

## GENERAL APTITUDE

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Trainer : Sujata Mohite  
[sujata.mohite@sunbeaminfo.com](mailto:sujata.mohite@sunbeaminfo.com)



# Today's topics

- Nouns
- Pronouns
- Verbs
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Prepositions
- Conjunctions
- Articles
- Tenses
- Voice
- Direct Indirect speech
- Idioms
- Synonyms & Antonyms
- Reading Comprehension



# Subject and Predicate

- Every complete sentence contains two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**. The **subject** is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the **predicate** tells us something about the **subject**.
- Example –
- The **subject** of the **sentence** is what (or whom) the **sentence** is about. In the **sentence** “The cat is sleeping in the sun,” the word cat is the **subject**. A **predicate** is the part of a **sentence**, or a clause, that tells what the **subject** is doing or what the **subject** is.

• OR

- **Subject**

That part of a sentence which names the person or thing we are talking about is known as a subject.

- **Predicate**

That part of the sentence which tells something about the subject is known as the predicate.

Eg :1) **The children** are playing in the park.

**The children** is the subject of the sentence and playing in the park is its predicate.

2) **Tina** is eating Ice-cream.

- **Tina** is the subject of the sentence and eating Ice-cream is its predicate.



# Subject and Predicate





- **Subject:** The noun or pronoun that performs the action or is being described.
- **Predicate:** The part of the sentence that contains the verb and tells us something about the subject.
- **Examples:**
  - **The cat** *slept* on the rug. (Subject: The cat, Predicate: slept on the rug)
  - **She** *is reading* a book. (Subject: She, Predicate: is reading a book)



# What is a Noun?

- A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. (Naming Word)
- Nouns help us identify and refer to the people, objects, and concepts in our everyday communication.
- Examples of nouns include “dog” (a thing), “teacher” (a person), “Paris” (a place), and “happiness” (an idea).

**What is Noun?** | The Noun is any particular Person, place, things, or idea in any sentence

			
<b>Person</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Things</b>	<b>Idea</b>
Suraj Ritu Mother	Asia Jaipur India	Pencil Truck Sleepers	Honesty Loyalty Anger



# What is a Noun?

- Nouns are words that identify people, places, things, or ideas. As one of the fundamental building blocks of language, they allow us to identify and discuss everything in our world, from tangible objects like *book* and *tree* to intangible ideas like *freedom* and *happiness*.
- **Examples:**
  - **Person:** *teacher, John, student*
  - **Place:** *city, park, India*
  - **Thing:** *book, table, computer*
  - **Idea:** *happiness, freedom, justice*



# What is a Pronouns?

- **Pronouns** are words that are substituted for nouns or noun phrases.
- It is employed to prevent the noun from being repeated.
- **Pronouns** must match the number and gender of the noun.
- **Examples** of pronouns: she, he, it, they, them, etc.
- **Examples:** *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*
- *him, her, us, them*
- *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs*

Q. Sham is absent today because Sham is ill.

Ans: Sham is absent today because **he** is ill.

(To avoid repeating the use of the Noun Sham, we have used a Pronoun **he** in its place.)



# What is a Verb?

- A verb is a word or group of words that express an action (like eat), an event (like happen), or a state (like exist).
- A verb is defined as a word or phrase that describes an action.
- She **sings** beautifully.” (The verb “sings” depicts an action.)
- “The cat **is sleeping**.” (The verb “is sleeping” portrays a state of being.)
- “He **ran** in the marathon.” (The verb “ran” conveys an action.)
- “I **will study** for the exam.” (The verb “will study” represents a future action.)
- **Examples: Action:** *run, eat, write, speak*
- **State of Being:** *is, are, was, were, seem, become*





# What is an Adjective?

- An Adjective describes or modifies a noun.
- It provided further information about a noun indicating its size, shape, color, etc. Gavin is a **smart** guy.
- The **big** basket is full of **red** apples.
- The **old** clock was broken.
- Most adjectives used to describe [nouns](#) have degrees:
  - Positive degree = hot, small, strange, heavy, pretty.
  - Comparative degree = hotter, smaller, stranger, heavier, prettier.
  - Superlative degree = hottest, smallest, strangest, heaviest, prettiest.

She wore a **pretty** dress. (describes the noun 'dress')

The **smaller** children ride a school bus. (describes the noun 'children')

We saw the **strangest** sight. (describes the noun 'sight')

- **Examples:** **big** house, **blue** sky, **happy** child, **interesting** book



# What is a Adverb?

- A word that modifies verbs, adjective, or other adverbs is known as an adverb.
- It provides extra details about the sentence's verb.
- **I will call you.**
- **I will call you shortly.**
- The lion ran **fast**.
- He fought **bravely**.
- An adverb is used to show degree, manner, place, or time of the verb, adjective, or another adverb that it modifies.

Examples of adverbs are: very, slowly, nearly, often, never, strangely, not.

Example use of adverbs:

We were *not* talking. (modifies the verb 'were talking')

Today is *very* hot. (modifies the adjective 'hot')

I was walking *very* slowly. (modifies the adverb 'slowly')



# What is a Adverb?

- **Examples:**
- He ran *quickly*. (modifies the verb *ran*)
- It was a *very* hot day. (modifies the adjective *hot*)
- She spoke *quite softly*. (modifies the adverb *softly*)



# What is a Preposition?

- A preposition is defined as a word that connects a noun, or a pronoun to another word, esp. to a verb, another noun, or an adjective
- A preposition is a word or group of words, such as *in, from, to, out of* and *on behalf of*, used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time or method.
- **Uses of Prepositions**
- They are used to show the direction of something.
- They can refer to the time of something happening.
- They can be used to denote the position or location of an object in the sentence.
- They are also used to represent spatial relationships.
- Prepositional phrases, in particular, can be used to do all of these when used in sentences.



# Preposition

- A preposition is a word (usually a short word) that shows the relationship between two other nearby words.(Prepositions indicate relationships between other words in a sentence)
- It is used to show a relationship between the noun and pronoun in a sentence.
- The word *preposition* means *positioned before*. A preposition will sit before a word (a noun or a pronoun) to show that word's relationship to another nearby word.



# Preposition Examples

- **Types of Prepositions**
- Prepositions indicate direction, time, location, and abstract types of relationships.
- **Direction:** Look **to** the left and you'll see our destination.
- **Time:** We've been working **since** this morning.
- **Location:** We saw a movie **at** the theater.
- **Space:** The dog hid **under** the table.
- I should rewrite the introduction **of** my essay.
- Sam left his jacket **in** the car.
- Did you send that letter **to** your mother?
- We're cooking **for** ten guests tonight.
- Dan ate lunch **with** his boss.



# Preposition

- List of Common Prepositions -

**above, about, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, since, to, toward, through, under, until, up, upon, with, within**



# Preposition

My watch is \_\_\_\_ the table.

A. in

B. at

C. on

D. of

**Ans: C**





# Preposition

Throw this pen \_\_\_\_\_ the dustbin.

- A. into
- B. in
- C. none
- D. on

**Ans: A**



# Articles

- For vowels prefix it with AN article
- For consonants prefix it with A
- The **U** in **university** is pronounced with a long 'u' sound which sounds like 'yew', So, although the letter is a vowel, it is not pronounced like one in 'university' because it does not have a vowel sound. We therefore say '**a university**'.
- The **U** in **umbrella** is pronounced as a vowel and so we use 'an'. We therefore say '**an umbrella**'.
- This rule also applies to the use of consonants.
- The word hour has a soft 'h' which is weakly pronounced and therefore we say 'an hour'.
- If the word has a hard 'h', like house, we use 'a' (a house).



# Articles

- **The** is used to refer to specific or particular nouns;
- **a/an** is used to modify non-specific or non-particular nouns.
- We call **the** the definite article and a/an the indefinite article.
- For example, if I say, "Let's read the **green** book," I mean a specific book.



# Articles

Many shops were set up in \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed area.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the
- D. none of these

**Ans: B**



# Articles

\_\_\_\_\_ Wisdom is \_\_\_\_\_ great virtue.

- A. the, the
- B. a, the
- C. an, the
- D. no article, a

**Ans: D**



# What is Direct & Indirect Speech?

- When anything is repeated exactly as it was usually between two inverted commas.
- it is referred to as **direct speech**.
- The **indirect speech** will still convey the same information, but instead of simply repeating someone's words or speech,
- it will report or describe what was said without the use of inverted commas.
  
- **Direct speech** – reporting the message of the speaker in the exact words as spoken by him.
- **Direct speech example:** Maya said 'I am busy now'.
- **Indirect speech:** reporting the message of the speaker in our own words
- **Indirect speech example:** Maya said that she was busy then.



# Direct And Indirect Speech

Q. Direct And Indirect Speech

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 cool day.
- C. He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
- D. He exclaimed that it was a cold day.

**Ans: D**



# Direct And Indirect Speech

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 had he been working so hard.

D. I asked him why he had been working so hard.

**Ans: A**





# What is a Conjunction?

- A conjunction is defined as a word such as ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘while’, or ‘although’ that connects words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. That joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words.
- A conjunction is “word that joins words, phrases or sentences, for example *and*, *but* or *so*”,
- It connects words, phrases, or clauses.”
- Seeta **and** Geeta went to market.
- Give me chocolate **or** toffee.
- Mr. Paul is hospitalized **therefore** he had not come to the office.



# Grammar

Q. Join the following pairs of sentences using a conjunction.

**She is neither rich \_\_\_\_\_ educated**

A. Either

B. Or

C. Nor

D. But

**Ans: C**



# Grammar

Q. I wanted to go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ Mary refused.

- A. But
- B. Or
- C. So
- D. For

**Ans: A**



# Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Active voice** describes a sentence where the subject is the doer of an action.
- Its structure goes like this-
- **Subject + Verb+ Object**
- **Passive voice** expresses an action that is carried out on the subject of the sentence.
- Its structure is-
- **Object + verb +subject**



# Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Active Voice**
- **Definition:** In active voice, the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.
- **Structure:** Subject + Verb + Object
- **Example:**
- "The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object)."
- **Characteristics:**
- The focus is on the subject doing the action.
- Typically used to create clear and direct sentences.



# Active Voice & Passive Voice

- **Passive Voice**
- **Definition:** In passive voice, the subject receives the action expressed by the verb.
- **Structure:** Subject + Form of "to be" + Past Participle + (by + Agent)
- **Example:**
- "The mouse (subject) was chased (verb) by the cat (agent)."
- **Characteristics:**
- The focus is on the action or the recipient of the action rather than the performer.
- Often used when the doer is unknown or less important.



# Active Voice & Passive Voice

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.

**Ans: B**

sentence is in Past simple tense.

**Rule :**

Subject + (was / were) + V<sup>3</sup> + Optional



# Tenses

- Verbs come in three tenses:
- 1) past tense
  - The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g., *earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago*)
- 2) present tense
  - The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous.
- 3) future tense.
  - The future tense describes things that have yet to happen (e.g., *later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now*).





# Tenses

The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:

## **Simple Present**

*I read* nearly every day.

## **Present Continuous**

*I am reading* Shakespeare at the moment.

## **Present Perfect**

*I have read* so many books I can't keep count.

## **Present Perfect Continuous**

*I have been reading* since I was four years old.

## **Simple Past**

Last night, I *read* an entire novel.

## **Past Continuous**

*I was reading* Edgar Allan Poe last night.

## **Past Perfect**

*I had read* at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.

## **Past Perfect Continuous**

*I had been reading* for at least a year before my sister learned to read.

## **Simple Future**

*I will read* as much as I can this year.

## **Future Continuous**

*I will be reading* Nathaniel Hawthorne soon.

## **Future Perfect**

*I will have read* at least 500 books by the end of the year.

## **Future Perfect Continuous**

*I will have been reading* for at least two hours before dinner tonight.



# Tenses

- **Simple Tenses:**

- Present Simple: "She loves to read books."
- Past Simple: "They visited Paris last summer."
- Future Simple: "We will meet at the coffee shop tomorrow."

- **Continuous/Progressive Tenses:**

- Present Continuous: "I am studying for my exams."
- Past Continuous: "He was playing the piano when I entered the room."
- Future Continuous: "She will be attending the conference next week."

- **Perfect Tenses:**

- Present Perfect: "They have already finished their assignment."
- Past Perfect: "He had traveled to several countries before he turned 30."
- Future Perfect: "I will have completed my degree by next year."

- **Perfect Continuous Tenses:**

- Present Perfect Continuous: "She has been working on her novel for months."
- Past Perfect Continuous: "They had been practicing the dance routine for hours before the show."
- Future Perfect Continuous: "We will have been living in this city for ten years by 2025."



# Grammar

Q. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the past tense of the verb given in the brackets

It\_\_\_\_\_since eight o'clock this morning.

- A. is raining
- B. was raining
- C. has been raining
- D. None of these

**Ans: C**

**Past Perfect Continuous tense**



# Grammar

Q. Fill in the blank with correct form:

Mr. Ravi's servant \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the money yesterday.

A. stole

B. steal

C. stolen

D. were stealing

**Ans: A**

sentence requires a past tense form of the verb "steal" to indicate the action that happened in the past.



# One Word Substitution

One who studies insect life:

- A. Geologist
- B. Zoologist
- C. Entomologist
- D. Botanist

**Ans: C**



# One Word Substitution

That which cannot be avoided:

- A. Inevitable
- B. Irreparable
- C. Incomparable
- D. Indisputable

**Ans: A**

**Inevitable** : certain to happen, unavoidable.



# Reading Comprehension

Archaeology, often described as the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of artefacts and the analysis of material remains, is a discipline that unveils the mysteries of ancient civilizations and cultures. Through meticulous excavation techniques and scientific analysis, archaeologists piece together the story of humanity's past, shedding light on various aspects of ancient life, including social structures, economic systems, religious beliefs, and technological advancements. The field of archaeology encompasses a diverse range of specialties, including classical archaeology, which focuses on ancient Mediterranean civilizations like Greece and Rome, and prehistoric archaeology, which delves into the distant past before written records. Additionally, underwater archaeology explores submerged sites, revealing sunken ships, ports, and even entire cities, while forensic archaeology applies archaeological methods to legal investigations, aiding in the recovery of evidence from crime scenes. Archaeological research involves a multidisciplinary approach, drawing upon expertise from fields such as anthropology, geology, biology, and chemistry. Advanced technologies like LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) and ground-penetrating radar have revolutionized archaeological surveying, allowing researchers to map ancient landscapes and detect buried structures without excavation. Furthermore, advancements in DNA analysis enable archaeologists to trace human migration patterns and genetic relationships among ancient populations. Despite its contributions to our understanding of the past, archaeology also faces challenges, including ethical considerations surrounding the excavation and preservation of cultural heritage, as well as the threat of looting and illegal trafficking of antiquities. Efforts to promote community engagement, collaboration with indigenous peoples, and responsible stewardship of archaeological sites are essential for the sustainable practice of archaeology in the modern world.



# Reading Comprehension

Q. What does forensic archaeology apply archaeological methods to?

- A. Military strategies
- B. Legal investigations, aiding in the recovery of evidence from crime scenes
- C. Medical diagnoses
- D. Economic analysis

**Ans: B**

- Legal investigations, aiding in the recovery of evidence from crime scenes





# Reading Comprehension

Q. What practices are essential for the sustainable practice of archaeology?

- A. Commercialization of artefacts
- B. Exclusive focus on excavation
- C. Collaboration with Indigenous peoples.
- D. Rapid development of sites

**Ans: C**



# Reading Comprehension

Q. What threat does archaeology face regarding cultural heritage?

- A. Looting and illegal trafficking of antiquities
- B. Climate change
- C. Lack of public interest
- D. Political instability

**Ans: A**



# Reading Comprehension

Q. Which advanced technology allows archaeologists to map ancient landscapes and detect buried structures without excavation?

- A. DNA analysis
- B. LiDAR
- C. Carbon dating
- D. Satellite imaging

**Ans: B**



# Reading Comprehension

Q. What is a specialty within archaeology that focuses on the distant past before written records?

- A. Classical archaeology
- B. Underwater archaeology
- C. Forensic archaeology
- D. Prehistoric archaeology

**Ans: D**



# Reading Comprehension

**Q. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the underlined word.**

He regards himself as a patriot.

- A. nationalist
- B. dutiful
- C. traitor
- D. loyal

**Ans: C**



# Synonyms

Q. Choose the option that is similar in its meaning to the word given in question

CORPULENT

- A. Lean
- B. Gaunt
- C. Emaciated
- D. Obese

**Ans: D**



# Synonyms

BRIEF

A. Limited

B. Small

C. Little

D. Short

**Ans: D**



# Synonyms

EMBEZZLE

A. Misappropriate

B. Balance

C. Remunerate

D. Clear

**Ans: A**





# Synonyms

VENT

A. Opening

B. Stodge

C. End

D. Past tense of go

**Ans: A**



# Synonyms

AUGUST

A. Common

B. Ridiculous

C. Dignified

D. Petty

**Ans: C**



# Synonyms

STRINGENT

- A. Dry
- B. Strained
- C. Rigorous
- D. Shrill

**Ans: C**



# Synonyms

LAMENT

A. Complain

B. Comment

C. Condone

D. Console

**Ans: A**



# Synonyms

FORAY

A. Invasion

B. Contest

C. Ranger

D. Intuition

**Ans: A**



# Synonyms

IRONIC

A. Inflexible

B. Bitter

C. Good-natured

D. Sarcastic

**Ans: D**



# Synonyms

TIMID

A. Fast

B. Slow

C. Medium

D. Shy

**Ans: D**



# Synonyms

EXTRICATE

- A. Pull
- B. Free
- C. Tie
- D. Complicate

**Ans: B**





# Synonyms

NEUTRAL

- A. Unbiased
- B. Non-aligned
- C. Undecided
- D. Indifferent

**Ans: A**



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# Antonyms

Choose the option that is most opposite in its meaning to the word given in question.

QUIESCENT

- A. Active
- B. Dormant
- C. Weak
- D. Unconcerned

**Ans: C**



# Antonyms

Q. MORTAL

A. Divine

B. Immortal

C. Spiritual

D. Eterna

**Ans: B**



# Antonyms

Q. FLAGITIOUS

A. Innocent

B. Rapid

C. Ignorant

D. Frivolous

**Ans: A**





# Antonyms

Q. BELITTLE

A. Criticize

B. Flatter

C. Exaggerate

D. Adore

**Ans: B**



# Antonyms

Q. CULPABLE

A. Defendable

B. Blameless

C. Careless

D. Irresponsible

**Ans: B**



# Antonyms

Q. GREGARIOUS

A. Antisocial

B. Glorious

C. Horrendous

D. Similar

**Ans: A**



# Antonyms

Q. EVASIVE

A. Free

B. Honest

C. Liberal

D. Frank

**Ans: D**



# Antonyms

Q. AWARE

A. Uncertain

B. Ignorant

C. Sure

D. Doubtful

**Ans: B**



# Antonyms

Q. RARELY

A. Hardly

B. Definitely

C. Frequently

D. Periodically

**Ans: C**



# Antonyms

Q. MALICIOUS

A. Kind

B. Boastful

C. Generous

D. Indifferent

**Ans: A**



# Antonyms

Q. PATRIOT

A. nationalist

B. dutiful

C. traitor

D. loyal

**Ans: C**





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**Ans: A**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. To keeps one's temper

A. To become hungry

B. To be in good mood

C. To preserve one's energy

D. To be aloof from

**Ans: B**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. To smell a rat

A. To see signs of plague epidemic

B. To get bad smell of a bad dead rat

C. To suspect foul dealings

D. To be in a bad mood

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Hit the nail on the head

A. To perform best

B. To be harmful

C. To be impressive

D. To be accurate

**Ans: D**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. As a social reformer, "he set his face against" notch parties.

- A. welcomed
- B. acclaimed
- C. to oppose with determination
- D. ignored

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Sobhraj could be easily arrested because the police were "tipped off" in a advance.

- A. Toppled over
- B. Bribed
- C. Given advance information
- D. Threatened

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. His speech "went down well with" the majority of the audience.

A. found acceptance with

B. was attentively listened to by

C. was appreciated by

D. was applauded by

**Ans: C**





# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Rohit has "bitten off more than he chew".

A. Is trying to do much

B. Is very greedy

C. Is always hungry

D. Has little regard for others

**Ans: A**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. The authorities "took him to task" for his negligence.

- A. gave him additional work
- B. suspended his assignment
- C. reprimanded him
- D. forced him to resign

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. The detective "left no stone unturned" to trace the culprit.

A. took no pains

B. did very irrelevant things

C. resorted to illegitimate practices

D. used all available means

**Ans: D**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. To keeps one's temper

A. To become hungry

B. To be in good mood

C. To preserve one's energy

D. To be aloof from

**Ans: B**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. To smell a rat

A. To see signs of plague epidemic

B. To get bad smell of a bad dead rat

C. To suspect foul dealings

D. To be in a bad mood

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Hit the nail on the head

A. To perform best

B. To be harmful

C. To be impressive

D. To be accurate

**Ans: D**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. As a social reformer, "he set his face against" notch parties.

- A. welcomed
- B. acclaimed
- C. to oppose with determination
- D. ignored

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Sobhraj could be easily arrested because the police were "tipped off" in a advance.

- A. Toppled over
- B. Bribed
- C. Given advance information
- D. Threatened

**Ans: C**





# Idioms & Phrases

Q. His speech "went down well with" the majority of the audience.

A. found acceptance with

B. was attentively listened to by

C. was appreciated by

D. was applauded by

**Ans: C**



# Idioms & Phrases

Q. Rohit has "bitten off more than he chew".

A. Is trying to do much

B. Is very greedy

C. Is always hungry

D. Has little regard for others

**Ans: A**



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# Idioms & Phrases

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