

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

## Lecture 21

1. choose the correct sentence:

- a. Ritu will be surprised **as** she hears the news.
- b. I asked two persons the way to the station but **none of them** knew it.
- c. Despite a good monsoon this year, the production of food grains in the country did not go **up**.
- d. The last of the Mughal emperors **of India** was first imprisoned and was later sent **into exile** by the British.

**neither**

**when**

**to**

- as -> used to tell reason
- none, any -> for more than 2
- neither, Either -> used for 2
- latest -> used to tell time
- last -> used for Sequence
- despite = inspite of

## **2. Banal antonym**

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>a. Lavish</b>         | → trite, commonplace, clique, hackneyed, stereotyped, mediocre |
| <b>b. Ornate</b>         | → luxurious, extravagant                                       |
| <b>c. Unconventional</b> | → decorate, garnish, beautify                                  |
| <b>d. Diabolical</b>     | → unorthodox   |
| <b>d. Diabolical</b>     | → very bad or annoying   |

- Banal antonyms -> novel, innovative, unconventional

- ❖ **Hackneyed** – overused and therefore unoriginal
- ❖ **Trite** – lacking originality or freshness
- ❖ **Platitudinous** – full of flat, dull, or obvious remarks
- ❖ **Prosaic** – lacking poetic beauty; dull or unimaginative
- ❖ **Insipid** – lacking flavor or interest
- ❖ **Jejune** – naive, simplistic, and superficial; also dull or uninteresting
- ❖ **Clichéd** – based on a cliché; unoriginal
- ❖ **Vapid** – offering nothing that is stimulating or challenging
- ❖ **Mediocre** – of only average quality; not very good or original

**3. choose the correct sentence:**

- a. Hardly as I stepped out of my house when I saw some policemen a coming towards my house.
- b. Today, the cost of living is such **higher** that many people find it difficult to keep their hearth burning.
- c. Rina was trying for admission **in the** engineering college even though her parents wanted her to take up medicine.
- d. Yavanika is one of the latest additions to good drama which appeared in recent times.

→ **high✓**

→ **to✓**

→ **have✓**

**Ans. None of these**

- Hardly → inversion is used in sentence
- such, as, enough, too + positive degree
- one of the + plural noun

#### **4. Choose one word for the given sentence**

A cowshed is called

- a. Oasis \_\_\_\_\_ → green patches in desert
- b. Igloo \_\_\_\_\_ → houses made of snow
- c. Menagerie \_\_\_\_\_ → where animals are kept for exhibition
- d. byre \_\_\_\_\_

- Api → bees
- Avi → birds/ aeroplane
- Apiary → where bees are kept
- Apiculture → rearing of bees
- Apicide → killing of bees
- Aviary → the place where birds are kept
- Aviculture → keeping and breeding of birds
- Avicide → killing of birds
- Sanctuary → a place where birds/ animals are protected from being hunted
- fauna → animal species of a particular region
- flora → Vegetation of a particular region
- Aviation → designing, building and flying aircraft
- Aviator → one who flies an aeroplane
- Zoo → where animals or birds are kept for exhibition and protection
- Abattoir → slaughter house
- Strangulate → throttle
- Slay → killing
- Poaching → illegal hunting
- Aquarium → where aquatic animals are kept
- Arena → place for wrestling

- Arsenal -> collection of weapons such as guns and explosives
- Armour -> clothing made of metal used for protection in war
- Asylum -> shelter given to refugees by government of another country
- Lunatic asylum -> a psychiatric hospital
- Archives -> collection of historical documents or government records
- Brewery -> place where beer is made
- Distillery -> place where alcohol is made
- Vineyard -> where grapes are cultivated
- Drunkard = inebriated, sot, toper
- Burrow -> a tunnel dug by an animal (eg rabbit, fox) for shelter, protection or temporary refuge
- Lair/ den -> where wild animals like lion live
- Casino -> gambling place
- Cemetery -> graveyard, Necropolis
- Crematorium -> where dead bodies are cremated
- Mortuary -> place where dead bodies are kept before postmortem
- Morgue -> place for identification of dead bodies
- Hospice -> place for dying people
- Cloakroom -> a place where luggage is kept
- Godown -> place where goods are stored, depot
- Granary -> place where grains are stored

- Monastery -> residing place for monks
- Abbot -> head of monks
- Convent -> where nuns live, nunnery, abbey
- Dockyard -> area for repairing and maintaining ships
- Hangar -> place where aircrafts are kept
- Group of ships -> fleet
- Group of boats -> fleet, convoy, armada, flotilla
- Dormitory -> a room or building where people sleep, especially in an institution
- Dormant -> sleeping/ inactive
- Elysium -> a state of great happiness
- Utopia -> a place of ideal perfection
- Gymnasium -> place where exercises are performed
- Garage -> place where small vehicles are repaired and kept
- Hutch -> a small wooden place to keep small pet animals
- Kennel -> place to keep dogs
- Stable -> place to keep horses
- Laboratory -> a building/ room used for scientific research, testing or teaching
- Kiln -> a large oven for baking clay and bricks
- Mint -> place where coins are minted
- Mint man -> poor person

- Museum → a place where antique things are kept
- Curator → care taker of museum
- Antiquarian → who likes to collect antique things
- Gallery → a room/ building for displaying and selling art
- Nursery → where small plants are grown and sold
  - place where small children are looked after so that their parents can go to work
- Orchard → piece of land planted with fruit trees
- Observatory → a building from which scientists can watch the stars, the weather, etc.
- Orphan → a child whose parents are dead
- Waif → a homeless, neglected and abandoned child
- Posthumous → given or happening after somebody has died
- Bastard → an unpleasant or despicable person
- Illegitimate child → child born to unmarried parents
- Infant → a very young child
- Refugee → a person forced to leave his native place
- Reservoir → a large natural or artificial lake used for water supply
- Resort → a place where a lot of people go on holiday
- Dark horse → unexpected winner
- Scullery → a small kitchen or room used to wash dishes, etc.

- Cuisine → art of cooking food
- Sanatorium → a type of hospital where patients who need a long period of treatment can stay
- Convalescence → process of recovering from an illness
- Tannery → a place where leather is made
- Wardrobe → place where clothes are kept
- Suite → a set of rooms, especially in a hotel
- Hermitage → a place away from society where a hermit lives
- Recluse → a religious person who lives a life away from other people
- Hermit → a person who prefers to live in solitude
- Pilgrim → a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons
- Pilgrimage → a pilgrim's journey
- Web → fine net made by spider

#### 5. Select the wrongly spelt word.

- (a) Exploite → exploit  
 (b) Explicit  
 (c) Expire  
 (d) Explode

#### 6. Admonish ~~synonym~~ antonym

- a. Flattery  
 b. Sniffle  
 c. Famished  
 d. Chagrin

Reprove, rebuke, reprimand

extremely hungry

disappointed, annoyed, humiliated

- ❖ **Reprove** – to criticize or correct, especially gently.
- ❖ **Expostulate** – to reason earnestly with someone against something they intend to do.
- ❖ **Upbraid** – to scold sharply or reproach severely.
- ❖ **Castigate** – to criticize or reprimand severely.
- ❖ **Rebuke** – to express sharp disapproval or criticism.
- ❖ **Reprimand** – a formal expression of disapproval.
- ❖ **Chide** – to scold or rebuke mildly.
- ❖ **Berate** – to scold harshly and at length.
- ❖ **Censure** – to express strong disapproval, especially in a formal context.
- ❖ **Lambaste** – to criticize someone or something

- **A rap on the knuckles:-**  
a mild reprimand for wrongdoing

- **Admonish** → counsel, warn, chastise

↳ **Antonyms** → approve, applaud, praise, flattery

## 7. Absolve antonym

- a. **Untidy**
- b. **Harmful**
- c. **Charge**
- d. **Inimical**

exonerate, acquit, pardon, forgive,

reprieve, relent

↳ **Antonyms** → compel, accuse, charge, blind

→ (to), harmful

**Exonerate** – to clear from blame or fault, especially after investigation.

**Acquit** – to formally declare someone not guilty of a criminal charge.

**Vindicate** – to clear someone of blame or suspicion, often by providing justification.

**Exculpate** – to show or declare that someone is not guilty of wrongdoing.

**Remit** – to cancel or refrain from exacting a debt or punishment (used more formally or legally).

**Purge** – to cleanse or rid someone of guilt or sin (can be metaphorical or religious).

**Shrive** (archaic) – to hear the confession of and give absolution (religious context, rarely used now).

## 8. Change the voice

**Do not buy medicines without the doctor's prescription.**

- (✓) a) Medicines should not be bought without the doctor's prescription.
- (b) Medicines need not be bought without the doctor's prescription.
- (c) Medicines might not be bought without the doctor's prescription.
- (d) Medicines could not be bought without the doctor's prescription.

→ object+ should + be + V3

→ You are advised not to  
buy medicines without  
doctor's prescription.

## 9. Meaning of the given idiom:

**Get a raw deal**

- a. **Get a new lease of life**
- b. **Get a handle on**
- c. **Gather roses only**
- d. **get the short end of the stick**

experiencing a renewed  
sense of energy

to be able to deal with a  
situation

to seek only the  
pleasurable experiences in  
life

## 10. Meaning of the given idiom:

**Fullness of time**

- a. **Full throttle**
- b. **Full monty**
- c. **Fuddy boddy**
- d. **An appropriate time**

operating at max intensity

the full amount expected,  
desired or possible

someone who is old fashioned

• On the spur of the moment → instantly

• Hit the nail on the head → say or do an accurate thing

• Nick of the time → just in time

## 11. Meaning of the given idiom:

### Forty winks

- a. Forgone conclusion → certain result
- b. From pillar to post → from one place to another in a fruit less manner
- c. From scratch → from the beginning
- d. take a siesta → short nap after lunch

- final conclusion/ final result/ conclusively suspected→ Superfluous error

Ques. She gave/ (a) some vivid/ (b) descriptive reasons./ (c) no error (d)

→ vividly✓



- Happy married Life × → happily married Life ✓
- a real important thing × → a really important thing ✓
- She was extreme/ extremely happy that day.

1. The bright shining star.

The brightly shining star.

2. It is bitter cold today.

It is bitterly cold today.

3. Please do a thoroughly investigation.

Please do a thorough investigation.  
adverb ↘ noun

4. She was so emotional stable that she was not moved by their decision to suspend her.

emotionally ✓

5. The law will prevail over a standard clause unilateral printed on a bill.



unilaterally ✓

6. In the modern world the pace of change and scientific innovation is unusual rapid.

unusually ✓

### Para Jumbled

A. The cafe's owner says he's interested in conservation, and hopes customers will realise the animals are worth saving, even though they often have a bad reputation.

B. None of them are venomous, meaning customers can get up close and personal with the reptiles.

C. Here you sip your drink in the company of 35 snakes.

D. This cafe, which has just opened in Tokyo, is not for the faint-hearted.

(a) DBCA

**(b) DCBA**

(c) ABCD

(d) ABDC

• mandatory pair -> CB

### Para Jumbled

A. An environmental group performed a necropsy on the animal and found about 40 kilograms of plastic, including grocery bags and rice sacks.

B. A 4.7 metre long whale died on Saturday in Philippines where it was stranded a day earlier.

C. "It's very disgusting and heartbreakin," he said. "We've done necropsies on 61 dolphins and whales in the last 10 years and this is one of the biggest amounts of plastic we've seen."

D. "The animal died from starvation and was unable to eat because of the trash filling its stomach," said Darrell Blatchley, Director of D' Bone Collector Museum Inc..

(a) ABCD

**(b) BADC**

(c) DABC

(d) BACD

## Cloze Test

Never write down a phonetic.....(1)....without fully understanding its meaning in every detail. A key to the various marks will be....(2)....at the bottom of every page of the dictionary, and the student should refer to this.....(3)..... In the front part of the dictionary there will also be found an.....(4)....of all possible sounds that any letter may have; and every sound that any letter may have may be indicated by a peculiar mark.....(5)....several letters may represent the same sound there are a variety of symbols for the same sound.

**1.**

- (a) from
- (b) form**
- (c) for
- (d) of

**2.**

- (a) found** ↑  
*passive*
- (b) find
- (c) finding
- (d), to find

**3.**

- (a) frequency
- (b) frequently**
- (c) frequent
- (d) frequenting

**4.**

- (a) explained
- (b) explaining
- (c) explanation**
- (d) explain

noun

**5.**

- (a) Of
- (b) Form
- (c) Off
- (d) Since**

## Cloze Test-2

Seoul's city government is asking people for help to correct poorly translated street signs -with prizes on offer for.....(1)....who spot the most errors. It's running.....(2)....two-week campaign calling on Koreans and foreigners.....(3)....to keep their eyes peeled for.....(4)....in English, Japanese and Chinese text, the Korea Times reports. There's a.....(5)....focus on public transport signs, maps and information signs at historic sites, as part of a drive to improve the experience of foreign tourists in the South Korean capital.

1.

- (a) this
- (b) those**
- (c) these
- (d) that

}  
plural

2.

- (a) one**
- (b) the
- (c) a**
- (d) an

3.

- (a) same
- (b) similarly
- (c) likely
- (d) alike**

4.

- (a) guffaws
- (b) blunder
- (c) mistakes**
- (d) oversight

5.

- (a) particular**
- (b) important
- (c) meticulous
- (d) signifying

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 22

### Find out the incorrect part

1. She was/ (a) rich but **niggard** those days,/ (b) but now she is very generous./ (c) no error (d)

niggardly✓

- Coordinating conjunctions:-

for, and, nor, but, or, yet → connects the same things (noun to noun)

- Miser, niggard, coward → nouns (Singular and plural)

- Miserly, niggardly, cowardly → adjectives (noun + ly) (degrees ✓)

- In a miserly manner, in a niggardly manner, in a cowardly manner

→ adverbs (Adjective+ ly)

1. My friend is weak and miser.

My friend is weak and miserly.

2. She is honest or fool.

She is honest and foolish.

### 2. Meaning of the given idiom

For good

- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. For keeps          | → forever                        |
| b. Foot the bill      | → pay the bill                   |
| c. Foot in the mouth  | → to say something inappropriate |
| d. For the time being | → for the particular time        |

### 3. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

For he was ill, / (a) he did not attend / (b)  
the party. / (c) no error (d)

He didn't attend the party  
for he was ill.

for

preposition -> time, purpose

Coordinating conjunction (reason) -> not

used in the starting of a sentence

- Preposition:-

1. He has been working for 4 hours.

2. He went there for supporting his friend.

- Conjunction:-

3. He didn't come for he was ill.

- and -> Coordinating conjunction
- and not -> Preposition

Since

preposition -> time specify

Subordinating conjunction -> reason

- Preposition:-

He has been watching TV since morning.

- Conjunction:-

Since he was ill, he failed.

- Since, as, because -> tells reason (2 conjunctions-> error)
- As you sow so shall you reap. ✓
- Because she was dull, **therefore** she failed.

- **for** he was weak, he failed. ✗

He failed for he was weak. ✓

→ Preposition to tell reason → due to, owing to

→ Phrase to tell reason → the reason, the reason why

1. As you are tired **so** you lay down to take rest.

2. As he was beaten badly, **so** he left the institution.

3. Since she had much work, **therefore** she didn't come here.

4. As Amir Khan is a perfectionist, **so** he always takes retakes until he is satisfied.

5. The reason why he failed is, **due to** his carelessness.

#### 4. Meaning of the given idiom

**Foam at the mouth**

a. Fly in the ointment

→ a minor irritation that spoils enjoyment

b. Fly a kite

→ to know other's thoughts on any idea

c. Flesh and blood

→ part of family, Kith and kin

d. Fly off the handle

→ to become very angry in an unreasonable way

### 5. Select the correct statement.

1. The sum and substance of this poem are as follows.

is ✓ (Singular)

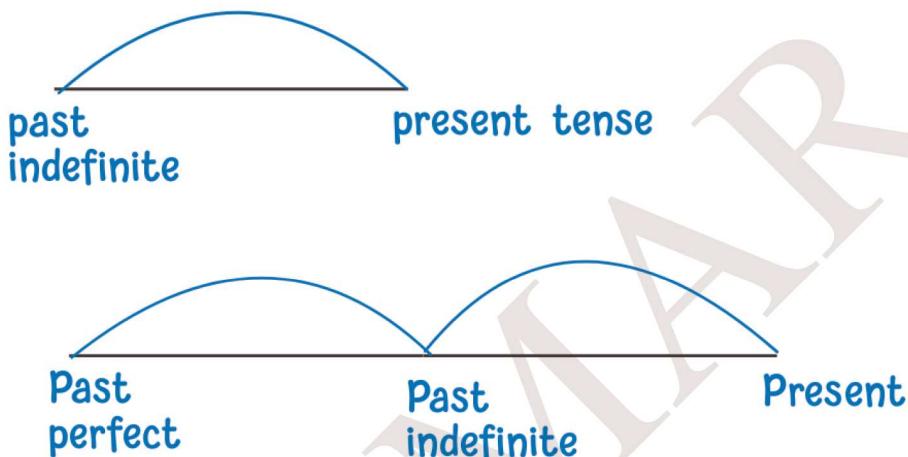
✓ 2. The team were / now in the field and / about to take their place. / No error

• Keep on → carry on

3. Perhaps you know/ that I have passed/ the examination in 1990. / No Error

4. The teacher/ kept advising us/ to work hard./  
No error ↳on

- Coherence should be there in → determiner, subject, verb, possessive
- Time decides tense



### 6. Meaning of the given idiom

#### In the lurch

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Get cold feet       | → frightened       |
| ✓ b. Get into a soup   | → get into trouble |
| c. Get on one's nerves | → to irritate      |
| d. Get off scot free   |                    |

↳ to get away without punishment

- Leap in the dark → a daring step whose consequences are unpredictable
- Get into trouble → get into hot water
- Out of Woods → free from danger

7. Select the correct statement.

1. At a very young age he died **with** heart disease.

→ **of**

✓ 2. The average age at which people begin to need eye-glasses is increasing

→ **me (doer and receiver different)**

3. He is trying to earn money **for myself** and him

4. We Indians **don't** understand that driving vehicles require care and skill.

← **requires ✓**

- to + Ving → opposed to, averse to, conducive to, prone to, object to, given to, with a view to, look forward to, accustomed to, addicted to

- to + V1 → all other words

1. Smoking **ruin/ ruins** our health.

2. Drinking and driving **is/are** a major cause of accident.

- Die + of + diseases

8. Meaning of the given idiom

**Get one's own back**

→ to make everybody understand the point

a. Get one's point across

→ to be fired from job

b. Get one's walking papers

c. Get out of hand

→ not under control

d. Pay someone back

→ repay loan/ take revenge

- Get the axe, get the boot → fired from the job

### 9. Select the correct statement.

1. Indians are wedded **in** the democratic way of life in a peaceful manner. **to**
  2. The present President of the United States is thinking of becoming the **most** supreme leader of the world. **X**
  3. Although the truck was moving very fast the driver stopped it in a **skilfully** manner
  - ✓ 4. Although he achieved great success he could not win fame
- skillful**

- Supreme → non gradable Adjective
- Though/although/ even though/albeit (contradictory)+ but ×

### 10. Find out the synonym of Pandemonium

- |              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Verve     | → zeal, enthusiasm       |
| b. Conundrum | → puzzle, riddle, enigma |
| c. Abolish   |                          |
| d. Bedlam    | → cancel, annihilate     |

→ chaos, topsy turvy, anarchy, clamour,  
noise, turbulence, rowdy, uproar, disorder,

at sixes and sevens

Antonyms → quiet, restraint, peaceful

- Bawdy → lustful, salacious, indecent

### 11. The boy told his teacher to explain the passage.

- (✓) a) asked his teacher  
 (b) said to his teacher  
 (c) invited his teacher  
 (d) no improvement

- said → intransitive verb
- said to/ told → Transitive verb
- Asked → object may be or may not be there

## 12. Antonym of candid

- a. Grandeur
- b. Defer
- c. Inimical
- d. Crafty**

→ true, honest, frank, straightforward

→ lavish

→ delay, postpone, dilly dally, adjourn

→ cunning, foxy, vulpine, artful, wily, diplomatic

- Candid → outspoken, upright
- Artisan → a worker skilled in trade, especially handmade things
- Veracious → truthful
- Perspicuous → lucid
- Guileless → innocent, without deception
- Plainspoken → outspoken or blunt
- Unreticent → outspoken
- Uncircumspect → straightforward
- forthright → direct and outspoken
- Unvarnished → not covered

## 13. What struck one most was their kindness.

→ past tense

- (a) What stroke one most**
- (b) What struck one more
- (c) What stroke one more
- (d) no improvement

→ one v/s all

**14. Find out the synonym of Rejuvenate**

- a. Propitiate → placate, pacify
- b. Conform → (to), adhere to
- c. Revitalize → imbue with new life
- d. Repulsion

**15. You should avoid to make such trivial mistakes.**

- (✓a) avoid making
- (b) avoid to have made
- (c) avoid make
- (d) no improvement

**Start , Begin, Avoid, Dislike, Enjoy, Repent, Forgive, Pardon, Finish, Postpone, Stop, Mind, Worth, Admit, Can;t help, Couldn't help, Can;t stand, Couldn't deny, Feel like, Get used to, Give up, Go on, Imagine, It is worthwhile, Keep etc. according to**

list of verbs that should be followed by gerund

**Preposition + Ving**

1. My sister doesn't want to come with us because she hates  
\_\_\_\_\_doing\_\_\_\_\_ windsurfing.
2. The baby keeps crying. Does his father mind \_\_\_\_\_taking\_\_\_\_\_ care of him  
a bit.
3. Jenny has a problem with her mother in law. As far as it seems,  
she is tired of \_\_\_\_\_fighting\_\_\_\_\_ with her.

4. 2 students applied for the Doctorate program and they look forward to having a positive reply from the University.



5. Aman's wife is fed up with cleaning the house on her own.

16. The teacher gave the students some advice.

- (a) advices
- (c) advises
- (b) advise
- (d) no improvement

**Find out the one word for the given sentence**

**A person who flirts with female**

a. Coquette	→ a flirtatious woman
✓ b. Philanderer	
c. Feminist	→ one who works for women rights
d. Effeminate	
→ man having female qualities	

- Misogynist → hater of female
- Gynecologist → a doctor specialist in female reproductive health problems
- Emigrant → a person who has gone to live in another country
- Immigrant → a person who has come into a foreign country to live there
- Migr → to move
- Cannibal → eater of your own species
- Apostate → who renounces religious beliefs

- Heretic -> a person with evil religious beliefs
- Bohemian -> unconventional person
- Demagogue -> a leader who sway his followers by his oratory
- Orator -> public speaker
- Eloquent -> capable of expressing himself well
- Harangue -> speak loudly to criticize somebody
- Pedagogue -> teacher
- Synagogue -> worship place for Jewish people
- Imposter -> who pretends to be someone else, hypocrite, charlatan masquerade
- Arbitrator -> a person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute mediator, intervenor
- fastidious -> hard to please, insatiable
- Egoist -> selfish
- Egotist -> one who talks about himself
- Ascetic -> who leaves physical pleasures for religious reasons
- fatalist -> believes only in fate
- fatal -> deadly, malignant, lethal
- Invincible -> one who is too hard to be defeated, insurmountable, unvanquishable
- Gourmand -> lover of good food, glutton, glut, epicure
- Edible -> fit to eat
- Potable -> fit to drink

- Adam's ale → potable water
- Atheist → who doesn't believe in God
- Agnostic → a person who is not sure about the existence of God
- Theology → study of religion
- Theocracy → a government in which religious heads rule the country
- Theophobia → fear of the concept of God
- Theomania → delusional illness when a person thinks he is God
- Theist → believes in God
- Monotheist → believer of one God
- Bitheist → believer of Two Gods
- Polytheist → believer of many Gods
- Pantheist → believer of all Gods
- Idolatory → worship of idols
- Iconoclast → breaker of images and traditions
- Morphology → study of forms of things
- Amorphous → without a clear form
- Dilettante → a dabbler in art, science and literature
- Gourmet → a connoisseur of food
- Henpecked → a husband ruled by his wife
- Curtain lecture → private scolding
- Pin money → a small sum of money for spending on inessentials

- Uxorious -> having or showing a great fondness of one's wife
- Sadist -> someone who enjoys inflicting pain on others
- Chauvinist -> a prejudiced person, blindly devoted to an idea



I said to the taxi driver, "Do you know this address?"

- (a) I asked the taxi driver if you knew that address.
- (b) I asked the taxi driver if he knows that address.
- (c) I inquired with the taxi driver if you knew that address.
- (d) I asked the taxi driver if he knew that address.

Direct speech (Interrogative) -> indirect speech (assertive)

17. If you come across my umbrella anywhere, bring it to me, can you?

- (a) isn't it
- (b) don't you
- (c) will you
- (d) no improvement

V1, subject -> you  
 ↗ will you  
 ↗ won't you

- Come across -> meet accidentally, find accidentally
1. Go there, will you? or won't you?
  2. Don't work hard, will you?
  3. Please do it, will you? or won't you? or would you? or could you?
  4. Let me go there, shall I?
  5. Let us go there, shall we?
  6. Let him do this, will he?

18. The floor of the hall was **covered by a carpet**.

- (a) covered in
- (b) covered with**
- (c) covered upon
- (d) no improvement

19. The passengers **are waiting for the bus outside the bus stand at the main gate for long**.

- (a) were waited
- (b) were waiting
- (c) have been waiting**
- (d) no improvement

→perfect continuous or perfect

20. Miss Pillai teaches very well, **isn't it?**

- (a) didn't she
- (b) doesn't she**
- (c) wasn't it
- (d) no improvement

21. He has **fallen out with the girl he wanted to marry.**

→to quarrel

- (a) fallen off**
- (b) fallen in love
- (c) fallen for
- (d) no improvement**

22.

- A. It was very unusual as boys were not supposed to be out of school at this late hour.
  - B. He moved closer to the boy in anger so that he could recognise the miscreant and punish him.
  - C. He felt angry as teachers ought to be about school rules being broken.
  - D. Mr Oliver, the school teacher saw a lonely boy sitting on a rock, weeping soundlessly.
- (a) DBAC  
 (b) ABCD  
 ✓(c) DACB  
 (d) ACBD

23.

- A. The brain is active too during sleep, sending messages for the heart to beat regularly.
  - B. However, the body utilizes the sleeping time effectively.
  - C. We spend about one third of our time sleeping.
  - D. It produces energy and releases hormones for repair and growth during the night.
- ✓(a) CBDA  
 (b) BADC  
 (c) ABDC  
 (d) CABD

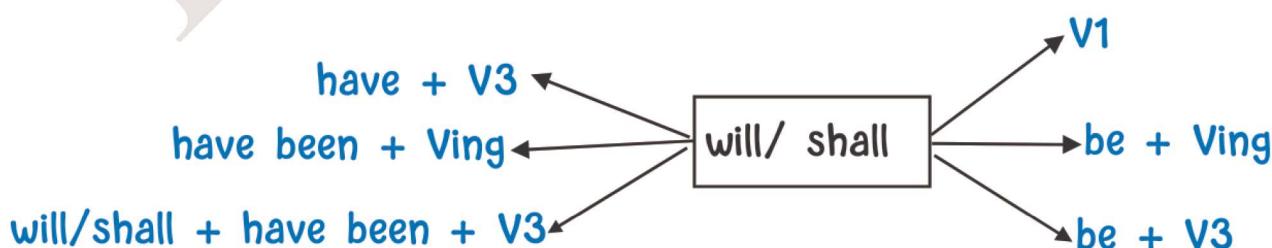
24. P: The growing popularity of computer, video games and television makes the children very inactive in their lifestyles.

Q: The time spent in these things may be spent in some physical activities.

R. Parents should be a role model for their children.

S: If the parents are looking very active, the children are more likely to be more active and will stay active for the rest of their life.

- (a) SQRP  
 (b) RPQS  
 ✓(c) PQRS  
 (d) QSRP



**It is very easy and harmless for a healthy person to donate blood. There is.....(1).....amount of five to eight litres of blood .....(2).....a healthy man. Giving.....(3).....a small quantity of this will not.....(4).....him any harm. The.....(5)....body is remarkable; whatever.....(6).....has been taken.....(7).... the body it is soon.....(8).....by new blood, .....(9)....the blood loss.....(10).....small.**

**1.**

- (a) An
- (b) The
- (c) A
- (d) one

**2.**

- (a) On
- (b) For
- (c) With
- (d) in

**3. (a) over**

- (b) Away
- (c) Across
- (d) in

• Give away → distribute

**4. (a) do**  
 (b) Made  
(c) Make  
(d) did

**5. (a) organ**  
 (b) Human  
(c) Vessel  
(d) health

**6. (a) flesh**  
 (b) Blood  
(c) Tissue  
(d) muscle

**7. (a) for**  
 (b) From  
(c) By  
(d) in

**8. (a) redeemed**  
(b) Recovered  
 (c) Replaced  
(d) revived

**9. (a) provide**  
(b) Provides  
 (c) Provided  
(d) provider

**10. (a) were**  
(b) Are  
(c) Be  
 (d) is

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

## Lecture 23

### 1. Find out the incorrect part

He told her / (a) that when he completed/  
 (b) his work, he would meet. / (c) no error  
 (d)

-> ----- C1 ----- > only one conjunction is needed

to connect two sentences

-> ----- C1 ----- C2 ----- > two conjunctions

are needed to connect three sentences

-> ----- C1C2 -----, ----- > also correct

1. As he has committed,~~that~~ he did it on time.

2. He would contact me ~~and~~ if he had any issue.

3. He asked her ~~that~~ when she would go there.

### 2. Meaning of the given idiom

1. **rap on the knuckles**

criticism

a. **Go for the jugular**

be aggressive in making  
an attack

b. **Go haywire**

to be ruined,  
go to the dogs

c. **Go off the air**

not broadcasting

d. **Go the extra miles**

→ put in extra efforts

- Face the music → face the criticism

### 3. Find out the incorrect part .

Rahul and not his friends/ (a) participapte/ (b) in the party./  
 (c) no error (d) P.O.      ↗participates

- and → conjunction

- and not → Preposition

1. He with his children is/are coming today.

2. Rajat as well as his friends is doing well. ✓

3. Both Rahul as well as Rohit have done it all.  
 ↗and

4. Both Ritika as well as her sister was coming.

5. The briefing will be held between 11 am to 12 pm.

↗and

- Both + and + verb plural ✓

- S1 as well as S2 + verb (according to S1)

- Between + and , from + to ✓

### Menaing of the given idiom

1. Go through the hoops

a. Go to rack and ruin

→ to become destroyed

b. Go to the dogs

c. Go to the winds

→ futile efforts

d. Whole hearted

→ devoted, heart and soul

- Half hearted -> do without any real efforts

#### 4. Find out the incorrect part .

➤ He did not succeed in the exam **yet he** adopted the right strategy.

→ though/ although

• Though/ although -> हालांकि, यद्यपि

• Yet -> फिर भी

→ Though \_\_\_\_\_, yet \_\_\_\_\_.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ though \_\_\_\_\_.

1. She will not give us money though she has much wealth.

2. She has much wealth yet she didn't give us money.

3. He was punished though he was not guilty.

4. His relatives didn't support him yet he succeeded.

#### 5. Meaning of the given idiom

1. **Gone fishing**

→ foolish person

a. God's ape

b. Good samaritan

c. Graveyard shift

d. Be oblivious

→ shift from midnight to morning

- Altruist -> a selfless person showing concern for well-being of others
- Samaritan -> a charitable or helpful person

## 6. Choose the correct sentence.

1. I pretended as if interested in the conversation but really it was very boring.  
→ were
2. I don't usually like staying at hotels, but last summer we spent a few days at a very nice hotel by → the sea
3. I will try to be on time but do not worry when I → if am late
- ✓ 4. The teacher remarked that they all had done it very badly

- as if → Imaginary condition
- Singular countable nouns should be preceded by article

## 7. Find out synonym of the given word

**Conscious**

- a. Prodigous
- b. Enormous
- c. Egregious
- d. Acquaint

→ large in size, colossal, mammoth, gigantic

→ extremely bad

- sci → know
- Greg → group
- prodigal → wasteful, spendthrift, lavish
- Conscious → apprised, informed, cognizant, sentient, perceptive, heedful  
→ Antonyms → unaware, ignorant (of), unfeeling, faint

### 8. Choose the correct sentence.

1. The train ~~is~~<sup>was</sup> supposed to arrive at 10a.m. yesterday but it was an hour late.
2. Ritu will be surprised ~~as~~<sup>when</sup> she hears the news.
3. I asked two persons the way to the station but ~~none~~<sup>neither</sup> of them knew it
- ✓ 4. Despite a good monsoon this year, the production of food grains in the country did not go up.

### 9. Find out synonym of the given word

**Fickle**

a. **Inordinate**

b. **Adequate**

c. **Inception**

✓ d. **Capricious**

→ much greater than expected

→ enough, ample

→ Commencement

→ erratic, mercurial, volatile, idiosyncratic, vacillating

**Mercurial** – subject to sudden or unpredictable changes of mood.

**Whimsical** – playfully erratic or unpredictable.

**Volatile** – liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.

**Fickle** – changing frequently, especially in regard to loyalties or affections.

**Erratic** – not even or regular in pattern or movement; unpredictable.

**Quixotic** – exceedingly idealistic, unrealistic, and unpredictable in pursuit of ideals.

**Arbitrary** – based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system.

**Flighty** – fickle and irresponsible, often changing opinions or interests quickly.

**Vagarious** – characterized by erratic or unpredictable behavior or actions (rare/literary).

• Antonyms of fickle → steadfast, staid, constant, stanch

### 10. Find out synonym of the given word

**Compassion**

a. **Ablution**

→ holy washing

✓ b. **Sympathy**

c. **Tenuous**

→ very weak or uncertain

d. **Invigorate**

→ revive, rejuvenate

- Compassion-> tenderness, Clemency, commiseration, empathy

- **Commiseration** – sympathy and sorrow for the misfortunes of others.
- **Empathy** – the ability to understand and share another's feelings.
- **Solicitude** – care or concern for someone's well-being.
- **Mercy** – compassion shown toward someone whom it is within one's power to punish or harm.
- **Humaneness** – the quality of compassion and sympathy for others, especially the suffering.
- **Pathos** – an appeal to emotion; often refers to the evocation of compassion.
- **Pity** – a feeling of sorrow for someone else's misfortune (can carry a condescending tone).
- **Altruism** – selfless concern for the well-being of others.
- **Benevolence** – the desire to do good or show kindness to others.
- **Kindliness** – a gentler or warmer form of compassion or goodwill.

→ Antonyms -> cruelty, barbarity, persecution, apathy

Mr. Vijay

### 11. Choose the correct sentence.

1. Being occupied with important matters, he had no leisure to see us.

✓ 2. He was not promoted to the rank of a Colonel till for a few months of his resignation.

3. The man who is perpetually hesitating which of the two things he will do first will ultimately do either → neither

4. No other hill station is as beautiful as Darjeeling with its scenic beauties.

→ beauty

• Subject being \_\_\_\_\_, S \_\_\_\_\_.  
omitted

### 13. find out the one word for the given sentence

A person who steals someone's literature

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| a. Plunder    | → steal goods                           |
| b. Burglar    | → thief                                 |
| c. Intruder   | → who enters a place without permission |
| d. Plagiarist |   |

- Embezzlement -> misappropriation of money
- Hypochondriac -> who is over anxious about his health
- Convalescence -> recovery from illness
- Hedonist -> who believes sensual pleasure is the chief good
- Lavish -> luxurious
- Impregnable -> unable to be captured or broken into
- Libe -> free
- Liberty -> freedom
- Liberate -> act of setting free
- Liberal -> magnanimous person
- Libertine -> immoral person
- Exorcise -> to remove something bad or painful from mind
- Indefatigable -> who doesn't get tired easily
- Weariness -> tiredness, lassitude, enervation
- Tedium -> quality of being tedious/ boring
- Martyr -> who dies for the noble cause
- Omnivorous -> who eats both veg and non veg
- Omnibus -> a large book containing several creations
- Omnipresent -> ubiquitous, rampant
- Insolvent -> bankrupt
- Pauper -> a very poor man

- Stoic -> who is indifferent to pain and pleasure, apathetic, indifferent
- Volunteer -> one who offers one's services
- Reluctant -> unwilling
- Versatile -> able to do many different things
- Contemporaries -> people living at the same time
- Tempo -> speed of music
- Connoisseur -> a critical judge of any art and craft
- Termagant -> a noisy quarrelsome woman, belligerent
- Amazon -> tall and strong
- Illiterate -> who doesn't know how to read and write

#### 24. Improve the underlined part if needs

Most donors would seriously protest any effort to infer from such limited data.

- a. protest against
- b. protest at
- c. protest to
- d. no improvement

#### 25. Improve the underlined part if needs

I hope you vividly remember the premier of the film when I, my wife and you were present in the hall.

- a. my wife, I and you
- b. you, my wife and I
- c. my wife, you and I
- d. no improvement

- Neutral or positive statement -> 2,3,1 person

## 26. Improve the underlined part if needs

My opinion for the film is that it will bag the national award.

- a. opinion to
- b. opinion about
- c. opinion on
- d. no improvement

## 27. Improve the underlined part if needs

It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.

- a. along
- b. towards
- c. for
- d. no improvement

## 28. Improve the underlined part if needs

Young men and women should get habituated to reading and writing about current affairs

- a. used
- b. prepared
- c. trained
- d. no improvement

## 29. Para Jumbled

- A. My brother was looking forward to his first Metro ride.
- B. But he is the kind of person who never listens to any advice.
- C. He had heard a great deal about it from his friends in Delhi.
- D. They all told him not to travel the first time.

- (a) ACDB
- (b) ABDC
- (c) ACBD
- (d) ADBC

### 30. Para Jumbled

- A. It is impossible to know all the rules of any language,  
 B. It takes both time and patience.  
 C. Advertisements that claim to teach a language in 60 days are all lies.  
 D. Learning a language is a life-long job.
- (a) ACBD  
 (b) ABCD  
 (c) ADCB  
 (d) ADBC

**Lord Baden Powell, founder of Scouting was himself an army scout. During.....(1).....war in South Africa, when soldiers.....(2).....not easily available, he selected a few boys (3).....worked as messengers and did a wonderful .(4).....as little scouts. Since then, the Scout Movement has.....(5).....throughout the world.**

1. (a) a  
 (b) One  
 (c) An  
 (d) any

2. (a) were  
 (b) Have  
 (c) Had  
 (d) are

- (a) Who  
 (b) Whose  
 (c) Whom  
 (d) which

- a/an -> one when focus is on number  
 Eg. -> One flower cannot make a garland.
- The -> war/ battle, movement

4. (a) post  
 (b) Job  
 (c) Work  
 (d) thing

5. (a) Scattered  
 (b) Extended  
 (c) Spread  
 (d) stretched

**Wild monkeys are a problem for farmers in many areas in Japan.**

.....(1).....often come out of the woods to.....(2)....the tasty vegetables and fruit on farms. .....(3).....year, they cause heavy damage to crops.

.....(4).....the farmers are fighting back. In 2005, a small village in Nagano.....(5).....a program to protect crops with the help of dogs.

They are known as monkey dogs, and they are trained to scare monkeys away.

1. (a) It  
 (b) Those  
 ✓(c) They  
 (d) Them

2. (a) get  
 ✓(b) Eat  
 (c) Cut  
 (d) Waste

3.  
 a. All  
 b. Whole  
 c. This  
 ✓d. Every

4. a. Because  
 ✓b. However  
 c. Moreover  
 Though

5.  
 a. Continued  
 ✓b. Started  
 c. Embarked  
 d. Instigated

→भड़काना

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 24

### 1. Choose the incorrect part.

I was his best friend / (a) but He  
neither contacted / (b) me nor my  
wife. / (c) no error (d)

I was his best friend but he  
→ contacted neither me nor my  
wife.

- terms after 'either' and 'or', 'neither' and 'nor' should be balanced.
- neither verb + obj nor verb + obj
- either-or → verb according to the nearest subject
- Affirmative sentences → and, negative sentences → or

1. Either he or his friends has/have supported me.

2. Has/have either he or his friends supported his/their family.

3. He neither contacted me nor my wife.

He contacted neither me nor my wife.

4. He either met you nor your brother.

He met either you or your brother.

5. She has bought a bat, a ball or a hockey.

→ and

6. She did not buy a bat, a ball and a hockey.

→ or

## 2. Meaning of the given idiom

Hale and hearty

a. Hand in glove

b. Hand in hand

c. Hammer and tongs

**✓ d. As fiddle as fiddle**

→ in close relation

→ closely cooperating

→ with complete energy

→ healthy

## 3. Find out the incorrect part → **that**

Boys work hard/ (a) so they may/ (b)

earn livelihood./ (c) no error (d)

- so → result

- so that → purpose  
→ may, might

1. We study so that we may gain knowledge.

2. We eat so that we may live.

3. He was ill so he had not come.

4. He was bold so he fought well.

## 4. Meaning of the given idiom

Under the table

a. Green eyed monster

→ jealous person

b. Green horn

→ inexperienced person, callow

**✓ c. Grease someone's palm**

→ to bribe someone

d. Green fingers

→ to be skilled at gardening

### 5. Find out the incorrect part

I would / (a) rather/ (b) starve ~~then~~ to steal./ (c) no error (d)

→than

- would – rather – than
- both – and
- between – and
- no sooner – than (inversion when it is used in starting)
- hardly/ scarcely – when (inversion when it is used in starting)
- rather – than
- other – than
- Else – but
- If/when – ,
- either – or
- Until/unless – comma(,)
  - ↳will/shall/not are not used
- neither – nor
- no/never/not – or
- whether – or
- lest – should + V1 (notx)
- as – as (both affirmative and negative)
- so – as (negative), that
- too – to (negative); [very -> positive]

- Such – as/ that (who, whom, whose ×)
- The same – as/that
- Prefer/ Preferable – to
- Janitor Adjectives (-ior) – to
- In case → की दशा में
- Provided → basharte
- Nevertheless → फिर भी
- As though → were
- As if → were
- Suppose/ Supposing → if ×

1. It is nothing else than her arrogance.

than  
→ to

2. You are superior than her.

than  
→ to

3. This is more preferable than that.

more  
→ much      than  
→ to

4. He is not rich and honest.

and  
→ but

- 'and' connects two same things
- 'but' connects two opposite things

→ School life is dull but college life is charming. ✓

5. He is **so** wise as you are.

→as

6. He is **too** happy to meet me.

→very

7. He is **very** tired that he could not run anymore.

→so

8. She is **very** hopeless to pass the exam.

→too

9. No sooner **he had** reached there **when** the train left.

→had he

→than

10. Hardly **he had** entered the palace **than** it happened.

→had he

→when

11. No sooner **the teacher** enter the classroom **then** all the students stood up.

→did

→than

12. I have no other choice **but** Rahul.

→than

13. No **soon** had he completed it than it happened.

→sooner

14. As soon as he saw the lion **than** he ran away.

,

**soon – adverb of time**

soon      sooner      soonest

15. As **sooner** as he picked my pocket **then** he ran away.

→soon

,

16. As soon as **did he pick** my pocket, he ran away.

→he picked up

17. Work hard lest you **may not** fail.

X

18. Walk carefully lest you **will not** fall.

X

19. Study properly lest you should **pass**.

→ fail

20. Study properly lest you **pass**.

→ fail (failsx)

## 6. Meaning of the given idiom

**Haul over coals**

- a. **Have a green thumb** → expert in gardening
- b. **Have at one's fingertips** → to have knowledge readily available
- c. **Have the last laugh** → be finally vindicated
- d. **Face the music**

- Green room → a backstage room in theatre, etc.

## 7. Choose the correct sentence.

- ✓ 1. Being a well-known physicist, he was invited to deliver a lecture on laser technology

S PO PO

common subject → mentioned only once

2. The chief idea of every common type of traveller is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly **could**

up

present

can

3. He was **hard down** for money and was being harassed by his creditor.

4. If we really set **to** we can get the whole house cleaned in **an** afternoon

→ the

- Hard up → to face lack of money

- at → dawn, sunrise, sunset, dusk

- In the → morning, afternoon, evening

- By the time → past perfect or future perfect tense

#### 8. Choose the correct sentence.

1. The main reason for his **fiscal** success is that he is hardworking.  
→ **financial**
2. Since the two parties each won the same number of seats the minority party **holds** the balance of power.  
→ **has/ have → to make present**  
→ **present**
3. It's arrogant **for you** to assume you'll win every time.  
→ **of**
- ✓ We've paid for our travel and accommodation, so we need **only** some pocket-money with us.

- fiscal → public property

#### 9. Find out synonym of the given word

- |                    |                                      |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Bombastic       | → defeat someone thoroughly          |
| a. Vanquish        | → pompous or extravagant in language |
| ✓ b. Grandiloquent | → wither                             |
| c. Fade            |                                      |
| d. Surmount        |                                      |
- overcome a difficulty successfully

- Bombastic → grandiloquent, magniloquent, verbose, wordy

#### 10. Choose the correct sentence.

1. There's no evidence to show that information technology secrets are more vulnerable in India than Britain or the U.S.  
→ **those of (to balance the comparison)**
2. It is shameful that hunting is still considered **sport** by some unscrupulous people in the civilized world.  
→ **a**
3. The vacancy was filled by Mr. Rao **who** the manager thought worthy of promotion.  
→ **whom**
- ✓ 4. She was taller than any of her five sisters.

- Singular countable nouns are never used without an article.
- Sub + verb      whom                          Sub + verb
- Sub + verb      who                              Verb

- article + adverb + Adjective + noun ✓
- article + noun ✓
- article + Adjective + noun ✓

### 11. Find out synonym of the given word

**Collide**

- ✓ a. **Dissent**
- b. **Perilous**
- c. **Synchronous**
- d. **Futile**

useless, in vain, null and void

disagree

Hazardous, dangerous

existing or occurring at same time

- Collide(verb) -> strike, encounter, clash, conflict, dissent, no love lost
- furtive -> secret
- Descent -> a movement to a lower place
- Decent -> modest
- Ascent -> a movement to an upper place
- Assent -> to agree
- Collusion -> secret agreement, especially to do something dishonest  
Nexus

### COLLISION

- **Conflagration** (if metaphorical, involving conflict or intense clash)
- **Confrontation** (especially in abstract or interpersonal contexts)
- **Contretemps** (a rare, refined word for an unexpected or unfortunate clash)
- **Altercation** (more verbal, but sometimes used metaphorically for a clash)

- Alt -> other
- Alteration -> edit, change
- feud -> an argument in families that continues over a long period of time

- Antonyms of Collision ->agreement, harmony, compatibility, union



## 12. Improve the underlined part if requires

While crossing the highway a five-year-old child was knocked out by a passing car

- (a) away
- (b) down
- (c) up
- (d) no improvement

- Knock down = run over -> crush by vehicle
- Bear down -> to strike

## 13. Find out synonym of the given word

Captive

a. Grumpy

b. Churlish

c. Swanky

d. Fascinate

rude, boorish, ungracious

chic, expensive and fashionable

→ to attract

- Captive (Adjective) -> imprisoned, confined, enslaved, enchanted, bound  
fettered, interned, enthralled, subjugated, detained
- Antonyms -> free, emancipate, at large, unrestrained, liberate, exorcise

## 14. Improve the underlined part if requires

When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm.

- (a) was carried aloft
- (b) was carried away
- (c) was carried down
- (d) no improvement

- Rhetorical -> oratorical, verbal
- Carry out -> obey

- Carry on → to continue
- Carry away → loose self-control

### 15. Synonym:-

**Cherish**

- Elude**
- Lineage**
- Treasure**
- Deadlock**

mangle avoid being caught  
evade

ancestry, series of descendants

Halt, Standstill, Come to a Standstill

- Cherish → nurture, treasure, foster, encourage

- **Esteem** – suggests high regard or respect.
- **Treasure** – implies holding something dear and valuable.
- **Revere** – conveys deep respect and admiration.
- **Adore** – often more emotional, suggesting deep love and affection.

- Antonyms of cherish → abandon, forsake, renounce, discard

### 16. Improve the underlined part if requires

3. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.

- rose another two feet**
- rised another two leet**
- would raise another two feet**
- no improvement**

- **Rise** – Intransitive verb    rose    risen

- **Raise** – transitive verb    raised    raised

### 17. Improve the underlined part if requires

**When we saw him last, he ran to catch a bus**

- (a) has run
- (b) had run
- (c) was running
- (d) no improvement

• sudden action -> past tense, past indefinite tense

• going on action -> past tense, past continuous tense

### 18. Improve the underlined part if requires

**I would like to avail a fifteen day holiday  
this summer**

- (a) to avail of
- (b) to avail myself of
- (c) to avail myself
- (d) no improvement

→ avail + reflexive + of ✓

### 19. Improve the underlined part if requires

**An overdose of any medicine is enough  
fatal to a plant as to a man.**

→ affirmative sentence

- (a) too fatal
- (b) as fatal
- (c) so fatal
- (d) no improvement

### 20. Improve the underlined part if requires

**There is nothing quite miserable than  
illiteracy in youth**

→ needs comparative

- (a) as miserable
- (b) very miserable
- (c) more miserable
- (d) no improvement

### 21. Improve the underlined part if required

My brother-in-law has a house for letting.

(a) for letting out

(b) to rent our

(c) to let \_\_\_\_\_ → to rent

(d) no improvement

### 22. Improve the underlined part if required

Netaji was by far a great man of India → one v/s all

(a) a very great man

(b) too great a man

(c) the greatest man

(d) no improvement

### 23. Find out the one word for the given sentence

One who moves from one place to another especially in order to find work

a. Domicile → resident

b. Vagrant

c. Migrant

d. Ethical → moral

e. Immigrant

- Namesake – a person having the same name as another
- Allonym – other name
- Alias – changed name of a criminal to hide crime
- Alibi – a Statement to prove you were at different place at the time of crime
- Sobriquet – a nickname or unofficial title
- Pseudonym – false name
- Philatelist – one who collects and studies postage stamps
- fugitive – who is running away from police

- Abscond – to run away from a place where you should stay
- Loq – talk
- Soliloquy – a speech in which a character speaks his thoughts aloud
- Colloquial – informal speech
- Ventriloquist – someone who can speak in a way that their voice appears to be coming from somewhere else
- Somniloquent – who speaks in sleep
- Blandiloquent – speaking in a mild, flattering or insincere manner
- Elocution – ability to speak clearly, calling a spade a spade
- Circumlocution – a long indirect way of speaking
- Magniloquent – using bombastic language
- Teetotaller – who stays away from intoxicating drugs
- Vinter – a wine merchant
- Philistine – who doesn't care for art and literature
- Cosmopolitan – who regards the whole world as his country
- Misologist – hater of knowledge
- Cynosure – center of attraction
- Pacifist – who hates war, loves peace
- Pacify – to make something/ somebody calm
- Placid – calm
- Implacable – that can't be pacified
- Complacent – self satisfied

- Complaisant – willing to please others or to accept what they do or say without protest
- Highbrow – who considers himself to be superior in culture and intellect, snob, assume airs
- Somnambulist – who walks in sleep
- Soporific – medicines that induce sleep
- Sedative – medicine that makes you feel calm
- Veteran – experienced person, grey cells, doyen, past master
- Green hand – green horn, callow, tyro, novice
- Intinerant – who journeys from one place to another
- Philogynist – who works for women welfare
- Misogamist – hater of marriage
- Virtuoso – one who is a brilliant performer on stage
- Swashbuckler – a boastful fellow [Brag, boast – of]
- Polyglot – who speaks many languages, linguist

**24. Improve the underlined part if requires**

Hardly had he finished his lunch than the phone rang.

- (a) when  
 (b) then  
 (c) while  
 (d) no improvement

### 25. Para Jumbled

**S1. Rahul was alone at home.**

- A. He hesitated for a moment but then picked up the receiver.
- B. Suddenly the phone rang.
- C. He repeated 'Hello' but still no one replied from the other end.
- D. Though he said 'Hello', there was no response from the other side.

**S6. The phone rang again but this time somebody asked if his father was at home.**

- (a) BADC
- (b) DACB
- (c) BCAD
- (d) CDBA

### 26. Para Jumbled

**A. They say that Jupiter punished him so, because he was such a lazy stay-at-home that he would not go to Jupiter's wedding, even when especially invited.**

- B. The Tortoise, you know, carries his house on his back.
- C. After many years, Tortoise began to wish he had gone to that wedding.

**D. No matter how hard he tries, he cannot leave home.**

- (a) DCAB
- (✓) BDAC
- (c) BCDA
- (d) CABD

### Cloze Test

Communication plays a.....(1)....role in the overall development of man. It can be learnt by our.....(2)....efforts. Today, success in our professional life depends on our.....(3)....to read, write and speak well which results in effective communication.

Barriers.....(4)....communication hinder the communication process. It is very important to.....(5)....these barriers so that the transmission of the message can be smooth.

**1.**

- (a) better
- (b) total
- (✓) vital
- (d) lifeless

**2.**

- (a) unclear
- (✓) conscious
- (c) contradictory
- (d) important

aware

**3.**

- (a) variety
- (b) agility
- (c) facility
- (✓) ability

4.

- (a) against  
 (b) by  
 ✓(c) to,  
 (d) from

5.

- (a) strengthen  
 ✓(b) overcome  
 (c) Create  
 (d) Succeed

### Cloze Test-2

Machines were made to be man's servants. Yet, man has grown so.....(1).....on them that they are in a fair way to become his.....(2)..... Already men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting.....(3).....machines. Machines are very stern bosses. They must be fed with coal and.....(4).....petrol to drink and oil to wash with and must be kept at an.....(5)..... temperature.

1.

- ✓(a) dependent  
 (b) inferior  
 (c) subordinate  
 (d) helpless

2.

- (a) administrators  
 ✓(b) masters  
 (c) victims  
 (d) slaves

3.

- (a) from  
 (b) into  
 (c) under  
 ✓(d) upon

4.

- (a) gave  
 ✓(b) given  
 (c) gives  
 (d) give

5.

- (a) outdated  
 (b) optional  
 (c) optimist  
 ✓(d) optimum

- Stern = strict, hard and fast

best possible

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

## Lecture 25

Choose the incorrect part of the sentence

- If ← 1. When the doctor had/ (a) come on time,  
the patient/ (b) would have been saved./ (c)  
no error (d)

- When → denotes specific point of time in the past, usually starts a clause with Simple past
- While → tells time duration, usually in past continuous
- If → shows Condition
- Unless = If not (negative) → shows Condition
- Where → place
- If + or ×, whether + or ×

1. "It started raining while I was jogging."

2. "When it started raining, I was jogging."

3. When I went there, he was playing chess.

4. I was teaching while he was playing.

5. This is the best hotel in Goa when I stayed last month.

→ where

6. It was 15th August 1947 where India got independence.

→ when

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

**2. Heart of one's mouth**

a. Heart to heart talk → frank conversation

b. Heave a sigh of relief → to feel relaxed

c. Heavy handed → oppressive

d. Cold feet → frightened

- Hole and corner policy → a secret or clandestine way of doing things

**Choose the incorrect part of the sentence**

**3. She is as genius/<sup>as</sup> (a) if not more  
genius/ (b) than her sister./ (c) no error  
(d)**

- Positive degree if not/or comparative degree
- Superlative degree if not/or superlative degree
- He is braver if not as brave as his brother.  
**He is as braver than if not as brave as his brother .**
- She is as tall or taller than you.  
**as**
- My friend is cleverer or as clever as you.  
**than**

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

**4. Hit the bull's eye**

a. Hobson's choice → no real choice

b. Hold water → to seem logical

c. Hold tongue → to stay quiet

**✓ d. Hit the nail on the head** → to do or say the right thing at the right time

- fat chance → very little or no possibility

**Choose the incorrect part of the sentence**

5. He will succeed/ (a) because **of** (b)  
he worked hard. / (c) no error (d)

needs conjunction

- Work hard → verb

- Hard work → noun

- Because → conjunction, followed by sentence/clause

- Because of → preposition, followed by phrase

1. He will succeed because **his hard work.** → phrase  
→ of

- In case → conjunction

- In case of → preposition

1. He will help us in case **any issue.** → phrase  
→ of

- Without → preposition, followed by phrase

- Unless → conjunction, followed by clause

1. He will not go there **without he is permitted.** → unless → clause

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

6. Hold one's tongue

**a.** Shut your mouth

b. High and dry

c. Hit the sack

d. Hold a candle to

leave someone alone

to go to bed

be nearly as good as

### Choose the incorrect part of the given sentence

7. Don't like such/ (a) students **who** are/ (b) dishonest./ (c) no error (d)

→that

- Such + as → example
- Such + that → result

1. I like such people **that** are very laborious.

2. He is such a good student **that** he never tells lies.

### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

Hole

8. Hold and corner method

a. Hope against hope

→ cling to a mere possibility

b. Hornests' nest

→ a situation full  
of difficulties

c. Hot potato

→ a controversial issue

d. Husband one's resources

✓e. None of these

→ to use resources carefully

Secret methods

### Choose the incorrect part of the given sentence

9. He has no doubt/ (a) **whether**/ (b) he has come. (c) no error

→that

- Certainty → that
- Uncertainty → whether

1. She **doubts** **that** she has posted many letters.

→Whether

2. We shall not go to school **if** it rains **or** not.

→whether

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

**10. In dutch**

✓. In hot water

→ in trouble

b. Icing on the cake

something extra that makes a good thing even better

c. Ill at ease

uncomfortable

d. in a nutshell

in brief

- Dutch courage → a feeling of courage that a person gets from drinking alcohol

**Choose the incorrect part of the given sentence**

Unless 11. Until he will gives/ (a) his hundred

percent efforts,/ (b) he will not pass./ (c) no

error (d)

- Until → time, 'not' is not used, will/shall used in other clause
- Unless → condition, 'not' is not used, will/shall in other clause
- Till → preposition, time deadline

1. \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't work hard, he will fail.

Unless he works hard, he will fail.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ he comes, then we shall not go. → adverb of time, hence not needed

Until he comes, we shall not go.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you will not give the keys, I will not help you.

Until/ Unless you give the keys, I will not help you.

4. He will have paid the bill \_\_\_\_\_ till 5PM.

5. Unless he works hard, he will pass.

not – to make sense

## 12. cavil (synonym)

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
|                | shameless person   |
| (A) brazen     | →  |
| (B) parched    | → very hot & dry, arid   |
| (C) fertile    | → productive, fruitful, fecund   |
| (D) Censorious | →<br>who always finds faults in things<br><br>complaining, quibble, nit pick |

## 13. Choose the correct sentence.

1. 'Treasure Island' is one of the best pirate stories that  
was ever written.  
→ were → Relative pronouns don't define verb
  2. The population of Kolkata is greater than in any town in England. → of → that of -> to balance the comparison
  3. He has a scheme of his own which he thinks preferable to that of any other person.
  4. Some people complain when they encounter a small misfortune in the course of their thorough happy life.
- adverb → thoroughly      adjective → noun

## 14. Chaste (synonym)

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) plethora | → umpteen                   |
| (B) scarcity | → dearth, shortage, paucity |
| (C) Virtuous | → ethical, moral            |
| (D) trouble  |                             |

- Chaste → pure, honorable, immaculate

→ Antonyms → defiled, licentious, libertine, sullied, lustful, corrupt

### 15. Choose the correct sentence.

1. I am sorry worrying you with my troubles,  
but when I have explained I am sure you will understand.
- to worry
- ✓ 2. I am very sorry that a previous engagement  
will prevent me from calling on you tonight.
- other
3. No student is as intelligent as my son.
4. The most important feature of our products  
are that they are developed in house.
- is

- positive/ comparative degree+ no/all/any/most + other ✓
- today night × tonight ✓
- yesterday in the night × last night ✓
- funeral service × funeral ✓

### 16. Surcease (synonym)

- (A) efficacious  
(B) profuse  
(C) Effusive  
✗ (D) Conclude

effective, impressive,  
influential, imposing

deep, in great quantity

showing or expressing gratitude

- Seize → confiscate
- Cease → to stop, terminate, conclude, leave off, surcease, wind up
  - Antonyms → commence, begin, originate, set about, initiate
- Set in → to begin, set out → go on a journey,  
set up → to start a business, Set aside → save something for later

### 16. Choose the correct sentence.

1. When he was tired he took rest under the shade of a tree.
- ✓ 2. The principal along with the students has gone to Simla.
3. When you have gone through my book give the same to me.
4. He said a number of lies and then went without saying me good bye.

→ in

under the tree = in  
the shade of tree

→ it → needs pronoun

→ told

- 4. He said a number of lies and then went without saying me good bye.

- the same (that) → determiner

- said × tell ✓ a lie

### 17. Bemoan (synonym)

- (A) asphyxiate
- (B) annul
- (C) Resuscitate
- ✓(D) Deplore

→ to make someone unconscious by hindering breath

→ abrogate, quash, nullify, null & void, dead letter

→ become conscious

→ lament, mourn, rue, regret

- Elegy → a poem or song expressing sadness for somebody who has died
- Dirge → a song sung at a funeral

### 18. Choose the correct sentence.

1. Not only we saw the Education Minister but also the Chief Minister
- ✓ 2. I came direct to my residence from the airport.
3. I signed on the receipt in the morning but the pay has not been disbursed to me.
4. This is the same story which I heard from him yesterday.

→ we saw not only the education minister but also the CM.

→ verb + no preposition + object

→ that

- Not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_.

→ these terms must be balanced, i.e., Same part of Speech

### 19. Improve the underlines part if requires

Rohan died of a wound and not from cancer.

- (✓a) from a wound and not of cancer
- (b) of a wound and not of cancer
- (c) from a wound and not from cancer
- (d) no improvement

- Die:-

of – disease, from – reason, for – somebody, in – accident

### Improve the underlines part if requires

20. All criminal attitudes must be nipped at the bud.

- (a) nipped on the bud
- (✓b) nipped in the bud
- (c) nipped off the bud
- (d) no improvement

→ terminate a problem in the initial stage

### Improve the underlines part if requires

21. Each village adopted by the club was provided by electric supply

- (✓a) provided with
- (b) provided for
- (c) provided
- (d) no improvement

with something to somebody

Provide

to somebody with something

**Improve the underlines part if requires**

22. Every man must look up the future and find ways of providing for his needs.

- (a) look for
- (b) look to
- (c) look in
- (d) no improvement

to find out

to search for, quest for

expect-> look to someone for something

**Improve the underlines part if requires**

23. When Seema was fourteen, she sat the entrance examination for Senior Secondary school.

- (a) sat in
- (b) sat at
- (c) sat for
- (d) no improvement

**Improve the underlines part if requires**

24. The mother could not help but cry at his behaviour.

- (a) crying
- (b) cry
- (c) but crying
- (d) no improvement

V1

V1

- but, and, or, except -> V1

**25. Improve the underlines part if requires**

One who is always doubting

- a. Sceptic
- b. Deist
- c. Rationalist
- d. Postivist

someone who believes in God but rejects the idea of divine intervention

based on reason and knowledge rather than religious beliefs

with positive thoughts

- Pedestrian -> a person who goes on foot
- Cynic -> one who sneers at the beliefs of others
- Agnostic -> who is not sure about God's existence
- Bigot -> who is filled with excessive enthusiasm in religious matters
- Amateur -> one who does a thing for pleasure and not as a profession
- Ambidextrous -> one who can use either hand with ease
- Cacographist -> one who is bad in spellings and handwriting
- Calligraphy -> art of beautiful handwriting
- Anarchist -> one who is a supporter of destroying all governments, peace and order
- Debonair -> suave, polished and light hearted person

**Improve the underlines part if requires**

26. Galileo escaped burning for heresy because he apologized and withdrew his previous statements.

- (a) from being burnt  
 (b) being burnt  
 (c) from having been burnt  
 (d) no improvement

**Improve the underlines part if requires**

27. Unless efforts are made and the population growth stabilised environmentalists predict a world-wide starvation by 2020 A.D.

- (a) stabilises  
 (b) will stabilise  
 (c) must stabilise  
 (d) no improvement

→ present tense

## Improve the underlines part if requires

**28.** It is the time the three years old is learning how to read and write.

- (a) was learning
- (b) has learned
- (c) learnt
- (d) no improvement

- It's high time/ It's time/ It's about time -> to + V1, Sub + V2

## Improve the underlines part if requires

**29.** Hardly had he finished his lunch than the phone rang.

- (a) when
- (b) then
- (c) while
- (d) no improvement

## 30. Para Jumbled

- A. As I rushed to open my door, bright lights from outside dazzled my eyes.  
 B. Suddenly I heard people shouting outside.  
 C. Last Sunday, I was watching TV.  
 D. It was about 10:30p.m.

- (a) CADB
- (b) DCAB
- (c) ACBD
- (d) CBDA

## 31. Para Jumbled

- S1. When Amit woke up in the morning and looked at his face in the mirror, he did not recognise the face looking back at him.  
 A. The face staring at him was calm and cool.  
 B. First, Amit moved his fingers on the surface of the mirror, but it felt different.  
 C. Then, he touched his face, it appeared strange and was like touching someone else's face.  
 D. This is not me.....' he cried aloud.

S6. He felt scared and anxious.

- (a) CBDA
- (b) DCBA
- (c) DABC
- (d) ACBD

- Can't help + Gerund ✓

### 32. Para Jumbled

- A. He became rich and built on their father's business.  
 B. After their father's death, the greedy Khasim married a wealthy woman.  
 C. Ali Baba married a poor woman and settled into the trade of a woodcutter.  
 D. Ali Baba and his elder brother Khasim were the sons of a merchant.

- (a) CBAD  
 ✓(b) DBAC  
 (c) DACB  
 (d) ADBC

### Cloze Test

Ram Singh whistled cheerfully as he pushed his bicycle up the hill towards old Mrs. Gupta's house. His work for the .....(1).....was almost finished.....(2)....his bag, which was usually.....(3).....when he started from the post office .(4).....now become empty.....(5).....for the letter that he had to.....(6).....to Mrs. Gupta. She lived a kilometre.....(7).....from the village, so when.....(8).....had a letter for her, he .(9).....his day's work late. However, he did not mind that .(10).....Mrs Gupta always called him in for a cup of tea. 1

**1.**

- (a) month  
 ✓(b) day  
 (c) year  
 (d) week

**2.**

- (a) although  
 (b) but  
 ✓(c) and  
 (d) unless

**3.**

- (a) large  
 (b) dirty  
 (c) torn  
 ✓(d) heavy

**4.**

- ✓(a) had  
 (b) have  
 (c) were  
 (d) has

5.

- (a) excluding
- (b) without
- (c) except**
- (d) accept

6.

- to decode
- (a) decipher
  - (b) post
  - (c) deliver**
  - (d) dispatch

7.

- a.** Away
- b. Across
- c. Aside
- d. along

8.

- a. They
- b. We
- c. She
- d. he**

9.

- a. Have finished
- b.** Finished
- c. Is finishing
- d. Finishes

10.

- a. Though
- b.** Because
- c. Nevertheless
- d. although

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 26

### 1. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

- Radhika wakes up / (a) early in the morning  
and/ (b) gofor morning walk. / (c) no error (d)

→ goes (Radhika = singular)

- Uses of Present Indefinite tense:-

universal truth, proverb, scientific fact, daily routine

↳ can be changed to past if  
the main verb is in past

1. Rohan and Rahul go to school on time and comes back at 4:00 o'clock.

↳ come

2. I don't had any chance to prove myself.

↳ have (do/does + V1)

3. A journey of thousand miles begin with a single step.

↳ begins

4. Slow and steady win the race.

↳ wins

5. A stitch in time save nine.

↳ Saves

6. Time and tide waits for none.

↳ wait

7. A bad workman always quarrel with his tools.

↳ quarrels

8. Avarice are the root of all evils.

↳ is

9. Water boiled at 100° C.

↳ boils

10. A rolling stone will gathers no mass.

## 11. Plants made their own food.

↳ make



## 2. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom

- In an instant
- ✓ a. On the spur of the moment → immediately, instantly
- b. Hue and cry → loud protest
- c. in broad day light → during daytime
- d. In clover

in good financial condition, well to do, well off, born with a silver spoon in one's mouth

## 3. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

- (a) In the early years of the renaissance of Bharatanatyam, hereditary dancers have their own set of accompanists/ (b) who lived with the dancers and travelled with them from place to place/ (c) when they gave performances./ (d) No error

- Keywords for past tense → last + time, yesterday, in 1947(past time), in past, in early years of, those days, it's time

## 4. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom

- In high spirits → probably going to happen soon
- a. In the air
- b. In the eye of the storm
- c. In the long run
- ✓ d. On cloud nine → to be the central point of a controversy

extremely happy

ultimately

## 5. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

- This is the best movie/ (a) that I / (b) ever saw/ (c) no error (d)

→ have ever seen



- Present perfect tense → has/ have + V3
- Keywords → just, just now, so far, till now, lately, recently, many times before, yet, have ever seen/read/etc.

conjunction  
→ **फिर भी**

adverb → till now

present perfect tense

1. We watched this movie **many times before**.

↳ have

2. This is the best novel **I ever read**.

↳ have

#### 6. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom

➤ Keep an eye on

→ to adopt a popular trend/opinion

a. Jump on the bandwagon

→ one who likes travelling

b. Itchy feet

c. Ins and outs

✓ d. To be observant

→ argus-eyed, eagle-eyed

→ complete details

#### 7. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

➤ She had purchased/ (a) all the books before / (b)  
we **had** reached there./ (c) no error (d)

- Two sequential actions with a time gap → first in perfect tense, second in indefinite

→ past perfect before past indefinite

→ past indefinite after past perfect

- Two actions without a time gap → both in indefinite

1. We watched many movies after the holidays were declared.

2. All the movies has been watched before she came.  
→had

3. She already paid the bill.  
→had/has/will have

#### 8. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom

- Give a wide berth to → hope for good luck or a positive outcome
  - a. Keep fingers crossed
  - b. Keep head → to stay calm
  - c. Keep at an arm's length → to maintain distance
  - d. Keep body and soul together
- to survive in a difficult situation

#### 9. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

He will has deposited / (a) the fee Before/ (b) I reach./  
(c) no error (d) →have

→ future perfect before present indefinite

1. He will have bought items before she came. →comes

2. Before it rains they will play the match.  
→have played

3. Before it rains, everything have been arranged.  
→will

#### 10. Choose the most appropriate meaning of the idiom

- Kick the bucket → maintain an appearance of well being
  - a. Keep one's appearances
  - b. King of metals
  - c. Keep under one's hat → gold
  - ✓ d. Give up the ghosts → to keep something secret
- to die

- Midas touch -> the ability to make money out of anything one undertakes



## 11. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

These families / (a) **are** living here/ (b) since 2005./  
 (c) no error (d) **have been living**

- Since/ for -> perfect or perfect continuous tense
  - Stative verb
  - Result

1. Sachin has **been making** 100 centuries since 1996.  
 ↗made - result

2. Virat **has made** 51 centuries since 2007 in ODI.  
 ↗has been making

3. I have **been knowing** her for five years  
 ↗known-> Stative verb

4. He has been in bed for two weeks. ✓

5. This serial **is running** on Star Plus since 2007.  
 ↗has been running

6. He **worked** from morning till evening.  
 ↗has been working

7. He **is** teaching all day.  
 ↗has been  
 → time telling phrases – whole day, all day, how long

8. How long **do you work** in a day.  
 ↗have you been working

9. He has been there for four hours before the year 1995.  
 → past tense  
had

10. I have been knowing her for a long time.  
 → known

11. We have supported our countries since ages.  
 → for

for ages

for years

for many years

Since last day

for last a day

Since 1995

for 2 days

Since childhood

Since sunset

Since morning

Since birth

Since 2 o'clock

Since 5 p.m.

Since 6:30 am.

- point of time → since
- duration of time → for
- gap of more than 2 months → for

12. She will have been teaching in this institute since 2030.  
 → from

- 'Since' is replaced by 'from' in future perfect continuous tense.

**Choose the correct synonym.**

**12. Choleric**

(A) vulgar

(B) sublime

**(C) Wrathful**

(D) rapacious

Bad tempered, petulant, peevish, cranky

indecent

of extremely high quality

greedy, avaricious

- Choleric → fiery

- Irascible – easily angered; prone to outbursts.
- Splenetic – spiteful or bad-tempered.
- Peevish – easily irritated, especially by unimportant things.
- Bilious – irritable; associated with nausea, but also used metaphorically for someone sour or bad-tempered.
- Cantankerous – bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative.
- Petulant – childishly sulky or bad-tempered.
- Fractious – irritable and quarrelsome.
- Testy – easily irritated; impatient.
- Curmudgeonly – cranky or bad-tempered, especially in an old person.

- Antonyms of Choleric → calm, cool, nonchalant

**13. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. **What** to speak of food even water was not available.  
→ Not

2. It was difficult to get out because the street was full of people from one end to **another** → other

3. It has been our custom from time immemorial to be hospitable to those who come to our door.

4. She does not hardly know what happened yesterday.

→ does not + hardly → Superfluous  
→ use only one

- The another ×
- Others – pronoun

### Choose the correct synonym.

14. **Austere**

→ very strict and serious

(A) **Cortege**

→ a solemn procession, especially for funeral

**✓(B) ascetic**

→ who doesn't allow physical pleasures to himself

(C) **artless**

→ without guile or deception

(D) **astute**

→ shrewd

- Cortege → procession, funeral, cavalcade

### 15. Choose the correct sentence.

1. In my opinion a pencil is always **more** preferable to a pen.

→ much

2. The salesman tried to mislead me with a **tal** of amazing savings on heating bills .

3. He is well **up** these days despite having ill health .

→ off

means – resource/ way

4. He regarded his marriage as a **mean** to an end; he just wanted his wife's wealth.

### 16. Choose the correct antonym .

**Condone**

→ to pardon/ignore

(A) **tragic**

→ catastrophe, catharsis

(B) **intricate**

→ complex

**✓(C) Imprison**

(D) **graceful**

- Condone – forgive, overdone, pardon, remit, exonerate, overlook,

tolerate, excuse, accept, endorse, absolve, allow, disregard

→ antonym – punish, castigate, condemn, imprison

- Commend – to praise

**17. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. Their **offsprings** are all very inquisitive.  
→ **offspring**
  2. Their distress had no **affect** on him he was determined to have his pound of flesh.
- **effect - noun**
- ✓ 3. Today should be saluted for the beginning of a new era.
4. Such considerations are secondary **with** our main aim of improving efficiency.
- **to**

**Choose the correct synonym.**  
**antonym**

**18. Conspicuous** → **clear**

(A) academic

(B) Coarse

(C) Obscure

(D) training

→ **Rough**

→ **unclear, vague**

• Course – syllabus

• Conspicuous (adj) – vivid, eminent, distinguished, illustrious

↳ **Antonyms** – unseen, obscure, covered

**19. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. Ostensibly he was on a business trip but he spent most of time on the beach.  
→ **the**

2. I can't do the fourth and fifth questions but I have done all the **others**. → **other** questions

3. After a year without defeat, the team now reigns **over** supreme as the finest in the country.

✓ 4. The question of finance is subsidiary to the question whether the project will be approved.

## 20. Improve the underlined part if requires

Amit is extraordinarily clever at mimicking his friends.

- (a) clever for mimicking
- (b) clever in mimicking
- (c) clever to mimick
- (d)  no improvement

→ good at, bad at, fast at  
clever at

## 21. Improve the underlined part if requires

He has got many friends because he had got much money.

- (a) enough money
- (b)  a lot of money
- (c) bags of money
- (d) no improvement

- Much – negative and Interrogative
  - with uncountable
- A lot of – affirmative
  - both countable and uncountable

## 22. Improve the underlined part if requires

When the students take their exams they will have a holiday.

- (a) took their exams
- (b) had taken exams their
- (c)  have taken their exams
- (d) no improvement

- Teachers – give the exam
- Students – take the exam

### 23. Improve the underlined part if requires

Shakespeare lived for the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I.

- (a) since
- (b) in
- (c) during
- (d) no improvement

### 24. Improve the underlined part if requires

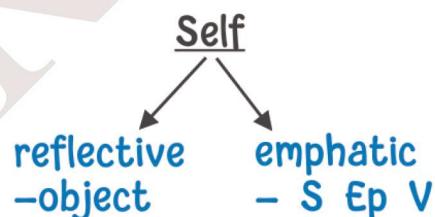
She didn't believe in God but she went to temple regularly.

- (a) and
- (b) yet
- (c) however
- (d) no improvement

### 25. Improve the underlined part if requires

I think myself there is a third dimension which science has added to modern wa

- (a) I myself think
- (b) to myself I think
- (c) I to myself think
- (d) no improvement



### 26. Improve the underlined part if requires

Both Ramesh and his brother were invited but neither accepted our invitation.

- (a) had accepted
- (b) had accept
- (c) were accepted
- (d) no improvement

**Para Jumbled**

**S1. It was 6 o'clock in the evening and there was a lot of traffic on the road.**

- A. He was very angry with them for their recklessness.
- B. They laughed at him as they overtook his car.
- C. Mohan was driving his car when suddenly two teenagers on a bike speeded ahead from behind him.
- D. Mohan swerved a little and applied the brakes in the nick of time.

**S6. But since he was getting late for an important meeting at his office, he ignored the bike riders and drove ahead.**

- (a) CADB
- (b) BDCA
- (c) ACBD
- (d) CBDA**

**Para Jumbled**

**S1. A slave, ill-treated by his master, runs away to the forest.**

- A. The slave bravely goes forward and removes the thorn gently.
- B. The lion goes away without hurting him.
- C. There he comes across a lion in pain because of a thorn in his paw.
- D. Some days later, the slave's master comes hunting to the forest and catches many animals and cages them.

**S6. The slave is spotted by the masters' men who catch him and bring him to the cruel master.**

- (a) DCAB
- (b) CDBA
- (c) BADC
- (d) CABD**

**Cloze Test**

Chemical additives have a cosmetic effect. Additives are

(1).....used in the food industry. Colour..... (2).....food attractive.

Colour creates interest. Flavour and aroma ..(3).....food are important for marketing.....(4)..... Flavour and aroma present in food have an appetizing effect on.....(5).....

1.

- (a) rarely
- (b) widely
- (c) seldom
- (d) hardly

2.

- (a) are making
- (b) makes
- (c) made
- (d) make

3.

- (a) from
- (b) over
- (c) with
- (d) in

4.

- (a) these
- (b) it
- (c) them
- (d) those

5.

- (a) clients
- (b) customers
- (c) consultants
- (d) consumers

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 27

Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

1. She can not / (a) afford <sup>to</sup> that bike  
because she does not/ (b) belong to well  
to do family./ (c) no error (d)

• Verb + no preposition + object

• Approach + near ×

1. The man approached <sup>x</sup> to the minister.

2. He will demand <sup>x</sup> for more help.

3. He should stress <sup>x</sup> on this matter.  
V                    Obj

4. She has qualified <sup>x</sup> in all the exams.

5. He should not attack <sup>x</sup> on him.  
Obj – reply to whom

6. She didn't like <sup>x</sup> in new project.

## 2. Choose the meaning of the given idiom

Lame duck

a. Lap dog

b. Larger than life

c. Last straw

d. Bag of bones

→ a weak person

flatterer, who does boot licking, coax, cajole, persuade, sycophant

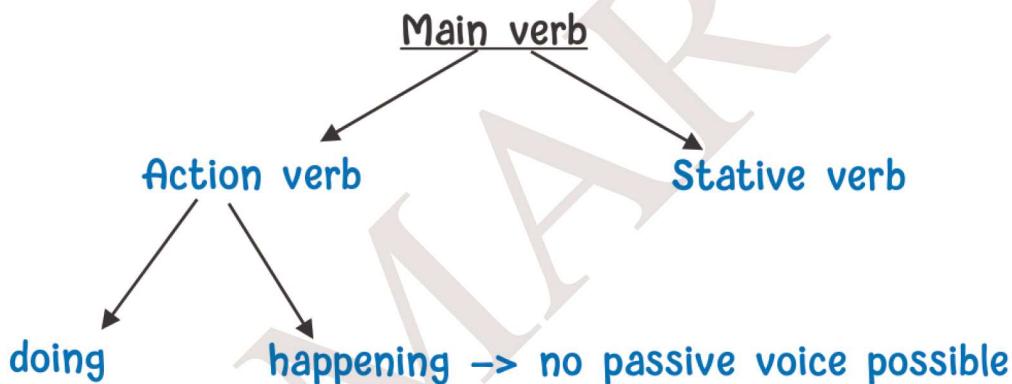
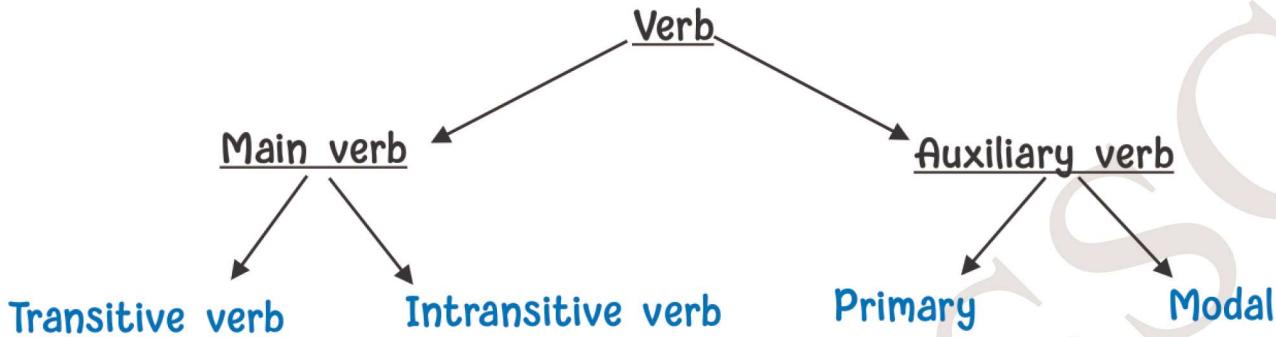
→ impressive

→ a minor difficulty on the top of a series of difficulties

### 3. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

I don't like/ (a) this scheme because This plan/ (b) will be expired next week./ (c) no error (d)

will expire



1. Such a phenomenon is happened once in a century.  
 ↗ happens

### Choose the meaning of the given idiom

4. Lead someone by the nose

a. Learn by heart

memorise completely

b. Leave no stone unturned

to try everything possible, Move heaven to earth

c. Rule the roost

to dominate

d. Left in the dark

to be kept uninformed

## 5. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

The machine looks / (a) well but it does not/  
 (b) work well./ (c) no error/ (d)

good-needs adjective

-> adverb modifies action verb

-> verb modified by adjective -> look, seem, appear, taste, sound, smell

1. His argument sounds illogically.

→ illogical

2. These fruits tasted more sweetly than those.

→ sweeter

## Choose the meaning of the given idiom

### 6. Lend an ear

a criticism that appears to be compliment

a. Left hand compliment

to decide to forget past arguments

b. Let bygones be bygones

✓ c. All ears

d. Let the sleeping dogs lie

be listening attentively

→ to leave a situation alone

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

7. CFC gases are/ (a) rising the temperature/ (b) of the earth./ (c) no error (d)

→ raising

- Rise -> intransitive verb, उठना, rose risen

- Raise -> Transitive verb, उठाना, raised raised

-> Object= noun or pronoun -> follows raise Transitive verb

1. He rose **his hand** <sup>obj</sup> to answer the question.  
 ↴  
 raised

2. Mr Sharma **raised** from his seat to welcome the guest.  
 ↴  
 rose

- fall – Intransitive verb, गिरना, fell fallen
- fell – transitive verb, गिराना, felled felled

3. This man has **fallen** many trees.  
 ↴  
 felled ↴ object

4. He **felled** off the ladder.  
 ↴  
 fell

5. Walk carefully lest you should **fell**.  
 ↴  
 fall

- Lie → लेटना, intransitive verb, lay lain
- Lay → रखना, transitive verb, laid laid
- Lie → झूठ बोलना, lied lied

6. He **laid** on the ground because he was tired.  
 ↴  
 lay

7. He laid some books on the table. ✓

8. **Lie** the guns down and **lay** down on the floor.  
 ↴  
 Lay ↴ lie

9. He lied to his father many times. ✓

## Choose the meaning of the given idiom

8. Let the cat out of the bags

to relax

a. Let one's hair down

to be inactive

b. Let the grass grow under one's feet

c. Like a phonix

d. Spill the beans

Reveal the secret

emerging from a catastrophic situation

- Alive and kicking, live wire -> energetic person

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

9. The ship with/ (a) all her passengers  
**drowned**/(b) into the river./ (c) no error/  
 (d) → sank -> according to subject, ship here

- Sink -> non living things,    sank                  sunk
- Drown -> living beings,        drowned              drowned
- find -> to discover,              found              found
- found -> to establish,            founded            founded
- Hang -> लटकाना,                hung              hung
- Hang -> फाँसी पर लटकाना, hanged            hanged

1. The boat drowned into the river.  
 ↳ Sank

2. The passengers drowned into the river. ✓

3. I founded my lost wallet.  
 ↳ found

4. This university was found in 1837.  
 ↙ founded

5. They were finding fathers of our institute.  
 ↙ founding

6. I hung/ hanged my coat outside the office.

7. Kasab was hung/ hanged because he was guilty.

8. The river flew all around the city.  
 ↙ flowed

- flow      flowed      flowed
- fly      flew      flown

#### Choose the meaning of the given idiom

**10. Live wire**

a. Long face

b. Lion's share

c. Lion's mouth

d. alive and kicking

→ sad, down in the mouth

→ the biggest Share

→ in danger

#### 11. Choose the correct sentence.

1. I told him **outrightly** what I thought of his behaviour.

→ outright  
adverb = adjective

2. You may be a bit upset, but it's really nothing else than **unreasonable anxiety**.

→ but

✓ 3. She would resign sooner than **take part** in such dishonest business deals.

• Apply to somebody

4. Don't apply **to that job**: you're in danger of over-reaching yourself

→ for

• Apply for the post

## Choose the meaning of the given idiom

### 12. Lock horns

a. Cat and dog life

b. Lip service

c. Long shot

d. Look before you leap

life full of quarrels

→ agree just to say you agree

remote chances of success

to consider the consequences before doing something

- Raining cats and dogs → raining heavily

### 13. Choose the correct sentence.

1. Weather conditions were bad enough even to give a pause to the most experienced climbers.

too - negative sentence

2. We had a lot of difficulty to find the house

in finding

✓ 3. Patience as well as perseverance is necessary for success.

4. The passer-by told us where was the marriage hall and even led us to it.

indirect speech should be assertive

- S1 as well as S2 → verb according to S1

## Choose the meaning of the given idiom

### 14. Lose face

✓ a. Loose ground

to loose popularity

b. Mad a badger

whisical person

c. Maiden speech

first Speech

d. Make a clean breast of

→ to apologize

- Swan song → last work of an artist

- Maiden name -> name of a girl before marriage



### 15. Choose the correct sentence.

1. The increase in consumption is directly proportional to the increase in income.
2. In Singapore my brother-in-law with his wife were present at the function. → P.O.  
→ was
3. Scarcely had I arrived than the train left. → when
4. The reason why he was rejected was because he was too young.  
→ the reason + because → Superfluous

### Choose the meaning of the given idiom

#### 16. Make a long story short

- a. Make a mint → to be wealthy
- b. Make a pile → to be angry about something
- c. Make a fuss about → to be brief, concise, terse
- d. In a nutshell → to be brief, concise, terse

- Parvenue -> a person who has suddenly risen to a higher social or economic status

### 17. Improve the underlined part if requires

If a person or an animal eats much his body changes the extra Carbohydrates and Proteins into fat and stores it.

- (a) can eat  
 (b) will eat  
 (c) eat  
 (d) no improvement

can't use with If clause

## Choose the correct synonym.

**18. Savoury** → pleasant, tasty

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A) gloomy   | → Sad             |
| ✓(B) zesty   | → <b>tasty</b>    |
| (C) Awkward  | → absurd, Strange |
| (D) Virtuous | → moral           |

- Savoury → palatable, tasteful, appetizing, dainty, delicious

- **Umami** – Often used to describe a rich, savory taste.
- **Piquant** – Used for something sharply stimulating or spicy in taste.
- **Sapid** – Meaning full of flavor or taste. → **Antonym** → **Vapid**
- **Delectable** – Describing something that is delicious or pleasing to the taste.
- **Palatable** – Acceptable or pleasant in taste.
- **Zesty** – Full of flavor, often with a bit of spice or tang.
- **Ambrosial** – Describes something exceptionally pleasing to the taste or smell, often divine.
- **Luscious** – Rich and sweet or savory in flavor.

- Luscious → lustful

- Antonyms of Savoury → unsavoury, inedible, insipid, bland, tolerable

## 19. Improve the underlined part if requires

Socrates was one of the wisest man that ever lived

- ✓(a) one of the wisest men
- (b) one wise man
- (c) one of the wise men
- (d) no improvement

- one of the + plural noun

## Choose the correct synonym.

### 20. Contemplative

- (A) Surrender  
 (B) Conquer  
 (C) Brooding  
 (D) Disperse

→ pensive, thoughtful, reflective, meditative

→ give in, yield

→ ruminative, in deep thought

→ to spread

- Ameliorate → to improve
- Brown study → absorbed in deep thoughts

- **Pensive** – deeply thoughtful, often with a sense of sadness or difficulty.
- **Ruminative** – thinking deeply about something, often leading to overthinking.
- **Meditative** – deeply focused, often in a way that suggests difficult mental or spiritual work.
- **Philosophical** – thoughtful in a way that contemplates life's complexities and difficulties.
- **Introspective** – focused on one's own thoughts, often involving difficult self-reflection.
- **Musing** – reflective or absorbed in thought, sometimes implying a challenging or puzzling mental state.
- **Brooding** – thinking deeply, often in a troubled or difficult manner.
- **Solemn** – grave or serious in thought, possibly involving difficult matters.

- Antonyms of contemplative → disregardful, scornful, negligent, heedless

### 21. Improve the underlined part if requires

We must not think that people belonging to few castes are superior to others.

- (a) many castes  
 (b) high castes  
 (c) some castes  
 (d) no improvement

**Choose the correct antonym .**

**22. Degradation**

(A) Honour

(B) Decline

(C) Ameliorate

(D) Destroy

downfall, dishonor, disgrace,  
humiliation, debase

respect

in -> कमी

of -> पतन

- Gradation -> improvement in fame/level

- Degradation -> decline, decay, disintegration, corrosion, worsening, downturn, erosion, debasement, degeneracy, destruction, breakdown, impairment

- Antonyms of degradation -> exaltation, praise, triumphant, honour

**23. Improve the underlined part if requires**

If he studied more, he would have been able to get a distinction.

- (a) if he were studying more
- (b) If he had to study more
- (c) if he had studied more
- (d) no improvement

**24. Improve the underlined part if requires**

He has very good command on English.

- (a) over
- (b) in
- (c) for
- (d) no improvement

- Command – of/ over

- Control – over, take – over

## 25. Find one word for the given sentence

**Murder of husband**

- a. Matricide → murder of mother
- b. Avicide → killing of birds
- c. Uxoricide → murder of wife
- d. Meriticide

Term used	Murder of
Parricide	Parents
Patricide	father
Sororicide	Sister
fratricide	Brother
foeticide	foetus
Infanticide	Infant
Regicide	King
Homicide	Human beings
Canicide	Dogs

- Mass killing → genocide, carnage, massacre
- The killing of a race of people → Genocide
- Killing of snakes → Herpeticide
- Killing of oneself → suicide

## 26. Improve the underlined part if requires

The people in the village are deprived of essential commodities for the past two weeks.

- (a) are being deprived
- (b) had been deprived
- (c) have been deprived
- (d) no improvement

• for + time → perfect continuous or perfect tense

• Deprive + of ✓

• Dispose + of ✓

## 27. Improve the underlined part if requires

The farmer's way of life can be contrasted to that of the factory worker

- (✓a) contrasted with
- (b) contrasted against
- (c) contrasted on
- (d) no improvement

## Choose the correct synonym.

### 28. Contrite

(A) Appear	→ pacify
(B) Conceal	→ Hide
(C) Disparage	→ to talk about something in a critical way
(✓D) Penitent	→ feeling or showing regret, remorse repentant, regretful

- Put off → postpone
- Call off → cancel
- Antonyms of contrite → Gratified, satisfied(with), contented, pleased(with)

## Choose the correct antonym.

29. Disguise → to hide

- (✓A) Expose
- (B) Please
- (C) Arrange
- (D) Unite

**Choose the correct synonym.**

**30. Perspicuity** → Clarity

- (A) vagueness
- (B) dullness
- (C) unfairness
- (D) unwillingness

**31. Para Jumbled**

- A. "Impossible," said the people when they heard the condition.
- B. The Emperor offered a reward of 1000 gold coins to any man who could come to the palace observing the following condition.
- C. Just then a villager came carrying a string cot over his head and claimed the prize.
- D. The man had to walk in the sun without an umbrella but he had to be in the shade at the same time.

- (a) CDAB
- (b) ABCD
- (c) BCDA
- (d) BDAC

**32. Para Jumbled**

**S1. One night Mulla Nasruddin Hodja had a dream.**

- A. At the mention of ten gold coins, Hodja agreed and showed him to his room.
- B. The next morning, the man thanked Hodja and began taking out the gold coins from his purse.
- C. He said he would pay ten gold coins to Hodja if he was allowed the privilege.
- D. A man knocked at his door and asked if he could spend the night in his house.

**S6. But he took out only nine from it and stopped.**

- (a) CDBA
- (b) DCAB
- (c) BACD
- (d) DABC

### Cloze Test

Watermelon is thought to have originated in Africa's Kalahari Desert. Believe it.....(1)....not, the first recorded watermelon harvest.....(2).....nearly 5000 years ago in Egypt and is.....(3)....in Egyptian hieroglyphics on the walls of their .(4).....buildings. This fruit was often placed.....(5).....the burial tombs of kings to provide nourishment in the afterlife. 1

1.

- (a) but
- (b) or
- (c) and
- (d) if

2.

- (a) contained
- (b) produced
- (c) discovered
- (d) occurred

3.

- (a) depicted
- (b) diverted
- (c) distributed
- (d) directed

4.

- (a) obsolete
- (b) outdated
- (c) ancient
- (d) elderly

5.

- (a) along
- (b) with
- (c) in
- (d) after

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 28

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

1. The news / (a) was broadcasted / (b) on all channels./ (c) no error (d)

broadcast – all forms are same

- All three forms are same for following verbs:-

cut, shut, put, cost, cast, telecast, broadcast, bid, read, let, quit, split

→ Build      built      built

→ Begin      began      begun

1. This book has costed me Rs. 50.  
→ cost

2. They have bidden the largest amount.  
→ bid

- Arise → to appear,      arose      arisen

1. Such incidents may \_\_\_\_arouse\_\_\_\_ public sentiments.

2. The temperature may \_\_\_\_rise\_\_\_\_ up to 40 degree Celsius.

3. You should \_\_\_\_raise\_\_\_\_ your voice.

4. Some other problems would \_\_\_\_arise\_\_\_\_ soon after.

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

2. Man of means

a. Man of parts

b. Make an ass out of

c. Make both ends meet

d. Born with a silver spoon in one's mouth

→ rich person

→ versatile person

→ to do something foolish

→ to have money just enough to cover expenses, get by

- Man of letters → literate person
- Man of iron → determined person
- Man of world → experienced person, veteran
- Globetrotter → a person who travels many countries
- Man of word → promising person
- Back out → withdraw from a commitment
- Man of Straw → worthless fellow

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

3. They **are having** (a) some doubts/ (b) regarding this concept./ (c) no error (d)

→ have

- We can't use continuous tense/ perfect continuous tense of stative verbs.
- Examples of such verbs:-
  - look, seem, appear
  - have, possess, own, belong
  - taste, smell, sound
  - forget, forgive, remember, understand

1. He is looking sad.

→ looks—stative verb

2. He is looking at the bird. ✓

→ action → watching

3. I am understanding you.

→ understand

4. We are having some discussion. ✓

5. What are you thinking about this person?

→ do you think

6. I am not seeing anything wrong in this passage. ✓

7. He is smelling the rose. ✓

8. The rose is smelling sweet.

→ smells

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

4. Make ducks and drakes of

a. Make flesh creep

b. Make one's mark

c. Make one's mouth water

d. Holes in one's pocket

→ to frighten somebody

→ attain recognition

→ extravagant or  
spendthrift person

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

5. Who owns/ (a) these **sheared** / shorn  
 (b)sheep?/ (c) no error (d)

- Usually V3 = adjective but in case of some verbs V3 ≠ adjective.

V1	V2	V3	Adjective
Shear	sheared	sheared	shorn
Shave	shaved	shaved	shaven
Sink	Sank	sunk	sunken
Drink	drank	drunk	drunken
load	loaded	loaded	laden
Melt	melted	melted	molten
Get	got	got	gotten
Prove	proved	proved	proven

1. It is a **proved** fact and it was **proven** by Newton.

→ proven

→ proved

2. The ship had already **sunken**.

→ sunk

3. They found the **sunk** ship.

→ sunken

4. He was weaving newly **got** suit which he had got from his parents.

→ gotten

5. Vapour **loaded** air brings rain.

→ laden

6. The policemen fired the **drink** driver for driving in the drunken state.

→ drunken

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

**good**

6. Make **good** the loss

→ to compensate for the loss, make up for

✓ a. Make amends for

b. Make head way

→ to make progress towards the goal

c. Make light of

d. Make no bones about it

→ treat as unimportant

having no hesitation in stating or dealing with something

- Make out → to understand
- Call a spade a spade → to talk frankly or straightforward

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

7. They will / (a) make him **as**/ (b) their sponsor./ (c) no error (d)

• Make, elect, select, nominate, call, think, choose, consider, declare

→ these verbs are not followed by 'as'

1. Mohan thinks others **as** foolish.

2. They declared the company **as** bankrupt.

3. We shall welcome him as a celebrity. ✓

### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

8. Make up one's mind

→ clear space for something

a. Make room

a situation that appears to be an important event but is an illusion.

b. Mare's nest

c. Mend fences

**d. Settle on**

→ to decide something

to repair or improve damaged relationships.

- Sit on the fence → to remain neutral

### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

9. It doesn't / (a) anyhow **concerns** / (b)  
your parents./ (c) no error (d)

→ Concern

- Do/ does/ did/ modal + V1 ✓

1. Why did you not **called** them?

→ call

2. They would **tried** all they could.

→ try

3. We **should** **must** support this movement.

→ only one modal should be used

4. The clock **striked** six as they arrived.

→ struck

Strike	struck	stricken
Slay	slew	slain
hold	held	held
Begin	began	begun

5. The committee has **hold** us responsible for it.

→ held

began

6. It **begun** to rain as soon as he woke up.

## Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

### 10. Moot point

- a. Much ado about nothing
- b. Music to one's ears
- c. Mud slinging
- d. Hot potato

to use insults to damage reputation of the opponent

make a great deal of fuss, a storm in a tea cup

Something that is pleasant to hear

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

**being** 11. We are / (a) and shall be / (b) our best friends forever./ (c) no error (d)

- Helping verb and helping verb+ V1 → common verb used if same form is needed
- HV + V1 and HV + Ving → different verbs if different forms are needed

1. They have and will ever be our friends.

↳been

2. He doesn't has any book.

↳have

3. My brother has and is still working.

↳worked

4. The butcher mercilessly slewed.

↳slew

5. Every student has have rest now.

↳had

- Do/ does/ did + have (V1)

6. Rohit is my elder brother and help me in difficulty.  
→helps

7. I am not ready and is waiting for my parents.  
→am

8. He can and will support her always. ✓

9. I am watching a movie and is enjoying it much.  
→am

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

12. Nail in one's coffin

→ something that hastens the failure or destruction of someone

a. Fall through

→ something doesn't happen as planned

b. Neck and crop

c. Neck and neck

d. Nitty gritty

level in a competition

totally & completely

the most important aspect of something.

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

13. She could not / (a) **breath** properly/ (b) at that time. / (c) no error (d)

→ breathe

- Breath – noun, breathe – verb

- Invent → to create something new

- Discover → to know about something already existing

- Bear            born            born/ **borne** → produced

1. These gardens haven't born any fruit.

↳borne

2. It is a many times practiced method.

↳practised

3. This serial will be release next friday.

↳released

} modal + be + V3 –  
passive voice

4. Some books can't be understand at this time.

↳understood

→ will + be + V3 → passive voice

→ will + be + Ving → active voice

5. This idea was not attracted any investors.

↳did not attract

6. Jaundice is a water born disease.

↳borne

#### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

14. Look a gift horse in the mouth

a. Not one's cup of tea

b. Now and then

c. Off and on

d. Put a dig at someone

→ find fault in something received as gift

→ not what one likes

→ from time to time

→ intermittently

→ to make an indirect criticism

### 15. Choose the correct sentence.

1. His tradition-bound attitude was a constant source of dissatisfaction among the younger members of the family  
→to
2. The two first to arrive were the lucky recipients of a surprise gift.  
→first two
3. The two first to arrive were the lucky recipients of a surprise gift.  
→first two
4. The well-known pianist had to practise for several hours a day even after he rose to fame. .  
→practise

- The + ordinal + cardinal ✓

### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

16. Nuts and bolts \_\_\_\_\_ →the basic practical details
- Odds and ends \_\_\_\_\_ →small things of little value
  - Of no account \_\_\_\_\_
  - Of no avail \_\_\_\_\_ →someone or something insignificant
  - Part and parcel \_\_\_\_\_ →having no effect

### 17. Choose the correct sentence.

- ✓ 1. The Prime Minister was asked to write a forward to the book.
- ✓ 2. I must compliment you on your good manners and your impeccable behaviour.
3. The young men from Japan found the assent of the mountain hard going.  
→ascent
4. Even today it is incredulous to think that men have walked on the moon  
→incredible=unbelievable

**18. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. The firemen wore inflammable clothing for protection. → **non-combustible**
- ✓ 2. Beside food the pilgrims carried some medicines
3. The sweets were shared between the four girls → **among**
4. The long-distance train which met with an accident was carrying some army personnel. → **personnel = staff**

**Choose the correct synonym.**

**18. Fallible**

→ who makes mistakes,  
uncertain

- (A) Wanderer
- (B) Traveller
- (C) Tramp
- ✓ (D) Erring

**Improve the underlined part if requires**

**19. The enthusiastic voters were queuing up out side the polling station since morning.**

- (a) queued up
- (b) had queued
- ✓ (c) had been queuing up
- (d) no improvement

→ perfect continuous

**Choose the correct synonym.**

**20. Famished**

→ **hungry, malnourished, emaciated**

- (A) Outmoded
- (B) passe
- (C) outlandish
- ✓ (D) Starved

→ **obsolete, no longer in trend**

→ **strange, alien**

### Improve the underlined part if requires

21. The brochure, which is being enclosed with the application farm will give you Information that you need.

- (a) the information
- (b) an information
- (c) informations
- (d) no improvement

- Uncountable noun → no article or the (when definite)

### Choose the correct synonym.

22. **Fastidious** → fussy, finicky, picky, choosy

(A) Just → moral/right

(B) imposing

(C) Fickle → always changing his mind

(D) covetous

→ greedy

### Improve the underlined part if requires

23. Mr. Patel and the other dissident leaders after the authorities ordered their arrest.

past

have taken shelter at the Church last month

- (a) took shelter
- (b) are taking shelter
- (c) had taken shelter
- (d) no improvement

### Choose the correct synonym.

24. **Feeble**

→ thin or weak, frail, inform

(A) stupendous

→ impressive

(B) paltry

→ negligent

(C) Measly

→ small in size

(D) stout

→ fat, strong & thick

Ans:- None of these

- Spontaneous -> natural
- fra/ frag -> to break

"A man who has no sense of history", Hitler declared, "is like a man who has no ears or eyes". He himself claimed to have had a passionate interest in history since his school days and he displayed considerable familiarity with the course of European history. His conversation was studded with historical references and historical parallels. More than that Hitler's whole cast of thought was historical, and his sense of mission was derived from his sense of history.

Like his contemporary Spengler, Hitler was fascinated by the rise and fall of civilizations. He was himself born at a critical moment in European history when the liberal bourgeois world of the nineteenth century was disintegrating. What would take its place? The future lay with the 'New-Bolshevik' ideology of the masses unless Europe could be saved by the Nazi racist ideology of the elite.

## 1. Hitler derived his sense of mission from

- (a) his love of mankind
- (b) contemporary society
- (c) religion of past
- (d) his sense of history

## 2. The rise and fall of civilization fascinated

- (a) Hitler
- (b) Scientists
- (c) Alexander
- (d) None of these

3. "A man who has no ears or eyes" is like

- (a) A man having sense of history.
- (b) A man who has no sense of history.
- (c) A man who has extra knowledge.
- (d) A man having passionate interest in history.

4. Hitler showed his familiarity with

- (a) Scientific facts
- (b) Indian history
- (c) European history
- (d) None of these

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

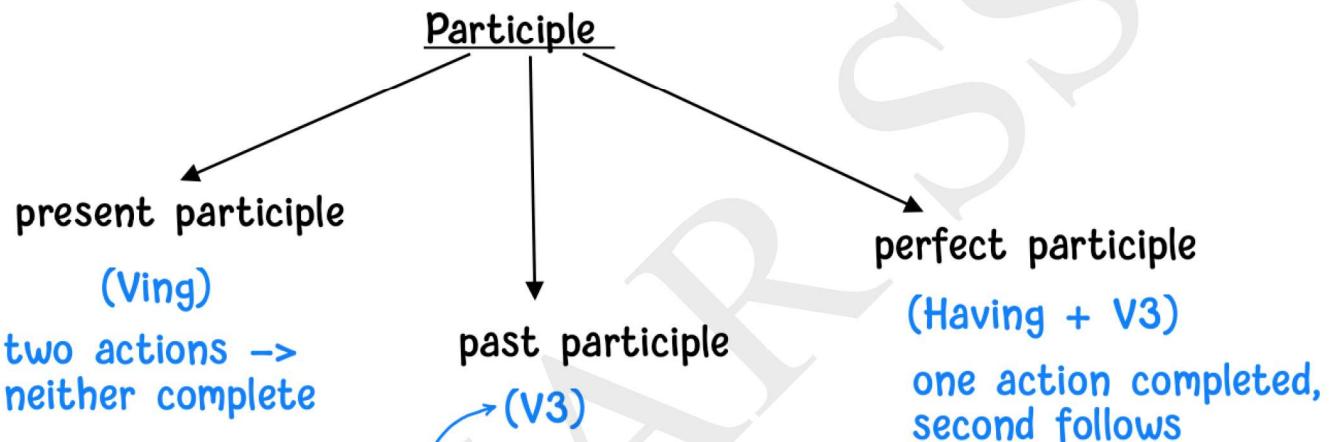


## Lecture 29

Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

- Having  
1. Being taught the chapters, / (a) the teacher asked the students to solve/ (b) the questions by themselves./ (c) no error (d)

- Perfect participle → Having + V3



1. I have found my lost wallet.
2. Hearing this news, the king became angry. → Perfect participle  
*Subject should be common*

3. Working in the field, a snake bit me.  
*Subject is not common*

→ Working in the field, I was bit by a snake. – make second part passive

→ While I was working in the field, a snake bit me. – make assertive

4. While walking in the park, a dog chased him.

→ While walking in the park, he was chased by a dog.

→ While he was walking in the park, a dog chased him.

5. Having climbed the mountain, everyone praised him.

→ Having climbed the mountain, he was praised by everyone.

→ While he had climbed the mountain, everyone praised him.

- Active voice → Having + V3. , Subject (doer) \_\_\_\_\_.

- Passive voice → Having + been + V3\_\_\_\_\_, Receiver \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Having written in English, the letter couldn't be read by them.

↳ been

↳ receiver = passive voice

7. While taking a stroll, this idea occurred to him.

↳ he was

8. Being blind, days and night made little difference to him.

→ If the given subject is not common, a subject is added before being.

He being blind, days and night made little difference to him.

9. Being ill, he didn't go to college. ✓

10. While climbing up the tree, the ladder slipped.

↳ he was

11. While crossing the road, a car hit him.

↳ he was

12. While playing football, his legs got hurt.

↳ he was

### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2. Out and out           | → completely            |
| a. On one's toes         | → to be alert           |
| b. Once for all          | → permanently, for good |
| c. Once in a blue moon   | → rarely                |
| <b>✓d. Neck and crop</b> |                         |

- Ins and out → complete details
- On one's last legs → about to collapse, on the verge of

### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

- Eating ←
3. Eat healthy / (a) good food gives us / (b) energy to work./ (c) no error (d)

- Gerund → Ving, works as noun, singular
- 1. Drinking ruins our life. ✓
- 2. finding a job in a big city is/ are a very difficult task. ✓
- 3. It being tasty caused its extinction.  
↳ Its
- 4. They were opposed to buy that costly car.  
↳ buying
- Possessive adjective + gerund ✓
- Preposition + Verb (in gerund form)

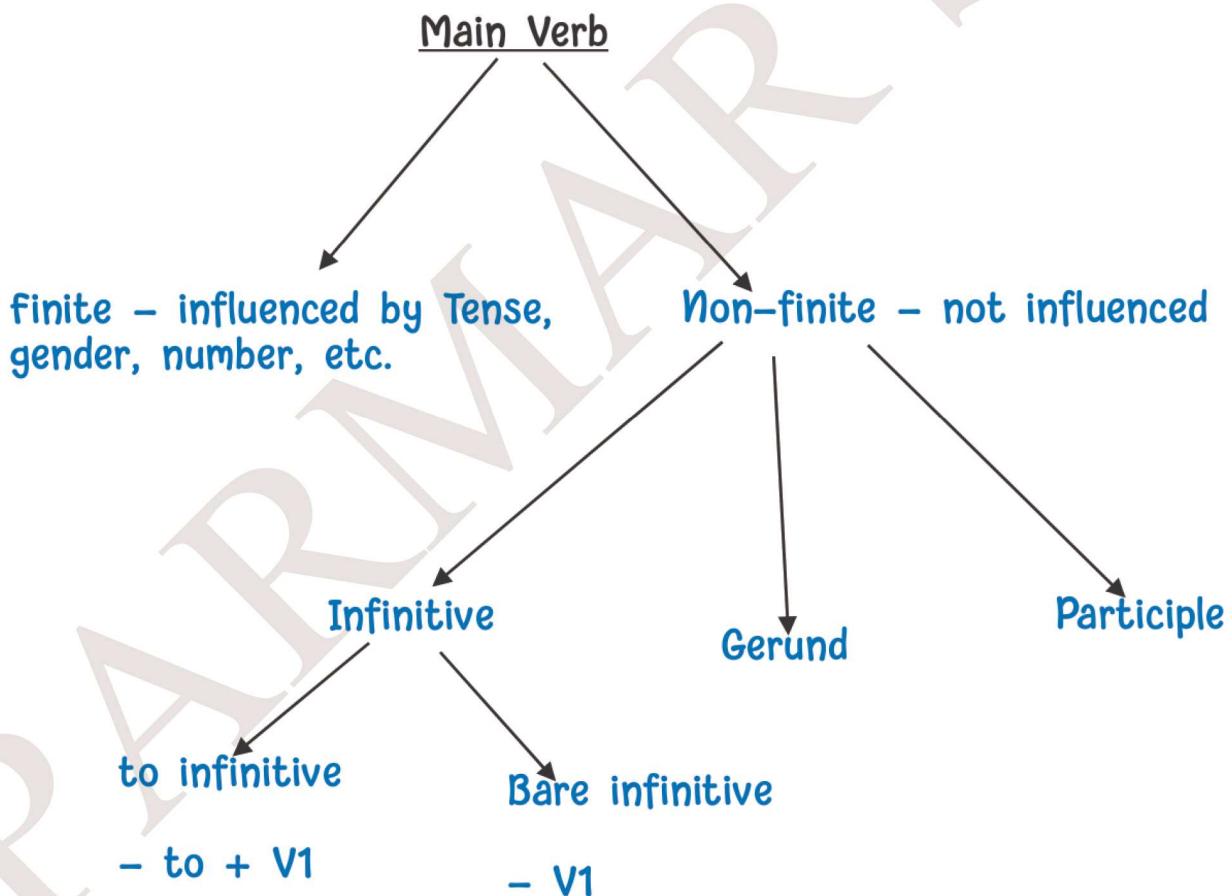
### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. On the cards                       | → certain, likely to happen           |
| a. On one's last legs                 | → a gesture to show longing for peace |
| b. Olive branch                       |                                       |
| c. Old head on young shoulder         |                                       |
| <b>✓d. Beyond the shadow of doubt</b> | → a young person who is mature        |

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

5. They would/ (a) rather to/ (b) die than  
beg./ (c) no error (d)

- Would better/ had rather/ would rather/ had better + bare infinitive (V1)
- Would -> past of will, past habit, used in conditional sentence, to offer something to somebody
- used to -> to tell past habit



1. He had better taken some rest.  
 ↴ take
2. They will let the boys to play there.  
 ↴ followed by bare infinitive

- V1 is used with:-

modals, do/does/did, let/ bid/ make/ notice/ behold

### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. Out of elbows   | → damaged or torn             |
| ✓ 7. Wear and tear | → a person without any secret |
| b. Open book       | → impossible                  |
| c. Out of question | → slightly unwell             |
| d. Out of sorts    |                               |

- Out of the question – possible

### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

7. The guests should/ (a) have **reach**/ (b) on time./ (c) no error (d)

*→reached*

- Modal + V1
- modal + be + V3 → passive modal
- modal + have + V3 → perfect modal
- modal + have been + V3 → passive of perfect
- Used + to + V1, ought + to + V1
- may (present) → might (past)
- Can → could
- Will/ shall → would/ should
- Should has ×      Should had ×      Should have ✓

1. She used study in this school in her childhood days.
- to

2. We ought obey our elders.

↳to

- Need/ Dare – semi modal

Main verb (+s/es/d/ed) → to + V1

Helping verb (+not) → V1

1. She predicted that it may rain that night.

↳past tense              ↳might

2. She needs help us.

MV ↳      ↳to

3. We needed go there.

↳to

4. She need not to go there.

↳not to → we shouldn't break infinitive

- Used to:-

→ past habit – Sub + used to + V1

→ daily routine – Sub + be + used to + Ving

1. She used to getting up early in the morning.

↳is

Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

Past

8. Pass master

a. Grey cells

b. Pay old scores

c. Pandora's box

d. Pink slip

veteran, experienced

to avenge or retaliate

a box of problems or difficulties

→ a notice of dismissal from employment

Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

past

9. When he / (a) was young,/ (b) he **can** → could  
swim well. / (c) no error (d)

- Can → ability/ capacity/ power, = be able to
- future → will able to
- May → permission, possibility, Optative sentences
- So that → purpose
- May/ might + possibly/ likely ×

1. He can **able to** perform well.

X

2. He may **likely** come today.

Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

10. Pyrrhic victory

a. Cost an arm and a leg

b. Queer fish

c. Pros and cons

d. Play fast and lose

a victory won at such a great cost that it's essentially meaningless

→ expensive

→ weird, Strange

positive & negative sides

→ behave irresponsibly

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

11. The fan is on,/ (a) somebody **should**/ (b) be inside. / (c) no error / (d)

must

- Uses of must:-

inference, strong suggestion

1. He stays in five star hotel, he must be rich.
2. He hasn't eaten anything so he must be hungry.
3. You must study because your exam is at hand.

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

The knowledge

12. Knowledge that / (a) he has proved / (b) a boon for him./ (c) no error (d)

- Knowledge → uncountable noun, the is used when it is definite

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

13. Punjab is a rich/ (a) state but Bihar is/ (b) a poor state. (c) no error (d)

The

- The world ✓
- Country → the if → name is plural, united/ union/ republic are used → the USA, the Netherlands, India
- State → the is used only with Punjab
- City/ town/ village name→ no article

### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

14. Do you think/ (a) brave deserve / (b) the  
fair./ (c) no error (d)

- The + adjective → plural noun

### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

15. There is/ (a) school near / (b) my  
house./ (c) no error (d)

School
College
Church
Temple
Hospital
Prison
Bed

Primary purpose → No article

Secondary purpose → the

- The theatre/ the cinema ✓

### 16. Choose the correct sentence.

1. The ebb and flow of the tides are now  
understood. the po

- ✓ 2. The green paint on the wall provides a  
suitable contrast to the yellow doors.

3. Either of the roads lead to the park.  
leads

4. I went to the temple with my parents, my  
aunts and my cousins.

• either of + Plural noun  
+ singular verb

→ primary purpose

**17. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. I ~~have~~ passed the examination two years

ago → past tense

2. The earth moves round the sun, Isn't it?

→ doesn't it?

✓ 3. Unless you give the keys of the safe you will be shot.

4. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, how many are suitable for life.

many

**18. Choose the correct sentence.**

1. The value of the dollar declines as the rate of inflation raises. → rises

2. One of my desires are to become a doctor. → is

3. A hot and a cold spring was found near each other. → were

✓ 4. All doubts are cleared between you and me.

- Article + adjective and article + adjective + noun → plural subject

- Article+ adjective + and + adjective + noun → singular subject

**Improve the underlined part if requires**

19. The angry boys were arguing with the Principal since morning.

- (a) have been
- (b) was
- (c) has been
- (d) no improvement

**Improve the underlined part if requires**

**20. He has been absent for the past few months. → duration**

- (a) since the past
- (b) since the last
- (c) for past
- (d) no improvement

**Improve the underlined part if requires**

**21. You will be punished if you will come to my class.**

- (a) if you come
- (b) if you shall come
- (c) if you came
- (d) no improvement

**Improve the underlined part if requires**

**22. A good house has been alloted to him.**

- (a) aloted
- (b) allotted
- (c) alotted
- (d) no improvement

- If perfect\_\_\_\_\_, future\_\_\_

For my own part, I have ever gained the most profit, and most pleasure also, from the books which have made me think the most and, when the difficulties have once been overcome, these are the books which have struck deepest root, not only in my memory and understanding, but likewise in my affections. For this point too should be taken into account. We all want to win. When a maiden is too forward, her admirer deems in time to draw back.

- 1. The author compares a book to**  
a plant  
a flower  
 a maiden  
an admirer

- 2. The author derives profit and pleasure from books that are –**  
(a) Difficult  
(b) Easy  
 (c) thought-provoking  
(d) having deeproots

- 3. Profit and pleasure come only after**  
the books have struck deep roots  
 (b) the initial difficulty has been overcome  
(c) the books have made me think  
(d) the books are got for a small price

- 4. The point to be taken into account is that –**  
anything for which we do not pay a price is taken lightly  
(b) We would not make effort for what we get  
(c) Sight effort makes us feel tired  
 (d) We think highly of what we win

- 5. A maiden, like a good book, should –**  
Be easy to approach  
(b) Respond to the admirers  
(c) Not easily yield to the admirers  
 (d) Be forward before her admirers draw back

# English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes



## Lecture 30

Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

1. There is an annual function / (a) in our school so Our pincipal is/ (b) coming today's function. / (c) no error (d)

- Possessive case of noun:-

-> 's - for living -> Ram's bat

-> of - for non living -> the leg of table, the wall of room

- Personification of noun -> 's :-

-> Death's icy hands

- Heavenly bodies, city, state -> 's:-

-> sun's rays

-> Earth's atmosphere

-> a day's leave

-> a pound's weight

-> today's function

-> yesterday's programme

-> Mumbai's people

-> Kanpur's Students

-> at a stone's throw

→ Noun's noun's → ×

→ Noun's and noun's ✓

1. My daughter's son's dog.

The dog of my daughter's son. ✓

2. Ramesh's books

Ramesh' books ✓ → to avoid hissing sound

3. Boys's hostel ×

Boys' hostel

#### Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

2. Play havoc

a. Pont blank

b. Play second fiddle

c. Plain sailing

✓ d. Wipe out

→ talk straightforward

→ play a subordinate role

→ easy task

→ annihilate, root out

- Be in the driving seat → to be incharge

#### Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

plural ←

3. The statistics of this / (a) company is

→ PO

are

not/ (b) reviewed by them. / (c) no error

(d)

Mathematics → Subject name – singular

calculations (other than subject)–plural

- Plural nouns:-

- Rations, ashes, gallows, surroundings, thanks, regards, auspices, proceedings, contents, Riches (assets), credentials, assets



- Tidings, alms, congratulations, amends, saving, cathings, dues, ruins, odds, valuables, movables, embers, fetters, arrears, outskirts, winnings, innings
- Scissors, trousers, binoculars, spectacles, goggles, pincers, tongs, pants, jeans → pair of

• Singular when subject/ sport/ disease name:-

Physics, civics, economics, mathematics, phonetics, gymnastics, billiards, measles, mumps, rickets

1. The court has issued many summonses.

summonses ✓

2. The cattle is grazing on the field.

are ✓

• Cattle, people, clergy, police, poultry, peasantry → all plural

3. His mathematics is not good.

are ✓

4. Surrounding affects our behaviour.

Surroundings affect ✓

5. Riches has wings.

have ✓

6. Measles is not a dangerous disease. ✓

7. This poultry belong to him.

These ✓

8. His ashes was taken to the Ganga.

were ✓



9. The gallows has been just erected.

have ✓

10. These news are false.

This news is ✓

11. Peoples are coming here to visit. • Peoples → of different races

People ✓

12. I have bought a pair of trousers from the market. ✓

13. The magistrate passed many order for his arrest.

orders ✓

14. A pair of scissors has been bought. ✓

15. five pairs of scissors has been bought.

have ✓

16. The Canterbury Tales are an interesting book.

is ✓

17. United States of America are a powerful state.

is ✓

Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

4. Rank and file

→ ordinary people, man of street

a. Rack and ruin

→ destroyed

b. Quick fix

✓ c. Lay man

→ welcome

d. Red carpet

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

5. She has given/ (a) me a five **hundreds** hundred  
 /(b) rupee note/(c) no error (d)

- No plural for noun modifier.

→ a five kilometres race × a five kilometer race ✓

→ five men committee × five man committee ✓

→ My elder brother gave me two five hundred rupee note.

notes ✓

→ for the delicate eyes surgery.

eye ✓

→ five two hundred pages book.

five two hundred page books ✓

## Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom

6. Rat race

- Red carpet
- Red rag to a bull
- Rise with the lark
- Cut throat

→ to provoke

to get up early in the morning

extreme competition

## Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

summons

7. Two **summons** was/(a) were issued/ (b)  
 against the victim./ (c) no error (d)

- Innings → both singular and plural
- Wages → result (singular), labour(plural)

1. The first inning/ innings has/ have been completed.
2. five innings has/ have been completed.
3. His wages was/were looted by them.
4. The wages of sin is/are death.

**Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom**

8. sell like hot cake  
 ✓a. Sell very quickly  
 b. Sell very slowly  
 c. Set one's face against  
 d. To show white feather

to oppose, put one's foot down

→ to show cowardice

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

9. All her ~~son in laws~~ (a) are coming to /  
 (b) attend this function. / (c) no error/ (d)

sons in law

• Plural of compound noun:-

1. Noun + noun → noun + nouns

Eg. Railway station → Railway stations

2. Noun + preposition → plural nouns + preposition

Eg. Passer by → passers by

3. Noun + preposition + noun → Nouns + preposition + noun

Eg. Brother - in - law → brothers - in - law

4. Noun + preposition + noun → singular verb

same noun



Eg. Doors to doors ✗ door to door ✓

1. Step daughter → step daughters

2. Step son → step sons

3. Daughter - in - law → daughters - in - law

4. Passer by → passers by

5. Looker on → lookers on

6. Pick pocket → pickpockets

7. Good - for - nothing → goods - for - nothings

8. Maid servant → maid servants

9. Hanger on → hangers on

10. Look out → looks out

11. Washer man → washers men

12. Man lover → men lovers

13. Man servant → men servants

14. Dutch man → Dutch men

15. Post man → post men

16. Cities after cities were destroyed.

City after city was destroyed. ✓

17. Pages after pages were read.

Page after page was read. ✓

18. Handful -> handfuls

19. Mouthful -> mouthfuls

20. Spoonful -> spoonfuls

21. Glassful -> glassfuls

22. Two third -> two thirds

23. Two fourth -> two fourths

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

10. The Committee **are** / (a) unanimous  
on/ (b) this Decision/ (c) no error (d)

→ is

- Collective nouns:-

→ Singular when united, singular verb

→ Plural when divided, plural verb

1. The jury agree/ agrees that the lawyers are not focusing on its/  
their cases so it/ they has/ have decided that it/ they should not  
be allowed to attend its/ their cases.

11. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

Generally, brother and sister quarrel/ (a) with  
each other but on the day/ (b) of Raksha  
Bandhan, sister in her wakes up./ (c) no error (d)  
the

- Abstract noun of sister -> the sister in her

- We can make abstract noun with the help of common noun.

Common Noun	Abstract Noun
Mother	The mother in her
Sister	The sister in her
Brother	the brother in him,
Father	the father in him,
Player	the player in him

**Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

**12. We have / (a) many informations /(b) about this matter./ (c) no error (d)**

much information

Countable Noun	Uncountable Noun
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouns which can be Counted</li> <li>• Use of A/An</li> <li>• Use of Many</li> <li>• Can be made Plural</li> <li>• Use of Few</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nouns which can't be counted</li> <li>• Do Not use A/An</li> <li>• Use of Much</li> <li>• Can't made Plural</li> <li>• Use of Little</li> </ul>

**13. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence**

**1. He never has and never will take such strong measures.** → taken → needs different verb form

**2. I forgot if I had to pay the fees today.** → that

**3. He has been working on the problem for a long time but is still not able to solve it.** → yet

**4. If one stands on the top of the light-house the distant ships are clearly visible.**

**14. Choose the correct sentence.**

**1. The train came at 2 O'clock ~~in~~ the next morning.**

**2. It is high time you ~~buy~~ a car.**

**3. I and my brother live with our parents and work in the farm.**

**4. Few scientists changed people's ideas as much as Charles Darwin did with his theory of evolution, yet as a boy he showed little sign of becoming a great scientist.**

- no preposition + last time/ next + time/ every + time

**Improve the sentence if requires**

**15. Hundreds of people were killed by the earth quake.**

- (a) in  
 (b) from  
 (c) of  
 (d) no improvement

**Improve the sentence if requires**

**16. John, who studies medicine at present, hopes to go abroad after graduation.**

- (a) is studying  
 (b) will study  
 (c) studied  
 (d) no improvement

- abroad – adverb
- Keywords for present continuous:-  
 now, at this time, at present

Improve the sentence if requires

17. The forest is infested of snakes.

- (a) by
- (c) off
- (b) with
- (d) no improvement

Improve the sentence if requires

18. He is having three cars.

- (a) has
- (b) was
- (c) got
- (d) no improvement

Improve the sentence if requires

19. He goes to cinema every Sunday.

- (a) a cinema
- (b) in cinema
- (c) to the cinema
- (d) no improvement

### Choose the correct synonym.

20. Negate

- (A) nettle
- (B) nullify
- (C) heed
- (D) validate

irritate

annul, abrogate

attention

Justify

### Choose the correct synonym.

21. Outlandish

- ✓(A) bizarre
- (B) imperious
- (C) candid
- (D) novel

strange, peculiar, weird

arrogant & domineering

### Choose the correct synonym.

22. Successive

- (A) rapid
- (C) beneficent
- (B) victorious
- ✓(D) consecutive

Choose the correct synonym.

23. Elude

- (A) encounter
- (B) exhale
- (C) shun
- (D) oust

→ to dismiss from job

- Allude → indirect reference

Choose the correct synonym.

24. Peaceful

- (✓A) amicable
- (B) overt
- (C) contrite
- (D) bellicose

→ done in an open way

# Superfluous

## Superfluous conditions:-

1. Cousin + sister/ brother
2. Consensus + opinion
3. Consort/ Spouse + husband/ wife
4. Sibling + brother/ sister
5. During + the period/ while
6. family members ✗ the member of family ✓
7. Blunder + mistake
8. Please + request/ kindly
9. forbade + not
10. May/ might + possibly/ likely to/ probably
11. Can/ could + able to/ capable of
12. Until, Unless, forbid, prevent, dissuade, deny, refuse, lest,  
few, little, hardly, scarcely, barely, no sooner + no
13. 7 p.m./ 9:30 pm., etc. + evening
14. 8 a.m./ 11 a.m. + morning
15. Despite + of
16. Throughout the whole year
17. Await + for
18. Investigate + into
19. flee + away

20. Enter + into (place)

21. Resemble + with

22. Comprise + of

23. Rain cats and dogs + like

24. Bag and baggage + with

25. Tooth and nail + with

### Superfluous expression

26. Equally as good as ×

27. Mutual agreement ×

28. Mutual friend ×

29. Mutual dislike of each other ×

30. freeship ×

31. Lecturership ×

32. Cousin sister/ brother ×

33. teaching line ×

34. cent percent marks ×

35. Passing marks ×

36. With carefully ×

37. An English teacher ×

38. Linking Road ×

### Correct usage

as good as ✓

agreement ✓

common friend ✓

mutual dislike ✓

freestudentship ✓

lectureship ✓

cousin ✓

teaching profession ✓

full marks ✓

Pass marks ✓

With care ✓

a teacher of English ✓

link road ✓

39. Suddenly come across ✗      come across ✓
40. Come across with ✗      come across ✓
41. Coward man ✗      coward ✓
42. Miser man ✗      miser ✓
43. Niggard man ✗      niggard ✓
44. twins/ triplet + two/ three ✗
45. And who ✗      who ✓
46. And which ✗      which ✓
47. And that ✗      that ✓
48. Reason because ✗      reason that/ reason why ✓
49. Divide into four quarters ✗      divide into four ✓
50. Relatively/ Comparatively+ better/ faster ✗      relatively good ✓
51. Blunder + big/ huge ✗
52. Tell/ told + to ✗

### Superfluous expressions:-

53. Absolutely certain
54. Blunder mistake
55. foreign imports
56. Despite of
57. End result

58. final outcome

59. Since/as/ because + so/therefore/ hence.

60. Exceed + more than

61. Conclusively suspected

62. On the contrary + but

63. Related to/ concerned with + regarding

64. Breeze + strong/ light

65. However + but

66. Strong headache ×                  much headache ✓

67. Return/ Reimburse/ Retreat/ Recede/ Recall/ Recapitulate/  
Repeat/ Recast/ Rewrite/ Regain/ Rebuild / Retake + back

68. Revert/ Reborn/ Reiterate/ Recast/ Recall/ Recede + again

69. Over-ride, overturn, overshadow, overshoot, overtop

70. Universally + everywhere/ ubiquitous/ omnipresent

71. Approach + near

72. Throughout + whole

73. Sufficient + enough

74. Very + enough

75. Comparatively/ relatively/ preferably + comparative degree

### Superfluous

### Correct usage

76. Consensus opinion ×                  consensus ✓

77. Consort husband/ wife ×                  consort ✓

78. funeral service ✗      funeral ✓
79. Suppose if ✗      either suppose or if ✓
80. Supposing if ✗      supposing ✓
81. During the period of war ✗      during the war ✓

### Superfluous expressions:-

82. Illustrate + about
83. Describe/ discuss + about
84. Quite + all/ completely/ whole
85. Period + of time
86. free gift
87. Cope up with
88. Past history
89. Close proximity
90. With heart and soul
91. Reception + party
92. In case + if
93. Ask/ enquire + that
94. Added bonus
95. Basic fundamentals
96. Unexpected surprise
97. Plan ahead
98. Difficult dilemma
99. Around + plural numeral nouns