

**SSC CGL
2018**

ENGLISH HACKBOOK

THE ULTIMATE GUIDE
TO SSC CGL

COMPILED BY
SSCHACKS

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PASSIVE
VOICE AND
REPORTED
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The English section appears almost in every competitive exam these days and in SSC CGL it is no different. The English section consists of 25 questions in TIER-1 and 200 questions in TIER-2, and they are a lot actually!

Although if you just read a newspaper daily it will be a cake walk because apart from improving vocab, fill in the blanks , grammar , etc. it ***most importantly enables you to read and understand paragraphs more quickly thereby SAVING TIME.*** Now, since the questions can be read and answered quickly in this section the length is not an issue and you'll have ample time to solve these questions? The focus now shifts to the theories and questions that would be asked because you already know the approach and time management now.

This eBook is the answer to this since, it covers the complete syllabus of English for SSC CGL 2017 in a new way.

Firstly, the general topics such as nouns, pronouns, tenses etc. have been explained briefly and categorically so that the basic concepts are cleared.

Once you're done with that, you move on the next section which aims to make you familiar with the way these are asked in SSC separately covered again.

This is followed by examples and exercises which will make this section a scoring one for you.

Mission SSC CGL cannot be attained without this section because it is the section that makes a difference in the end. And we say this because we have been following the trends from last few years.

Go ahead and

explore. All the Best!

Important Note :

English language has three persons (first, second and third)

Two numbers (singular and plural)

Three genders (male, female and neuter).

In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, articles, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. We begin with,

◆ Noun

Noun is derived from the Latin word *nōmen*, meaning "name".

It is a word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas. Generally, Nouns are described as naming words that refer to a person, place, thing, event, substance, quality, quantity, etc.

Nouns can be:

- ❖ Proper Nouns - represent or describe unique entities. Ex: Raj, Taj Mahal etc.
- ❖ Common Nouns - represent or describe a class of entities. Ex: boy, girl etc.
- ❖ Collective Nouns - refer to groups consisting of more than one individual or entity. Ex: team, government etc.
- ❖ Concrete Nouns - refer to physical entities that can be perceived or observed by at least one of the senses. Ex: chair, apple etc.
- ❖ Abstract Nouns - refer to ideas or concepts. Ex. happiness, serenity etc.

Also nouns are classified as *countable* (that take plural forms) or *uncountable* (these cannot take plural forms) on the basis of quantity.

Examples of countable nouns are cat, women, country/countries etc.
Examples of uncountable nouns are rain, flour, earth, wine etc.

Noun is the most commonly used part of speech and hence is an important topic while attempting various questions under SSC.

◆ Pronoun

Pronoun is a word that is substituted for a noun or noun phrase. It is classified into:

- ❖ Personal pronouns - associated primarily with a particular grammatical person (person , animal or object). Ex: I, she, her etc.
These are further classified on the basis of person, case , formality and gender but we will not cover that because pronouns are not asked in such detail under SSC.
- ❖ Reflexive pronouns - used when a person or thing acts on itself. Ex: himself, herself etc.
(Reciprocal pronouns, a type of Reflexive pronouns, are used in cases like each other or one another.)
- ❖ Possessive pronouns - used to indicate possession of something or someone. Ex: my, mine, their etc.

- ❖ Demonstrative pronouns - used as some other indication of position or these distinguish their targets by pointing. Ex: these, those, that etc.
- ❖ Indefinite pronouns - used to refer to one or more unspecified persons or things. Ex: anyone, many, more, both etc.
- ❖ Relative pronouns - refer back to people or things previously mentioned. Ex: who, whom, whose, what etc.
- ❖ Interrogative pronouns - ask which person or thing is meant. Ex: which, what etc.

The examples are mostly same but their usage is difference according to the context which would be clear once you go through the examples and exercises.

Pronouns and Nouns hold the same importance so the concepts must be clear till this point.

◆ Adjective

Adjective is derived from Latin word *adjectivum*, meaning "additional".

It is a describing word giving more information about the *object (a noun or noun phrase)* signified. An adjective can generally be classified into one of three kinds on the basis of use:

- ❖ Attributive adjectives - are headed by the noun they modify. Ex: pretty girl, sad people etc.
- ❖ Predicative adjectives - linked indirectly to the noun or pronoun they modify through a copula. Ex: sky is blue, they are happy etc.
- ❖ Nominal adjectives - functions as a noun. Ex: "the meek" means "those who are meek" in the sentence "The meek shall inherit the Earth."

Adjectives are a major help in many questions under SSC and also help you decide the object of a sentence pretty easily. Hope you're comfortable with Adjectives now.

◆ Adverb

Adverb is derived through French from Latin word *adverbium*, from *ad* (to), *verbum* (verb), and the nominal suffix *-ium*.

It is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, determiner, clause, sentence or another adverb.

The adverbial function implies that these typically express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc. while answering questions such as how?, in what way?, when?, where?, and to what extent?

Some examples of adverbs are:

She sang loudly. (Loudly modifies the verb sang)

I worked yesterday. (Yesterday modifies the verb

worked) DO NOT GET CONFUSED between Adverbs

and Adjectives. Adverbs define nouns whereas

Adjectives define nouns.

◆ Verb

Verb is derived from the Latin word verbum, meaning word.

It conveys an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. Sometimes verbs also agree with the person, gender or some of its arguments, such as its subject or object. Verbs have tenses. Present, to indicate that an action is being

The types of verbs include:

- ❖ Intransitive verbs - are those which do not have a direct object. Ex: The boy *spoke* softly.
- ❖ Transitive verbs - requires one or more objects. Ex: Raj gave Sita the book.
- ❖ Ditransitive verbs - precede either two noun phrases or a noun phrase and then a prepositional phrase often led by to or for. Ex: The players gave their teammates high fives.
- ❖ Copular verbs (Linking verbs) - must be followed by a noun or adjective, whether in a single word or phrase. Ex: seem, become etc.

Verb is the most important concept regarding SSC because it is a tricky topic and has been asked in many questions over the years in many ways. This is definitely a must have concept in your book.

◆ Articles

Article is a word, used alongside a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun. The articles used are A, An and The.

These are classified into:

- ❖ Definite Articles - used to refer to something for the first time or to a particular member of group or class. Ex: The.
- ❖ Indefinite Articles - indicate that their noun is not a particular one identifiable to the listener. Ex: a (used before consonant sounds), an (used before vowel sounds)

Though these seem easy but the questions covered under this concept are many too.

◆ Tense

Tense is derived from Old French tens "time". It is basically a form of a verb used to indicate the time, and sometimes the continuation or completeness, of an action in relation to the time of speaking. There are 3 major tenses in the English language – Past, Present & Future.

There are 4 variations of each of these three tenses:

- The Simple Tense - used to show permanent characteristics of people and events or what happens regularly, habitually or in a single completed action.
- The Continuous Tense - express "actions" that are in progress during the time framework indicated (present, past, future, or any of the perfect time frames.)
- The Perfect Tense - used when an action or situation in the present is linked to a moment in the past. It is often used to show things that have happened up to now but aren't finished yet or to emphasize that something happened but is not true anymore.
- The Perfect Continuous Tense - Used to denote an ongoing action either starting and ending in the past or starting in the past and continuing into the present.

So altogether we have the following 12 tenses:

- Simple Present
- Present Continuous
- Present Perfect
- Present Perfect Continuous

- Simple Past
- Past Continuous
- Past Perfect
- Past Perfect Continuous

- Simple Future
- Future Continuous
- Future Perfect
- Future Perfect Continuous

For SSC we do not need to go into further details now because tenses are not asked as per name there. The main thing here is to get fluent with the topic because tenses appear in the English section in almost every question. Hence it helps you solve many questions directly as well as indirectly. The topics covered under tenses vary from error detection, cloze, sentence formation and the list goes on. We will show the use of the tenses in the sections covered after we cover these basics.

◆ Preposition

Preposition is derived from the Latin words prae (before) and ponere (to put).

It is a word or set of words that indicates location or some other relationship between a noun or pronoun and other parts of the sentence. Ex: in, on, at, from, in spite etc.

This is a very confusing and hence the favorite topic for SSC. There are a few simple rules to be kept in mind before attempting questions on this topic. These are:

- There are some words that have a fixed preposition after them otherwise it would not be grammatically correct. These are:
 - ✓ Able to
 - ✓ Capable of
 - ✓ Preoccupied with
 - ✓ Concerned by
 - ✓ Prohibited from
- A verb CANNOT be the object of a preposition.
- Since, the rule says that prepositions must be followed by a noun and have an object, they should not be used at the end of a sentence. But there are certain cases where it is acceptable to end a sentence with a preposition.

Also the principle where a thing is right if it sounds correct applies in this topic to a great extent. So practice and confidence are the main keys that would enable you to get over this hurdle in English.

◆ Conjunction

Conjunction is a part of speech that connects words, sentences, phrases, or clauses. These can work alone or in pairs. Ex: neither-nor, and, or etc.

This is a fairly easy topic and needs a cool mind to solve.

◆ Interjection

Interjection is a word or expression that occurs as an utterance on its own and helps in expressing a spontaneous feeling or reaction. Its use varies from things such as exclamations to curses, greetings response particles and hesitations. Ex: wow, hey, damn etc.

◆ Synonyms

Synonym is derived from the Ancient Greek word syn (σύν) (with) and onoma (ὄνομα) (name).

It is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. The state of being a synonym is called synonymy and the words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous.

These can be nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs or prepositions, as long as both words belong to the same part of speech. Examples of its different usage are:

- Nouns : ballot and poll
- Adjectives : animated and lively
- Verbs : dash and sprint
- Adverbs : quickly and speedily
- Prepositions : on and upon

Here's a list of 100 IMPORTANT synonyms that would enable you to attempt at least 4 out of every 10 questions correctly on synonyms. Have a look.

1)	Amazing	Incredible, improbable
2)	Ask	Question, inquire
3)	Astute	Wise, bright,
4)	Answer	Reply, respond,
5)	Bright	Shining, luminous
6)	Big	Huge, tall
7)	Bleak	Dismal, gloomy
8)	Benevolence	Humanity, generosity
9)	Barbarous	Uncivilized, savage
10)	Concur	Approve, agree
11)	Chastise	Punish, admonish

12)	Chaste	Virtuous, pure
13)	Capable	Competent, able
14)	Captivity	Imprisonment, confinement
15)	Deprive	Despoil, divest
16)	Demolish	Ruin, devastate
17)	Delicious	Palatable, tasteful
18)	Deliberate	Cautious, intentional
19)	Defray	Spend, pay
20)	Evade	Avoid, elude
21)	Eternal	Perpetual, endless
22)	Esteem	Respect, regard
23)	Eradicate	Destroy, exterminate
24)	Frivolous	Petty, worthless
25)	Frantic	Violent, agitated
26)	Fragile	Weak, infirm
27)	Forsake	Desert, renounce
28)	Fluctuate	Deflect, vacillate
29)	Grudge	Hatred, aversion
30)	Grisly	Disgusting, atrocious
31)	Gracious	Courteous, beneficent
32)	Gorgeous	Magnificent, dazzling
33)	Hazard	Peril, danger
34)	Harass	Irritate, molest
35)	Hapless	Unfortunate, ill-fated
36)	Haphazard	Random, unsorted
37)	Hamper	Retard, prevent
38)	Intrinsic	Genuine, fundamental
39)	Invective	Accusation, censure
40)	Instil	Inculcate, inject
41)	Insolvent	Indigent, destitute
42)	Insipid	Tasteless, vapid
43)	Just	Honest, impartial
44)	Judicious	Thoughtful, prudent
45)	Jubilant	Rejoicing, triumphant
46)	Jovial	Frolicsome, cheerful
47)	Keen	Sharp, poignant
48)	Knave	Dishonest, scoundrel
49)	Knell	Death knell, last blow
50)	Knotty	Complicated, difficult
51)	Lure	Attract, entice
52)	Lunacy	Delusion, insanity
53)	Modest	Humble, courteous
54)	Mitigate	Alleviate, relieve
55)	Miraculous	Marvellous, extraordinary
56)	Minute	Diminutive, miniature
57)	Noxious	Baneful, injurious

58)	Novice	Tyro, beginner
59)	Ordain	Order, impose
60)	Oracular	Cryptic, vague
61)	Provoke	Inflame, incite
62)	Protract	Prolong, delay
63)	Proscribe	Prohibit, exclude
64)	Quaint	Queer, strange
65)	Quack	Impostor, deceiver
66)	Quibble	Equivocate, prevaricate
67)	Quarantine	Seclude, screen
68)	Ravage	Destroy, ruin
69)	Redeem	Recover, liberate
70)	Ruthless	Remorseless, inhumane
71)	Rustic	Rural , uncivilized
72)	Rout	Vanquish, overthrow
73)	Solicit	Entreat, implore
74)	Sneer	Mock, scorn
75)	Slander	Defame, malign
76)	Shabby	Miserable, impoverished
77)	Saucy	Impudent, insolent
78)	Tyro	Beginner, learner
79)	Trivial	Trifling, insignificant
80)	Trenchant	Assertive, forceful
81)	Transient	Temporal, transitory
82)	Tranquil	Peaceful, composed
83)	Utterly	Completely, entirely
84)	Usurp	Seize, wrest
85)	Uncouth	Awkward, ungraceful
86)	Vouch	Confirm, consent
87)	Volatile	Light, changing
88)	Vicious	Corrupt, obnoxious
89)	Venerable	Esteemed, honored
90)	Wane	Decline, dwindle
91)	Wilt	Wither, perish
92)	Wield	Use, employ
93)	Wan	Pale, faded
94)	Yoke	Connect, harness
95)	Yield	Surrender, abdicate
96)	Yearn	Languish, crave
97)	Yell	Shout, shriek
98)	Zest	Delight, enthusiasm
99)	Zenith	Summit, apex
100)	Zeal	Eagerness, fervor

◆ Antonyms

Antonym is derived from the Greek words “anti” for opposite and “onym” for name.

It is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. These are also referred as opposites.

Like Synonyms these can be nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs or prepositions, as long as both words belong to the same part of speech.

The words listed in the above list have been listed down with their antonyms. Have a look.

1)	Amazing	Mundane, unsurprising
2)	Ask	Answer, reply
3)	Astute	Foolish, naive
4)	Answer	Question, problem
5)	Bright	Gloomy, obscure
6)	Big	Little, insignificant
7)	Bleak	Bright, pleasant
8)	Benevolence	Malevolence, inhumanity
9)	Barbarous	Cultured, humane
10)	Concur	Differ, disagree
11)	Chastise	Cheer, encourage
12)	Chaste	Sullied, lustful
13)	Capable	Incompetent, inept
14)	Captivity	Freedom, liberty
15)	Deprive	Restore, renew
16)	Demolish	Repair, construct
17)	Delicious	Distasteful, unsavoury
18)	Deliberate	Rash, sudden
19)	Defray	Disclaim, repudiate
20)	Evade	Acknowledge, confront
21)	Eternal	Temporary, momentary
22)	Esteem	Ridicule, spurn
23)	Eradicate	Secure, plant
24)	Frivolous	Solemn, significant
25)	Frantic	Subdued, gentle

26)	Fragile	Enduring, tough
27)	Forsake	Hold, maintain
28)	Fluctuate	Stabilize, resolve
29)	Grudge	Benevolence, affection
30)	Grisly	Pleasing, attractive
31)	Gracious	Rude, unforgiving
32)	Gorgeous	Dull, unpretentious
33)	Hazard	Conviction, security
34)	Harass	Assist, comfort
35)	Hapless	Fortunate, lucky
36)	Haphazard	Considered, arranged
37)	Hamper	Promote, facilitate
38)	Intrinsic	Extraneous, incidental
39)	Invective	Approval, acclamation
40)	Instill	Eradicate, extract
41)	Insolvent	Wealthy, solvent
42)	Insidid	Delicious, luscious
43)	Just	Unequal, unfair
44)	Judicious	Irrational, foolish
45)	Jubilant	Melancholy, depressing
46)	Jovial	Solemn, morose
47)	Keen	Vapid, insipid
48)	Knave	Paragon, innocent
49)	Knell	Reconstruction, rediscovery
50)	Knotty	Simple, manageable
51)	Lure	Repel, dissuade
52)	Lunacy	Normalcy, sanity
53)	Modest	Arrogant, pompous
54)	Mitigate	Augment, enhance
55)	Miraculous	Ordinary, trivial
56)	Minute	Large, colossal
57)	Noxious	Healing, profitable
58)	Novice	Veteran, ingenious
59)	Ordain	Revoke, abolish
60)	Oracular	Lucid, distinct
61)	Provoke	Pacify, comfort
62)	Protract	Abbreviate, curtail
63)	Proscribe	Solicit, include
64)	Quaint	Familiar, usual
65)	Quack	Upright, unfeigned
66)	Quibble	Unfeigned, plain
67)	Quarantine	Open, socialize
68)	Ravage	Reconstruct, renovate
69)	Redeem	Conserve, lose
70)	Ruthless	Compassionate, lenient
71)	Rustic	Cultured, refined

72)	Rout	Succumb, withdraw
73)	Solicit	Protest, oppose
74)	Sneer	Flatter, praise
75)	Slander	Applaud, approve
76)	Shabby	Prosperous, thriving
77)	Saucy	Modest, humble
78)	Tyro	Proficient, veteran
79)	Trivial	Significant veteran
80)	Trenchant	Feeble, ambiguous
81)	Transient	Lasting, enduring
82)	Tranquil	Violent, furious
83)	Utterly	Deficiently, incompletely
84)	Usurp	Restore, compensate
85)	Uncouth	Elegant, graceful
86)	Vouch	Repudiate, prohibit
87)	Volatile	Heavy, ponderous
88)	Vicious	Noble, virtuous
89)	Venerable	Unworthy, immature
90)	Wane	Ameliorate, rise
91)	Wilt	Revive, bloom
92)	Wield	Forgo, avoid
93)	Wan	Bright, healthy
94)	Yoke	Liberate, release
95)	Yield	Resist, protest
96)	Yearn	Content, satisfy
97)	Yell	Whisper, muted
98)	Zest	Disgust, passive
99)	Zenith	Nadir, base
100)	Zeal	Apathy, lethargy

Use these words interchangeably in your day to day conversations and you'll for sure never forget them in your life.

◆ Idioms and Phrases

Idiom is derived from the Latin word idioma, meaning special property.

It is a *phrase*, word or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning. It is categorized as formulaic language as an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning.

Idioms do not mean exactly what the words they are made up of say. They have a hidden meaning. There are almost twenty-five thousand idiomatic expressions in the English language. Ex:

- A hot potato points towards a current issue which is usually disputed and many people are talking about it.
- A penny for your thoughts is a way of asking what that person is thinking.
- Actions speak louder than words implies that anyone's intentions can be judged better by what they do rather than what they say.
- Add insult to injury is used if one wants further a loss with mockery or indignity.
- An arm and a leg simply means very expensive or costly.

Idioms and Phrases are important and help you determine prepositions, error sentences and many other questions because these can be learnt easily and are used on a daily basis by everyone while we communicate.

All the Best!

It's time to begin with the exercises now.

Well planned is work half done!

Since we are done with the concepts now, it's time to apply these theories so that we can be comfortable with every type of question asked under SSC CGL.

We will work in a planned way so that we can use our time efficiently and cover the complete syllabus as well.

In Tier 2, the division of the English Section on the basis of Question Type can be seen in this table in a decreasing order. We will cover each of these topics separately after that. Once this is done consider yourself prepared by default for TIER-1 of SSC CGL as it will be a cake walk for you thereafter.

Question Type	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level
Grammar	20 (active passive) 25 (Direct Indirect)	Moderate
Sentence Structure	20 (para jumbles)	Easy
Comprehension	30- 35	Moderate
Cloze test	25	Easy
Error recognition	20	Moderate
Vocabulary, Word Substitution	10- 15	Moderate
Synonyms, Antonyms	10 - 15	Easy
Phrases and Idiomatic use of Words	10	Easy
Sentence Improvement	20	Easy
Spellings	3 - 5	Easy
Total No. of Questions		200

A detailed analysis along with examples of every topic one by one will enable you to accomplish Mission Tier 2 because it is what you've been waiting for. It's time to concentrate. Here we begin with:

0 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

0% CONQUERED.

LET'S START MOVING!

◆ Grammar

■ ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

UNDERSTAND HOW BOTH ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SENTENCES ARE STRUCTURED.

- **Active Voice:** The subject in the sentence is the one doing the action.

*The researchers **compared** the behaviour of three groups of children.*

*The clerk **was helping** the client.*

*Students **need** good all round skills to succeed in college.*

*You **should tell** her.*

- **Passive Voice:** Here, the subject in the sentence is being acted upon. The acting subject moves to the end with *by* or drops off altogether if it is unimportant or unknown. The verb must include a form of *be*, followed by a past participle that normally ends with *-ed*.

*The behaviour of three groups of children **were compared** (by the researchers).*

*The customer **was being helped** (by the client).*

*Good all round skills **are needed** to succeed in college.*

*She **should be told**.*

- Verbs followed by an object can be used in the passive voice ONLY. Verbs such as *come, exist, seem*, and *sleep* (intransitive verbs) cannot be used in the passive voice.
Ex:

Correct: *Something happened.*

Incorrect: *Something was happened.*

CASES WHEN ACTIVE VOICE PREFERRED OR IS APPROPRIATE.

The examples given below are choices based on style and rhetorical context, not on stringent grammar rules.

- To focus a reader's attention on the acting subject, not what is being acted upon.

Ex:

Active: *Captain Ahab pursues the big fish relentlessly.*

Passive: *The big fish is pursued relentlessly.* (Or, The big fish is pursued relentlessly by Captain Ahab.)

In this example, the active voice would be appropriate if the writer wants to focus the readers' attention on Captain Ahab. The passive voice would be preferred only if the writer wanted to focus the readers' attention on the big fish, or on the fact that it is pursued.

- When it is important for the reader to know exactly who did or said what to whom. Ex:

Active: *When U.S. troops invaded Iraq, they unintentionally killed many civilians.*

Passive: *When Iraq was invaded, many civilians were killed unintentionally.*

In this example, the active voice would be preferred if the writer wanted to name or emphasize the acting subject, i.e. U.S troops, not only their actions. The passive voice would be preferred if the writer feels that it is not important for readers to know who did the actions in the sentence.

CASES WHEN PASSIVE VOICE IS PREFERRED OR IS APPROPRIATE.

The examples given below are choices based on style and rhetorical context, not stringent grammar rules.

- To focus a reader's attention on the process or materials, rather than on the acting subject.

Ex:

Hydrochloric acid was added to the test tube.

- To focus a reader's attention on the object, rather than the acting subject.

Ex:

Paper, the preferred writing material today, was invented by the Chinese.

This is preferred when the focus is on the history of paper and not on Chinese innovations.

The writer uses passive voice to treat "paper" as the subject in this sentence.

- To connect ideas/thoughts that appear in different clauses or sentences more clearly.

Ex:

When interviewing for any job, avoid committing grammatical errors. These are often used by employers to segregate job applicants as the first step.

In the second sentence, using passive voice (“used by employers”) enables the writer to refer to grammatical errors as “These” in the next sentence clearly connecting it to the end of the preceding sentence.

Exercises:

Convert Active into Passive Voice.

1. Ms. Sullivan teaches us grammar.
2. The teacher praised her.
3. The firemen took the injured people to the hospital.
4. An earthquake destroyed the village.
5. The boy’s work pleased the teacher.
6. The fire damaged the house.
7. Who taught you Chinese?
8. The manager will give you a ticket.
9. Spectators thronged the roads.
10. Everyone will blame you.
11. The wind blew down the trees.
12. The police arrested the thieves.
13. Abraham posted the letter.
14. The host received us.
15. They killed the snake with a stick.
16. The crowd welcomed the minister.
17. They found her guilty of murder.
18. John Mathews built this house in 1995.

Answers

1. We are taught grammar by Ms Sullivan.
2. She was praised by the teacher.
3. The injured people were taken to the hospital by the firemen.
4. The village was destroyed by an earthquake.
5. The teacher was pleased with the boy’s work.
6. The house was damaged by the fire.
7. By whom were you taught Chinese?
8. You will be given a ticket by the manager.
9. The roads were thronged with spectators.
10. You will be blamed by everyone.
11. The trees were blown down by the wind.
12. The thieves were arrested by the police.

13. The letter was posted by Abraham.
14. We were received by the host.
15. The snake was killed with a stick.
16. The minister was welcomed by the crowd.
17. She was found guilty of murder.
18. This house was built by John Mathews in 1995

Complete these sentences using appropriate active or passive voice forms. Choose your answers from the options given in the bracket.

1. The problemto the manager. (explained / was explained)
2. The pyramidsaround 400 AD. (built / were built)
3. All the trouble.....by your brother. (has caused / was caused)
4. The travellers.....(were shown / have shown) a collection of old manuscripts.
5. He.....him ten thousand dollars last year. (lend / lent / was lent)
6. He..... of spiders. (frightened / is frightened)
7. This picture by my grandmother. (painted / was painted)
8. I by her attitude. (shocked / have shocked / was shocked)
9. Excuse the mess, since the house (is painting / is being painted / has painted)
10. She knew why she (had chosen / had been chosen)

Answers

1. The problem **was explained** to the manager.
2. The pyramids **were built** around 400AD.
3. All the trouble **was caused** by your brother.
4. The travellers **were shown** a collection of old manuscripts.
5. He **lent** him ten thousand dollars last year.
6. He **is frightened** of spiders.
7. This picture **was painted** by my grandmother.
8. I **was shocked** by her attitude.
9. Excuse the mess, since the house **is being painted**.
10. She knew why she **had been chosen**.

Verbs such as **allow**, **advise**, **forbid** and **permit** can be followed by either an **infinitive** or an **ing form**. The sentences can be changed into the passive voice, but the structures are different.

Change the sentences given below into passive voice.

1. The principal has forbidden loitering on the campus.
2. The principal has forbidden students to loiter on the campus.
3. I advise consulting a genuine doctor.
4. I advise you to consult a genuine doctor.
5. They don't allow parking in front of their house.
6. They don't allow people to park in front of their house.
7. We advise advance booking.
8. We advise passengers to book their tickets in advance.
9. They made him repeat the whole story.
10. We don't advise pregnant women to smoke

Answers

1. Loitering has been forbidden on the campus.
2. Students have been forbidden to loiter on the campus.
3. Consulting a genuine doctor is advised.
4. You are advised to consult a genuine doctor.
5. Parking in front of their house is not allowed.
6. People are not allowed to park in front of their house.
7. Advance booking is advised.
8. Passengers are advised to book their tickets in advance.
9. He was made to repeat the whole story.
10. Pregnant women are not advised to smoke.

Change the sentences given below into passive voice.

1. I did not beat him.
2. He will never forget this experience.
3. Father made a cake yesterday.
4. The girl teased the boy.
5. Did he do his duty?
6. The dog was chasing the cat.
7. He has written a novel.
8. He has learned his lessons.
9. Have you finished the task?
10. The police have arrested the thief.
11. My sister has completed the work.
12. Somebody stole my pencil yesterday.
13. Our team may lose the match.
14. Nurses look after the patients.

Answers

1. He was not beaten by me.
2. This experience will never be forgotten by him.
3. A cake was made by father yesterday.
4. The boy was teased by the girl.
5. Was her duty done by him?
6. The cat was being chased by the dog.
7. A novel has been written by him.
8. His lessons have been learned by him.
9. Has the task been finished by you?
10. The thief has been arrested by the police.
11. The work has been completed by mysister.
12. My pencil was stolen by somebodyyesterday.
13. The match may be lost by our team.
14. The patients are looked after by nurses.



TEST

Change the statements from active voice to passive voice.

1. She sings a song.

.....

2. The boy killed the insect.

.....

3. Help her..

.....

4. Farmers sow maize in the rainy season every year.

.....

5. Are you writing a novel?

.....

6. The workers were digging a cave.

.....

7. I will finish the job by the end of this month.

.....

8. Have you finished your task?

.....

9. They have informed him of his grandmother's death.

.....

10. They took all the necessary actions.

.....

Answers

1. A song **is sung** by her. (Active verb – sings; passive verb – is sung)

2. The insect **was killed** by the boy. (Active verb – killed; passive verb – was killed)

3. Let her be helped. (Imperative sentences in the passive voice begin with **let**.)

4. Maize **is sown** in the rainy season every year. (Active verb – sow; passive verb – is/are sown)

5. Is a novel **being written** by you? (Active verb – is/are writing; passive verb – is/are being written)

6. A cave **was being dug** by the workers. (Active verb – was/were digging; passive verb – was/were being dug)

7. The job **will be finished** (by me) by the end of this month. (Active verb – will finish; passive verb – will be finished)

8. **Has** your task **been finished** by you? (Active verb – has/have finished; passive verb – has/have been finished)

9. He **has been informed** of his grandmother's death. (Active verb – has/have informed; passive verb – has/have been informed)

10. All the necessary actions **were taken** by them. (Active verb – took; passive verb – was/were taken)

DIRECT & INDIRECT VOICE

DIRECT SPEECH:

Quoting the exact words of the speaker is called “The Direct Speech”.

Ex: David said, “I am writing an article now”.

INDIRECT SPEECH:

If we **report** what a third person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact word. We use **reported** or **indirect speech**.

Ex: David said that he was writing an article then.

RULES TO CHANGE DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

1. **RULE 1:** The adverbs of nearness should be put into those of

Direct Speech	-	Indirect Speech
now	-	then
here	-	there
here after	-	there after
this	-	that
these	-	those
ago	-	before
thus	-	so
to-day	-	that day
to-night	-	that night
last night	-	the previous night
yesterday	-	the day before (or) the previous day
tomorrow	-	the next day (or) the following day
last week	-	the week before (or) the previous week
next week	-	the week after (or) the following week
last month	-	the month before (or) the previous month
next month	-	a month after
hither	-	thither
hence	-	thence

distance.

2. RULE 2: Tenses

- If the reporting verb is in the Present or Future tense, there is no change in the tense of that verb in the indirect speech.

Akram says, "I eat a mango". (DS.)

Akram says, that he eats a mango". (IS.)

- If the reporting verb is in the Past Tense. The tense of that verb in the reported speech must be changed.

1. The Present Tense becomes the past tense in the

Direct. Mark said, "I write a letter". (DS)

Mark said that he wrote a letter. (IS)

2. The Past Tense becomes the past perfect or remains unchanged in the

direct. Angel said, "I brought a pen yesterday". (DS)

Angel said that she had bought a pen the day before. (IS)

3. The Present Continuous becomes the past continuous in the

direct. John said, "I am going to church". (DS)

John said that he was going to church. (IS)

4. The Past Continuous becomes the past perfect continuous in the

direct. Neil said, "I was playing cricket". (DS)

Neil said that he had been playing cricket. (IS)

5. The Present Perfect becomes the past perfect in the

direct. Kamal said, "I have done my home work". (DS)

Kamal said that he had done his home work. (IS)

6. The Present Perfect Continuous becomes the past perfect continuous in the

direct. He said, "I have been reading a novel". (DS)

He said that he had been reading a novel. (IS)

7. 'Will' and 'Shall' are changed to

'would'. He said, "I will go to London

tomorrow". (DS)

He said that he would go to London the next day. (IS)

8. May-might, can-could, must- had to (or)

must. James said, "I must go now". (DS)

James said that she must (or) had to go then. (IS)

Exception:

*If Direct speech contains **Universal Truth**, the tense remains unchanged even if the reporting verb is in the past.*

Ex:

The class teacher said, "The sun rises in the East". (DS)

The class teacher said that the sun rises in the East. (IS)

Assertive Sentence

Rules :

- Remove quotation marks ("") in the sentence.
- Use of the conjunction 'that'
- Change the verb 'say to' into 'tell'
- Change the verb 'said to' into 'told'

NOTE:

- She said that. (correct)
- She told me that. (correct)
- ~~She told that~~ (Incorrect)

1. "I will work hard to get first class" said Karan (DS)

Karan said he would work hard to get first class. (IS)

2. "You can do this work" said Nelson to

Gandhi. (DS) Nelson told Gandhi that he could

do that work. (IS)

3. She says, "I am glad to be here this

evening" (DS) She says that he is glad to be

there that evening. (IS)

4. "I'm going to the party now" said David

(DS) David said that he was going to the

party then. (IS)

Imperative Sentence Rules: (Order or Request)

- Remove quotation marks ("") in the Imperative sentence.
- If it is an affirmative sentence, use 'to'.
- If the sentence begins with Don't, use 'not to' and NEVER use 'that'.
- Omit the word 'please' in the sentence and use the word 'request' instead of 'say'.
- If the direct speech is a request or a command, the reporting verbs say and said change to tell, request, order, command etc. in their correct tense.

1. **"Don't talk" said the teacher to the class. (DS)**

The teacher advised the class not to talk. (IS)

2. **"Please give me something to eat. I am hungry" the beggar said to them. (DS)**

The beggar requested them to give him something to eat and said that he was hungry (IS).

3. **"Be careful" said he to him. (DS)**

He ordered him to be careful. (IS)

4. **"Bring me a cup of tea" said Mohan to Sushil. (DS)**

Mohan asked Sushil to bring him a cup of tea. (IS)

Interrogative Sentence Rules: (Questions)

- Remove quotation marks ("") and question mark in the sentence.
- If the sentence inside the quotation marks begins with an auxiliary verb, use 'if' or 'whether'.
- In other cases, use the given interrogative words like what, when, where, why, who, whom, whose, which, now etc.
- Don't use 'that' and change the reporting verbs say and said into ask or enquire in their correct tense.
- Omit helping verbs like 'do, does, did'.
- NEVER omit them when they are with 'not'.

1. "Won't you help me to carry this box?" said Ramesh to my friend.(DS) Ramesh asked my friend if he would not help me to carry that box.(IS)

2. Mohan said to Ram, "Why did not you attend the meeting yesterday"?(DS) Mohan asked Ram why he had not attended the meeting the day before. (IS)

3. "How often do you go to the theatre?" said David to Robin.(DS) David asked Robin how often he went to the theatre.(IS)

4. Kumar said to Sultan, "Do you like mangoes?" (DS) Kumar asked Sultan if he liked mangoes. (IS)

Exclamatory Sentence Rules:

- Change the exclamatory sentence into a statement or an Assertive statement.
- Remove quotation marks ("") and the exclamatory mark too.
- ALWAYS use the conjunction 'that'.
- Omit interjections like Oh, O, Alas, how, what, hurrah etc.
- If necessary, add the word 'very' to the adjective or adverb.
- If the verb is not given in the sentence, use 'Be' form verbs (is, was, are, were, am) in their correct tense according to the subject.
- Change the reporting verbs say and said into 'exclaim joyfully'.
- For sorrowful incidents. use 'exclaim' sorrowfully.

1. "O, what a beautiful flower that is!" said he.(DS)

He exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful flower. (IS)

2. "What a horrible sight!" they all exclaimed. (DS) They all
exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight. (IS)

3. "Alas! I have broken my mother's watch" said he.(DS)

He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his mothers watch. (IS)

4. "How handsome he is!" said Tina. (DS)

Tina exclaimed joyfully that he was very handsome. (IS)

USAGE – REPORTED SPEECH.

1. Examples of Direct Speech and Indirect Speech:

1. He said, "John will be in Paris on Tuesday.". He said
that John would be in Paris on Tuesday.

2. "I never eat meat", she explained. She
explained that she never ate meat.

3. She said, "I wish I knew.".
She said that she wished she knew.

4. He says, "I shall be there.". He
said that he will be there.

5. She said, "He is coming this week.". She
said that he was coming that week.

6. She said, "I bought this pearl for my mother.".
She said that he had bought that pearl for her mother.

7. He said, "Where is he going?".

He asked where he was going.

8. He said, "Lucy, when is the last bus?".

He asked Lucy when the last bus was.

9. "Is anyone there?" he asked.

He asked if anyone was there.

10. The mother said, "Lie down, Frank?".

The mother asked Frank to lie down.

11. He said, "Don't move, girls?"

He asked the girls not to move.

12. She said, "Please say nothing about this?".

She asked her to say nothing about that.

II. Reported Speech (Mixed Type)

When the reported part has more than one clause and tense in a sentence, then it is called a Mixed Type Sentence.

In this both the parts need equal attention to be converted into the Indirect speech from the Direct. When statements and questions are mixed, each section must be introduced by an apt verb, such as tell, say, explain, remark etc., for statements.

Ask, enquire, want to know, wonder etc., for questions.
A useful connective device for plus statement is "adding that"...

Ex:

1. "I'm off to the pictures. Where are you going?"

He said that he was off to the pictures and wanted to know where I was going.

2. "I don't know the way. Do you?" she asked.

She said that she didn't know the way and asked him if he did.

3. He said, "Oh! It's a snake. Don't go near it, children?"

He exclaimed with disgust that it was a snake and told the children not to go near it.

4. "If the floods get any worse we must leave the house", she said.

She said that if the floods got any worse they would have to leave the house.

(treat 'must' as 'will have to')

5. "I have just received a letter", she said; "I must go home at once".

She said that she had just received a letter and would have to go home at once.

Reported Speech - Statement - Rules

If the Reported Sentence tells a universal fact then whatever may be the tense of the Reporting Sentence, NO CHANGE is made in the tense of the Reported Sentence.

Ex:

Direct Speech:

The father is saying to the child, “The third day of the week is Wednesday.”

Step 1: Reported Sentence : “The third Wednesday.”

Step 2: It is a universal fact.

Step 3: Conjunction word is - 'that' .

Step 4: ‘is saying to’ will change into ‘is telling’.

Step 5: No change of pronoun.

Step 6: No change of tense is necessary.

Step 7: No change in extension.

Indirect Speech:

The father is telling the child that the third day of the week is Wednesday.

Ex:

Direct Speech:

The History professor says, “Magellan was the first navigator to come around the world.”

Step 1: Reported Sentence : “Magellan world.”

Step 2: It is a factual statement. *Step*

3: Conjunction word is - “that”. *Step*

4: ‘Says’ remains says.

Step 5: There are no pronouns to change.

Step 6: No change of tense.

Step 7: No extensive words to change.

Indirect Speech:

The History professor says that Magellan was the first navigator to come around the world.

Other examples are:

1. The teacher has said to the students, “Sea-water is different from the river water.”. The teacher has told the students that sea-water is different from river water.

2. Kapil answered, “The Mines are under the ground”.
Kapil answered that the Mines are under the ground.

3. Peter said to his brother, “The U.N.O. is a world organization”. Peter told his brother that the U.N.O. is a world organization.

4. The teacher told the class, “Ice floats on water.”.
The teacher told the class that ice floats on water.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Rather than considering the changes under all the rules separately we will consider them under two divisions.

Types of Interrogative Sentences:

- Inverted questions requiring a ‘Yes’ or a ‘No’ as an answer.

Ex:

The girl said to the fruit-seller, “Are all these mangoes sweet?” (DS)

Step 1: Reported Sentence: "**Aresweet?**"

Step 2: Interrogative Sentence. (Type 1)

Step 3: Conjunction word: if or whether

Step 4: ‘said to’ changes into ‘asked’.

Step 5: these changes to those. (pronouns)

Step 6: 'are' changes into ‘were’. (Tenses.)

Step 7: ‘These’ changes into ‘those’. (extensive word)

The girl asked the fruit-seller if all those mangoes were sweet. (IS)

- Questions that start with interrogative words.
Ex : “**Did you not like my story yesterday?, the grandfather said to his grandsons.**
Step 1: Reported Sentence : “Did you ... day?”
Step 2: Interrogative Sentence (Type
2) *Step 3:* Conjunction word : if or
whether. *Step 4:* So ‘said to’ changes
into ‘asked’.
Step 5: You changes into "they" and 'My' changes into ‘His’.
Step 6: 'like' changes to 'liked'
Step 7: ‘Yesterday’ changes into ‘the day before’.

Whether they had not liked his story the day before, asked the grandfather to his grandsons . (IS)

SOME IMPORTANT RULES:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
The boy said to his friend, “I am waiting for you here now.”	The boy told his friend that he was waiting for him there then.

A. Pronouns:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech (Reported Speech)
I, you	he, she, it

my, mine, your, yours	his, her, hers, its
we	they
our, ours	their, theirs
us	them

B. Tense:

Direct Speech (speaker’s words)	Indirect Speech (Reporter or Listener)
<i>Present tense</i>	<i>Past tense</i>
am, is, are	was, were
make, makes	made
am / is / are eating	was / were eating
will / can / may eat	would / could / might eat
has, have	had
has / have eaten	had eaten
Direct Speech (speaker’s words)	Indirect Speech (Reporter or Listener)
<i>Present tense</i>	<i>Past perfect tense</i>
was / were	had been
ate	had eaten

was / were eating	had been eating
-------------------	-----------------

C. Expressions of time and place indicating nearness are changed into one ofdistance:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech (Reported Speech)
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the previous day / the day before
tomorrow	the next / following day
the day before yesterday	two days before
the day after tomorrow	in two days
last week	the previous week or the week before
last month	the previous month or the month before
last year	the previous year or the year before
next week / month / year	the following week / month / year
a week / month	a week / month
last night	the previous night

here	there
this / it	that
these	those
thus	so
ago	before

I. STATEMENTS:

Kind of Sentences	Reporting Verbs	Conjunctions
Statement	said, told, suggested, admitted, remarked	that

a. Ordinary statements:

Example:

Direct Speech	Rosy said, “I have a habit of reading before I go to bed”.
Indirect Speech	Rosy said that she had a habit of reading before she went to bed.
Direct Speech	David said, ‘Here is the pen I borrowed yesterday, John.’
Indirect Speech	David said to John that there was the pen he had borrowed the previous day.

In reported speech people often leave out the conjunction *that*.

Reported Speech
Sarah said that she felt ill.

Malika said ~~that~~ she couldn't find her pendrive

Peter said ~~that~~ David was hitting him.

b. When the reporting verb is in the present or future tense there is **no change in the tense** of the reported clause:

Example:

Direct Speech	Sarah says, "I <i>like</i> kids".
Indirect Speech	Sarah says that she kids.

c. When the reporting verb is in the past tense the verb of the reported clause is changed into the corresponding **past tense**:

Example:

Direct Speech	Mohan said, "I <i>have</i> written a novel".
Indirect Speech	Mohan said that he written a novel.

d. Present Progressive used as a future form becomes **would be + present participle**, not Past Progressive:

Example:

Direct Speech	She said, "I <i>am seeing</i> the dentist next week".
Indirect Speech	She said that she the dentist the following week.

e. Simple Past / past Progressive in adverb clauses of time do not usually change into the corresponding **past tense**:

Example:

Direct Speech	She said, "When I <i>lived</i> / <i>was living</i> in a village I faced a lot of hardships".
Indirect Speech	She said that when she in a village she faced a lot of hardships. (Don't use had lived / had been living)

f. Unreal past tense (subjunctive mood) after wish / it is **time remains unchange**:

Example:

Direct Speech	She said, "I wish I <i>were</i> an angel."
----------------------	--

Indirect Speech	She said that she wished she an angel. (Don't use had been)
------------------------	---

g. Would rather / would sooner / had better **remains unchanged**:

Example:

Direct Speech	He said, "I <i>would rather</i> starve than beg."
Indirect Speech	He said that he starve than beg.

h. Verbs used in clauses expressing improbable or impossible condition **remain unchanged**:

Example:

Direct Speech	He said, "If won the election I would become a minister."
Indirect Speech	He said that if he won the election he would become a minister.

i. When the direct speech expresses universal truth (fundamental truths of science) saying / proverbs / habitual action, the **tense does not change**:

Example:

Direct Speech	He said, "Habit is a second nature."
Indirect Speech	He said that habit is a second nature.

j. A noun / pronoun in the vocative case is made the object of a reporting verb or left out:

Likewise a comment clause (parenthesis) is left out

Example:

you see, as you know, to tell you frankly etc.
--

k. Words of expressions used just to introduce a sentence are left out:

Well, very well, now, so etc.

Likewise a comment clause (parenthesis) is left out

Example:

The teacher asked the children to listen to him. ('now' left out)

l. A statement employing all the techniques:

Well, very well, now, so etc.

Likewise a comment clause (parenthesis) is left out

Example:

Direct Speech	My neighbour said, “My guests arrived last evening. They are staying with us today. They will be leaving early tomorrow morning.”
Indirect Speech	My neighbour told me that her guests had arrived the previous evening and they were staying with them that day but they would be leaving early the following morning.

Sentence with the same concept should be joined with ‘and’ but when there is a contract use ‘but’.

◆ QUESTIONS:

a. The reporting verbs for questions are:

Kind of Sentences	Reporting Verbs	Conjunctions
Questions (1) W/H type	asked, enquired, wanted to know	if / whether
Questions (2) Verbal	asked, enquired, wanted	

b. Auxiliary questions should begin with:

if / whether

e.g.:

Direct Speech	My friend said, “Are they coming with us?”
Indirect Speech	My friend asked me whether they were coming with us.

e.g.:

Verb + Subject	She said to me, “What do you want?”
Subject + Verb	She asked me what I wanted.
Direct Speech	My neighbour <i>said</i> , “when did the men <i>catch</i> the stray dogs”
Indirect Speech	My neighbour <i>asked me</i> when the men <i>had caught</i> the stray dogs.
Direct Speech	My friend <i>said</i> , “Which colour <i>will</i> you choose?”
Indirect Speech	My fiend <i>aksed</i> me which colour <i>I would choose</i> ?
Direct Speech	Father <i>said</i> to mother, “Why was Angelina <i>crying</i> when she <i>returned</i> from school?”
Indirect Speech	father asked mother why Angelina <i>had been</i> crying when she <i>had returned</i> from school.

f. Verbal Questions:

These are questions beginning with a verb. (*Are you ready? Is it true?*) Here we use the conjunction ‘if’ or ‘whether’. The word order is changed as mentioned earlier.

e.g.:

Verb + Subject	She said to me, “Is Tom at home?”
Subject + Verb	Sh asked me if Tom was at home

◆ COMMAND/ORDER/IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

To report a command we can use a number of verbs

Reporting Verb:

Kind of Sentences	Reporting Verbs	Conjunctions
Commands & Requests	told, asked, requested, warned, advised, instructed, ordered	to - not to

We use the conjunction **to**. When the command is a negative one beginning with **“Don’t”** we change it to **‘not to’**.

e.g.:

Direct Speech	The Captain <i>said</i> , “Get ready to board the ship.”
Indirect Speech	The Captain commanded his sailors to get ready to board the ship.
Direct Speech	Teacher <i>said</i> to Jems, “Get out”
Indirect Speech	Teacher told Jems to get out.
Direct Speech	The Judge <i>said</i> to the culprit, “Tell me the truth.”
Indirect Speech	The Judge ordered the culprit to tell the truth.
Direct Speech	Headmaster <i>said</i> to the students, “ <i>Don’t</i> copy in the examination”.
Indirect Speech	Headmaster asked the students not to copy in the examination.

Requests:

Please - requested + whom + to + v

Direct Speech	The teacher said, “Please improve your knowledge.”
Indirect Speech	The teacher requested the student to improve his knowledge.

Direct Speech	Robert said to me, “Please post these letters”.
Indirect Speech	Robert requested me to post those letters.
Direct Speech	Mother said , “Please keep your room neat.”
Indirect Speech	Mother requested me to keep my room neat.

Exclamations

Exclamations can be reported with adverbs of manner.

Kind of Sentences	Reporting Verbs	Conjunctions
Exclamations	exclaimed with joy	that

a)

The Reporting Verb: exclaimed with a (emotion) statement.

b)

Use exclamation suitable should be changed into a statement.

c)

Use suitable emotions to the exclamation.

Direct Speech	Rosy said to David, “How wonderfully you sang!”
Indirect Speech	Rosy exclaimed <i>with happiness</i> that David had sung wonderfully.
Direct Speech	The foreigner said, “What a man Obama is!.”
Indirect Speech	The foreigner exclaimed <i>in wonder</i> that Obama <i>was a great</i> man.
Direct Speech	John said, “That I should see you here!”
Indirect Speech	John <i>was</i> surprised to see <i>me there</i> .
Alas!- exclaimed with sadness / regret / disappointment.	

Direct Speech	The reporter said, “Alas! Many lives <i>have been lost</i> due to tsunami”
Indirect Speech	The reporter <i>exclaimed</i> <i>sadly</i> that many lives <i>had been lost</i> due to tsunami.
May you!- blesses / wished.	
Direct Speech	The grandmother said, “May <i>you meet</i> with success wherever <i>you go</i> ”
Indirect Speech	The grandmother blessed her grandson that he <i>should meet</i> with success wherever he <i>goes</i> .
Don't / never - warned or forbade. (when using forbid do not use negatives)	
Direct Speech	Father said, “Shakshi, don't play in dirty water!”
Indirect Speech	Father <i>forbade</i> his daughter Sakshi to <i>play</i> in dirty water.
O God! - called upon God with regret / sadness / disappointment.	
Direct Speech	The beggar said, “O God! I have been cheated”.
Indirect Speech	The beggar called upon God <i>with regret</i> that he <i>had been cheated</i> .

◆ EXAMPLE QUESTIONS:

Statements:

1. He says, "Switzerland is the heaven on earth."

ans : He said that Switzerland is the heaven on earth.

2. The Shopkeeper says, "Prices are shooting up alarmingly."

ans : The shopkeeper says that prices are shooting up alarmingly.

3. She said, "Nobody can solve the problem."

ans : she said that nobody could solve the problem.

4. Antony said, "Martin has gone home."

ans : Antony said that Martin had gone home.

5. She said, "I shall be taking a test."

ans : She said that she would be taking a test.

Questions:

1. The man said, "Is your father at home?"

ans : The man asked me whether my father was at home.

2. The clerk asked his manager, "Shall I email this letter again, Sir?"

ans : The clerk asked his manager politely if he should email that letter again.

3. She said, "Will you tell me what it means, David?"

ans : She asked David if he would tell her what it meant.

4. She said to me, "How have you done this sum?"

ans : She asked me how I had done that sum.

5. The policeman said to the stranger, "Who are you? Where do you come from?"

ans : The policeman enquired the stranger who he was and where he came from.

Imperatives and Exclamatory Sentences:

1. The wolf said to the lamb, "Don't make the water muddy."

ans : The wolf commanded the lumb not to make the water dirty.

2. The old man said, "Thief! Thief! Catch him!"

ans : The old man shouted to the crowd to catch the thief.

3. "Ooh! what a dirty child!" said the nurse.

ans : The nurse exclaimed disgustedly that the child was very dirty.

4. The accused said to the judge, "Let me meet my family before I die, sir.";

ans : The accused begged the judge to allow him to meet his children before he died.

5. The on-lookers said, "Bravo! Good hit, Jems!"

ans : The on-lookers applauded Jems for his good hit.

45 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

22.5 % IS

CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE

AHEAD

◆ Sentence Structure

PARA JUMBLES

- **Para jumbles** are basically jumbled sentences of a particular paragraph. In SSC CGL, you will be given a paragraph but the sentences will be placed in a jumbled manner. It's up to you to understand the essence and rearrange them logically so that they together make a meaningful paragraph. It's tricky but not difficult and there are hacks which would assist you in solving this mystery.

Keep these important points in your mind while solving Para Jumbles and you are most likely to get around 15 out of 20 questions correct in SSC CGL Tier2.

- The first thing to keep in mind is the logical reference of sentences i.e. understand the role played by a specific sentence. Generally the roles are
 - ✓ Premise
 - ✓ Example
 - ✓ Continuation
 - ✓ Support
 - ✓ Conclusion

Once you understand the role you will be able to find the proper sentence that should come before or the one which will follow.

- Find the sentence which clearly introduces anyone (person, place, committee, etc.) in the options.. That will most likely be the opening sentence.
- Words like also, again, generally, later etc. connect statements so whenever you spot these find the linked statement first and easily form a paragraph.

Other examples are as well as, besides, furthermore, in addition, likewise, moreover, similarly, consequently, hence, otherwise, subsequently, therefore, thus, as a rule, for instance, for example, for one thing, above all, aside from, barring, besides, in other words, in short, instead, likewise, on one hand, on the other hand, rather,

similarly, yet, but, however, still, nevertheless, first of all, to begin with, at the same time, for now, for the time being, in time, later on, meanwhile, next, then, soon, the meantime, , while, earlier, simultaneously, afterward, in conclusion, with this in mind, after all, all in all to sum-up.

- Pronouns. are used only after the person being talked about has already been introduced. So these are helpful in understand the flow of the para jumbles as well. Ex he, she, they, it, them, their, him, her etc. when used must have a noun referred to in the previous sentences somewhere.
- Look for key words that are repeated in two consecutive sentences.
- If 'a/an' and 'the' are used for the same noun then the sentence containing a/an will come before the sentence containing 'the'.
- If the abbreviation as well as the full form is present in different sentences, then the sentence containing the full form will come before the sentence containing the abbreviation.
- Comparative adjectives like simpler, better, cleverer etc always hold on to a relation to other things as they compare two things. Find these and you'll find the preceding sentence too.
- Look for Cause and Effect Approach, i.e., for words or phrases directly indicating that a particular thing causes another or logically determines another.
Ex: in order to, because, consequently, therefore, given, thus, hence etc.

If any of these tricks fail then options are definitely the saving grace in this section if nothing seems right and confusion prevails. This is the best section to score because you neither need a good vocabulary nor a thorough grammatical sense to solve these. These are mostly about the logic and other simple tricks. Have a look at these examples and questions to understand well.

1). But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

2). *So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.*

3). *Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.*

4). *How do you do battle with your enemy?*

5). *The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.*

6). With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

A. 645213

B. 631254

C. 452136

D. 452136

Option(A) is correct

Look at the transition word 'but' in the first sentence.

It signifies that the sentence is expressing an idea contrary an idea expressed in some previous sentence. Now we need to find that previous sentence. If we further look at the beginning of the first sentence, it says 'but in the institutional era' which suggests that the contrariness is with respect to eras.

Looking further, we see that sentence 2 and 3 are also starting with statement about eras. But the transition word at the start of 3 is 'now' which expresses present era and hence it cannot chronologically come before any other past era. That is, if information era is the present era, talk about any other era will come before this.

So sentence 2 is the correct sentence to come before the first sentence. Likewise, sentence 3 is the correct sentence to come after the first sentence (sentence 3 is continuing the idea).

Therefore, we have the link 213. We see that option A, C and D all have the link 213.

Furthermore, all the three options have the link 5213. Therefore, we only need to arrange 4 and 6.

The sentence 6 states that 'The purpose is to battle the enemy' and 4 questions 'how do you battle the enemy'

Therefore 4 will come after 5.

Hence **option A** is the correct answer

- 1). *Electronic transactions are happening in closed group networks and Internet. Electronic commerce is one of the most important aspects of Internet to emerge.*
- 2). *Cash transactions offer both privacy and anonymity as it does not contain information that can be used to identify the parties nor the transaction history.*
- 3). *To support e-commerce, we need effective payment systems and secure communication channels and data integrity.*
- 4). *The whole structure of traditional money is built on faith and so will electronic money have to be.*
- 5). *Moreover, money is worth what it is because we have come to accept it*

A. 25413

B. 12534

C. 45123

D. 43521

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

This paragraph is about cash transaction vis-a-vis electronic commerce. The observation on cash transaction have to precede e-com .

Therefore, the paragraph must start with 2. Thus **option A** is the correct answer

- 1). *Food manufactures spend more on advertising than any other manufacturing group and the nation's grocery stores rank first among all retailers.*
- 2). *Food product lead in expenditures for network and spot television advertisements, discount coupons, trading stamps, contests, and other forms of premiumadvertising.*
- 3). *Foods are overwhelming the most advertised group of all consumer products in the U.S.*
- 4). *In other media- newspapers, magazines, newspaper supplements, billboard and radio, food advertising expenditures rank near thetop*

A. 3421

B.3241

C.3142

D.4132

Solution:

Option(B) is correct

2 follows 3 as it confirms the information of the statement in 3. Logically, more the advertisement, more the expenses. In 4 the expenditure mentioned in advertising on food products is further elaborated. 1 sums up the thought. Thus **option B** is correct

1). If you are used to having your stimulation come in from outside, your mind never develops its own habits of thinking and reflecting

2). Marx thought that religion was the opiate, because it soothed people's pain and suffering and prevented them from rising in rebellion

3). If Karl Marx was alive today, he would say that television is the opiate of the people.

4). Television and similar entertainments are even more of an opiate because of their addictive tendencies.

A.2134

B.1423

C.2431

D.3241

Solution:

Option(D) is correct

Sentence 2 has Marx (short Form) and sentence 3 has Karl Marx (Full form). So 3 will come before 2. Now in given options A and B and C, we can clearly see that 2 is placed before 3 and hence we reject option A, B and C which leaves us with only **option D** which is the correct option.

1). A difference in the frequency of usage of counter proposing between skilled and average negotiators suggests that counter proposing may not be, as effective one tends to think it would be.

2). I may have suggested that my son buy a pair of trousers at a certain price whereas my son would have made a counterproposal that he would rather buy two pairs at half price each.

3). Research conducted across several negotiators ranging from sales negotiators to purchase and labour negotiators shows that average negotiators tend to counter propose more often than skilled negotiators.

4). This happens in everyday life too.

5). Think back to the last time you were discussing completing an assignment with one of your colleagues : you may have suggested that you both come in on Saturday to finish the work and your colleague may have counter proposed that you could stay back on Friday evening and finish it instead.

A.31452

B.52134

C.12534

D.34521

Solution:

Option(D) is correct

3 is the opening statement. The other statements follow out of 3.

1). Ignorance is the opposite of knowledge, i.e., want of knowledge.

2). To deal with uncertainty and ignorance economists have recognized the entrepreneur as possessing this non-rational form of knowledge.

3). Like some ancient priest-king, the entrepreneur 'knows' the future and leads his people.

4). Entrepreneurial knowledge is essentially intuitive.

5). It involves seeing and realizing a vision of future markets, products and/or other opportunities.

A.32145

B.43125

C.12453

D.45123

Solution:

Option(D) is correct

5 uses the pronoun 'it' to refer to a non-living antecedent. 1 or 2 cannot be the antecedents as they have multiple subjects which the pronoun it would qualify.

So 5 can either immediately follow 3 or 4. 4 is a general statement and 5 explains it more, so the flow of the passage has to be from 4 to 5, something that is violated in option 5. Hence It refers to Entrepreneurial knowledge and hence we would need 45 together. Also, 1 defines a variable and 2 mentions what economists did to deal with it. Hence 12 too must be together.

So we are left with options C and D.

2 has a phrase 'this non-rational for of knowledge' in which 'this' again refers to Entrepreneurial knowledge.

Hence the flow of the passage has to be from 4 to 2. Hence **option D** is the correct answer

- 1). *The impetus for change in cargo handling, after years of operational inefficiency has come from new private sector facilitators.*
- 2). *Other ports, both major and minor, have spurred into action.*
- 3). *And the government agrees this is having a cascading effect on the functioning of other ports.*
- 4). *In terms of cargo handling efficiency, some of India's ports have lately undergone a sea change.*

A.1324

B.4132

C.4213

D.4312

Solution:

Option(**B**) is correct

4 has to be starting statement as it introduces the topic.

13 forms a mandatory pair as 'this' of 3 indicates the 'new private sector ... of 1'.

The correct answer is **option B**.

- 1). *The credit rating agencies use legions of high trained analyst with access to top management.*
- 2). *Their meticulous reports giving ratings for corporate bonds are designed to give an accurate picture of the bonds riskiness and ultimately the probability of default.*
- 3). *Lately, the credit-rating agencies have struggled to keep up.*
- 4). *It seems a bond rating tells you even less about the price that investors are willing to pay.*
- 5). *In 1999 two-third of the debt rated triple B by standard and poor was priced within 20 basis points of the average bond with the same rating.*

A.45123

B.34215

C.12345

D.23415

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

12 is a mandatory pair with 'agencies-their'. 34 follow with the negative impact.

P). Just as with adults, pessimistic ways of interpreting defeats seem to feed the sense of helplessness and hopelessness at the heart of children's depression.

1). That people who are already depressed think in these ways has long been known.

2). What has only recently emerged, though, is that children's beliefs about their own ability to control what happens in their lives.

3). One line of evidence comes from studies of children's belief about their own ability to control what happens in their lives- for example, being able to change things for the better.

4). This insight suggests a window of opportunity for inoculating them against depression before it strikes.

Q). This assessed by children's rating of themselves in such term as : 'when I have problems at home I'm better than most kids at helping to solve problems' and 'When I work hard, I get good grades'.

A.1342

B.3421

C.1243

D.2431

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

'Think in these ways' connects 1 to P.

'Thought' of 2 links it to 1.

'This insight' makes 4 logically to follow 2.

One line of evidence comes from 3 connects to 'suggests' of 4 and, in turn to Q.

1). In the US about 12 million people are homeless, one-third of the people cannot afford primary health care, 20 percent of the children live below the poverty line, and about 23 percent of the people are illiterate with no security of either job or life.

2). In capitalism, wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few.

3). In the West, men are only capable of seeing the external aspects of things.

4). The resultant deprivations are variable even in the developed countries.

5). The domination of the capitalist class today is justified in the name of economic growth and population efficiency.

A.23154

B.24135

C.24315

D.13245

Solution:

Option(B) is correct

'1' can be the first sentence but 'teacher preparation' is not the subject of the paragraph; 'overhaul of the educational system', as stated in 2, is the subject.

Hence 2 the first sentence. 3 cannot follow 2 since 'it' in 3 does not have any reference in 2. 'Tough proposition' in 3 is referred to 'the development' in 1.

Hence 13 is the logical pair.

1). Since independence, every political party has played communal card whenever election time draws near.

2). In fact, the caste and communal cards have been fine-tuned to an art form in the political games that are played in this country.

3). This was seen when the Youth Congress(I) goons were given a free hand to terrorise Sikhs all over the country after Indira Gandhi's assassination.

4). When each party carefully selects political candidates on the basis of religion or caste, it is encouraging and continuing the divide-and-rule tactics of its colonial masters.

5). And no political party can absolve itself on this count; worse, political parties take on board hoodlums and gangsters who use their clout in political circles to settle scores and extract money.

A.32514

B.13254

C.14253

D.14235

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

2 cannot start the paragraph as it begin with 'in fact'. 3 cannot begin the para since it starts with a pronoun 'this'. Hence 1 begins the paragraph. 4 follows 1- 1 talks of 'communal card' and 4 refers to 'religion or caste'. 35 is illogical as 3 cities an example to what is stated in 5 and so cannot follow 5.

- 1). *The trade union declared a strike.*
- 2). *Unemployment touched 20 per cent.*
- 3). *The finance minister put a cap of \$ 2000 a month on cash withdrawals.*
- 4). *The Argentines withdrew 2.3\$ billion from their bank accounts.*

A.3214

B.4312

C.3421

D.4321

Solution:

Option(D) is correct

43 and 21 form a logical pairs.

3 follows 4 as the consequences (cap of withdrawals) follows the action (\$ 2.3 withdrawal); and the same logic applies to 1 following 2.

P). A major breakthrough on the question of mechanisation in Indian banks came with a significant decision given by the National Industrial Tribunal in 1981.

1). Computers, however, were allowed only for clearing operations, inter branch reconciliation, remittances, foreign exchange dealings, investment management, personnel inventory, payrolls, provident fund, merchant banking and management information systems on credit, budgetary data and annual control returns.

2). The settlements specified that only accounting machines with attached memory modules and not computers, may be used in banks for the purpose of current accounts, deposit accounts, general ledger accounts, and cash credit and loan accounts only in urban and metropolitan areas.

3). Subsequently, in 1983, the Indian Banks Association (IBA) reached an agreement with the staff unions under which electronic ledger posting/accounting machines were allowed to be installed to support specified functional areas in branches, zonal offices, etc.

4). The tribunal gave unequivocal award in favour of the use of computers and other sophisticated machines with the proviso that it should not cause displacement of more than 10 percent of staff.

Q). The Reserve Bank of India took a major lead in coordinating the work related to mechanisation in various banks and even helped them in deciding the vendors, software required etc.

A.4321

B.4231

C.1423

D.2143

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

'The Tribunal' of 4 continues from P

'.in 1983' of 3 leads in on the development.

'The settlement' of 2 follow up the promise of 3 and 'however' of 1 provides the exclusion hinted at in.

Edit: Thank you **Anushmita Roy Choudhury**, based on [your comment](#) changed answer choice from B to A.

1). Of course, sitting out in the country I possessed less information than anyone else at headquarters about was going on, but they called me anyway.

2). But as soon I arrived at my country house, the telephone began ringing.

3). And it kept right on ringing with questions from people back at the office about the most mundane matters.

4). In the summer of 1992, the first year I became president of XYZ, I decided to take a two-week vacation.

A.4213

B.4312

C.4123

D.4231

Solution:

Option(D) is correct

Since all options begin with 4, 4 is the opening statement. '23' also form a mandatory pair as 'it' in 3 refers to the telephone mentioned in statement 2.

1). More organisations today seek a transformation in their businesses, yet most of them think of and talk about managing change.

2). Change is characterised by 'reactivity'. Most of us live in the domain of change both as individuals and as organisations.

3). The characteristics of transformation are positive and actually creative. They stem from a new found sense of purposefulness, once a higher purpose is discovered.

4). *The implications of this conflict will not be fully appreciated until we learn to distinguish between change and transformation.*

5). *Clearly, we all aspire to live in the domain of transformation even if we presently are in the domain of change.*

A.13245

B.13425

C.14235

D.15243

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

1 is clearly the opening statement and 5 is the closing statement. 4 explains 1.

Edit: Correct answer choice has been changed to option C from option A after it has been pointed out by Suchithra.

P). *Employees need to follow a meaningful set of guidelines designed to minimize risks while encouraging creativity.*

1). *They must establish a meaningful corporate culture that encourages a sense of entrepreneurship. 2).*

Seniors managers have a large role to play in this balancing act.

3). *They have to find ways of encouraging mass experiments while limiting possible threats to the company's existence.*

4). *They need to make sure the workers they hire have the skills necessary to drive the company forward. Q).*

If all goes well, natural leaders will 'emerge' to move the organization forward.

A.2431

B.3421

C.2314

D.2134

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

We should begin with 2, as it speaks about who would be required to do the activity that is mentioned in the main statement.

The 'balancing act' of 2 which is the task mentioned in P makes 2 been the paragraph. Paragraph cannot end with 4 because 'company-forward' cannot be repeated before Q.

1). Its cargo consisted of 38 sacks of spices and Magellan himself had been hacked to pieces on the beach of Mactan in the Phillipines

2). So contrary to popular belief it was the crew of the Victoria who were the first men to have sailed around the globe

3). In September 1522 Victoria , the sole survivor of the Armada, limped into the Spanish port San Lucar , manned by a skeleton crew of 15, so weak they could not talk

4). In September 1519 the Armada de Molucca of five ships and 250 sailors has set out from San lucar de Barrameda under the command of Fernando de Magellan

5). It was to sail to the spice islands of the Malayan Archipelago where they were to exchange an assortment of bells, mirrors and scissors for cinnamon and cloves.

A.45312

B.15432

C.34512

D.45123

Solution:

Option(A) is correct

We can see its written Magellan in sentence 1 whereas Fernando de Magellan in sentence 4 therefore sentence 1 will come after sentence 4..Sentence 1 cannot be the starting sentence as its describes the cargo but not about who's cargo is it?

Sentence 2 cannot be starting sentence also as it indicates continuation of a similar idea. It will come after its supporting sentence.

Furthermore we can see its written armada in sentence 3 where as full form armada de molucca is written in sentence 4 therefore 3 will come after 4.this rules out option C.

4 will be the starting sentence here and 5 will follow 4 as it correctly shows the journey of armada ship. 1 describes the armada and in sentence 5 it is mentioned that he begins his journey.

Therefore **option A** i.e. 45312 will be the correct answer.

- 1). *A good budget is one which makes a sincere attempt to change the policy environment.*
- 2). *Government finances are terminally impaired with uncontrolled fiscal deficits.*
- 3). *There are big gaps in perception and capability of managers.*
- 4). *Industry too is not ready to deliver growth, should even the government pursue the right policies. 5).*
The current reforms pace is too slow.
- 6). *The fiscal deficit has deteriorated.*

A.214356

B.512346

C.654321

D.143256

Solution:

Option(C) is correct

'54' makes a mandatory pairs as they are linked with the word 'too'.
This pair is present in **option C** only.

85 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

42.5% IS CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE AHEAD

◆ Comprehension

Reading comprehension or RC is the highest weighted section in SSC CGL 2017 because around 40-45 questions with a moderate difficulty level are asked every year in TIER 2. This also makes it the highest scoring section in English and is generally treated as the backbone as 25% of the question paper is filled with these. The other advantages are:

- Since no prior knowledge is needed to solve RC questions the question of not knowing it should go out of the mind.
- These are lengthy but if you practice them enough there is a 80-90% accuracy attained easily.
- Due to high accuracy and repetition, it is as a game changer in clearing SSC CGL 2017.

Few things to keep in mind while attempting comprehension questions are :

- ⊗ Read newspaper every day to improve your reading and interpretation speed.
- ⊗ Read the questions before the passage so that you have a basic idea of what you should look for.
- ⊗ Read the first and last paragraph separately for finding the gist or main idea of the passage.
- ⊗ Identify the tone of paragraph because it helps in answering questions very quickly.
- ⊗ Understand whether the tone of the author is formal or informal and what does he want to convey and try relating it to yourself because it will make the passage easy to understand.
- ⊗ Avoid using prior knowledge about the topic to answer the questions asked.

Practice now and increase your ACCURACY in this section. because even if you're not good in this section it's practice would enable you to attempt at least 25 questions correctly in SSC CGL TIER 2 2106. The exercises follow below.

Read the following passage carefully:

Passage 1

Water touches every aspect of life, and in India uncertainty over access to and the availability of this basic resource may be reaching crisis levels. As India continues to undergo dramatic shifts caused by a growing economy and population, competing demands for this limited resource coming from households, industry, and agriculture have wide-ranging implications for the country's future. India's water crisis is rooted in three causes. The first is insufficient water per person as a result of population growth. The second cause is poor water quality resulting from insufficient and delayed investment in urban water-treatment facilities. The third problem is dwindling groundwater supplies due to over-extraction by farmers. Water scarcity is fast becoming urban India's number one woe, with government's own data revealing that residents in 22 out of 32 major cities have to deal with daily shortages. For example, in Delhi approx 3,156 million liters of water (MLD) is supplied against the requirement of 4,158. But around 40% of the supply is lost in distribution resulting in a much wider gap between demand and supply than what's recorded. The worst-hit city is Jamshedpur, where the gap between demand and supply is a yawning 70%. The crisis is acute in Kanpur, Asansol, Dhanbad, Meerut, Faridabad, Visakhapatnam, Madurai and Hyderabad - where supply fails to meet almost 30% of the demand - according to data provided by states which was placed in the Lok Sabha during the recently-concluded Parliament session by the urban development ministry. The figures also reveal that in Greater Mumbai and Delhi - which have the highest water demand among all cities - the gap between demand and supply is comparatively less. The shortfall is 24% for Delhi and 17% for Mumbai. However, the situation is worse than that. India's future economic growth is also a concern. If the country cannot expand irrigation or increase agricultural productivity by other means, economic growth will be restricted. Government of India have made a comprehensive plan for creating a unique platform for deliberating the issues involving all stakeholders including decision makers, politicians, researchers and entrepreneurs of water resources not only from Indian arena but also from International avenues for getting benefited mutually. There is emphasis throughout the country on watershed development. This involves leveling land and tapping rainwater in small ponds created by building small dams in the streams (called check dams). Since Water is the most precious gift of nature can be made to beneficial use to the mankind only if; all the stakeholders are fully involved in its development and management. By understanding the importance of building public awareness, as it is vital in getting support in implementation of the objectives, efforts will be put in through national portals and media engagement for effective civil society involvement too in the consultative processes of India Water Week 2013 (IWW-2013) . As a part of this endeavor, the Ministry of Water Resources has decided to host an International event "India Water Week" on an annual basis. The first event of this kind India Water Week- 2012 (IWW-2012) has recently been organized during the period from 10 to 14 April, 2012 with the theme "Water Energy & Food Security: Call for Solutions". The Conference was attended by about 1000 national and international delegates and an exhibition covering an area of 3000sq.m as well as 5 specialized add-on events were the highlight of the event.

Answer the questions given below:

a) What's the theme of India water week 2013?

- 1) "Water Energy & Food Security".
- 2) "Water Energy & storage of energy- Call for Solutions".
- 3) "Call for Solutions".
- 4) "Water Energy & Food Security: Call for Solutions".
- 5) None of these

b) Which of the following city is facing the worst crisis of water as given in the passage-

- 1) Kanpur
- 2) Delhi
- 3) Mumbai
- 4) Urban Area
- 5) Jamshedpur

c) What do you mean by "Check dams"?

- 1) Small dams in the still water.
- 2) Small dams in the streams.
- 3) Watershed
- 4) To tap rainwater in small ponds created by building small dams.
- 5) None of these

d) Which of the following is the most probable reason (s) behind the crisis of water in India in the context of the passage?

- 1) Drought in India .
- 2) Much of the river remains polluted with a high coliform count at many places.
- 3) Highly fragmented land ownership is in India.
- 4) Economic growth of India is major concern.
- 5) None of these.

e) Which of the following is definitely (False) about the given passage?

- 1) There are four main causes for India's water crisis.
- 2) A wide range of agriculture is depend upon rain water for irrigation.
- 3) The ministry of Water Resources hosted an International Event in 2012.
- 4) Both 1 and 2
- 5) None of these.

Directions (Q. f-h): Choose the word, which is **MOST SIMILAR** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) Undergo

- 1) Endure
- 2) Surrender
- 3) Break through
- 4) Perceptive
- 5) Stringency

g) Dwindling

- 1) Wane
- 2) Wasting away
- 3) Enhance
- 4) Ascend
- 5) Raise

h) Yawning

- 1) Whack
- 2) Drowse
- 3) Conceal
- 4) Deficiency
- 5) Paucity

Directions (Q. i -j): Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as given below-

i) Endeavor

- 1) Venture
- 2) Subside
- 3) Inactivity
- 4) Stringency
- 5) Plight

j) Comprehensive

- 1) Mild
- 2) Abide
- 3) Crunch
- 4) Abundance
- 5) Incomplete

ANSWERS:

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 1
- f) 1
- g) 2
- h) 4
- i) 3
- j) 5

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 2

The most important reason for this state of affairs, perhaps, is that India was the only country in the world to truly recognise the achievements of the Soviet Union-rather than merely focus on the debilitating faults that Communism brought to its people. The people of India realised that the achievement of one hundred per cent literacy in a country much, much larger than its own and with similarly complicated ethnic and religious groupings, the rapid industrialization of a nation that was a primarily agrarian society when the Bolshevik revolution took place in 1917, the attendant revolutionary steps in science and technology, the accessibility of health care (primeval according to Western standards, perhaps, but not according to Indian ones) to the general population, and despite prohibition of the government of the time the vast outpourings in literature, music, art, etc. are momentous and remarkable feats in any country. In contrast, all that the West focused on were the massive human rights violations by the Soviet State on its people, the deliberate uprooting and mass migrations of ethnic peoples from one part of the country to another in the name of industrialization, the end of religion. In short, all the tools of information were employed to condemn the ideology of Communism, so much at variance with capitalist thinking. The difference with the Indian perception, I think here is, that while the Indians reacted as negatively to what the Soviet governments did to its people in the name of good governance (witness the imprisonment of Boris Pasternak and the formation of an international committee to put pressure for his release with Jawaharlal Nehru at its head), they took the pain not to condemn the people of that broad country in black and white terms; they understood that mingled in the shades of grey were grains of uniqueness (The Russians have never failed that characteristic in themselves; they have twice experimented with completely different ideologies, Communism and Capitalism both in the space of a century).

Answer the questions given below :

➤ **Which of the following statements according to the passage is correct?**

- a) India took heed on the weak faults of Russian policies and system
- b) India seriously commended the achievement of Russia, i.e.. cent per cent literacy and rapid industrialization
- c) The process of industrialization had already started when Russian revolution took place in 1917
- d) The literature, art and music received a setback during the communist regime in

Russia Answer: b

➤ **The West did not focus on:**

- a) Rapid growth of nuclear weapons in Russia
- b) Massive human rights violation by the Soviet state on its people
- c) deliberate uprooting and mass migration of ethnic people in the name of industrialization.
- d) Both

b&c Answer: a

➤ **The India perception of the USSR was always:**

- a) Negative
- b) Neutral
- c) Counter-reactionary
- d) Applaudin

g Answer: d

➤ **The passage is :**

- a) Descriptive
- b) Paradoxical
- c) Analytical
- d) Thought provoking

Answer: c

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 3

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi took charge on May 26, 2014, the world looked at him with high expectations. This was because not only did his party — the Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) — manage to emerge as a single majority party with 282 seats to form the coalition government, but India was also in dire need of a strong leader who could steer the country towards the path of growth and bring in renewed hope and optimism to a crumbling economy. With NDA coming to power, it seemed in 30 years India had finally voted for a strong and effective government. During his campaign; Modi had strongly voiced his opinion about the lackluster performance of the previous United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government. His manifesto had laid stress on bringing down inflation, renewing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and retrieving black money from abroad, among other initiatives.

As the government completes 100 days, one thing that emerges is that Modi walked the talk when he spoke about minimum government and maximising governance. His ministry has a clear, flat structure – he is the head and his ministers - mostly below 75 years- directly under him, where he keeps a strict eye on them. He has made it clear that his government wants to do away with the Planning Commission and replace it with a think tank. As soon as he assumed power, he made efforts to bring in efficiency – government officials now reach office on time and are putting in at least 12 hours; any purchase above one lakh is sent to the Prime Minister Office (PMO) for approval; cars and foreign travels have been restricted and allowed only when required. Modi has become synonymous with the BJP-led government and time and again proved that he means business, along with speaking inspiring words that he has a penchant for. The ministries under Modi have been trying to keep pace with his dynamism. The Human Resources Development Ministry headed by Smriti Irani has notable achievements-like her initiative towards establishing the National Academy Depository for maintaining academic degrees and certificates in e-format, thus reducing paper work and saving considerable time. The ministry also plans to make about 20 classrooms in 21,000 colleges Wi-Fi

enabled. The oil and gas ministry has also done its bit in terms of regulating the prices and major price hikes have been averted to a certain extent. Also, there are attempts being made to reduce the price gap between petrol and diesel. Hundred days may be too soon to judge the performance of a government because the benefits of some of the steps undertaken may only be realized in the long run. During these days, the government has been busy picking up tasks from the manifesto and ticking them. However, all their actions are not without criticism.

Answer the questions given below:

1. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?

- a) 100 days of Modi government.
- b) Present government of India.
- c) Government Schemes in India.
- d) The cult of the great leader.
- e) Modi's government is accountable.

2. What does the author mean by 'minimum government and maximising governance' as given in the passage ?

- a) India is all set to feature a greatly dispersed council of ministers.
- b) It will have a pan-Indian character.
- c) To make a dent in formation of ministries.
- d) Eventually aiming at smart governance where the top layers of government will be downsized and there would be expansion at the grass root level.
- e) None of these

3. What were the promises that the BJP made in their public declaration before election as per the passage?

- a) Clean up the Ganga.
- b) Committed to the abrogation of Article 370 on Kashmir.
- c) Reviving economic growth.
- d) Checking corruption.
- e) Only 1, 2 and 4

4. What does the phrase 'keeps a strict eye on' mean as used in the passage?

- a) Give personal attention to someone or something.
- b) Wanting something more.
- c) Keep finger crossed.
- d) To retain in one's possession.
- e) None of these

5. Which of the following is true as per the passage?

- a) During his entire election campaign Modi had promised better days.
- b) Modi's ascendancy was a monumental shift in Indian politics as Prime Minister of India as the head of BJP which enjoyed majority in Lok Sabha.
- c) Modi has announced several steps to make India's villages self-sufficiently and clean.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of these

Directions (Q. 6-8) : Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

6. Dire

- a) Fortunate
- b) Burning
- c) Urgent
- d) Fortunate
- e) Crying

7. A. Pronouns:

- a) Follow
- b) Allow
- c) Yield
- d) Point
- e) Govern

8. Crumbling

- a) Integrating

- b) Decaying
- c) Connecting
- d) Mending
- e) Refreshing

Directions (9–10) : Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage :

9. Averted

- a) Supported
- b) Halted
- c) Deterred
- d) Precluded
- e) Diverted

10. Penchant

- a) Disposition
- b) Tilt
- c) Disinclination
- d) Propensity
- e) Difference

ANSWERS:

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 1
- e) 2
- f) 3
- g) 5
- h) 2
- i) 1
- j) 3

Read the following passage carefully:

Passage 4

The impact of technical advancement in armaments on man, needs to be analyzed with a rational mind, and heart free from prejudices of any kind towards modernization. The most noticeable impact of this development certainly has been the loss of immunity from violence for successive generations ever since the invention of gunpowder. In modern times, the presence of technically advanced arms, not only at the fronts but also among the civilian population, has vastly undermined the value of human life, and endangered the very entity of those virtues of self-restraint and discretion, on which a peaceful and amiable society rests.

However, an unbiased view of the present scenario, would refrain one from attributing the rising trends of violence to the availability of technically superior weapons, for one must not overlook the fact that Necessity is the mother of invention. Every stage in the development of armaments has been marked by its distinct impact on society. When man fought with stones and his bare hands, the society was not yet compact. The discovery of metal and the use of spears, knives and arrows indicate the stage of the formation of small kingdoms. Fire continued to be an effective weapon of destruction. When man introduced the cavalry into the army and improved the strategies of making war, some small kingdoms gave away to form empires, but with no revolutionary advances in armaments forthcoming, the political structure of society remained more or less stagnant for the many coming centuries. The next significant development was the use of gunpowder, which could be used to perform acts which were then thought to be impossible. Gunpowder was used to form the ammunition of several guns and canons. This sudden advances in weaponry not only facilitated the control of a large mass of people by relatively few armed men that helping to form strong empires, but the availability of the new technology to a select few nations enabled the formation of colonies in continents which did not have access to the modernized technologies of warfare. Modern technological advances in armaments aided the formation of nation states in Europe. The extensive use of the fire-power lent a lethal edge to the naval power which proved to be the greatest asset to any nation in the 19th century. Small United Nations States of Europe with strong navies, modern arms and disciplined men gained control of lands in foreign continents far greater in areas than the parent countries.

Answer the questions given below:

➤ **Necessity is the mother of invention means**

- a. Where there is mother there is invention
- b. When necessity arises invention is done
- c. Most of the invention are preplanned
- d. Nothing happens without creating congenial

environment Answer: **b**

➤ **The invention of modern weapons have resulted into**

- a. Loss of immunity from war in the society
- b. Successive wars for the last two centuries.
- c. Arms race among the nation
- d. Loss of life and property every now and**

then Answer: **a**

➤ **Small kingdoms turned into big empires, after**

- a. The invention of cavalry and canons and its introduction into the army
- b. The introduction of nuclear arms into the army
- c. The end of the use of knives, arrows and swords
- d. The end of the 19th**

century Answer: **a**

➤ **The style of the passage is**

- a. Informative
- b. Analytical
- c. Retrospective
- d. Provocative

Answer: **c**

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 5

Chinese products of comparable quality, novel conception and low prices have been flooding the Indian market. The reasons for considering manufacturing in China generally hinge on reducing manufacturing costs for some products, especially products for the mass market and product lines in order to maintain competitiveness in existing markets. In other cases, companies have invested in manufacturing in China. Strategies can also be positioned around reducing component costs in existing or future product lines while retaining research and development, design and other high end manufacturing in India. The differential in price ranges from 20% to as high as 50%. ? Dumping!? Has been the outcry by our businessmen, nurtured over five decades by the license raj, and many industry circles have been clamoring for protectionism. Conversely, companies are sourcing products for the Indian market from China and some like the Patel Group are proposing to shift their entire operations to China. One of the mainstays of the Chinese strategy of following a mass-production and mass-consumption formula is to keep the profit margins low and cover the gap by the subsequent boost in sales. With think big, think global?

As its motto, the huge scale of operations of the Chinese industry is geared towards supplying not only the large domestic market, but also exporting extensively to global markets at cheap rates. When China opened up its economy to foreign investors, it simultaneously provided a significant thrust to the export potential through a judicious mix of state incentives and the free market mechanism. It created Special Economic Zones (SEZs) that were given preferential treatment. The export sector was given a boost by creating an extensive export network and dismantling impediments to the import of technology. The benefits accruing to Chinese manufacturers are essentially due to seven factors: economies of scale in manufacturing, tariff differentials, lower cost of capital investment, higher labor productivity, lower transaction, power and transportation costs. An oft ignored aspect of the Chinese business acumen is the Chinese manufacturer's vision to climb up the value chain and China's competencies in the higher end of the technology spectrum that requires highly skilled labor. The country's state-level research institutions and major universities have opened research centers and bases that combine production, training and research. China is doing what Japan did in the 1970s and South Korea in the 1980s. An alternative strategy for India could be to concentrate on building competitive advantage in the services and knowledge based sectors, allowing the Chinese to rule the manufacturing domain.

a) Which of the following best define Special Economic Zones (SEZ) ?

- 1) Designated areas in countries that possess better economic zones.
- 2) An act passed by government to support foreign policy.
- 3) A geographical region that has economic and other laws that are more free-market oriented than

a country's typical or national laws.

- 4) A wide area where "Nationwide" laws may or may not be suspended inside a special economic zone.
- 5) None of these

b) Which of the following statements is based on the facts mentioned in the given passage ?

- 1) China's emergence as a manufacturing powerhouse has been astonishing.
- 2) Patel group is none of the several Indian companies to have shifted operation or sourcing from China.
- 3) Manufacturing in China has been seen as a way to cut costs and increase profits.
- 4) Both 2 and 3
- 5) All of the above

c) What is/are the reasons for sourcing and manufacturing in China ?

- A) Achieve manufacturing excellence.
 - B) Lower capital costs.
 - C) High intellectual property protection costs.
-
- 1) Only A
 - 2) Only B
 - 3) Only C
 - 4) Both B and C
 - 5) Both B and A

d) Which of the following shows vision of Chinese manufacturers ?

- 1) Chinese manufacturers have set a long term vision of making India a major buyer of its products and services.
- 2) They want to increase their market share only in India.
- 3) The want to become lowest cost supplier.
- 4) China's manufacturers want to expand their volume to global markets expertise at unprecedented rates and in surprising ways.
- 5) All of the above

e) What does the author want to communication by giving the example of Patel group?

- 1) The trend of companies shifting to China can lead India upward.
- 2) The country China is politically stable and has a young, increasingly well-educated workforce.
- 3) In India, companies are facing lack of resources
- .4) The rule of game is now changing to how much market share one can win over rivals.
- 5) None of these

Direction (Q f– h): Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-

f) Geared

- 1) Tailored
- 2) Appointed
- 3) stuffed
- 4) Prepared
- 5) Adjunct

g) Dismantling

- 1) Demolishing
- 2) Creating
- 3) Covering
- 4) Assembling
- 5) Raising

h) Hinge

- 1) Together
- 2) Couple
- 3) Contingent
- 4) Striver
- 5) Exquisite

Direction (Q i- j) : Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage-

i) Accruing

- 1) Compiling
- 2) Dwindling
- 3) Growing
- 4) Flowing
- 5) Dissipating

j) Acumen

- 1) Stupidity
- 2) Insight
- 3) Sensitivity
- 4) Inability
- 5) Discernment

ANSWERS:

a) 3

b) 4

c) 5

d) 4

e) 2

f) 4

g) 1

h) 3

i) 2

j) 4

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 6

In a country where consumers have traditionally had a raw deal, the Consumer Protection Act was one of the most progressive acts of legislation introduced in 1986. Before this, a shop could get away easily with the line “goods once sold will not be taken back or exchanged” or a car parking contractor with “park at your own risk”. It is not that things have changed now but at least a legislation is in place and a forum is available to seek redressal. One of the basic limitations of this act is its mystification and general ignorance. No consumer agency or group has made its provisions general, nor has any redressal commission or forum. Restricted as it is by a lack of infrastructure and personnel and great verdicts to encourage consumers.

The legislation is comprehensive. It gives consumers the right to redress against defective goods, deficient services and unfair trade practices. Consumer courts must deliver their judgments within 40 days, but rarely is this deadline adhered to. This reviewer had a first-hand experience of the chairman of a consumer court in Delhi who adjourned a case against a foreign airline for two years on the grounds that he did not have staff to type the orders. His replacement found the backlog so shocking that he dismissed several cases without applying his mind, in the process working against the interests of consumers. But what is more important is that the law has it that a consumer can approach court on his own without having to pay legal fees. In practice, this does not happen. The chairperson of the National Commission, who is a sitting judge, is so attuned to delivering judgments which can stand scrutiny in a civil court of law that it is insisted upon that a consumer must be represented by a lawyer. If not, cases are adjourned with impunity and set for another day. Girimaji’s attempt is creditable in that it is the first of its kind and has addressed almost all possible angles.

She has discussed redressals in complaints about housing, basic telephony, rail transportation, power supply, life insurance and medical negligence. There are even tips on how to file a complaint. But it is mired in the case files of the National/State Commissions of the Consumer Forum. A useful dimension would have been a comparison with the Law of Torts practised abroad. It is necessary here also, especially in an era of economic liberalization, when the consumer is likely to be swept off his feet by free-market forces.

Answer the questions given below :

a) Why is the consumer likely to be swept off his feet?

- 1) He is easily taken in by the deceptive publicity.
- 2) He is wooed by the charm of foreign brands readily available in the market.

- 3) He is not aware of the Law of Torts as practiced abroad.
- 4) He is not aware of the benefits of the consumer rights.
- 5) The Consumer Protection Act has been implemented and he can seek redressal.

b) What does 'lack of ... verdicts' imply?

- 1) A lack of the basis of the system, trained staff and decisions based on fact.
- 2) A paucity of funds, jury and judgment.
- 3) A lack of resources, employees and final decision based on facts.
- 4) Not having the required manpower, economy and decisive ruling.
- 5) None of these

c) Which of the following statements is/are true?

A. Girimaji's attempt is comprehensive but could have done with an angle or two more.

B. Though the Act allows the consumer to approach the court on his own, yet a lawyer to represent him is insisted upon.

C. Despite the Act, much remains the same.

- 1) Only A and C
- 2) Only A and B
- 3) All A, B and C
- 4) Only B and C
- 5) None of these

d) What does the author mean by 'mystification of the Act'?

- 1) The mysterious Act is yet to be resolved.
- 2) The consumer is wary of the Act.
- 3) The Act is not easily accessible.
- 4) The consumer remains unaware of his rights and privileges.
- 5) The plight of the consumer is yet to end.

e) Which of the following best describes the judge's replacement?

- 1) He was partial towards the airline as it was a foreign one.

- 2) He never bothered to safeguard the interests of the reviewer.
- 3) He dismissed cases without even giving a second thought to what cases came to him.
- 4) He was apathetic and uninterested about the direction the case might heading.
- 5) He passed irrelevant verdicts indifferently.

f) What does the Act broadly cover?

- 1) It protects the right to redress.
- 2) It is a forum that protects there dresser.
- 3) It shields the consumer from deceptive and unfair trade practices.
- 4) It enables the plaintiff to fight his case free of cost.
- 5) None of these

g). Which of the following is a limitation of the Act?

- 1) It does not cover the international law of torts.
- 2) It is not comprehensive with regard to liberal economy.
- 3) No forum or commission has come forward to bring it to light.
- 4) Its red-tapism
- 5) None of these

h) How has Girimaji's attempt been creditable?

- 1) It has given the Act a new dimension.
- 2) She has brought all the loopholes in the Act to the consumer's notice.
- 3) She has looked at the Act in a very disinterested and impersonal manner.
- 4) She has discussed the law in the most explicit manner.
- 5) Her implicit dialogue with the consumer has made him aware of his rights.

i) What is the functionary role of the chairman of the National Commission?

- 1) To be the titular head of the commission
- 2) To be accountable to the public
- 3) To prevent any dissent arising out of his verdicts and Acts
- 4) To adjourn the cases with impunity
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q. j - l): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

j) Forum

- 1) Dias
- 2) Podium
- 3) Platform
- 4) Stage
- 5) None of these

k) Attuned

- 1) Brought into harmony
- 2) Adjusted
- 3) Hazardous
- 4) Out of tune
- 5) Malpractice

l) Adjourned

- 1) Stopped
- 2) Postponed
- 3) Decided
- 4) Cleared
- 5) Pended

Directions (Q. m - o): Select the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

m) Impunity

- 1) Penalized
- 2) Fine
- 3) Sentence
- 4) Freedom from punishment
- 5) None of these

n) Mired

- 1) Buried
- 2) Muddy
- 3) Steeped
- 4) Free
- 5) None of these

o) Redressal

- 1) Plea
- 2) Justice
- 3) Sue for compensation
- 4) Not to compensate
- 5) Put right

ANSWERS:

- a) 2
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 4
- e) 3
- f) 3
- g) 5
- h) 4
- i) 5
- j) 3
- k) 2
- l) 2
- m) 1
- n) 4
- o) 4

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 7

In the din and cackle of the communal eruptions in Gujarat, neither the media nor the intellectuals have heard the cry of protest and anger from the Army on being called in to douse communal fires. This, especially at a time when it was deployed in Operation Parakram, the country's biggest mobilisation of the armed forces since 1971 to teach Pakistan a lesson if it did not stop cross-border terrorism. But war and communalism do not mix in India. Many lessons have emerged from Godhra to Gujarat carnage. The one that will easily be forgotten is the abysmal failure of the police and central paramilitary forces to control internal conflict, namely communal violence, and the alacrity with which the Army is requisitioned. The Army has two tasks: to defend the country against external aggression is its primary mission. There is a secondary task: assist state and Central governments in maintaining internal security as well as providing relief during natural calamities.

The secondary role is fast becoming the primary one as the line between external and internal security has got blurred. The intention of any democratic republic must be the prevention of the use of its fighting forces against its own people. The Army is a weapon of last resort. The debate on the employment of the Army in internal security duties, especially communally charged situations, was joined in 1984 after Operation Blue Star which led to the first organised mutiny in the armed forces in independent India. It was felt that the armed forces, especially the Army, being the true model in the country of nationalism and secularism, be insulated against tasks of internal security to avoid its politicization and communalization.

The second debate on the internal security role of the Army — whether it or some other force should fight insurgency and terrorism — surfaced after the renewal of the proxy war in J&K in 1990. Thirty-six battalions of the Rashtriya Rifles (RR) were raised under Army control to reduce the Army's involvement in its secondary tasks. Thirty additional battalions of RR are under raising which will help the Army fight externally-supported internal conflict—but not free it altogether. The human tragedy in Gujarat timed with Operation Parakram is a good time to draw red lines for the Army's spiraling induction into situations of internal security. And keeping the Army out of communal incidents must become a rule rather than the exception. The Lakshman rekha was drawn with the blood of its soldiers in the Golden Temple and must be inviolate.

It will be useful to recall that during the Babri Masjid standoff between 1990 and 1992, the Army, though located at Ayodhya, behaved to a pattern. On October 30, 1990, it refused requisitioning by the Commissioner of Faizabad even after police firing, hundreds dead and communal rioting. On December 6, 1992, the same brigade at Ayodhya, this time not requisitioned, refused to budge to save the Babri Masjid even when it had prior information that demolition would take place. Rightly or wrongly, the Army did not act on both occasions as it had taken a policy decision after Blue Star not to communalise its rank and file.

Answer the questions given below :

a) Which of the following is not among the tasks of our Army?

- 1) To protect the sovereignty of the nation
- 2) To help maintain law and order in the nation when needed
- 3) To attack our enemy nations and seize their territories
- 4) To indulge in rescue and relief works during natural disasters
- 5) None of these

b) What does the author mean by saying “The Army is a weapon of last resort.”?

- 1) The Army is helpless at certain times.
- 2) The Army is the only effective institution.
- 3) The Army should never be used in internal matters.
- 4) The Army is a force to reckon with.
- 5) None of these

c) Why is the secondary role of the Army becoming its primary role?

- 1) Because the line of demarcation between external and internal security has become vague
- 2) Because the line of demarcation between external and internal security has vanished
- 3) Because the line between external and internal security has overlapped
- 4) Because the line between external and internal security has diminished
- 5) None of these

d) Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- 1) Central paramilitary forces were able to control communal violence during Gujarat carnage.
- 2) Babri Masjid was demolished even though the Army tried its best to save it.
- 3) It has been proved that the Army is a communal force.
- 4) The Army is seen as a true model in secular India.
- 5) None of these

e) What message does the first organised mutiny in the armed forces give?

- 1) The armed forces should not be used against their will.
- 2) The armed forces are not effective at all times.
- 3) The armed forces should not be used to tackle communal strife.
- 4) The armed forces may turn hostile at times.
- 5) None of these

f). Why did the Army, despite being stationed at Ayodhya, refuse to save the Babri Masjid?

- 1) Because it was not in its jurisdiction
- 2) Because it was a matter of law and order
- 3) Because it was not prepared to tackle the gravity of the matter
- 4) Because it wanted to keep away from communally sensitive situation
- 5) None of these

g) Which of the following is false in the context of the passage?

- 1) When the Babri Masjid was being demolished the Army was not in the scene.
- 2) The Army can deal with communal issues with ease and without any repercussion.
- 3) To avoid its politicisation, the Army should be prevented from being used in matters of internal security.
- 4) The Army should be called for only when all the other options fail.
- 5) None of these

h) What do you mean by the phrase “to draw red lines”, as used in the passage?

- 1) to challenge
- 2) to argue
- 3) to stop
- 4) to reverse
- 5) None of these

i) What does the author want to convey through this passage?

- 1) The Army should tackle all the odds surrounding our country.
- 2) The Army should be used to deal mainly with external security.
- 3) Communal violence needs to be tackled through effective policing.
- 4) Failure in internal security has nothing to do with the Army.
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q. j - l): Choose the word which is same in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

j) AGGRESSION

- 1) strife
- 2) disturbance
- 3) threat
- 4) peril
- 5) attacking

k). RESORT

- 1) option
- 2) action
- 3) solution
- 4) strike
- 5) experiment

l) MUTINY

- 1) indiscipline
- 2) war
- 3) quarrel
- 4) rebellion
- 5) infighting

Directions (Q. m - o): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

m) DOUSE

1) fume 2) heat 3) ignite 4) engulf 5) rage

n) ALACRITY

1) promptness
2) tardiness
3) idleness
4) be wilderness
5) sadness

o) BLURRED

1) confused
2) stronger
3) emphatic
4) popular
5) distinct

ANSWERS:

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 1
- d) 4
- e) 3
- f) 4
- g) 2
- h) 3
- i) 2

- j) 5
- k) 1
- l) 4
- m) 3
- n) 2
- o) 5

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 8

The world is full of warring people: brothers, sisters, spouses, communities, nations—no one is free from this affliction. The meanings of words such as ‘brother’ or ‘spouse’ have become defunct, now referring to a mere biological/legal connection rather than the deeper relationships of love, companionship and friendship. The cause of the warring? Old rivalries, grudges, misunderstandings and conflicting value systems. The last goes to the root of it all. Many would like to believe that people are inherently deceptive, scheming, selfish or aggressive. However, this is not true. What is intrinsic to people is their value system—hierarchical structures of things they value most in their lives. This may be money, power, adventure, security, health, career, studies, fame, the opposite sex, friends, family or even things like food, sports, dancing, partying and sometimes something much deeper, such as philanthropy, social work or God. Any one of these can take precedence over all others if it is at the top of a person’s value system. Understanding that other people don’t always share the same value systems as we do, is the first and most crucial step towards creating friendship or resolving strife. It makes it easier for us to let go more often. Too many discussions on trivial matters such as the distance from Mumbai to Delhi end up in argument and bitter exchanges. Learn to laugh and change the topic or just agree or keep quiet. Talk about subjects which interest others, not yourself, even if those subjects are truly boring.

Remember, they mean a lot in the value system of the other person. Ask them how they got involved in the subject and about their experiences and opinions. The more people you show interest in, the more friends you’ll have. But remember, do not assume that friends are primarily for helping you. That may be disastrous. That thought represents your value system. In serious matters, however, all individuals should enter a mutual, written agreement in the company of witnesses from both sides: even in dealings with one’s father, brother, sister, wife, son or best friend. Remember, they may not all subscribe to the same value system as you. Or, their value systems might change in the future.

When young, many people subscribe to the value “all for one and one for all”. Later, after many thankless experiences, they furiously switch over to “every man for himself”. So, if a person refuses to enter into such a written agreement with you, make some excuse and just call off the plan. Even if it sours relations a little, it won’t sour them as much as it will years later. The master formula is: to get a friend, be a friend. But please choose your friends carefully. Their value system will determine their destiny. Associating with them may determine yours too.

Answer the questions given below :

a) Why is it that blood relations are also not at normal terms with each other?

- 1) because everyone wants to win the race
- 2) because the amity bond within family members is not stronger these days
- 3) because they try to supersede each other
- 4) because everyone is living with a sense of insecurity
- 5) None of these

b) What would make the meanings of words such as 'brother' or 'spouse' functional?

- 1) understanding these terms with a commercial purpose
- 2) making all the members of a family live under one roof
- 3) promoting the idea of 'give and take'
- 4) promoting caring attitude towards each other
- 5) None of these

c) What has been mentioned as the root cause behind 'warring'?

- 1) difference and conflict in priority areas of people
- 2) dependence on each other in the society
- 3) jealousy and hatred
- 4) unsatisfied ego problem of some people
- 5) None of these

d) What is the most crucial step for resolving a dispute?

- 1) bilateral talks
- 2) going to the core of the problem
- 3) It must be learnt that different persons may have different areas of priority.
- 4) taking punitive action against the guilty
- 5) None of these

e) Why does the author suggest to talk about subjects which interests others, not yourself?

- 1) to avoid confrontation
- 2) to keep the debate going on
- 3) to engage other people in the discussion
- 4) to win the heart of others
- 5) None of these

f) Why has it been suggested that in serious matters all individuals should enter a mutual, written agreement in the company of witnesses from both sides?

- 1) because it is hard to trust anyone in this world today
- 2) because value systems may differ from person to person
- 3) because it is better to avoid risk in such matters
- 4) because in any serious issue proof is vital
- 5) None of these

g) What do you make out of the expression—‘all for one and one for all’ as used in the passage?

- 1) working in proximity with each other
- 2) a strong family bond
- 3) showing exemplary courage in dealing with tough matters
- 4) sacrificing one’s goal for others
- 5) None of these

h) Which of the following is false in context of the passage?

- 1) Today even members of a family are not in good terms with one another.
- 2) Preference areas of people may differ from one another.
- 3) Conflicting value systems is the root cause behind warring.
- 4) Friends are always to help you in times of trouble.
- 5) None of these

i) What message does the author want to convey through this passage?

- 1) The world is full of conflicts.
- 2) Make friends, not enemies.
- 3) Difference in priority areas generates conflicts.
- 4) Nothing is permanent in this world.
- 5) None of these

j) AFFLICTION

- 1) distress
- 2) disease
- 3) malady
- 4) malaise
- 5) hazard

k) DECEPTIVE

- 1) rubbish
- 2) haunting
- 3) fearsome
- 4) misleading
- 5) selfish

l) STRIFE

- 1) furor
- 2) conflict
- 3) chaos
- 4) mystery
- 5) deadlock

Directions (Q. m - o): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

m) PRECEDENCE

- 1) sideline
- 2) subsidiary
- 3) backseat
- 4) neglect
- 5) boundary

n) BITTER

- 1) sour
- 2) rewarding
- 3) fruitful
- 4) deserving
- 5) pleasant

o) SUBSCRIBE

- 1) return
- 2) disagree
- 3) force
- 4) revolt
- 5) sell

ANSWERS:

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 3
- e) 4
- f) 2
- g) 5
- h) 4
- i) 3
- j) 4
- k) 4

Read the following passage carefully:

Passage 9

The subject “Good Governance” is both topical and timely. It is an axiom of political science that a State comes into being for life but it exists for good life. The duty of the state is not only to protect life and liberty but goes further, to enable the people to live in a measure of physical and mental comfort.

Democracy is a government by the citizens themselves. The people should realize that they are responsible for choosing the right and proper persons to represent them in national affairs. In colonial administration the government was different from the people. Those governments ruled but without the consent and concurrence of the people. This old concept still persists in the masses today. They do not realise that the general election is the occasion for them to choose a government for themselves. On the contrary, the masses feel that the franchise is a patronage to be conferred on their kith and kin, or the local candidate, or one of their caste and religious fraternity.

In mature democracies, a person who changes his party affiliation or crosses the floor, seldom gets re-elected by the electorate. They do not trust him to stand firm by the policies and programmes proposed by him. In India a person who was in the Congress Government and immediately thereafter in the Janata Government and then in Chandrashekhar Government was re-elected and came once again into the Congress Government!

The electorate votes for a criminal or a corrupt candidate, and bemoans that the country has a bad government.

The electorate does not realize that even as it contributes to its own household expenditure, it has to contribute to the country’s governance. It is easily misled by the unscrupulous promises of political parties of free food, free clothes, free electricity, free everything. Even enlightened people plead for tax concessions, subsidies and incentives oblivious of the fact that they are met by borrowings which in turn impose burdens indirectly on themselves.

Besides, in a true democracy, the people voluntarily observe the laws, rules and regulations as they are forged by themselves in the interest of good governance. It is only because 90% of the people abide by the laws and 10% transgress them that the state is able to maintain order and harmony. If the situation were reversed with 90% transgressing the law and 10% abiding by it, there can be no organised society, no peace and harmony.

Some of the advanced countries, notably Switzerland, have perhaps the highest degree of compliance. A mere board stating that the road is closed will be complied with by almost 100% of the people.

Answer the questions given below:

a) Which of the following is supposed to be the most relevant duty of the state?

- 1) to ensure sovereignty of the region
- 2) to ensure prosperity of the region
- 3) to look after the welfare of its people
- 4) to develop better terms with other nations
- 5) None of these

b) What is the basic difference between democracy and colonial rule?

- 1) In a democracy, people's will prevails, whereas in a colonial rule, ruler's will prevails.
- 2) Democracy is a rule by different parties whereas a colonial rule is a single-party rule.
- 3) Democracy can be opposed by the people but such is not the case with colonial rule.
- 4) A colonial rule can be converted into a democracy but the same cannot happen with a democracy.
- 5) None of these

c) If the people want to have a responsible government in a democracy

- 1) they must call for free and fair elections.
- 2) they should take charge of the elections.
- 3) they should elect educated and experienced representatives.
- 4) they should look for single-party rule.
- 5) they should elect desirable candidates.

d) Why does a person changing his party find it hard to get re-elected in mature democracies?

- 1) Because political parties suspect his fidelity.
- 2) Because he loses his image in the political circle.
- 3) Because his eligibility for fighting elections gets questioned.
- 4) Because he has to depend upon the stand of his new party.
- 5) None of these

e) In a country like India, who is mainly responsible for good or bad governance?

- 1) The system of electing our representatives
- 2) The political parties
- 3) The voters
- 4) The political party in power
- 5) None of these

f) Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

- 1) Good governance is related to the welfare of the people.
- 2) We have a mature democracy in India.
- 3) The leaders who change parties face hurdles in getting re-elected in our country.
- 4) Colonial rule was much better than the present democracy.
- 5) None of these

g) What makes Switzerland a successful democracy?

- 1) Clear instructions regarding public concerns marked on boards, even on roadsides
- 2) High rate of literacy among the populace
- 3) Law-abiding citizens
- 4) Governance with a mission
- 5) None of these

h) Which of the following suggestions may not be necessary to make India a mature democracy?

- 1) The voters should elect candidates with clean image.
- 2) The voters should not entertain candidates who frequently change their party and ideology.
- 3) The voters should shun their narrow interests while voting for their candidates.
- 4) The people should respect the law of the land.
- 5) None of these

i) With which stream does the author seem to be related?

- 1) Sociology
- 2) History
- 3) Political Science
- 4) Constitution of India

5) None of these

Directions (Q. j - l): Choose the word which is the same in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

j) CONCURRENCE

- 1) satisfaction
- 2) agreement
- 3) participation
- 4) loyalty
- 5) dependence

k) FRATERNITY

- 1) society
- 2) groups
- 3) background
- 4) ethnicity
- 5) brotherhood

l) VOLUNTARILY

- 1) basically
- 2) generally
- 3) systematically
- 4) willingly
- 5) untidily

Directions (Q. m - o): Choose the word which is the opposite in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

m) SELDOM

- 1) hardly
- 2) unopposed
- 3) generally
- 4) majority
- 5) convincingly

n) BEMOAN

- 1) laud
- 2) accept
- 3) approve
- 4) weep
- 5) debate

1) OBLIVIOUS

- 2) arguing
- 3) veteran
- 4) expert
- 5) aware
- 6) orator

ANSWERS:

- a) 3
- b) 1
- c) 5
- d) 5
- e) 3
- f) 1
- g) 3
- h) 5
- i) 3
- j) 2
- k) 5
- l) 4
- m) 3
- n) 1
- o) 4

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 10

The RBI's decision to hold interest rates steady in its midterm policy review has disappointed both industry and markets. A cut in rates, they argue, would boost investments and growth. But the RBI is right in taking a contrary view. Despite the significant dip in growth, inflation levels remain high with retail prices, in particular, ticking up. This points to serious supply bottle necks and the government's inability to curtail spending. So far the govt. has been unable to follow up on cuts in interest rates by the RBI in April. And euro zone problems have only worsened the global scenario. Monetary policy can work only if the government takes tough decisions to keep its side of the bargain. Otherwise the ignominies will continue to pour in from rating agencies like Standard and Poor's and fitch, which can only mean more trouble in the days ahead as investment freezes up.

Answer the questions given below :

➤ **What does the word 'Fitch' means according to the passage?**

- 1) Rating agency
- 2) Parameter
- 3) Scale
- 4) Criteria
- 5) Level

Answer: 1

➤ **Which of the following statement is true in the context of the passage?**

- 1) Euro zone problems have only worsened the global scenario.
- 2) Government is making efforts for the remedy of the situation
- 3) The country is impatient for a return to highgrowth
- 4) The government is now considering a stifling demand
- 5) None of these

Answer: 1

➤ **When does monetary policy work? Give your answer in the context of the passage.**

- 1) Only if the government takes tough decisions to keep its side of the bargain.
- 2) When needs serious supply.
- 3) When it would boost investments.
- 4) When the government is in problem.
- 5) None of these

Answer: 1

➤ **According to the given passage midterm policy review has disappointed to-**

- 1) both international market and domestic market
- 2) only industries
- 3) only market
- 4) both industry and markets
- 5) None of these

Answer: 4

➤ **Suggest a suitable title for the given passage?**

- 1) Boom of economy
- 2) Inflation Jinx
- 3) Monetary policy
- 4) Fiscal policy
- 5) None of these

Answer: 2

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 11

Tobacco was first brought to India by Portuguese merchants 400 years ago. Although there were already some strains of locally-grown tobacco in India these were outclassed by the new imported varieties from Brazil. The trade boomed and tobacco quickly established itself as the most important commodity passing through Goa in the 17th century. Virtually every household in the Portuguese colony took up the new fashion of smoking or chewing tobacco. Later on the British introduced modern commercially-produced cigarettes. Today Tobacco production is an important source of income for India's farmers. While alternative crops are available in terms of agronomic suitability, in general a move away from tobacco production would result in reduced income and food security for a considerable number of farmers. Manufacturing, particularly of beedi, is also a source of employment and hence of income for a large number of people. Thus any attempts to control the use of tobacco would need to take into account the economic impact on these sectors. On the other hand it also exacerbates poverty, contributes to world hunger by diverting prime land away from food production, damages the environment and reduces economic productivity. To be effective, measures to control the central government regulates advertising and promotion of cigarettes. The state governments regulate, at most, advertising of other tobacco products. Advertising of cigarettes is currently banned on television and commercial radio stations, and in government owned premises. Cinema, press and outdoor advertising are permitted, as is sponsorship of sports and other events and cultural activities. The use of hoardings and billboards is, however, restricted in certain areas and some sports grounds. Some state governments have started to follow the policy of the central government. For instance, in 1997, the Government of Delhi State imposed a ban on tobacco advertising. During 1997/98, some other states followed in imposing such a ban, notably Himachal Pradesh and Goa.

The central government has considered imposing a total ban on advertising of cigarettes under a new Tobacco Products (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill. The code would have prohibited the use of personal testimonials by those well known or those specifically working with children. Advertisements were also to be banned in any media aimed primarily at those under 18. However, the code had to be withdrawn in December, 1998, because of lack of cooperation from India's domestic manufacturers. In particular, the code came into conflict with the promotion of tobacco products at sport venues and the use of prominent celebrities for tobacco promotion. The Tobacco Institute of India is preparing a new code for possible adoption by the tobacco manufacturers, modelled on similar agreements between government and the tobacco industry in European countries, such as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The new code includes standardized health warnings, the publication of tar and nicotine levels, and the introduction of age restrictions for tobacco purchase.

Moreover on May 31 every year, the world also observes World No Tobacco Day (WNTD) that is promoted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The objective of observing World No Tobacco Day is to reduce tobacco consumption which can lead to deadly diseases like cancer and early death.

Answer the questions given below:

a) When world tobacco day is observed?

- 1) 30 March
- 2) 31 May
- 3) 30 May
- 4) Data inadequate
- 5) None of these

b) Which of the following states has also announced to impose ban on Tobacco recently?

- 1) Delhi
- 2) Himachal Pradesh
- 3) Goa
- 4) Andhra
- 5) None of these

c) Which of the followings is an action taken by the central Government to reduce tobacco consumption as given in the passage?

- 1) A complete ban on advertising of tobacco related product.
- 2) The Central Government has set up an expert committee, consisting of 21 professionals.
- 3) Some new measures are developed.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) None of these

d) On which issue the Tobacco institute of India is making an agreement between European countries and Government?

- 1) On acceptable code on tobacco for all tobacco manufacturer.
- 2) On a global tobacco control treaty.
- 3) On the submission of the report of expert committee.
- 4) Data inadequate.
- 5) None of these

e) Which of the following statements is True in the context of the given passage?

- 1) Second hand smoking also affects other people's lives.
- 2) Smoking is currently banned only in the South India.
- 3) No-Tobacco Day is celebrated only to draw the attention of public.
- 4) Only public health organizations participate in World No Tobacco Day.
- 5) None of these

Direction (Q. f - g) : Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) Outclass

- 1) Dominate
- 2) Exceed
- 3) Fall behind
- 4) Admissible
- 5) malleable

g) Conflict

- 1) Harmony
- 2) Truce
- 3) Stability
- 4) Contention
- 5) Concord

Direction (Q. h - j) : Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

h). Agronomic

- 1) Pastoral
- 2) Urban
- 3) Agrarian
- 4) Backwoods
- 5) Bucolic

i) Exacerbates

- 1) Heighten
- 2) Embitter
- 3) Alleviate
- 4) Intensify
- 5) Madden

j) Prohibited

- 1) Legitimate
- 2) Crooked
- 3) Barred
- 4) Illicit
- 5) Taboo

ANSWERS:

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 5
- d) 1
- e) 5
- f) 1
- g) 4
- h) 2
- i) 3
- j) 1

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 12

India is a great book producing nation and has a vibrant world of book publishing spread throughout the vast country in a number of modern languages most of which have their roots in Sanskrit, the mother of Indian languages. In terms of numbers, there are more than 16,000 publishers in India publishing 90,000 titles annually in 24 languages, out of which 18 are highly developed, to fulfill the needs of this multilingual nation. These languages have a galaxy of good authors, their own publishers and readers of books within their own area as well as spread out in the entire country. Today Indian publishing is one of the greatest in the world and can be counted among the first seven publishing nations. We are the third largest publishers of English language Books after the US and UK. India is the third biggest market for English publications with almost 12,000 publishers that publish around 90,000 titles a year in more than 18 languages. India's main publishing is in the Indian languages. In India, every year a world level Book fair is held in New Delhi, which is India's oldest book fair Delhi Book Fair is playing a pivotal role in reiterating the might of the pen and the printed word and has come to be recognized as the biggest annual cultural event and book bonanza keenly awaited by students, teachers, scholars, authors, intellectuals, librarians and book lovers. First New Delhi World Book Fair Was held in around 6790 sq. meter area with 200 participants from March 18 to April 4, 1972. It was inaugurated by Sh V.V. Giri President of India. This biennial event takes place in early

February, and is organized by the National Book Trust, India (NBT). Delhi Book Fair has evolved over the years as a highly popular conduit to the world of books and publishers and distributors. The ever increasing numbers of visitors and exhibitors speaks volumes of its success. The fair provides a unique platform for business-to-business transactions, establishing new contacts, entering into co-publishing arrangements, translation and copyright arrangements, reprinting of old and rare books. The visitor profile at the fair includes national and International publishers, librarians, researchers, academicians, writers, students and book lovers Publishers also introduced "e-Books" in this fair. This focus is being given especially keeping in mind the increasing number of IT-savvy younger generation with a penchant for internet, mobile phones and other reader-friendly digital gizmos.

E-books and e-publishing both has their obvious advantages though authors in India have only just begun to realize the immense benefits digital technology can be of in this field. Also, with the country being the third biggest publisher — after the US and UK — the potential in this field is immense and the response too has been quite encouraging so far with a lot of publishers already showing interest in e-publishing. E-publishing is a boon for both established and wannabe writers as it is cost effective and cuts down the time it take for a book to reach markets to about a fourth of what it would have taken had it been left to publishers to do the job. Other benefits include authors now have a worldwide audience to their book which means better business while debugging or carrying out revisions too is a lot less hazardous. Another interesting development to have occurred in recent times is the launch of Amazon e-book store in the country as well as the availability of the Kindle range of e-book readers. Needless to say, a direct fallout of the renewed push that e-book are getting is increased sale of e-book readers and tablet devices.

Answer the questions given below :

a). Who had inaugurated the first New Delhi World Book Fair ?

- 1) Finance minister of India
- 2) Prime minister of India
- 3) Chief of NBT
- 4) President of India
- 5) None of these

b) Which is not a feature of Delhi Book fair ?

- 1) B- 2 - B
- 2) Co-publishing arrangements
- 3) Availability of rare books
- 4) E - Books
- 5) None of these

c) Which of the following is false in the context of given passage ?

- 1) People have only craze of variety of Books in the fair not for offer and cashcow.
- 2) New Delhi book fair has completed more than 40 years of its success.
- 3) After US and UK, India has maintained its place in the list of largest publishers of English Language Books.
- 4) All of the above
- 5) None of these

d). What do you understand by 'E-books' ?

- 1) An Electronic version of only online magazines and books of foreign writers.
- 2) An Electronic version of a printed book.
- 3) A shortened form of a printed book.
- 4) Both 1 and 2
- 5) None of these

e) In which of the following language is India's main epic are available ?

- 1) Hindi
- 2) Urdu
- 3) Sanskrit
- 4) Bilingual i.e. in Hindi and English
- 5) None of these

Directions (Q f - h) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) Biennial

- 1) Annual
- 2) Sprout
- 3) Weed
- 4) Shrub
- 5) Important

g) Conduit

- 1) Spout
- 2) Pass
- 3) Crucial
- 4) Cardinal
- 5) Channel

h) Gizmos

- 1) Tool
- 2) Gadgets
- 3) Device
- 4) Machine
- 5) Contrivance

Directions (Q. i - 60) : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

i) Pivotal

- 1) Unimportant
- 2) Alive
- 3) Vine
- 4) Culvert
- 5) Windfall

j) Wannabe

- 1) Strive
- 2) Postulant
- 3) Contestant
- 4) Hopeless
- 5) Want

ANSWERS:

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 1
- d) 2
- e) 3
- f) 1
- g) 5
- h) 2
- i) 1
- j) 4

Read the following passage carefully:

Passage 13

The word Lokpal has been derived from the Sanskrit words “Lok” meaning People and “pala” meaning caretaker. Therefore, the word Lokpal means “caretaker of people”. The Jan Lokpal Bill, also referred to as the citizens’ ombudsman bill, is intended as a more effective improvement to the original Lokpal Bill that is currently being proposed by the government.

The prefix ‘Jan’ (citizens) has been added to highlight the fact that these improvements include inputs from ordinary citizens through an activist-driven, non-governmental public consultation. The arguments given in favour of the Jan Lokpal Bill is that if made into a law, it will create an independent ombudsman body outside government control that will have the power to register and investigate complaints against politicians and public servants without the need to get a prior approval from the government. The proponents of Jan Lokpal Bill believe that it will effectively redress citizen’s grievances, protect whistle-blowers and more importantly, deter corruption. The Lokpal is a proposed body to be enacted as a law by Parliament, which will be headed by a chairperson who is or was a Chief Justice of India and eight other members. The Lokpal Bill provides for filing complaints of corruption against the prime minister, other ministers, and MPs with the ombudsman. The Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) while recommending the constitution of Lokpal was convinced that such an institution was justified not only for removing the sense of injustice from the minds of adversely affected citizens but also necessary to instill public confidence in the efficiency of the administrative machinery. Following this, the Lokpal Bill was for the first time presented during the fourth Lok Sabha in 1968, and was passed there in 1969. However, while it was pending in the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha was dissolved, and so the bill was not passed at that time. The bill was revived in 1971, 1977, 1985, 1989, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2005, and most recently in 2008. Each time, after the bill was introduced to the house, it was referred to some committee for improvements a joint committee of parliament, or a departmental standing committee of the Home Ministry and before the government could take a final stand on the issue, the house was dissolved. Several flaws have been cited in the recent draft of the Lokpal Bill. Meanwhile the activists of India Against Corruption (IAC) have prepared a draft for the bill called Jan Lokpal Bill. The Lok Ayuktas in the states does not come under the purview of this bill as the Centre cannot intervene in the powers of the state. The Lokpal will have its own prosecution and investigation wing with officers and staff necessary to carry out its functions. All of us are aware of the fact that the country, which we love so much has been in the clutches and the diabolical jaws of the virus, called corruption. Corruption in India is the main cause of its every failure.

Every developmental project and the defence requirements are being overshadowed by the corrupt officials. Even the very magistrates who are believed to be the axis of the law are corrupted to such an extent that millions of cases are pending for the last few days.

Answer the questions given below :

a) What is the main purpose to introduce Lokpal Bill in India?

- 1) It will resolve public's grievances.
- 2) One can file complaints of corruption against the Prime minister.
- 3) Impartial investigation on complaints of corruption will take place against politicians, public servants and higher authorities of India without prior approval from the government.
- 4) Chief Justice of India will be the chairperson of Jan Lokpal bill.
- 5) Other than given option.

b) Who will not come under the investigation of Jan lokpal bill?

- 1) Lokayuktas of the states.
- 2) President of India
- 3) All public sector banks
- 4) All Government administrative officers.
- 5) Other than given option.

c) Which of the following is a suitable title for the given passage?

- 1) Jan Lokpal Bill
- 2) Importance of Social activists
- 3) Corruption
- 4) Anti-corruption committee
- 5) Purview of Jan Lokpal Bill.

d) Which of the following year the Jan Lokpal bill was not passed but revived in Rajya Sabha?

- 1) 1968
- 2) 1969
- 3) 1985
- 4) 2007
- 5) Other than given option.

e) Which of the following is true in the context of the given passage?

- 1) Corruption is the main cause of introducing Jan Lokpal Bill in India.
- 2) Every magistrate is corrupt up to a great extent.
- 3) The prefix 'Jan' indicates only non-government public.
- 4) It will also investigate on international complaints of corruption.
- 5) Other than given option.

Direction (f- 67) : Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) INSTILL

- 1) Force in
- 2) Inoculate
- 3) Inspire
- 4) Implant
- 5) transfuse

g) PURVIEW

- 1) Grasp |
- 2) Sense
- 3) Impression
- 4) Light
- 5) Apprehension

Direction : (h - j) : Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as given below-

h). CLUTCHES

- 1) Release
- 2) Control
- 3) Devilish
- 4) Recognition
- 5) Incurvate

i) DIABOLICAL

- 1) Grip
- 2) Gentle
- 3) Good
- 4) Cruel

5) Vicious

j) DETER

1) Warm

2) Forward

3) Urge

4) Allow

5) Persuade

ANSWERS:

a) 3

b) 1

c) 1

d) 3

e) 1

f) 3

g) 5

h) 1

i) 2

j) 4

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 14

The Constitution of India (Article 19) gives the right to all citizens to “to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India”. Which leads two main types of migration: first, internal migration, i.e. migration within one country, and secondly international migration, which means the movement from one country to another.

The reasons for migration can be divided into two main aspects, the so-called “push” and “pull” factors. Push factors are those in their old place which force people to move. Pull factors are factors in the target country which encourage people to move; these include peace and safety, a chance of a better job, better education, social security, a better standard of living in general as well as political and religious freedom. Since the 1830s, international migration from India under British rule comprised largely of unskilled workers from poorer socio-economic groups who went to other colonized countries. Between 1834 and 1937, nearly 30 million people left India and nearly four-fifths returned. Post-Independence, migrants came from richer socio-economic groups, from wealthier parts of the country and, with the exception of the large migration to the Middle East, went industrialized. The migrant stream to the United States in particular has been the most highly educated, both compared to other immigrants into the US, as well as to other Indian migrant streams abroad. Since the 1990s, increasing numbers of skilled emigrants from India have also been moving to Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Singapore.

Migration of persons within national borders is far greater in magnitude than migration across international borders and has enormous potential to contribute to economic prosperity, social cohesion and urban diversity. Internal migration is an essential and inevitable component of the economic and social life of the country, given regional imbalances and labor shortages, and safe migration should be promoted to maximize its benefits. However, in the absence of a coherent policy framework and strategy, migration imposes heavy costs on human development through poor labor arrangements and working conditions of migrants, and obstacles in their access to shelter, education, healthcare and food.

Migrants constitute a ‘floating’ and invisible population, alternating between source and destination areas and remaining on the periphery of society. In India, internal migration has been accorded very low priority by the government, and policies of the Indian state have largely failed in providing any form of legal or social protection to this vulnerable group.

Answer the questions given below:

a) What's the main difference between push and pull factors of migration?

- 1) Push factors are conditions that drives people to leave their homes, while pull factors attracts people to a new area.
- 2) Push or pull factors that made your family happy.
- 3) Push means a new home in a different state, while pull means influence people to shift in new home.
- 4) Push and pull factors are closely interrelated.
- 5) None of these

b) Most of the highly educated group of India has been migrated in which of the following country as given in the passage?

- 1) China and U.S.A.
- 2) Australia and Singapore
- 3) Canada and New Zealand
- 4) Both 2 and 3
- 5) None of these

c) As given in the passage which type of migration does occur frequently?

- 1) Internal migration
- 2) International migration
- 3) Step migration
- 4) Impelled migration
- 5) None of these

d) What is the main reason behind internal migration?

- 1) Various social, economic or political reasons.
- 2) This may be due to marriage for work and moved with household.
- 3) For higher education
- 4) For expansion of business
- 5) None of these

e) Which of the following is true in the context of the passage ?

- 1) The maximum migration takes place in the Eastern countries.
- 2) International migration is far greater than internal migration.
- 3) Government of India is against brain drain.
- 4) Migrants only came from richer socio-economic groups.
- 5) None of these

Direction (f - h) : Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) Inevitable

- 1) Sure
- 2) Escapable
- 3) Fortuitous
- 4) Unavoidable
- 5) Settled

g) Floating

- 1) Volatile
- 2) Fickle
- 3) Sunk
- 4) Submerged
- 5) Flighty

h). Enormous

- 1) Ordinary
- 2) Common
- 3) Massive
- 4) Escapable
- 5) Irrational

Direction : (i - j) : Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as given below-

i) Vulnerable

- 1) Exposed
- 2) Accessible
- 3) Sensitive
- 4) Buoyant
- 5) Safe

j) Coherent

- 1) Obscure
- 2) Comprehensible
- 3) Guarded
- 4) Disorderly
- 5) Logical

ANSWERS:

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 2
- e) 5
- f) 4
- g) 1
- h) 3
- i) 5
- j) 1

Read the following passage carefully :

Passage 15

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the best job guarantee scheme of India. The Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee act is designed to provide job guarantee for at least 100 days in rural parts of the country. Through this scheme , all the adult members (at least 18 years of age) of family in rural part of the country are given non-skilled work. The Mahatma Gandhi Nationwide Non- urban Career Assurance Act (MGNREGA) is an Indian job guarantee program, presented by regulation on Aug 25, 2005 The program provides a legal guarantee and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. MGNREGA act was presented with an aim of helping the buying power of the rural individuals; mainly partial or un-skilled perform to individuals living in rural parts of the country, whether or not they are below the hardship line. About one-third of the predetermined workforce is women. The law was originally known as the Nationwide Non-urban Career Assurance Act (or NREGA) but was relabeled in 2009. In the year of 2011, the program was commonly criticized as no more effective than other hardship decrease programs in the country of India. Regardless of its finest objectives, popular MGNREGA is beset with debate about damaged authorities, lack funding as the source of resources, low quality of facilities designed under this program, and random dangerous impact on hardship.

The statement of the law provides adequate safeguards to promote its effective management and implementation. The act explicitly mentions the principles and agencies for implementation, list of allowed works, financing pattern, monitoring and evaluation, and most importantly the detailed measures to ensure transparency and accountability. Further the provisions of the law adhere to the principles enunciated in the Constitution of India. The comprehensive assessment of the performance of the law by the constitutional auditor revealed serious lapses arising mainly due to lack of public awareness, mismanagement and institutional incapacity. The CAG also suggests a list of recommendations to the government for corrective measures. The government, however, had also released a collection of reportedly independent researches evaluating the functioning of the act whose results significantly differed from the CAG report. Meanwhile, the social audits in two Indian states highlight the potential of the law if implemented effectively.

Answer the questions given below :

a) What's the main objective of MGNREGA ?

- 1) To remove unemployment from the country.
- 2) To launch an Indian job guarantee program.
- 3) To provide employment of the rural unskilled individuals.
- 4) To provide a legal guarantee and life time livelihood.
- 5) None of these

b) Who is eligible to work under MGNREGA scheme?

- 1) Mainly partial skilled rural individual, only below the hardship line.
- 2) Skilled or un-skilled individuals from the Northern part of India.
- 3) Both partial and un-skilled individuals from the rural parts of the country.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) None of these

c) MGNREGA is a program which provides-

- 1) Employment to all rural un-skilled adult members who are not minor.
- 2) It ensures at least 3 months and 10 days of guaranteed wage employment.
- 3) Employment to those rural individuals, are below than poverty line.
- 4) Both 1 and 2
- 5) Both 2 and 3

d) What are the corrective measures, recommended by CAG?

- 1) Proper collection of data.
- 2) Evaluate the job.
- 3) Need to have social audit.
- 4) Increase awareness of employment.
- 5) None of these

e) Find the correct statement on the basis of the given passage?

- 1) MGNREGA law was originally known as the Nationwide Non-Rural Career .
- 2) MGNREGA has the most effective management and implementation.
- 3) Rural individual of any age can get employment under this law.
- 4) All of the above.
- 5) None of these

Direction (Q. f - h) : Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

f) BESET

- 1) Validate
- 2) Assail
- 3) Postulate
- 4) Create
- 5) Repeat

g) EXPLICITLY

- 1) Conform
- 2) Obligate
- 3) Reliable
- 4) Clearly
- 5) Repulse

h) ADHERE

- 1) Comply
- 2) Articulate
- 3) Repress
- 4) Force
- 5) Invalidate

Direction (Q. i - j) : Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

i) ENSURE

- 1) Hem in
- 2) Declassify
- 3) Veto
- 4) Propound
- 5) Execute

j) VOLUNTEER

- 1) Propose
- 2) Reliable
- 3) Surround
- 4) Postulate
- 5) Compel

ANSWERS:

- a) 3
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5
- e) 5
- f) 2
- g) 4
- h) 1
- i) 3

115 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

57.5% IS CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE AHEAD

◆ Cloze Test / Fill in the blanks (using verbs, preposition, articles etc)

Cloze test a.k.a. Cloze deletion test is an exercise consisting of a portion of text with certain words removed, where we have to fill in the missing words in a passage.

Cloze tests require the ability to understand context and a moderate vocabulary in order to identify the correct answers. Every year almost 20 questions come under this topic in SSC CGL and these can be done within 15 minutes itself.

Here are three things that you need to keep in mind while attempting the questions based on these in SSC CGL 2017.

- ⊗ Slowly read the passage first to develop an idea about the topic to understand exactly what the text is about.
- ⊗ After this, fill ONLY those blanks in which you are certain of the correct answer and then move on the less certain ones.
- ⊗ Do not commit the mistake of treating each sentence as an individual statement. Instead think of logical connections to make a passage.

Some general combinations that come under SSC in Cloze are:

- ✓ **a preposition following a noun, adjective or verb.**
Ex: good at basketball
- ✓ **a prepositional phrase.**
Ex: off the top
- ✓ **an adverb.**
Ex : She moved to Calcutta twenty years ago.
- ✓ **a connector.**
Ex: First, she came; then she sat down; finally, she left.
- ✓ **a conjunction.**
Ex: Although she is nine, she can speak six languages
- ✓ **a auxiliary verb .**
Ex: She has won 5 games.
- ✓ **an article or some other kind of determiner.**
Ex: I have no time
- ✓ **a pronoun , either subject or object.**
Ex : it is easier to know
- ✓ **a comparative or superlative involved.**
Ex: He is shorter than me.

In English every section is interconnected to each other and similar is the case here. The knowledge base same

is the same only the questions are asked in a new way.

Practice the exercises below to develop a better understanding of Cloze Test:

Read all the passages given below carefully:

Test 1

Once upon a time, Amarasakti ruled the city-state of Mahilaropyam in the south of India. He had three witless sons who became a matter of endless **(1)** for him. **(2)** that his sons had no interest in learning, the king summoned his ministers and said:

"You know I am not happy with my sons. According to men of learning an unborn son is better than a son who is a (3). A son who is stupid will bring dishonor to his father. How can I make my sons fit to be my (4)? I turn to you for advice.

One of the ministers (5) the name of Vishnu Sharman, a great scholar enjoying the (6)of hundreds of his disciples. —He is the most (7) person to tutor your children. Entrust them to his care and very soon you will see the change.

The king summoned Vishnu Sharman and pleaded with him —Oh, venerable scholar, take pity on me and please train my sons. Turn them into great scholars and I will be (8) to you all my life.

Vishnu Sharman said —Oh, king, Count six months from today. If I do not make your children great scholars, you can ask me to change my (9).

The king immediately called his sons and handed them to the care of the learned man. Sharman took them to his monastery where he (10) teaching them . Keeping his word, he finished the task the king entrusted to him in six months. Thus, the King, now had scholars for sons.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) ache 2) worry 3) joy 4) pity 5) hazard

2. 1) fact 2) belief 3) since 4) realizing 5) being

3. 1) stupid 2) brilliant 3) fool 4) uneducated 5) scholar

4.1) self 2) places 3) successors 4) level 5) siblings

5.1) suggested 2) requested 3) called 4) pointed 5) said

6.1) teachings 2) attendance 3) glamour 4) rights 5) respect

7. 1) competent 2) right 3) easy 4) actual 5) skill

8. 1) happy 2) oblige 3) beside 4) indebted 5) disciple

9.1) importance 2) name 3) clothes 4) location 5) life

10. 1) embark 2) mustered 3) begun 4) decided 5) started

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 4)

3. 3)

4. 3)

5. 1)

6. 5)

7. 1)

8. 4)

9. 2)

10. 5)

Test 2

Once upon a time, a baby girl appeared in a Churchyard of the city. Nobody knew who was she. But she was beautiful and was a good singer also. Everybody was (1) to win her love. So she declared that she will not marry (2) man. She (3) to be a property of that city and to make all happy with her song. Days (4) away peacefully. She was named 'Yeshu' as she was (5) in a Churchyard. Suddenly A Prince, came to conquer the city. All the men who were living happily with the love of Yeshu, wake up and went to the warfront. Yeshu was sad to see the sudden change. It revealed a hidden (6) in the minds of those men toher.

When the war was going on, she was walking alone in the garden. One day, a stranger came to her. He was young and handsome. He demanded her to (7) for him. After so many days she also wish to sing. That young man lived with her for sometime. At the time of his departure he asked her to come with him. But she told him that she can't come with him as it is against her (8) given to the men of the city. then that man (9) himself. he was Prince. She was surprised, but did not change hermind.

She requested him to go back, if his love is true. After some days all men returned to the city. They called Prince a coward to run away from the war field. On the request of the People of her city, yeshu performed for them. But her mind was not present. Finally the day came when all came to know that Yeshu went to Church and became Nun. It was a (10) by her to save her soul from the sin it attained by denying the true love of the prince.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) Embrace 2) Eager 3) Emulate 4) Fathomless 5)Haggard

2. 1) All 2) a 3) the 4) any 5)that

3. 1) agreed 2) amazed 3) distress 4) affable 5)appease

4. 1) pass 2) spent 3) expired 4) excerpt 5)went

5. 1) Innate 2) lied 3) found 4) appear 5)manifest

6. 1) malevolence 2) beast 3) Virulence 4) bestow 5)bliss

7. 1) perform 2) display 3) flash 4) precede 5) preen

8. 1) semblance 2) prodigal 3) word 4) exoneration 5) moral

9. 1) unfold 2) expose 3) open out 4) divulged 5) revealed

10. 1) stunt 2) deed 3) cause 4) ballgame 5) byplay

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 4)

3. 1)

4. 5)

5. 3)

6. 2)

7. 1)

8. 3)

9. 5)

10. 2)

Test 3

Whenever we discuss about the stress at work place, the traditional view is that stress at work place (1) the attainment of the organizational goals. However, this is a (2) viewpoint. The behavioral viewpoint is that the stress can also (3) powerful positive influence upon productivity and job satisfaction, provided the management seeks their direct and indirect cooperation. When direct cooperation takes place, the stress or pressure works to meet or even exceed management expectations. Indirectly, stress can be managed where motivation to get work done is (4). Indeed, for the effective attainment of goals, stress is (5) necessary as motivation. The stress and motivation together boost the confidence of work teams. Stress at work place, which (6) side by side with the motivation, largely determine human performance in work settings. But the question arises as to whether stress contribute positively or negatively towards the attainment of organizational goals. The answer lies in the nature of management. In some situations, where the employees refuse the significance of stress management, a lot of internal conflict can develop to the (7) of all involved. However, if the employee adopts a positive attitude and is keen to utilize the stress, they have a lot to contribute (8) organizational effectiveness. There is an urgent need to (9) them to the motivation to (10) optional results.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) remark 2) review 3) pushed 4) slat 5) obstruct

2. 1) partial 2) consulting 3) former 4) represent 5) form

3. 1) block 2) ascertain 3) exert 4) operate 5) alleged

4. 1) habitated 2) preserve 3) posterity 4) sustained 5) glorious

5. 1) so 2) as 3) more 4) artefact 5) of

6. 1) endanger 2) oblique 3) prevail 4) hustle 5) forage

7. 1) detriment 2) assorted 3) indolent 4) affront 5) innate

8. 1) an 2) the 3) its 4) to 5) for

9. 1) flinch 2) demur 3) crafty 4) divert 5) blend

10. 1) swell 2) seer 3) servile 4) attain 5) loath

Answers :

1. 5)

2. 1)

3. 3)

4. 4)

5. 2)

6. 3)

7. 1)

8. 4)

9. 5)

10. 4)

Test 4

I am working toward saving money; one of the savings (1) I may want to consider is a savings account. Savings accounts (2) pay interest (although a relatively small amount) on the account. A savings account can be easily done, but there are definitely some things to take up and (3) before choosing an option. First, consider which bank you want to open the account with. Look for convenience, and (4), but also consider the interest paid. Some banks provide specific facilities over a specific account balance, or with some, the interest increases as the balance increases. Also (5) any charges that bank may impose on you. Common charges include low balance charges, monthly charges, and ATM charges (if I have access to my money via ATM). Any charge that I have to pay will (6) reduce my savings. So I try to minimize them. I may also consider opening a savings account with Jan Dhan Yojana. Once I am to decide a bank, I'll have to determine what kind of savings account I'll open. A basic savings account offers higher interest rates but (7) requirements and restrictions, (8) other than saving accounts (9) offer higher interest rates but more restrictions. Before I open a new banking account. I am to start saving. Even if I only have a small amount to (10) each month, even a little money is a great start.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) benefits 2) privilege 3) discretion 4) options 5) grant
2. 1) infrequently 2) rarely 3) usually 4) unusually 5) habitually
3. 1) rank 2) evaluate 3) sized up 4) estimate 5) neglect
4. 1) accessibility 2) difficulty 3) restriction 4) inutility 5) suitability
5. 1) unification 2) rending 3) review 4) breaking 5) combining
6. 1) seeming 2) tending 3) partiality 4) likely 5) leaning
7. 1) consequential 2) major 3) important 4) large 5) fewer

8. 1) while 2) before 3) until 4) unless 5)during

9. 1) seldom 2) often 3) earlier 4) repeatedly 5)rarely

10. 1) withhold 2) counteract 3) contribute 4) take 5)withdraw

Answers :

1. 4)

2. 3)

3. 2)

4. 1)

5. 3)

6. 4)

7. 5)

8. 1)

9. 2)

10. 3)

Test 5

My friend's wish to volunteer with an NGO (1) from a/an (2) which pressed her to spend her summer vacations in a meaningful way and contribute her (3) to the helpless people. Now, looking back that She has spent so far, She consider this period to be one of the best chapters in her life; and not a single day was tiring. Her journey so far has been filled with contentment and (4) memories to carry through life. In the course of her volunteering, she was (5) to the functioning of various organizations as well as senior volunteers already associated with this NGO. She visited an NGO along with her colleagues who were also evenly excited and she felt the work which they have been doing was not only simple but (6). Among the many initiatives, carried out by NGO such as meeting the officers, thanking the NGO, teaching the poor, (7) the development of (8) children, her favorite is the open air (9), were she motivate new volunteers. She had the incredible experience of being the volunteer. She admired how NGO has helped her improve her communication skills. She learned from all her senior volunteers and came to know a lot about previous activities. She felt a lot of pride and a deep sense of motivation. (10) her journey, she has always had a sense of working with NGOs and never under them. She has thoroughly liked being involved in all the movements and firmly believes that this is only the beginning of what She hope will be my never ending journey.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) wean 2) drew 3) drain 4) stir 5) elicit
2. 1) pulsate 2) indomitable 3) pittance 4) impulse 5) wooing
3. 1) revelation 2) primordial 3) bit 4) ransom 5) esoteric
4. 1) despicable 2) multiracial 3) racism 4) adored 5) plumbed
5. 1) apartheid 2) epitomized 3) illumined 4) veered 5) exposed
6. 1) drooping 2) cascading 3) promulgated 4) outstanding 5) nefarious

7. 1) primordial 2) looming 3) nurturing 4) appalling 5) gobbling

8. 1) pulsated 2) underprivileged 3) ushered 4) ousted 5) ingrained

9. 1) orientation 2) embolden 3) hauled 4) extremism 5) acrimonious

10. 1) throughout 2) overall 3) round 4) around 5) completely

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 4)

3. 3)

4. 4)

5. 5)

6. 4)

7. 3)

8. 2)

9. 1)

10. 1)

Test 6

This year's Union Budget (1) will tell (2) on the common man. Given the (3) in taxes, the (4) power of tax-payers is (5) to drop. Also, the reduction in interest rate is a hit below the belt for fixed income earners, especially senior citizens most of whom (6) on interest as the main (7) of income. Further, cut in savings rate will negatively (8) economic growth. More taxes (income tax, service tax, etc) on small entrepreneurs will make it difficult for them to (9) their (10).

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) provision 2) stake 3) toll 4) lecture 5) figure
2. 1) specifically 2) mainly 3) heavily 4) unmistakably 5) normally
3. 1) priority 2) burden 3) limit 4) mode 5) hike
4. 1) paying 2) purchasing 3) collection 4) monetary 5) income
5. 1) beginning 2) heading 3) bound 4) sudden 5) speeding
6. 1) purchase 2) pay 3) deliver 4) depend 5) console
7. 1) proof 2) source 3) venue 4) generation 5) occupation
8. 1) impact 2) reverse 3) proceed 4) venture 5) promote
9. 1) prosper 2) arrange 3) compete 4) succeed 5) run
10. 1) skills 2) functions 3) practices 4) businesses 5) schemes

Answers :

1. 1)
2. 3)
3. 5)
4. 2)
5. 3)
6. 4)
7. 2)
8. 1)
9. 5)
10. 4)

Test 7

Whenever we discuss about the stress at work place, the traditional view is that stress at work place (1) the attainment of the organizational goals. However, this is a (2) viewpoint. The behavioral viewpoint is that the stress can also (3) powerful positive influence upon productivity and job satisfaction, provided the management seeks their direct and indirect cooperation. When direct cooperation takes place, the stress or pressure works to meet or even exceed management expectations and directly, stress can be managed where motivation to get work done is (4). Indeed, for the effective attainment of goals, stress is (5) necessary as motivation. The stress and motivation together boost the confidence of work teams. Stress at work place, which (6) side by side with the motivation, largely determine human performance in work settings. But the question arises as to whether stress contribute positively or negatively towards the attainment of organizational goals. The answer lies in the nature of management. In some situations, where the employees refuse the significance of stress management, a lot of internal conflict can develop to the (7) of all involved. However, if the employee adopts a positive attitude and is keen to utilize the stress, they have a lot to contribute (8) organizational effectiveness. There is an urgent need to (9) them to the motivation to (10) optional results.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) remark 2) review 3) pushed 4) slat 5) obstruct

2. 1) partial 2) consulting 3) former 4) represent 5) form

3. 1) block 2) ascertain 3) exert 4) operate 5) alleged

4. 1) habitated 2) preserve 3) posterity 4) sustained 5) glorious

5. 1) so 2) as 3) more 4) artefact 5) of

6. 1) endanger 2) oblique 3) prevail 4) hustle 5) forage

7. 1) detriment 2) assorted 3) indolent 4) affront 5) innate

8. 1) an 2) the 3) its 4) to 5) for

9. 1) flinch 2) demur 3) crafty 4) divert 5) blend

10. 1) swell 2) seer 3) servile 4) attain 5) loath

Answers :

1. 5)

2. 1)

3. 3)

4. 4)

5. 2)

6. 3)

7. 1)

8. 4)

9. 5)

10. 4)

Test 8

Day dreaming is often overlooked as a proper dream and (1) instead as wandering thoughts. However, the meanings to your nightly dream symbols are also (2) to your day dreams. The content in your day dreams are helpful in understanding your true feelings and will help you in (3) your goals. Day dreaming is the spontaneous imagining or recalling of various images or experiences in the past or the future. When you daydream, you are accessing your right brain, which is the creative and feminine side of your personality. Worrying about something creates visual images in your brain of the worst outcome that you are imagining and is a form of daydreaming. By repeating these negative images in your mind, you are more likely to make them happen. So the next time you start Verbal Aptitude-Workbook worrying, try to think of a positive outcome. Positive daydreaming is very healthy and acts as a temporary (4) from the demands of reality. It is also a good way to (5) built up frustrations without physically acting them out.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer

1. 1) composed 2) determined 3) thought 4) felt 5) regarded

2. 1) duplicated 2) present 3) established 4) applicable 5)depictive

3. 1) Thinking 2) holding 3) achieving 4) realize 5)capturing

4. 1) solitude 2) healing 3) gateway 4) passage 5)escape

5. 1) adjust 2) confirm 3) capture 4) release 5)demonstrate

Answers :

1. 5

2. 4

3. 3

4. 5

5. 4

Test 9

Alok, who started writing as a school boy, became quite serious about writing when his stories printed in school's magazine. He also wrote many stories for his college's magazine. But soon he was inspired to write his latest novel when several fans asked him how to (1) with life after being (2) by their life partner. Hence he wrote the story from a man's perspective, dealing with the pain one goes through after a break-up and how to get (3) it. Alok and his friend discussed the book in the context of love in their college time. (4) the influence of modern technology, especially in communication, on love and both considered internet and Facebook have made it very easy to (5) up friendships and (6) relationships, though it has a (7) too, a seven after a break-up the same modes lead to constant reminders of the life partner. Both stressed that a certain (8) should be attached to intimacy, and emotions should not be displayed over the electronic public domain. Alok recalled the instance of a couple who met over Facebook, joined in matrimony and still continue to fight over that application. He (9) that break- ups or disagreements should be sorted out face to face and not on social sites. Emphasizing that it was easy to enter into a relationship but difficult to maintain it. Alok said most couples think that the will sustain and carry them through. While his friend said people are unwilling to work and (10) out their differences.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) comply 2) heal 3) cope 4) euthanize 5) tow
2. 1) pursued 2) dissented 3) reared 4) reminisced 5) dumped
3. 1) over 2) endorse 3) append 4) frivolous 5) appalled
4. 1) Upholding 2) Deployed 3) Responding 4) Exploring 5) Prevailed
5. 1) entail 2) strike 3) unified 4) fire 5) grind
6. 1) review 2) hybrid 3) foster 4) expunge 5) solidarity
7. 1) flipside 2) idleness 3) essence 4) undermine 5) outrage
8. 1) claimed 2) policy 3) tend 4) sanctity 5) absurdum
9. 1) pushed 2) opined 3) excused 4) recorded 5) added
10. 1) iron 2) drill 3) fight 4) fate 5) flood

Answers :

1. 3)

2. 5)

3. 1)

4. 4)

5. 2)

6. 3)

7. 1)

8. 4)

9. 2)

10. 1)

Test 10

Once upon a time in Mumbai, I was present at Teachers' Day function that delivered a (1) lesson to both the management and the teaching staff. When the gifts were unwrapped and the teachers found stainless steel tiffin boxes, a section of them (2) : "Does this mean we do more cooking and have less time for reading, researching and updating ? Is it a reminder that our primary place is the kitchen? "They said they preferred a field trip. If accepting gifts is tough, choosing is much (3). So, You set (4) cash, time and effort to meet a gifting need and often end up feeling (5) that it may not be the right one. How do I know (6) won't be (7) to a shelf-back or worse, re-cycled ? The joy of choosing for some one you love doesn't entirely take away the stress of finding the "perfect gift", does it ? Well Face bookers, be reminded-you can get together on your Facebook walls and buy on another gifts. Wrapp, an app that runs on smart phones or tablets etc, lets Face book friends buy gift cards from participating retailers individually or by teaming up, store them in mobiles and (8) them either online or at physical stores. "E-commerce platforms are becoming (9) more social with the (10) of comments, recommendations and purchase history from each person's social graph.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) Reasonable 2) upright 3) intense 4) startling 5) impair
2. 1) exploded 2) invigorate 3) moderated 4) favoured 5) redeemed
3. 1) rusty 2) more 3) ever 4) than 5) has
4. 1) deprave 2) rouse 3) aside 4) manly 5) heed
5. 1) uneasy 2) real 3) unreal 4) stout 5) revengeful
6. 1) creditable 2) benevolent 3) it 4) have 5) you
7. 1) haul 2) resist 3) enfold 4) atrocious 5) confined
8. 1) yield 2) adorn 3) uncouth 4) redeem 5) preserve

9. 1) comely 2) amity 3) inherently 4) towering 5) hampering

10. 1) inclusion 2) rampage 3) plunder 4) intrinsic 5) facade

Answers :

1. 4)

2. 1)

3. 2)

4. 3)

5. 1)

6. 3)

7. 5)

8. 4)

9. 3)

10. 1)

Test 11

No one questioned the union leadership for its failure to (1) . These dissensions in the (2) . However, (3) it wasn't aware of the gravity of problems faced by the trade union or it was helpless to check them. In either case its drawbacks (4) exposed. That, in fact, is the sum and substance of union leader's barely (5) attack on the helmsmen of the company. The trade union, was not able to factor in employee who had used the ballot to vent their anger; or take into (6) union's need for 'strong, decisive and result-oriented leaders' who will 'formulate policies and programmes for the poor and implement them with firmness. Even though his union's leader (7) over backwards to claim that the boss a known critic of company's profligately populist policies-meant no offence to the company leadership, his message could not have been more (8) . But in the end, his outburst could be no more than a positioning to strike a better deal for his trade union' s (9). The alliance begins. He is far (10) astute a businessman to strain this alliance to breaking point.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) firm 2) nip 3) defer 4) bleak 5) advent

2. 1) deem 2) relish 3) zeal 4) bud 5) craze

3. 1) as 2) soon 3) well 4) but 5) either

4. 1) stood 2) decimate 3) eloquent 4) stagger 5) immoral

5. 1) wobbling 2) veiled 3) veer 4) stern 5) ratify

6. 1) indulgence 2) account 3) imperil 4) pawn 5) overlook

7. 1) asked 2) obscured 3) slant 4) inculcate 5) bent

8. 1) forthright 2) nurture 3) beguile 4) diffident 5) objectionable

9. 1) where 2) whereas 3) how 4) when 5) why

10. 1) being 2) been 3) too 4) to 5) from

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 4)

3. 5)

4. 1)

5. 2)

6. 2)

7. 5)

8. 1)

9. 4)

10. 3)

Test 12

When we discuss about discrimination then in our country, we felt discrimination even in the game of chess, as the white piece is moved first. People are not disabled (1) their choice. It occurs. Congenital since birth, progressive degeneration is a medical condition or due to an accident. This disabled with (2) support from family and doctors learn to (3) with the new reality and fit in a society which is not compatible both attitudinally and infrastructural. I am suffering from an injury and a permanent disability due to an accident. More than 2 million people in India are suffering from this devastating, life- altering injury due to accidents. There is no cure, only lifelong rehabilitation can allow us to have a (4) quality of life. At no point could I go to a store and ask, "Could you please give a (5) of kilos of dignity?" In exchange for some money. No one can buy dignity or self-respect or expect it to be (6) out to us (7) take is that as soon as we ask, expect or demand, we (8) smaller, lower, inferior and weaker. This would be undignified to say the least. We, the people with disability, have (9) earn and command dignity. We earn respect for what we do and achieve and how we achieve it. Also for our character (10) human beings first and foremost.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) derange 2) by 3) with 4) to 5) through
2. 1) spotless 2) segregate 3) elegant 4) immense 5) Avow
3. 1) cope 2) play 3) trench 4) curtail 5) flow
4. 1) slander 2) drudge 3) thwart 4) unused 5) threshold
5. 1) ascetic 2) innate 3) couple 4) sobriety 5) stern
6. 1) doled 2) ease 3) officious 4) stout 5) convene
7. 1) Restore 2) my 3) hazy 4) naive 5) lessen

8. 1) Emend 2) pleasure 3) senile 4) active 5) become

9. 1) now 2) been 3) to 4) mend 5) there

10. 1) soon 2) will 3) and 4) as 5) ardently

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 4)

3. 1)

4. 5)

5. 3)

6. 1)

7. 2)

8. 5)

9. 3)

10. 4)

Test 13

Kartik (1) the pinnacle he was expected to in Goa. It was only (2) that the strongest rated musician in music history (3) the national title, taking over the reins from an awarded musician he admires and respects. His competitors, too, understand very well that there is no shame in losing to the best on the planet. And Kartik, who got married last year, is threatening to (4) the bar further. He is not in hurry. Unlike many of his great (5), he finds time to visit with his wife. During (6) award ceremony, he performs better than any other musician has done at the very top in Music in recent times. In the last one year, he has won most of the awards and found best in the rest. His ability to keep finding the best moves in every position is mind (7). Much like former awarded singer, Kartik is known to (8) a strong stage performer (9) sets this youngster part is the consistency with which he manages to grind his rivals in long battels to force that lack in live performance. Sometimes former awarded musicians walked into Kartik's comfort zone but was (10).

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) blocs 2) scaled 3) adjunct 4) propose 5)ply
2. 1) alliances 2) connecting 3) grouping 4) promote 5) fitting
3. 1) owned 2) grab 3) progress 4) culminate 5)prevent
4. 1) summit 2) downturn 3) counterpart 4) forum 5)raise
5. 1) conventions 2) elimination 3) predecessors 4) restriction 5)Devise
6. 1) an 2) their 3) a 4) the 5)at
7. 1) designed 2) pressure 3) speech 4) capacity 5)boggling

8. 1) have 2) boost 3) allow 4) share 5) all

9. 1) What 2) secrecy 3) courageously 4) evading 5) technologically

10. 1) regulated 2) docked 3) comprehensive 4) ambushed 5) brink

Answers :

1. 2)

2. 5)

3. 1)

4. 5)

5. 3)

6. 4)

7. 5)

8. 1)

9. 1)

10. 4)

Test 14

Gradually, Aftab stopped (1) on himself, his worry about life or death was put aside and he started to be filled with an (2) and inexhaustible sense of happiness. He thought, "Every day is so peaceful and calm. It's nothing like the days he used to have before he got ill." There was nothing for him to fear any longer.(3) of (4) he was cured of his sickness or not, he knew he would continue worshipping. It was when he reached the state of (5) able to think this way that a miracle came upon him. He was back for examinations when the doctor, who few months earlier diagnosed him with severe infection. Few months earlier, his stomach had been so swollen that he could feel it (6) from (7) the skin. Now, it was back to its normal size and there was no longer any abnormality (8). He

(9) could not believe it at first, but he could think of the reason why this miracle had happened: He got a second life. There was no mistake; he was made to live to prove the miracles of God. He now knows the mission he must fulfill with his new life. It is to widely communicate the (10) teachings of god and to keep serving him. With literally a brand new life, there is a new light in his heart.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) routing 2) shellacking 3) breaking 4) striking 5) beating

2. 1) overwhelming 2) releasing 3) yielding 4) bounded 5) ending

3. 1) attentive 2) regardless 3) heedful 4) concerned 5) prudent

4. 1) that 2) either 3) rather 4) whether 5) this

5. 1) abstract 2) fact 3) being 4) deadness 5) inanimate

6. 1) contracting 2) bulging 3) rising 4) bending 5) waving

7. 1) underneath 2) superior 3) secondary 4) above 5) over

8. 1) whatsoever 2) hither 3) toward 4) away from 5) towards

9. 1) likewise 2) as well 3) furthermore 4) too 5) along

10. 1) plausible 2) unamusing 3) miraculous 4) normal 5) conventional

Answers :

1. 5)

2. 1)

3. 2)

4. 4)

5. 3)

6. 2)

7. 1)

8. 1)

9. 4)

10. 3)

Test 15

Once, there (1) a rich businessman, who was smart and young. He was fond of gambling. One day, when he was on a business tour, he stayed in an inn. There, he was (2) for a game of gambling by a veteran gambler who was reputed as 'invincible' in the game. When the game was on, he noticed that his (3) had resorted to foul play by stealthily gobbling up the dice and pretending it to be lost. This made the young man lose the game.

The young man, however, did not accept his defeat. He thought of (4) a lesson to the other gambler. So, when he returned home he smeared the dice with poison and dried them carefully. Next day, he went to his opponent and (5) him for a fresh round of game. The other gambler again stealthily put the dice into his (6). But once again, he was detected by the young gambler, who yelled, "Swallow. Swallow. O my dear! Now, You will know what have you swallowed is but poison and not the dice."

The poison was soon at work. The cheat writhed in (7). His eyes rolled and he fainted. As the young man did not have any (8) to kill the fellow gambler, he took out some antidote from his bag and made him drink, which induced vomiting.

This (9) the other fellow. He came back to his senses and never (10) to deceive others in the game of dice.

The numbers in the passage represent the blanks and the options are given below. Select the most appropriate answer.

1. 1) danced 2) lived 3) placed 4) is 5) stayed

2. 1) made 2) crying 3) told 4) struck 5) invited

3. 1) opposite 2) self 3) man 4) opponent 5) play

4. 1) predicting 2) saying 3) asking 4) teaching 5) making

5. 1) slapped 2) smelled 3) challenged 4) request 5) killed

6. 1) pocket 2) throat 3) sleeve 4) board 5) mouth

7. 1) happiness 2) pleasure 3) pain 4) room 5) hurting

8. 1) intention 2) weapon 3) where 4) means 5)body

9. 1) sliced 2) cured 3) better 4) killed 5)slept

10. 1) dared 2) worried 3) feared 4) crossed 5)decided

Answers :

1. 2

2. 5

3. 4

4. 4

5. 3

6. 5

7. 3

8. 1

9. 2

10. 1

140 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

70% IS

CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE

AHEAD

◆ Error recognition

Error recognition a.k.a. Error Detection is a HIGH scoring and EASY topic which occurs in SSC frequently and abundantly. Around 20 questions are asked from this section in every TIER 2 exam which makes it a very IMPORTANT topic to master. It is an easy topic and requires practice. More practice of spotting error questions and knowledge of grammar will help you to solve these questions with ease.

What it needs on a grammatical scale is an awareness of the basic rules of grammar – parts of speech, genders, infinitives, participles, subject - verb accord, form of tenses, use of articles and certain exceptional uses. We will cover them under the rules specified below so that you have a hassle free ride to Tier 2.

Remember these SUPERHACKS!

- ⊕ Certain nouns possess a *singular* form but still represent plurality. These ALWAYS take a plural verb when used in a sentence.

Ex:

The Police *has* come.

(Incorrect) The Police *have* come. (Correct)

Here Police represents a group of policemen and thus the plural verb *have* is used. Other examples: Cattle, peasantry, people, clergy, etc.

- ⊕ Some nouns ALWAYS take plural verb because their form is ALWAYS plural.

Ex:

The *scissors is* kept on the table.

(Incorrect) The *scissors are* kept on the table. (Correct)

Here scissors represent a single unit but have the plural form. Other examples are trousers, spectacles, thanks, premises etc.

- ⊕ When a number/quantity is followed by a noun denoting measure, length, money, number or weight then the form of the noun does not change as long as they are followed by another noun or pronoun. Ex:

This is a nine-*meters* cloth.

(Incorrect) This is a nine-*meter* cloth. (Correct)

Other examples are million, pair, year, dozen, foot etc.

⊕ In a sentence, if the verb indicates a purpose then an infinitive must be used whereas if it indicates a cause then a gerund must be used.

Ex:

He went to the mall *for watching* a movie.

(Incorrect) He went to the mall *to watch* a movie.

(Correct)

He was suspended *to show* indiscipline.

(Incorrect) He was suspended *for showing*

indiscipline.(Correct)

⊕ Certain nouns, generally collective nouns, are used as singular when they specify a specific unit.

Ex:

The *public* were unanimous in their opinion.

(Incorrect) The *public* was unanimous in its opinion.

(Correct)

Other examples are team, committee, government, audience etc.

⊕ On the other hand, these nouns are used in plural when they specify a difference of opinion or class.

Ex:

The *jury* was divided in its opinion.

(Incorrect) The *jury* were divided in their opinion. (Correct)

Other examples are orchestra, company, jury, committee, government etc.

These were generic rules for Error Detection. Now we will take the more specific cases into account below:

⊕ 'While' implies a time duration of doing a particular work whereas a general sense is denoted by the use of 'when' .

Ex:

When learning how to sing, technique is of utmost importance. (Incorrect)

While learning how to sing, technique is of utmost importance. (Correct)

⊖ 'Fewer' is used to denote number because 'less' is used to denote the quantity.

Ex:

No *less* than twenty people were

(Incorrect) No *fewer* than twenty people
were (Correct)

⊖ 'Whose' is used for living beings whereas 'which' is used for ideas and non-living things.

Ex:

Which box is kept on the table? (Incorrect)

Whose box is kept on the table? (Correct)

⊖ Only the word 'than' should be used after 'no other'.

Ex:

I *like* no other movie but Titanic.

(Incorrect) I *like* no other movie than
Titanic. (Correct)

⊖ If the word 'Know' is used , then it should be followed by 'how', 'what' or 'when' immediately.

Ex:

I *know* to speak English. (Incorrect)

I *know how* to speak English. (Correct)

⊖ If 'One' is used in the sentence, it must be maintained throughout.

Ex:

One must respect *his* elders.

(Incorrect) One must respect *one's*
elders. (Correct)

⊖ The phrase 'One of' is ALWAYS followed by a noun in the plural form.

Ex:

She is one of the least important person in the office. (Incorrect)

She is *one of* the least important people in the office. (Correct)

⊖ The word 'As' is used with the word 'regard' and MUST NEVER be used with verbs like 'appointed', 'elected', 'considered', 'called'.

Ex:

He was elected *as Secretary* of the organization.

(Incorrect) He was elected *Secretary* of the organization.

(Correct)

I regard Sahil *my* best friend.

(Incorrect) I regard Sahil *as my* best

friend. (Correct)

⊖ Question phrases are ALWAYS the opposite of the sentence implying that if the sentence is positive, the question phrase will be negative and vice versa.

Ex:

You were dancing, *were you?* (Incorrect)

You were dancing, *weren't you?* (Correct)

⊖ NEVER split infinitive verbs.

Ex:

I request you *to kindly tell* me. (Incorrect)

I request you *kindly to tell* me. (Correct)

⊖ If the words 'like', 'unlike' and 'let' are followed by a pronoun, then the pronoun takes an objective case.

Ex:

You will never find a woman like *she*. (Incorrect)

You will never find a woman like *her*. (Correct)

Let *I* do it. (Incorrect)

Let *me* do it. (Correct)

⊖ 'Not' must NEVER be used with 'unless' because 'unless' is itself used in the negative sense ALWAYS.

Ex:

Unless you *do not work* hard, you will not excel in the examination.

(Incorrect) Unless you *work* hard, you will not excel in the examination.

(Correct)

⊖ 'Lest' must either be followed by 'should' or by nothing at all.

Ex:

Work hard lest you *will* fail.

(Incorrect) Work hard lest you

should fail. (Correct) Work hard lest

you fail. (Correct)

⊖ 'Such' must ALWAYS be followed by 'as'.

Ex:

He is such a writer *that* everybody should read his books.

(Incorrect) He is such a writer *as* everybody should read his books. (Correct)

⊖ The words 'Scarcely' and 'hardly' are ALWAYS followed by 'when' and NEVER by 'than'.

Ex:

Hardly had the teacher left the room *than* the pupils started

enjoying. (Incorrect) Hardly had the teacher left the room *when* the pupils started enjoying. (Correct)

⊖ 'Though' is ALWAYS followed by 'yet' and NEVER by 'but'.

Ex:

Though he is poor *but* he is honest.

(Incorrect) Though he is poor, *yet* he is honest. (Correct)

⊖ 'As' is used before and after the adjective to show equality.

Ex:

I can run *as fast*, if not faster than you. (Incorrect)

I can run *as fast as*, if not faster than you. (Correct)

⊖ 'More than one' reflects a plural sense but it ALWAYS agrees with a singular noun and takes a singular verb.

Ex:

More than one *students* completed their project.

(Incorrect) More than one *student* completed his project. (Correct)

⊖ 'That' is used instead of 'who'/'which' after adjectives of the superlative degree.

Ex:

This is the best *which* she could do.

(Incorrect) This is the best *that* she could do. (Correct)

These are all the SUPERHACKS you need for this section. It's time to TEST and PRACTICE. Given below are questions that would help you understand this topic in 5-10 minutes in relation to Tier 2. It's time to PRACTICE now !

Directions: In these questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error.

- I. The tiger population in the sanctuary (A)/ is expected to increase from the estimated 76 to around 100 (B)/ during the seasonal migrate(C)/ as the tigers follow their preys (D)/ No error(E)
- II. The manner in which they zoo officials (A)/ have left space below the fence (B)/ has affected the entire objective (C)/ of having a protect fencing around the pond (D)/ No error (E)
- III. With more fire cases reported (A)/ during the summer season, the department has decided(B)/ not to sanction long leaves,(C)/ unless the staff has a emergency (D)/ No error (E)

- IV. Cold conditions have developed over the region (A)/ and to protect the standing crop from the harsh weather,(B)/ it is suggested to kept the plantation wet (C)/by sprinkling groundwater in small amount (D)/ No error (E)
- V. Almost all colors available in market (A)/ are sold as 'herbal' colors(B)/ while the packets hardly have detailed(C)/ about the ingredients used in it (D)/ No error (E)
- VI. The low learning levels is due to the fact (A)/ that the state spends 87% of its budget (B)/ on salaries of its teachers (C)/ and not on infrastructure development for students (D)/ Noerror(E)
- VII. 2. Recent incidents of tigers straying have brought to focus (A)/ the lack of proper regulatory mechanism and powers with the forest department (B)/ to take action against the resorts (C)/ mushroom in forest fringes (D)/ No error (E)
- VIII. 3. The beauty of the palace comes alive (A)/ when over a lakh bulbs (B)/ is switched on between 7pm and 7.45pm (C)/ on specific days (D)/ No error (E)
- IX. 4. In view of the rising complaints (A)/ of unscrupulous financial institutes duping people with luring them (B)/ with handsome returns on their investments, the police have appealed (C)/ to the citizens to stay away from such companies(D)/ No error (E)
- X. 5. More and more cab drivers are approaching the regional transport office (RTO) (A)/ to obtain identity cards (B)/ after the transport office intensified action against errant drivers(C)/ in the last couple of months(D)/ No error (E)

Here is a list of incorrect sentences with their correct forms that may come in SSC CGL 2017.

Incorrect: I asked them to leave their luggages at the hotel room. **Correct:** I asked them to leave their LUGGAGE at the hotel room. **Incorrect:** The building is out of repairs.

Correct: The building is out of REPAIR.

Incorrect: The farmer took out the cattles for grazing. **Correct:** The farmer took out the CATTLE for grazing. **Incorrect:** Shruti cooked fishes for lunch.

Correct: Shruti cooked FISH for lunch.

Incorrect: He owns twelve sheeps and five deers. **Correct:** He owns twelve SHEEP and five DEER.

Incorrect: My mother gave me a ten-rupees note for my pocket money. **Correct:** My mother gave me a TEN-RUPEE note for my pocket money. **Incorrect:** Sachin has completed three-fourth of his homework till yet. **Correct:** Sachin has completed THREE-FOURTHS of his homework till yet. **Incorrect:** All the money are kept in the locker.

Correct: All the money IS kept in the locker.

Incorrect: I kept my spectacle on the table. **Correct:** I kept my SPECTACLES on the table.

Incorrect: I went to the party with my family members.

Correct: I went to the party with THE MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY.

Incorrect: He has six brother-in-laws.

Correct: He has six BROTHERS-IN-LAW. **Incorrect:**

This is Amol's my friend's book. **Correct:** This is AMOL my friend's book. **Incorrect:** My father gave me some advices. **Correct:** My father gave me some ADVICE. **Incorrect:** Mahi has grey hairs.

Correct: Mahi has grey HAIR.

Incorrect: I asked the authority if they had any informations about the arrival of the flight. **Correct:** I asked the authority if they had any INFORMATION about the arrival of the flight. **Incorrect:** The table's legs are broken.

Correct: The LEGS OF THE TABLE are broken.

Incorrect: I have many works to do today.

Correct: I have MUCH WORK to do today. **Incorrect:**

Politics are very popular these days. **Correct:** Politics IS very popular these days.

Incorrect : The people of Europe have seen two World Wars. **Correct :** The peoples of Europe have seen two World Wars. **Incorrect :** Rita prefers wearing light-coloured cloth.

Correct : Rita prefers wearing light-coloured CLOTHES.

Incorrect : The Park Street is closed for repair.

Correct : The Park Street is closed for REPAIRS.

Incorrect: Furnitures are now-a-days made of steel. **Correct:**

FURNITURE IS now-a-days made of steel. **Incorrect:** I bought three dozens notebooks.

Correct: I bought three DOZEN notebooks.

Incorrect : The scissor should be kept out of reach of children. **Correct :**

The SCISSORS should be kept out of reach of children. **Incorrect :** The Planning Commission are at work.

Correct : The Planning Commission IS at work.

Incorrect : Those news are good.

Correct : THAT NEWS IS good.

Incorrect: The price of the mobile phone is twenty thousands rupees. **Correct:** The price of the mobile phone is twenty THOUSAND rupees. **Incorrect :** The Punjabis are brave peoples.

Correct : The Punjabis are A BRAVE PEOPLE. **Incorrect :** He does not like these kinds of movies. **Correct :** He does not like MOVIES OF THIS KIND. **Incorrect:** People should be true to their word.

Correct: People should be true to their WORDS.

160 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

80% IS CONQUERED. LET'S

MOVE AHEAD.

◆ Vocabulary

VOCABULARY is a topic which always appears in the English Section of SSC CGL Tier2. So here is a list of 100 IMPORTANT words and their meanings that should be kept in mind for SSC CGL 2017 and also keep the spellings in mind while going through them. It will increase the utility of this section.

Word	Meaning
❖ Audiophile	Person who loves and collects high-quality audio equipment.
❖ Alcove	A small recess opening off a larger room
❖ Assay	Make an effort or attempt
❖ Asbestos	A fire-resistant mineral once used in insulation and home products that can cause respiratory diseases.
❖ Blighted	A decorative pin worn by women
❖ Brooch	Affected by something that prevents growth or prosperity
❖ Beleaguer	Annoy persistently
❖ Burnish	Polish and make shiny
❖ Copyright	An arrangement whereby software or artistic work may be used, modified, and distributed freely on condition that anything derived from it is bound by the same conditions
❖ Coy	Showing marked and often playful evasiveness or reluctance.
❖ Carcinogenic	Capable of causing cancer.
❖ Caucus	Meet to select a candidate or promote a policy
❖ Dabbed	To press against something several times with a piece of absorbent material lightly in order to clean or dry it or to apply a substance
❖ Dote	Shower with love; show excessive affection for
❖ Dissimulate	Hide feelings from other people
❖ Distend	Swell from or as if from internal pressure
❖ Emolument	Compensation received by virtue of holding an office
❖ Eschew	Avoid and stay away from deliberately
❖ Embroider	Force into some kind of situation or course of action
❖ Expatriate	Add details, as to an account or idea
❖ Flail	To thresh about
❖ Fiasco	Complete failure or collapse
❖ Felicitous	Exhibiting an agreeably appropriate manner or style

❖ Foolhardy	Marked by defiant disregard for danger or consequences
❖ Grueling	Characterized by effort to the point of exhaustion
❖ Garish	Tastelessly showy
❖ Gestate	Have the idea for
❖ Garble	Make false by mutilation or addition
❖ Halcyon ❖	Idyllically calm and peaceful; suggesting happy tranquility
❖ Harry	Annoy continually or chronically
❖ Heed	Pay close attention to
❖ Headlong	In a hasty and foolish manner
❖ Infallible	Incapable of failure or error
❖ Interminable	Tiresomely long; seemingly without end
❖ Innate	Not established by conditioning or learning
❖ Infest	Occupy in large numbers or live on a host
❖ Jocund	Full of or showing high-spirited merriment
❖ Jargon	Special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand.
❖ Jollity	The quality of being cheerful or a lively and cheerful act or celebration.
❖ Jittery	Nervous or unable to relax.
❖ Kep	Catch.
❖ Kink	Form or cause to form a sharp twist or curve.
❖ Knoll	A small natural hill.
❖ Kindle	To catch fire
❖ Languid	Lacking spirit or liveliness
❖ Laggard	Someone who takes more time than necessary
❖ Loath	Strongly opposed
❖ Levity	A manner lacking seriousness
❖ Maraud	Go about in search of things to steal or people to attack
❖ Munificent	Very generous
❖ Malleable	Easily influenced
❖ Malevolent	Having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
❖ Nihilist	Someone who rejects all theories of morality
❖ Nonplus	Be a mystery or bewildering to
❖ Nuance	A subtle difference in meaning or opinion or attitude
❖ Natty	A smart and fashionable person or an article of well Designed clothing.
❖ Obloquy	A false accusation of an offense
❖ Odium	State of disgrace resulting from detestable behavior
❖ Ominous	Threatening or foreshadowing evil or tragic developments
❖ Ordain	Make someone a priest or minister/confer holy orders on or order something officially
❖ Pious	Having or showing or expressing reverence for a deity.
❖ Palatial	Resembling a palace in being spacious and splendid.
❖ Pomp	Ceremony and splendid display.

❖ Perish	Die, especially in a violent or sudden way or rot/decay.
❖ Quagmire	An awkward, complex, or hazardous situation.
❖ Quibble	A slight objection or criticism.
❖ Quip	Make a witty remark.
❖ Quaff	Drink (something, especially an alcoholic drink) heartily.
❖ Rakish	Having or displaying a dashing, jaunty, or slightly disreputable quality or appearance.
❖ Recondite	Little known; abstruse (of a subject or knowledge)
❖ Reticent	Not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily.
❖ Rend	Tear something into pieces
❖ Staid	Sedate, respectable, and unadventurous
❖ Semblance	The outward appearance or apparent form of something, especially when the reality is different
❖ Stipulate	Demand or specify (a requirement), typically as part of an agreement.
❖ Scrupulous	diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details. (for a person or process)
❖ Throng	A large, densely packed crowd of people or animals.
❖ Tortuous	Full of twists and turns.
❖ Torpor	A state of physical or mental inactivity; lethargy.
❖ Transgression	An act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct; an offence.
❖ Usurp	Take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
❖ Unwonted	Unaccustomed or unusual.
❖ Upbraid	Find fault with (someone); scold.
❖ Utter	Without qualification
❖ Vex	Make someone feel annoyed, frustrated, or worried, especially with trivial matters.
❖ Vapid	Lacking significance or liveliness or spirit or zest
❖ Venture	Risky or daring journey or undertaking.
❖ Venerate	Regard with great respect; revere.
❖ Wizened	Shriveled or wrinkled with age.
❖ Wanton	Deliberate and unprovoked cruel or violent action
❖ Wander	Walk or move in a leisurely or aimless way
❖ Whorl	A pattern of spirals or concentric circles.
❖ Xanthic	Yellowish
❖ Xenophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
❖ Xylography	The art of engraving on wood or of printing from woodblocks.
❖ Xiphoid	Sword-shaped
❖ Yank	To pull with a jerk
❖ Yawp	Shout or exclaim hoarsely.
❖ Yield	Produce/provide or give way to arguments, demands, or pressure.
❖ Yen	Feel a longing or yearning.
❖ Zephyr	A soft gentle breeze.

❖ Zenith	The time at which something is most powerful or successful.
❖ Zeal	❖ great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective.
❖ Zonk	To hit or strike.

172 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

86% IS CONQUERED. LET'S MOVE AHEAD

◆ Synonyms

Synonym is derived from the Ancient Greek word syn(σύν) (with) and onoma (ὄνομα) (name).

It is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. The state of being a synonym is called synonymy and the words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous.

These can be nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs or prepositions, as long as both words belong to the same part of speech. Examples of its different usage are:

- Nouns : ballot and poll
- Adjectives : animated and lively
- Verbs : dash and sprint
- Adverbs : quickly and speedily
- Prepositions : on and upon

Here's a list of **100 IMPORTANT synonyms** that would enable you to attempt at least 4 out of every 10 questions correctly on synonyms. Have a look.

101) Amazing	Incredible, improbable
102) Ask	Question, inquire
103) Astute	Wise, bright,
104) Answer	Reply, respond,
105) Bright	Shining, luminous
106) Big	Huge, tall
107) Bleak	Dismal, gloomy
108) Benevolence	Humanity, generosity
109) Barbarous	Uncivilized, savage
110) Concur	Approve, agree
111) Chastise	Punish, admonish
112) Chaste	Virtuous, pure
113) Capable	Competent, able
114) Captivity	Imprisonment, confinement
115) Deprive	Despoil, divest
116) Demolish	Ruin, devastate

117)	Delicious	Palatable, tasteful
118)	Deliberate	Cautious, intentional
119)	Defray	Spend, pay
120)	Evade	Avoid, elude
121)	Eternal	Perpetual, endless
122)	Esteem	Respect, regard
123)	Eradicate	Destroy, exterminate
124)	Frivolous	Petty, worthless
125)	Frantic	Violent, agitated
126)	Fragile	Weak, infirm
127)	Forsake	Desert, renounce
128)	Fluctuate	Deflect, vacillate
129)	Grudge	Hatred, aversion
130)	Grisly	Disgusting, atrocious
131)	Gracious	Courteous, beneficent
132)	Gorgeous	Magnificent, dazzling
133)	Hazard	Peril, danger
134)	Harass	Irritate, molest
135)	Hapless	Unfortunate, ill-fated
136)	Haphazard	Random, unsorted
137)	Hamper	Retard, prevent
138)	Intrinsic	Genuine, fundamental
139)	Invective	Accusation, censure
140)	Instil	Inculcate, inject
141)	Insolvent	Indigent, destitute
142)	Insidious	Tasteless, vapid
143)	Just	Honest, impartial
144)	Judicious	Thoughtful, prudent
145)	Jubilant	Rejoicing, triumphant
146)	Jovial	Frolicsome, cheerful
147)	Keen	Sharp, poignant
148)	Knave	Dishonest, scoundrel
149)	Knell	Death knell, last blow
150)	Knotty	Complicated, difficult
151)	Lure	Attract, entice
152)	Lunacy	Delusion, insanity
153)	Modest	Humble, courteous
154)	Mitigate	Alleviate, relieve
155)	Miraculous	Marvellous, extraordinary
156)	Minute	Diminutive, miniature
157)	Noxious	Baneful, injurious
158)	Novice	Tyro, beginner
159)	Ordain	Order, impose
160)	Oracular	Cryptic, vague
161)	Provoke	Inflame, incite

162) Protract	Prolong, delay
163) Proscribe	Prohibit, exclude
164) Quaint	Queer, strange
165) Quack	Impostor, deceiver
166) Quibble	Equivocate, prevaricate
167) Quarantine	Seclude, screen
168) Ravage	Destroy, ruin
169) Redeem	Recover, liberate
170) Ruthless	Remorseless, inhumane
171) Rustic	Rural , uncivilized
172) Rout	Vanquish, overthrow
173) Solicit	Entreat, implore
174) Sneer	Mock, scorn
175) Slander	Defame, malign
176) Shabby	Miserable, impoverished
177) Saucy	Impudent, insolent
178) Tyro	Beginner, learner
179) Trivial	Trifling, insignificant
180) Trenchant	Assertive, forceful
181) Transient	Temporal, transitory
182) Tranquil	Peaceful, composed
183) Utterly	Completely, entirely
184) Usurp	Seize, wrest
185) Uncouth	Awkward, ungraceful
186) Vouch	Confirm, consent
187) Volatile	Light, changing
188) Vicious	Corrupt, obnoxious
189) Venerable	Esteemed, honored
190) Wane	Decline, dwindle
191) Wilt	Wither, perish
192) Wield	Use, employ
193) Wan	Pale, faded
194) Yoke	Connect, harness
195) Yield	Surrender, abdicate
196) Yearn	Languish, crave
197) Yell	Shout, shriek
198) Zest	Delight, enthusiasm
199) Zenith	Summit, apex
200) Zeal	Eagerness, fervor

These words have been handpicked for SSC CGL 2017 by our team to enable best results.

◆ Antonyms

Antonym is derived from the Greek words “anti” for opposite and “onym” for name.

It is a word that has the opposite meaning of another word. These are also referred as opposites. Like Synonyms these can be nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs or prepositions, as long as both words belong to the same part of speech.

The words listed in the above list have been listed down with their antonyms. Have a look.

101) Amazing	Mundane, unsurprising
102) Ask	Answer, reply
103) Astute	Foolish, naive
104) Answer	Question, problem
105) Bright	Gloomy, obscure
106) Big	Little, insignificant
107) Bleak	Bright, pleasant
108) Benevolence	Malevolence, inhumanity
109) Barbarous	Cultured, humane
110) Concur	Differ, disagree
111) Chastise	Cheer, encourage
112) Chaste	Sullied, lustful
113) Capable	Incompetent, inept
114) Captivity	Freedom, liberty
115) Deprive	Restore, renew
116) Demolish	Repair, construct
117) Delicious	Distasteful, unsavoury
118) Deliberate	Rash, sudden
119) Defray	Disclaim, repudiate
120) Evade	Acknowledge, confront
121) Eternal	Temporary, momentary
122) Esteem	Ridicule, spurn
123) Eradicate	Secure, plant
124) Frivolous	Solemn, significant
125) Frantic	Subdued, gentle
126) Fragile	Enduring, tough
127) Forsake	Hold, maintain
128) Fluctuate	Stabilize, resolve
129) Grudge	Benevolence, affection
130) Grisly	Pleasing, attractive
131) Gracious	Rude, unforgiving
132) Gorgeous	Dull, unpretentious
133) Hazard	Conviction, security
134) Harass	Assist, comfort

135)	Hapless	Fortunate, lucky
136)	Haphazard	Considered, arranged
137)	Hamper	Promote, facilitate
138)	Intrinsic	Extraneous, incidental
139)	Invective	Approval, acclamation
140)	Instill	Eradicate, extract
141)	Insolvent	Wealthy, solvent
142)	Insipid	Delicious, luscious
143)	Just	Unequal, unfair
144)	Judicious	Irrational, foolish
145)	Jubilant	Melancholy, depressing
146)	Jovial	Solemn, morose
147)	Keen	Vapid, insipid
148)	Knave	Paragon, innocent
149)	Knell	Reconstruction, rediscovery
150)	Knotty	Simple, manageable
151)	Lure	Repel, dissuade
152)	Lunacy	Normalcy, sanity
153)	Modest	Arrogant, pompous
154)	Mitigate	Augment, enhance
155)	Miraculous	Ordinary, trivial
156)	Minute	Large, colossal
157)	Noxious	Healing, profitable
158)	Novice	Veteran, ingenious
159)	Ordain	Revoke, abolish
160)	Oracular	Lucid, distinct
161)	Provoke	Pacify, comfort
162)	Protract	Abbreviate, curtail
163)	Proscribe	Solicit, include
164)	Quaint	Familiar, usual
165)	Quack	Upright, unfeigned
166)	Quibble	Unfeigned, plain
167)	Quarantine	Open, socialize
168)	Ravage	Reconstruct, renovate
169)	Redeem	Conserve, lose
170)	Ruthless	Compassionate, lenient
171)	Rustic	Cultured, refined
172)	Rout	Succumb, withdraw
173)	Solicit	Protest, oppose
174)	Sneer	Flatter, praise
175)	Slander	Applaud, approve
176)	Shabby	Prosperous, thriving
177)	Saucy	Modest, humble
178)	Tyro	Proficient, veteran
179)	Trivial	Significant veteran

180) Trenchant	Feeble, ambiguous
181) Transient	Lasting, enduring
182) Tranquil	Violent, furious
183) Utterly	Deficiently, incompletely
184) Usurp	Restore, compensate
185) Uncouth	Elegant, graceful
186) Vouch	Repudiate, prohibit
187) Volatile	Heavy, ponderous
188) Vicious	Noble, virtuous
189) Venerable	Unworthy, immature
190) Wane	Ameliorate, rise
191) Wilt	Revive, bloom
192) Wield	Forgo, avoid
193) Wan	Bright, healthy
194) Yoke	Liberate, release
195) Yield	Resist, protest
196) Yearn	Content, satisfy
197) Yell	Whisper, muted
198) Zest	Disgust, passive
199) Zenith	Nadir, base
200) Zeal	Apathy, lethargy

Use these words interchangeably in your day to day conversations and you'll for sure never forget them in your life.

182 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

91% IS

CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE

AHEAD !

◆ Phrases and Idiomatic use of Words

Idiom is derived from the Latin word; idioma, meaning special property.

It is a *phrase*, word or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning. It is categorized as formulaic language as an idiom's figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning.

Idioms do not mean exactly what the words they are made up of say. They have a hidden meaning.

There are almost twenty-five thousand idiomatic expressions in the English language. Ex :

- A hot potato points towards a current issue which is usually disputed and many people are talking about it.
- A penny for your thoughts is a way of asking what that person is thinking.
- Actions speak louder than words implies that anyones' intentions can be judged better by what they do rather than what they say.
- Add insult to injury is used if one wants further a loss with mockery or indignity.
- An arm and a leg simply means very expensive or costly.

Idioms and Phrases are important and help you determine prepositions, error sentences and many other questions because these can be learnt easily and are used on a daily basis by everyone while we communicate.

The list below carries 100 MOST LIKELY Idioms and Phrases to appear in SSC CGL 2017.

Idioms and Phrases	Meaning
ψ Ace in the hole	A hidden or secret strength, or unrevealed advantage.
ψ Achilles' heel	A metaphor for a fatal weakness in spite of overall strength.
ψ Add insult to injury	To further a loss with sarcasm or indignity; to worsen an unfavorable situation.
ψ Ball is in your court	It is up to you to make the next decision or step.
ψ Barking up the wrong tree	Looking in the wrong place.
ψ Bed of roses	A rich person. A very rich family.
ψ Call it a day	To declare the end of a task.
ψ Chalk up	To attribute something to a particular cause.
ψ Don't have a cow	Don't overreact.
ψ Drop a dime	Make a telephone call; to be an informant.
ψ For a song	Almost free. Very cheap.
ψ From A to Z	Covering a complete range; comprehensively.

ψ From scratch / to make scratch	from	Make from original ingredients; start from the beginning with no prior preparation
ψ Crocodile tears		Fake tears or drama tears.(fake cry)
ψ Cat Nap		A Nap
ψ Fit as a fiddle		In good physical health.
ψ Have a blast		To have a good time or to enjoy oneself.
ψ Pop one's clogs (UK)		Euphemism for dying or death.
ψ Cold shoulder		To display aloofness and disdain.
ψ Under the weather		slightly unwell or in low spirits.
ψ No horse in this race		No vested interest in the outcome of a particular contest or debate
ψ Beat around the bush		To treat a topic, but omit its main points, often intentionally or to delay or avoid talking about something difficult or unpleasant.
ψ Hit the road		To leave.
ψ Pushing up daisies		Euphemism for dying or death.
ψ By the skin of one's teeth		Narrowly; barely. Usually used in regard to a narrow escape from a disaster.
ψ Burn the midnight oil		To work late into the night, alluding to the time before electric lighting.
ψ Get bent out of shape		To take offense; to get worked up, aggravated, or annoyed.
ψ Throw under the bus		To betray or sacrifice someone for selfish reasons
ψ Hit the sack/sheets/hay		To go to bed to sleep.
ψ X Marks the spot		When someone finds something they have been looking for.
ψ Take the biscuit(UK)		To be particularly bad, objectionable, or egregious.
ψ Elephant in the room		An obvious, pressing issue left unaddressed due to its sensitive nature.
ψ Split the whistle		To arrive just on time
ψ Champ at the bit or Chomp at the bit		To show impatience or frustration when delayed.
ψ Tie one on		To get drunk.
ψ Ignorance is bliss		Life is good when you're naive to the hardships happening all around
ψ Sleep with the fishes		Euphemism for dying or death
ψ Wild goose chase		A frustrating or lengthy undertaking that accomplishes little.
ψ Take the cake (US)		To be especially good or outstanding.
ψ Shooting fish in a barrel		Frivolously performing a simple task.
ψ Apple of discord		Anything causing trouble, discord, or jealousy.
ψ Whole nine yards		Everything. All of it.
ψ Thumb one's nose		To express scorn or to disregard.

ψ Off one's rocker	Crazy, demented, out of one's mind, in a confused or befuddled state of mind, senile.
ψ Basket case	One made powerless or ineffective, as by nerves, panic, or stress.
ψ Off the hook	To escape a situation of responsibility, obligation, or (less frequently) danger.
ψ Jump ship	Leave a job, organization, or activity suddenly.
ψ Through thick and thin	In both good and bad times.
ψ Chew the fat	To chat idly or generally waste time talking.
ψ To steal someone's thunder	To take credit for something someone else did.
ψ By the seat of one's pants	To achieve through instinct or do something without advance preparation.
ψ Spill the beans	Reveal someone's secret.
ψ Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret.
ψ Trip the light fantastic	To dance
ψ Beat a dead horse	To uselessly dwell on a subject far beyond its point of resolution.
ψ Spin one's wheels	Expel much effort for little or no gain
ψ Cut a rug	To dance
ψ Piece of cake	A job, task or other activity that is pleasant – or, by extension, easy or simple.
ψ Right as rain	Needed, appropriate, essential, or hoped-for and has come to mean perfect, well, absolutely right.
ψ Kick the bucket	Euphemism for dying or death
ψ Shoot the breeze	To chat idly or generally waste time talking
ψ Have eyes in the back of one's head	Someone can perceive things and events that are outside of their field of vision.
ψ Piss in one's cornflakes	To annoy, upset, or disappoint through spiteful or irresponsible behavior.
ψ Bite the bullet	To endure a painful or unpleasant situation that is unavoidable.
ψ Screw the pooch	To screw up or to fail in dramatic and ignominious fashion.
ψ Bust one's chops	To say things intended to harass.
ψ Chink in one's armor	An area of vulnerability, clam up ,to become silent; to stop talking.
ψ Sunny smile	Very happy.
ψ Break a leg	A saying from the theatre that means "good luck".
ψ Cut the mustard	To perform well; to meet expectations
ψ Pull somebody's leg	To tease or to joke by telling a lie.

ψ At the drop of a hat	Without any hesitation; instantly
ψ Grasp the nettle	To tackle a difficulty boldly.
ψ Raining cats and dogs	Raining really strong or hard.
ψ Bite off more than one can chew	To take on more responsibility than one can manage.
ψ Whistle in the dark	pretend to be unafraid.
ψ All ears	Listening intently; fully focused or awaiting an explanation
ψ Couch potato	A lazy person.
ψ Put the cat among the pigeons	To create a disturbance and cause trouble.
ψ Zero hour	The time when something is planned to begin.
ψ All thumbs	Clumsy, awkward.
ψ Yoke around someone's neck	A burden.
ψ Magic wand	A quick and an easy way to solve a problem
ψ In a fog or in a haze.	Confused, dazed, disoriented.
ψ Back to the drawing board	When an attempt fails, and it's time to start planning all over again.
ψ Easy on the eye	Attractive, pleasant to look at.
ψ Make a mountain out of a molehill	To exaggerate the severity of a situation.
ψ you name it	anything the other person says or chooses or whatever they can think of.
ψ In a nutshell	In summary.
ψ A bitter pill	A situation or information that is unpleasant but must be accepted.
ψ By all means	of course; certainly (granting a permission).
ψ Walk of life	A person's occupation or position within society.
ψ Young at heart	To have a youthful spirit in spite of being old.
ψ Make chin music	Talk or chatter.
ψ In a coon's age	In a very long time.
ψ A bad patch	A difficult or troubled time.
ψ Easy come, easy go	Said about something which is easily won or obtained and then soon spent or lost.
ψ You can bet your life	Used when one is absolutely certain that something is true or will happen.
ψ Best of both worlds	A situation wherein someone has the privilege of enjoying two different opportunities
ψ A dime a dozen	Anything that is common, inexpensive, and easy to get or available anywhere.

192QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

96% IS

CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE

AHEAD!

◆ **Sentence Improvement**

Like most topics in English under SSC CGL Sentence Improvement also requires a mix bag of knowledge rather than a specific topic. Questions in this section are asked by giving a statement followed by four options. Three of these options suggest other ways of writing a word or phrase in the given statement. If there is a better option available the candidate has to select that otherwise he/she must move on to the fourth option which is No Improvement.

It is an important section covering around 20 questions which can be completed quickly if practiced well enough. The tricks are completely similar to that of error recognition but it comes as a separate topic so start practicing with these exercises and get extra marks for a topic you already know.

Below are 100 questions that would help you overcome this section with ease. Begin with your practice now.

All the Best !

1. The record for the biggest tiger hunt has not been met since 1911 when Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy of India, shot a tiger that measured 11 feet and 6 inches.

- A. improved
- B. broken
- C. bettered
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

2. He is fond of saving money.
 - A. hoarding
 - B. not spending
 - C. spending carefully
 - D. No improvement

Answer : D

3. Naveen asked me if he did shut the window.

- A. Will shut the window
- B. May shut the window
- C. Can shut the window
- D. Should shut the window

Answer : D

4. As Muni spoke about his achievements, his high claims amused us.

- 5. tall
- 6. big
- 7. huge
- 8. no improvement

Answer : A

9. Will you kindly open the knot ?

- A. untie
- B. break
- C. loose
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

10. To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was the hot ambition of every serious hunter.

- A. extreme
- B. burning
- C. high
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

11. Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.

- A. have to
- B. need
- C. ought to
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

12. The demonstration passed off peacefully.

- A. passed out
- B. passed away
- C. passed on
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

13. The old man felled some trees in the garden with hardly no effort at all.

- A. hard effort
- B. hardly any effort
- C. a hardly any effort
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

14. I want you to clearly understand that excuses won't do

- A. you clearly to understand
- B. you to understand clearly
- C. to clearly understand you
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

15. Due to these reason we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.

- A. Out of these reasons
- B. For these reasons
- C. By these reasons
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

16. Whatever to our other problems. we have no shortcoming to cheap labour in India.

- A. default
- B. deficit
- C. scarcity
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

17. This matter admits of no excuse.

- A. admits to
- B. admits from
- C. admits
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

18. Most donors would seriously protest any effort to extrapolate from such limited data.

- A. protest against
- B. protest at
- C. protest to
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

19. Though it was raining, but I went out.

- A. but yet I
- B. B.I
- C. however I
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

20. Wake me up when father comes

- A. comes
- B. will have come
- C. came
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

21. We have so arranged the matters and one of us is always on duty.

- A. that one of us
- B. so that one of us
- C. such that one of us
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

22. They took away everything that belonged to him.

- A. that had been belonging
- B. that belong
- C. that has been belonging
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

23. This crime makes a man liable for transportation till his life.

- A. to transportation to life
- B. for transportation for life
- C. to transportation for life
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

24. As the tenant was in deficit with his rent we were forced to give him notice.

- A. obligation
- B. behind
- C. difficulties
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

25. I don't think Harsh will beat Mohit at chess. Mohit is one too much for him.

- A. too many one
- B. too much one
- C. one too many
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

26. The Field Marshal knew that untrained troops were no good to him, he needed complete veterans.

- A. defiant
- B. seasoned
- C. well-maintained
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

27. She asked him if it was going to rain then.

- A. was it
- B. whether was it
- C. it was
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

28. He has been smoking ever since the party started.

- A. has smoked
- B. has been smoking
- C. smoked
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

29. I am so tired that I cannot work anymore.

- A. too
- B. very
- C. much
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

30. She did not ask any questions to him.

- A. any questions from him
- B. him any questions
- C. him for any questions
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

31. No sooner I saw the tiger, than I ran away.

- A. As soon as I saw
- B. No sooner I had seen
- C. No sooner did I see
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

32. She did not like the movie, nor I did.

- A. nor did I
- B. nor I liked it
- C. nor I like it
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

33. His father wrote to him, "It is high time you start preparing for the forthcoming examination."

- A. had started
- B. would start
- C. started
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

34. When the Inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was eluding.

- A. intending
- B. referring to
- C. hinting
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

35. Kannan asked me to go round with them, but I didn't want.

- A. don't want
- B. don't want to
- C. didn't want to
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

36. For me, money is only the means to an end.

- A. only means
- B. only the mean
- C. only a means
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

37. Exercise is benevolent to good health.

- A. beneficial
- B. beneficent
- C. bounteous
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

38. TV sets have become costlier, thanks to the sudden rise in the prices of imported compounds.

- A. tubes
- B. components
- C. things
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

39. God has bestowed man unusual gifts.

- A. bestowed with man
- B. bestowed for man
- C. bestowed on man
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

40. He does not know what the university is.

- A. an
- B. a
- C. one
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

41. It is a good thing for him should recognize his faults.

- A. that he to recognise his faults
- B. him recognizing his faults
- C. for him to recognize his faults
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

42. The parents should not discriminate from the girl child.

- A. discriminate between
- B. discriminate against
- C. discriminate at
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

43. Hearing the news of the accident, he broke.

- A. broke down
- B. broke up
- C. broke out
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

44. I will be happy if you will buy me apples.

- A. buy
- B. bought
- C. will be buying
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

45. The secretary threatened to resign his post.

- A. from his post
- B. to his post
- C. for his post
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

46. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.

- A. did they speak
- B. they will speak
- C. they had spoken
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

47. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.

- A. on
- B. with
- C. for
- D. No improvement

Answer : B

48. Some passengers were flown to Paris on the last trip.

- A. led
- B. flied
- C. flew
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

49. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.

- A. would
- B. might
- C. should
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

50. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.

- E. doubting
- F. doubtful
- G. doubtless
- H. No improvement

Answer : B

51. I cannot listen what she is saying.

- E. hear what
- F. listen for what
- G. listen to that
- H. No improvement

Answer : A

52. You must complete this work up to Sunday.

- E. within Sunday
- F. by Sunday
- G. until Sunday
- H. No improvement

Answer : B

53. They were working as usually.

- E. usual
- F. as usual
- G. usually
- H. No improvement

Answer : B

54. All, but her, had made an attempt.

- A. All, but she,
- B. All but her
- C. All, but her
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

55. There is no question of denying the fact that she broke it.

- A. no denying the fact
- B. no denial the fact
- C. no way to deny the fact
- D. No improvement

Answer : A

56. The doctor suggested me to take a holiday.

- E. suggested that I should take
- F. suggested to take
- G. suggested me taking
- H. No improvement

Answer : A

57. Pavan does not like me coming so late.

- E. Me come so late
- F. my coming so late
- G. coming so late
- H. no improvement

Answer : B

58. She sent a word to me that she would be coming late.

- E. sent word
- F. sent words
- G. had sent a word
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

59. When we saw her last, she ran to catch a bus.

- E. was running
- F. has run
- G. had run
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

60. Bose was by far a great man of India.

- E. no improvement
- F. too great a man
- G. a very great man
- H. the greatest man

Answer : D

61. You must not forget to call me after you reach Chennai.

- E. have reached
- F. no improvement
- G. will reach
- H. will have reached

Answer : A

62. The father could not help but cry at his behavior.

- E. cry
- F. crying
- G. no improvement
- H. but crying

Answer : C

63. He didn't believe in God but he went to temple daily.

- E. yet
- F. and
- G. however
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

64. She has very good command on English.

- E. in
- F. of
- G. over
- H. no improvement

Answer : B

65. The police are trying to solve the mystery.

- E. was
- F. is
- G. has been
- H. no improvement

Answer : D

66. The teacher asked why you are late ?

- E. why late you are?
- F. why you were late
- G. why are you late?
- H. no improvement

Answer : C

67. I don't want to disturb you, please get with your work.

- E. Get on with
- F. Get over with
- G. Get up with
- H. no improvement

Answer :A

68. My Brother always finds fault with the maidservant.

- E. find faults
- F. no improvement
- G. is finding faults
- H. has found fault

Answer : B

69. As Rohit dived off the spring board, he was horrified to see that the water was drained from the pool the night before.

- E. no improvement
- F. was drained
- G. had drained away
- H. had been drained off

Answer : D

70. All his answer Were correct.

- E. his all answers
- F. his every answers
- G. all of his answers
- H. no improvement

Answer : D

71. The company goes to great length to ensure that employees can be comfortable in their work environment.

- E. are comfortable
- F. will be comfortable
- G. should be comfortable
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

72. Mr. Ashok teaches very well, isn't it ?

- A. didn't he
- B. doesn't he
- C. no improvement
- D. wasn't it

Answer : B

73. The train left before I reached the station.

- E. leaves
- F. will have left
- G. had left
- H. no improvement

Answer : C

74. Sachin plays cricket and tennis also.

- E. both
- F. too
- G. besides
- H. no improvement

Answer : B

75. Karan assured Anitha that he would look at her work while she was on leave.

- E. will look
- F. would overlook
- G. would look after
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

76. I congratulate you for your success in the examinations.

- E. on
- F. in
- G. at
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

77. The more they earn, more they spend.

- A. More they earn more they spend
- B. The more they earn, the more they spend
- C. More they earn, the more they spend
- D. No improvement

Answer : C

78. Vishal had occupying this house for over 20 years and has no intention of vacating it now.

- A. will occupy
- B. has been occupying
- C. is occupying
- D. no improvement

Answer : B

79. Four-years ago today, had been sitting in a small Japanese car driving across Poland towards Beijing.

- A. Am sitting
- B. Sat
- C. Was sitting
- D. Have sat

Answer : A

80. Due to these reasons we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.

- A. Due to those reasons
- B. For these reasons
- C. By these reasons
- D. Because of these reasons

Answer : B

81. I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.

- A. Knew
- B. Was knowing
- C. Had known
- D. Known

Answer : C

82. Her speech was optimistic, but at the end of it she stroke a note of caution.

- A. Stroke a note of caution
- B. Strut for a note of caution
- C. Strike a note of caution
- D. Struck a note of caution

Answer : D

83. He failed in his attempt to disperse the mob before the miscreants sets the fire on the bus.

- A. Set the bus on fire
- B. Setting fire on the bus
- C. Set fire on the bus
- D. Set the fire on the bus

Answer : A

84. Do you know who he is going to marry?

- A. whom he is going to marry?
- B. who he is married?
- C. who is he going to marry?
- D. no improvement

Answer : A

85. Their attempt of rioting was foiled because of the police squad arrived on time. Of the police squad being arrived.

Of the timely arrival of the police squad. The police squad arrival.

All of the above

Answer : B

86. Taman gave most of his time to music.

- A. no improvement
- B. devoted
- C. lent
- D. spent

Answer : B

87. In our country women have opportunities to rise to top in every walk of life.

- A. Have been having opportunities
- B. Have had opportunities
- C. Have opportunities to rise
- D. No improvement

Answer : D

88. Let's go for a party, shouldn't we?

- A. won't
- B. shall
- C. shan't
- D. no improvement

Answer : B

89. Gopi was urgently in need to get his legoperation.

- A. of a leg operation
- B. for operation on leg
- C. for leg to be operated
- D. no improvement

Answer : A

90. He prefers coffee to tea.

- A. than
- B. over
- C. for
- D. no improvement

Answer : D

91. The boy told his teacher to explain the lesson.

- E. asked his teacher
- F. said to his teacher
- G. no improvement
- H. invited his teacher

Answer : A

92. India's outlook on the world is composing of these various elements.

- E. Is composed of
- F. Is composed by
- G. Is composed with
- H. Has been composing at

Answer : A

93. I suggest that she study engineering.

- E. no improvement
- F. studied
- G. will study
- H. studies

Answer : B

94. In the midst of his laborious work, came a stroke of good fortune.

- E. Comes a strike of
- F. Came a stroke of
- G. A strike comes of
- H. Came a stroke for

Answer : B

95. Kavitha was hurried to reach the meeting when she slipped and fell down.

- E. no improvement
- F. is hurried
- G. was being hurried
- H. was hurrying

Answer : D

96. I was shocked to learn that no one was knowing where the flies were kept.

- E. Was known
- F. Knew
- G. Had been known
- H. Had been knowing

Answer : C

97. Are you more clever than us?

- E. cleverer to us
- F. cleverer than we
- G. more cleverer to us
- H. no improvement

Answer : B

98. May I know whom I am talking to?

- E. who I am talking
- F. To whom I am talking
- G. Whom I talk
- H. Who I have talked

Answer : B

99. The train will leave at 7pm we have been ready by 6pm so that we can reach the station in time.

- E. should have
- F. must be
- G. were
- H. no improvement

Answer : B

100. Shreya has now succeeded in overwhelming the grief.

- E. Successful in overwhelming
- F. Successful in overwhelm
- G. Successes to overwhelm
- H. Succeeded in overcoming

Answer : D

101. My father asked me when would I have a glass of water.

- E. I would
- F. I will
- G. no improvement
- H. I shall

Answer : A

102. The film ideas suggested by the employee were appreciated by the management.

- E. Have appreciated
- F. Have been appreciated for
- G. Were appreciative of
- H. No improvement

Answer : D

103. Nithin will not be at home until 7pm.

- E. home
- F. to home
- G. in home
- H. no improvement

Answer : A

104. Karan travelled by bus but would have travelled by train to save time.

- E. Must have travelled
- F. Should be travelling
- G. Could be travelling
- H. Should have travelled

Answer : D

And with this you have almost completed the hard work for SSC and the only the last two topics remain.

197 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

98.5 % IS CONQUERED.

LET'S MOVE AHEAD!

◆ Spellings

Spellings is a very small but easy topic and has definite answers. The complete section can be completed in less than a minute and guarantees you 3-5 correct questions under that. This sounds like a good deal to me.

IMPORTANT hacks for this section are :

☒ The letter 'Q' is ALWAYS followed by the letter 'U'.

Ex: Quiz, bouQuet , acQuire

Exceptions : Qwerty, Qiviut (the wool of a musk-ox.)

☒ If any word ends in 'e' then this silent e is usually KEPT before a suffix beginning with a constant.

Ex:

Care + less = Careless

Game + ster = Gamester

Exceptions:Awful, Argument, Ninth,Truly, Duly etc.

☒ If any word ends in 'e' then this silent e is usually DROPPED before a suffix beginning with a constant.

Ex:

Dine + ing = Dining

Use + able = Usable

Exceptions : Courageous, Mileage, Dyeing, Canoeing, Peaceable etc.

☒ If any word ends 'er' or 'ur' double the 'r' in the past tense if the word is emphasized on the last syllable.

Ex:

Occur – Occurred

Transfer – transferred

☒ Whenever 'full' is added at the end of a noun, the final 'l' is dropped.

Ex:

Cheer + full = Cheerful

Cup + full = Cupful

Hope + full = Hopeful

☒ All the words with the prefix 'self' are written with a hyphen in between.

Ex:

Self + assured = Self-assured

Self + respect = Self-respect

Self + addressed = Self-addressed

☒ All the words written with 'over' are a SINGLE word.

Ex: Overcast, Carryover, Overhear

These rules would enable you to check the spelling mistakes easily in SSC CGL 2017. The exercises below would enable you to swiftly do this section within a minute.

COMMONLY MISPELLED ENGLISH WORDS

A

Absence, abundance, abbreviate, accessible, accidentally, acclaim, accommodate, accomplish, accordion, accumulate, achievement, acquaintance, acquire, acquitted, across, address, advertisement, advice, advise, affect, alleged, amateur, analysis, analyze, annual, apartment, apparatus, apparent, appearance, arctic, argument, ascend, atheist, athletic, attendance, auxiliary.

B

Balloon, barbecue, bargain, basically, beggar, beginning, belief, believe, beneficial, benefit, biscuit, boundaries, business.

C

coming, commission, committee, commitment, comparative, competent, completely, concede, conceivable, conceive, condemn, condescend, conscience, conscientious, conscious, consistent, continuous, controlled, controversial, controversy, convenient, correlate, correspondence, counselor, courteous, courtesy, criticize, criticism.

D

Deceive, defendant, deferred, definitely, definition, dependent, descend, describe, description, desirable, despair, desperate, develop, dictionary, difference, dilemma, dining, disappearance, disappoint, disastrous, discipline, disease, dispensable, dissatisfied, dominant, drunkenness.

E

Easily, ecstasy, effect, efficiency, eighth, either, eligible, eliminate, embarrass, emperor, encouragement, enemy, encouraging, entirely, environment, equipped, equivalent, especially, exaggerate, exceed, excellence, exhaust, existence, existent, expense, experience, experiment, explanation, extremely, exuberance.

F

Facsimile, fallacious, fallacy, familiar, fascinating, feasible, February, fictitious, fiery, finally, financially, fluorescent, forcibly, foreign, forfeit, formerly, foresee, forty, fourth, fuelling, fulfill, fundamentally.

G

Gauge, generally, genius, government, governor, grammar, grievous, guarantee, guardian, guerrilla, guidance.

H

Handkerchief, happily, harass, height, heinous, haemorrhage, heroes, hesitancy, hindrance, hoarse, hoping, humorous, hygiene, hypocrisy, hypocrite.

I

Ideally, idiosyncrasy, ignorance, imaginary, immediately, implement, incidentally, incredible, independence, independent, indicted, indispensable, inevitable, influential, information, inoculate, insurance, intelligence, interference, interrupt, introduce, irrelevant, irresistible, island.

J

Jealousy, judicial.

K

Knowledge.

L

laboratory, laid, later, latter, legitimate, leisure, length, license, lieutenant, lightning, likelihood, likely, loneliness, loose, lose, losing, lovely, luxury.

M

magazine, maintain, maintenance, manageable, maneuver, manufacture, marriage, mathematics, medicine, millennium, millionaire, miniature, minuscule, minutes, miscellaneous, mischievous, missile, misspelled, mortgage, mosquito, mosquitoes, murmur, muscle, mysterious.

N

Narrative, naturally, necessary, necessity, neighbour, neutron, ninety, ninth, noticeable, nowadays, nuisance.

O

obedience, obstacle, occasion, occasionally, occurred, occurrence, official, omission, omit, omitted, opinion, opponent, opportunity, oppression, optimism, optimistic, orchestra, ordinarily, origin, outrageous, overrun.

P

pamphlets, parallel, particular, pavilion, peaceable, peculiar, penetrate, perceive, performance, performance, permanent, permissible, permissible, permitted, perseverance, persistence, personal, personnel, perspiration, physical, physician, piece, pilgrimage, pitiful, planning, pleasant, portray, possess, possession, possessive, potato, potatoes, possibility, possible, practically, prairie, precede, precedence, preceding, preference, preferred, prejudice, preparation, prescription, prevalent, primitive, principal, principle, privilege, probably, procedure, proceed, profession, professor, prominent, pronounce, pronunciation, propaganda, psychology, publicly, pursue.

Q

quantity, quarantine, questionnaire, quizzes.

R

realistically, realize, really, recede, receipt, receive, recognize, recommend, reference, referring, relevant, relieving, religious, remembrance, reminiscence, repetition, representative, resemblance, reservoir, resistance, restaurant, rheumatism, rhythm, rhythmical, ridiculous, roommate.

S

sacrilegious, sacrifice, safety, salary, satellite, scary, scenery, schedule, secede, secretary, seize, sense, sentence, separate, separation, sergeant, several, severely, shepherd, shining, siege, similar, simile, simply, simultaneous, sincerely, skiing, sophomore, souvenir, specifically, specimen, sponsor, spontaneous, statistics, stopped, strategy, strength, strenuous, stubbornness, studying, subordinate, subtle, succeed, success, succession, sufficient, supersede, suppress, surprise, surround, susceptible, suspicious, syllable, symmetrical, synonymous.

T

tangible, technical, technique, temperamental, temperature, tendency, themselves, theories, therefore, thorough, though, through, tomorrow, tournament, towards, tragedy, transferring, tries, truly, twelfth, tyranny.

U

unanimous, undoubtedly, unforgettable, unique, unnecessary, until, usable, usage, usually, utilization.

V

vacuum, valuable, vengeance, vigilant, village, villain, violence, visible, vision, virtue, volume.

W

warrant, warriors, weather, Wednesday, weird, wherever, whether, which, wholly, withdrawal, woman, women, worthwhile, writing.

Y

yacht, yield, young.

200 QUESTIONS OUT OF 200 COMPLETED.

100 % ACHIEVED.

MISSION TIER 2 ACCOMPLISHED.

