Come on the footpath."
- 158. Sushma said, "We shall celebrate the festival of Janmashtami tomorrow."
  - (a) Sushma said that we shall celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.
  - (b) Sushma said that they should celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.

- (c) Sushma said that they would celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.
- (d) Sushma said that we should celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.
- 159. "I'm so tiny that I can't reach your branches," said the little boy to the tree.
  - (a) The little boy said that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
  - (b) The little boy told to the tree that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
  - (c) The little boy told the tree that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
  - (d) The little boy said that the tree was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
- 160. "I'm sorry I cannot stay," said the swallow. "I'm waited for in Egypt."
  - (a) The swallow said he was sorry he couldn't stay and added that someone was waiting for him in Egypt.
  - (b) The swallow regretted he couldn't stay as he was waited for in Egypt.
  - (c) The swallow regretted that he was waited for in Egypt and couldn't stay.
  - (d) The swallow told that he is sorry he cannot stay and added that he is waited for in Egypt.
- 161. He proposed to his companions that we should not miss that chance to see the last show.
  - (a) He said to his companions, "Let us not to miss the chance to see the last show."
  - (b) He said to his companions, "Let us not miss that chance to see the last show."
  - (c) He said to his companions, "We should not miss that chance to see the last show."
  - (d) He said to his companions, "Let us not miss the chance to see the last show."
- 162. He swore in the name of God that he was ignorant of the matter.
  - (a) He said, "I'm ignorant by God."
  - (b) He declared, "God knows I was ignorant of the matter."
  - (c) He said, "By God! I'm ignorant of the matter."
  - (d) He said, "he was ignorant of God."
- 163. "How much will you pay for this cow?" Jack asked the strange man.
  - (a) Jack asked the strange man how much he would pay for that cow.
  - (b) Jack asked the strange man how much would he pay for that cow.

- (c) Jack asked the strange man how much would he pay for this cow.
- (d) Jack asked the strange man how much he will pay for that cow.
- 164. The teacher said, "Water boils at 100°C."
  - (a) The teacher told water boiled at 100°C.
  - (b) The teacher said that water boiled at 100°C.
  - (c) The teacher said that water boils at 100°C.
  - (d) The teacher told that water boiled at 100°C.
- 165. "Bring me an elephant with one golden tusk," the witch told her minion
  - (a) The witch requested her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
  - (b) The witch told her minion to bring her the elephant with one golden tusk.
  - (c) The witch ordered her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
  - (d) The witch advised her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
- 166. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.
  - (a) Ashmita asked me, "Will you go and see a doctor?"
  - (b) Ashmita told me, "Go and see the doctor."
  - (c) "Shouldn't you go and see a doctor?" asked Ashmita.
  - (d) "You should go and see a doctor," said Ashmita.
- 167. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.
  - (a) Suresh asked Prasad, "Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
  - (b) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?"
  - (c) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
  - (d) Suresh asked Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?"
- 168. The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
  - (a) The mother said, "You solved the puzzle very quickly!"
  - (b) "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!", said the mother.
  - (c) "You are a clever. That's why you solved the puzzle quickly", said the mother.
  - (d) The mother said, "How cleverly you solved the puzzle".

- 169. He complimented that she had done very well.
  - (a) He said to her, "How should you do so well?"
  - (b) He said to her, "Very good, you have done very well!"
  - (c) He said to her, "Alas! You did very well."
  - (d) He said to her, "Very good, she has done very well."
- 170. The officer said, "Cowards! You shall soon be put to death."
  - (a) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.
  - (b) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.
  - (c) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.
  - (d) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
- 171. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession."
  - (a) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you madam, for granting me a fee-concession."
  - (b) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."
  - (c) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."
  - (d) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession."
- 172. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to the school, today?"
  - (a) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (b) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (c) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (d) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- 173. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"
  - (a) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
  - (b) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
  - (c) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
  - (d) He asked his father if he should go to market then.

- 174. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk, Don't boil it."
  - (a) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it.
  - (b) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
  - (c) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not to boil it.
  - (d) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
- 175. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
  - (a) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
  - (b) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.
  - (c) The guide asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
  - (d) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.
- 176. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."
  - (a) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer
  - (b) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
  - (c) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer.
  - (d) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.
- 177. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.
  - (a) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
  - (b) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today."
  - (c) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today."
  - (d) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today."
- 178. They said, "We were living in Paris."
  - (a) They said they would have lived in Paris.
  - (b) They told me they had lived in Paris.
  - (c) They said they might have been living in Paris.
  - (d) They told me that they had been living in
- 179. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."
  - (a) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.
  - (b) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.

- (c) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.
- (d) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.
- 180. I said, "Good-bye, my beloved friends."
  - (a) I wished my beloved friends good-bye.
  - (b) I bided good-bye to my beloved friends.
  - (c) I said good-bye to my beloved friends.
  - (d) I bade my beloved friends good-byes.
- 181. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
  - (a) He said to me that where I was going.
  - (b) He asked me where I was going.
  - (c) He said me to where I was going.
  - (d) He asked that where I was going.
- 182. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.
  - (a) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.
  - (b) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
  - (c) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.
  - (d) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
- 183. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school.
  - (a) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.
  - (b) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
  - (c) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.
  - (d) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
- 184. Dr. Freeman said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."
  - (a) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
  - (b) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.
  - (c) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
  - (d) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
- 185. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."
  - (a) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.
  - (b) The teacher told him do not go out.
  - (c) The teacher advised him not to go out.
  - (d) The teacher ordered him not to go out.

- 186. "They are late," she has already told us.
  - (a) She has already been telling us that they are late.
  - (b) She told us that they are already late.
  - (c) She has already told us (that) they are late.
  - (d) She told us that they are late already.
- 187. Ramaiya said, "Yes I am mistaken."
  - (a) Ramaiya admitted that I was mistaken.
  - (b) Ramaiya said that he was on mistake.
  - (c) Ramaiya said that he is mistaken.
  - (d) Ramaiya admitted that he was mistaken.
- 188. Vladimir said, "Alas! How thoughtless I have been!"
  - (a) Vladimir confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.
  - (b) Vladimir admitted that he had been thoughtless.
  - (c) Vladimir regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
  - (d) Vladimir exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
- 189. My father said to me, "Will you sit and study at least now."
  - (a) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.
  - (b) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.
  - (c) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least then.
  - (d) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
- 190. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."
  - (a) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.
  - (b) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
  - (c) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.
  - (d) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
- 191. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags?" asked the old women.
  - (a) The old woman said to Sam to help her carried her bags.
  - (b) The old women asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.

- (c) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.
- (d) The old women told Sam to helped her carry her bags.
- 192. "Oh! How foolish I have been in money matters!"
  - (a) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
  - (b) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
  - (c) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
  - (d) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
- 193. Isaid to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
  - (a) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (b) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (c) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
  - (d) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- 194. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
  - (a) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I'm here to join the office."
  - (b) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I have come to join the office."
  - (c) He said, "Good morning sir! I want to join the office."
  - (d) He said to me, "Good morning Sir! I'll join the office today."
- 195. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
  - (a) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (b) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (c) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
  - (d) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- 196. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Salmond to her husband.
  - (a) Mrs. Salmond told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.

- (b) Mrs. Salmond told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
- (c) Mrs. Salmond told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
- (d) Mrs. Salmond told her husband to not be so angry.
- 197. He said, "The government is writing letters."
  - (a) He said that the government is writing letters.
  - (b) He said that the government was writing letters.
  - (c) He said that the government will write letters.
  - (d) He said that the government wrote letters.
- 198. He said, "I have passed the examination."
  - (a) He said that he had passed the examination.
  - (b) He announced that he has passed the examination.
  - (c) He said that he had to pass the examination.
  - (d) He said that he has passed the examination.
- 199. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"
  - (a) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
  - (b) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
  - (c) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
  - (d) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.
- 200. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
  - (a) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
  - (b) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
  - (c) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
  - (d) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.

An	SWP	r Si	heet

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (d)	19. (b)	20. (d)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (d)	24. (d)	25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (c)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (a)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (a)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (d)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (b)	49. (d)	50. (a)
51. (c)	52. (c)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (b)	56. (c)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (a)	60. (a)
61. (a)	62. (d)	63. (c)	64. (d)	65. (c)	66. (d)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (b)	70. (c)
71. (a)	72. (b)	73. (a)	74. (c)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (d)	78. (c)	79. (b)	80. (b)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (d)	84. (a)	85. (d)	86. (b)	87. (b)	88. (c)	89. (d)	90. (c)
91. (c)	92. (a)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (c)	97. (c)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (d)
101. (c)	102. (c)	103. (c)	104. (a)	105. (d)	106. (d)	107. (b)	108. (c)	109. (d)	110. (c)
111. (a)	112. (d)	113. (a)	114. (c)	115. (c)	116. (d)	117. (a)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (b)
121. (a)	122. (a)	123. (d)	124. (b)	125. (b)	126. (d)	127. (c)	128. (b)	129. (d)	130. (a)
131. (a)	132. (c)	133. (b)	134 (d)	135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (c)	138. (d)	139. (a)	140. (c)
141. (c)	142. (b)	143. (c)	144. (d)	145. (c)	146. (d)	147. (c)	148. (c)	149. (c)	150. (d)
151. (b)	152. (a)	153. (b)	154. (b)	155. (b)	156. (c)	157. (a)	158. (c)	159. (c)	160. (b)
161. (b)	162. (c)	163. (a)	164. (c)	165. (c)	166. (d)	167. (b)	168. (b)	169. (b)	170. (d)
171. (a)	172. (d)	173. (d)	174. (c)	175. (b)	176. (a)	177. (d)	178. (d)	179. (a)	180. (d)
181. (b)	182. (c)	183. (c)	184. (b)	185. (d)	186. (c)	187. (d)	188. (a)	189. (b)	190. (c)
191. (c)	192. (a)	193. (a)	194. (b)	195. (a)	196. (a)	197. (b)	198. (a)	199. (a)	200. (a)

