

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 1

1. Choose the correct sentence from the following.

1. No plant and no animal are immortal.
is '0' + '0' = 0

2. One third of the house were divided between two brothers.
was ✓

3. There is a bilateral series between India, Pakistan and Shri Lanka.

4. Little knowledge is always dangerous thing.
a little

used with bilateral series

Concept of determiners:-

Determiner + N + and + N → verb singular

Determiner + N + and + N + Determiner → verb plural

Example:-

1. A poet and writer is/ are dead.

2. A novelist and a worker is/ are coming today.

3. My uncle and friend help me a lot.
helps ✓

Concept of fraction:-

Half of

one third of

20%

a part of

noun/pronoun → decides verb

Ex. One third of the work has/have been completed.

Half of the boys had/ have been selected.

• Between/ Among:-

for '2' ↗ for >> 2

- Between + and ✓
- Between + each/ every ✗
- Among → used with consonant sound
- Amongst → used with vowel sounds

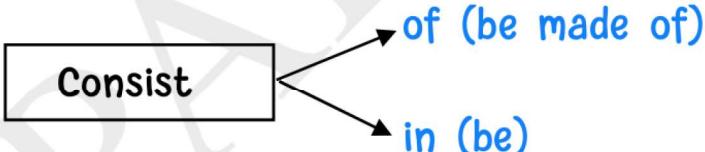
• Between is used with:-
Match/ exercise/ treaty

2. Choose the correct sentence from the following.

1. This book comprises of 300 pages.
2. He said that love was like a war: very easy to begin but very hard to stop. → proverb
3. The PM is coming today function.
- ✓ 4. The two men were quarrelling with each other claiming the same watch as their own.

- discuss → talk about
- Enter into + place ✓

- Comprise = consist of
- flee = run away
- Resemble = similar to
- Enter = come into
- Despite = inspite of
- Order = ask for
- listen to + object



Eg - Real character consists in beauty.

- Universal truth, scientific fact, proverb, fact → in present indefinite tense
(can't be changed to past)

Eg 1. He said that man is/ was a social animal.

2. He said that he rose/ rises in the morning.

3. He said that sun rises in the east.

↗ daily routine can be changed to past

- Each other → for 2
- One another → for more than 2

Apostrophe:-

↳ shows living's possession prevent hissing sound

Eg → workers' union, Yesterday's program

We should help each other's works.

3. Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

Argus eyes → very attentive, Eagle eyes

1. To keep the wolf from the door → keep away starvation (famine)

A. All ears

B. Mealy Mouthed

C. By fits and starts

→ Soft spoken

→ irregular

- To cry wolf – give false alarm

4. Fill the correct preposition.

He was accusedmurder.

- In
- For
- On
- Of

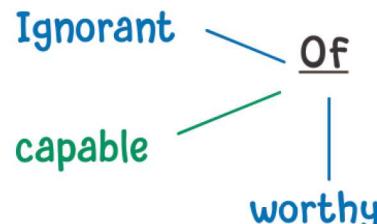
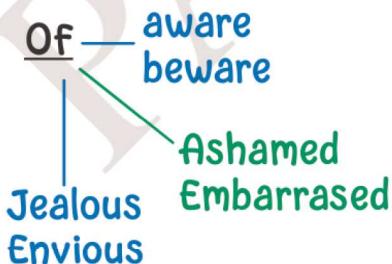
• Of:-

possession of non living

selection

accused, guilty, convicted, charged, acquit

- Scared, frightful, frightened → of
- Confident, sure, certain, doubtful, suspicious → of



- Neglectful of, vain of, want/ lack/ short of, despaired of

- wanting in ✓
- Lacking in ✓

Charge

of (noun) → a charge of murder

with (verb) → was charged with murder

5. Choose the Synonyms.

1. Affluent

- A. Tycoon
- B. Morose
- C. Cantankerous
- D. Connoisseur

expert in food, music
and art

quarrelsome

bad tempered

rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, magnate,
tycoon, millionaire, thriving, abounding,
plentiful

• Antonyms → poor, destitute, penurious,
penniless, impecunious, pauper,

6. Choose the Antonym.

1. Disown

- A. Grotesque
- B. Espouse
- C. Nugatory
- D. Naïve

gullible/ credulous

less important

unpleasant

to say that one no longer holds
an opinion or belief

repudiate, disavow, renounce, recant

→ to refuse to accept or believe

• Antonyms → avow, affirm, espouse, adopt

Adept – skilled → in

Adapt – adjust → to

Adopt – to take

7. Find out the correct pair of one word.

a. Center of attraction- cynosure

b. A person who is blamed for the wrong doings of
others – scapegoat

c. The act of speaking irreverently about sacred
things.- blasphemy

c. A person who talks too much of himself- egotist

→ sacrilege, profanity

* All the given options are correct

8. Find out the correct passive form of the given sentence

They will laugh at you.

→ will be/ shall be + V3
Preposition is kept

- a) You can by laughed at by them.
- b) You will be laughed by them.
- c) You will be laughed at by them.
- d) You will be laughed at them.

• Example → She entered into a new agreement.

A new agreement was entered into by her.

9. Find out the correct passive form of the given sentence

. Then her face was bowed.

→ was + V3 → passive of past indefinite

- a) Then she was being bowed her face.
- b) Her face was bowed by then.
- c) Then she bowed her face.
- d) Then her face has been bowed.

Transform the sentence into indirect form

10. "Please don't cry" he said.

Please × → in indirect
begged that ×

- (a) He begged that I should not cry.
- (b) He begged me not to cry.
- (c) He said to please him and not cry.
- (d) He told me to not to cry

11. Transform the sentence into indirect form

→ change to past indefinite

He said , "Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family."

- a) He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
- b) He said that Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
- c) He ~~told~~ that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.
- d) He said to Garima that though she wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.

→ told is written when object is given

12. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Conceive
(b) Leisure
 (c) Neice → niece
(d) Reign

- Rein
- Reign

13. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Dictionary → dictionary
(b) Irrelevant
(c) Perishable
(d) Tangible → can be touched

Fill in the blanks.

14. Rituals play into the..... understanding of a society.

- (a) tactfully → adverb
(b) tacit
(c) taciturn
(d) tacitly → adverb

noun

needs an adjective

Fill in the blanks.

15. Repetition bred a sense of.....with the characters

- (a) familiarity → noun
(b) familiar → adjective
(c) familiarly → adverb
(d) familiarise → verb

Preposition

preposition object

needs noun/ pronoun

Improve the given sentence .

16. She did not like to have coffee nor I did

- a. Neither I liked it
 b. Nor did I
c. Nor I like it
d. No improvement

- Additional sentence:- statement and either HV + subject
neither/ so/ nor

Improve the given sentence .

17. **V1** Have some more tea,?
a. haven't you
b. Don't you
c. Won't you
d. Will she

imperative sentence

will you?
won't you?

• Question Tag:-

-----, HV + not + Subject?

not used if statement is negative

pronoun

Choose the correct one word

18. A four footed animal.

- a. Biped _____
b. Quadruped
c. Reptile
d. Mammals _____

• Ped = foot

→ 2 footed

→ feed their young ones on milk

• Centipede – 100 footed

Choose the correct meaning of the given idioms

19. In the limelight

- a. Flash in the pan
b. Cynosure
c. Gain ground
d. Pissed off

→ burning question

→ sudden success

→ opposite – loose ground

annoyed

Choose the most appropriate synonym-

20. Industrious

- a. Persistent
b. Diligent
c. Zealous
d. Indolent

→ enthusiastic

lazy

Choose the most appropriate synonym-

21. Daunt

- a. Refined
- b. Miserly
- c. Precise
- d. Terror

→ pure

awe, fear, fright, terror, horror
phobia

→ close fisted

Improve the underlined part

22. It will take four hours to walk (across) the caves.

- a. Over
- b. Through
- c. Between
- d. No improvement

- across – 2D
- through – 3D

Improve the underlined part

24. Before I met Shakshi, I (had had) a bad opinion of her

- a. Have had
- b. Had
- c. Did have
- d. No improvement

past perfect

past perfect

before

past indefinite

Fill in the blanks the most appropriate option.

25. This is the first time, Ithis type of movie.

- a. Saw
- b. Has seen
- c. Had seen
- d. Have seen

• Present perfect:-

- just, just now, recently, lately,
so far, till now, many times before
- this is the first time

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 2

1. Fill the correct preposition

Dishonesty is always detrimentalprogress in life.

- a. To
- b. For
- c. In
- d. On

affection for
prey of

To :- • indifferent, apathetic

- Detrimental, Harmful, Pernicious, Fatal, Menace, Injurious
- addicted, accustomed
- hostile, inimical, averse, refer, admit, prone, access, affectionate
- eager, keen, curious
- sentence, condemn, affiliated, attached, clinged, pray
- with a view to, look forward to → V(ing)
- inclined, stick, tantamount, equal
 - His silence is tantamount to his crime.
- prefer, preferable, beneficial
- Blind to → mistake

2. Choose the correct sentence from the following.

1. No sooner did I come out of my home to go to market when it started raining heavily which drenched me completely. than

2. Unless you don't obey your elders you will not succeed in your life.

3. Hardly had I reached the exhibition where I learnt about the major robbery.

✓ 4. No sooner did the sun rise than we resumed the journey after having a hasty breakfast.

• No sooner → than
 → inversion

• Hardly/ scarcely
 → when
 → inversion

- inversion = HV + SUB
- Than → no sooner, comparative degree, rather, other

- Until/ unless not x, not can be used.

Unless he works hard, he will pass.

will pass x will not pass ✓

Unless he works hard, he will not fail.

will not fail x will fail ✓

- Semantics → meaning of the phrase.
- Syntax → order

3. Choose the correct sentence from the following.

1. My elder son deals with spare parts and manages his bread and butter.

2. Sneha was accused for murder of her husband but the court found her not guilty and acquitted her.

✓ 3. If you had told me earlier I would have helped you.

4. Her mother is angry and indifferent to me.

- Deal/ trade with somebody
- Deal/ trade in something
- Angry/annoyed with somebody
- Angry/annoyed at something

- verb1 preposition 1 and verb2 preposition 2

- Verb1 and verb2 common preposition

- Conditional sentence → If + S + had + V3, would have + V3

4. Choose the Synonyms.

Abscond ————— to run away with fear

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------------|
| A. Connoisseur | ————— | to make someone angry |
| B. Incensed | ————— | to go beyond limit |
| C. Transcend | ————— | |
| D. Flee | ————— | |

- Elope → to run away with partner

- Turant → to run away from classes, etc.

- fugitive → to run away from police

decamp - Syno
encamp - anto

- Rendezvous → to meet with somebody
- Synonyms of abscond → run off, depart, decamp
- Antonyms of abscond → stay, encamp, endure, remain

5. Choose the Synonyms.

- Belli = fight

Belligerent

person/ nation involved in fight

A. Connoisseur

B. Squander

C. Trivial

D. cantankerous

profligate, waste money

unimportant

- Bellicose – quarrelsome, pugnacious,
- Rebel → the one who opposes
- Rebellion → resistance against government/ leader
- Sedition → mutiny, revolt

6. Choose the Antonyms.

Incapacitate

cripple, despair

A. Sentience

B. Hazardous

C. Advocacy

D. Gregarious

to support

who likes to live in group

- Danger → peril, hazard, risk

• Greg = group

segregate → to separate from group

aggregate → to include in group

congregation → meeting/ assembly of worshipers

7. Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

An old flame

- A. Rat race _____
- B. Put one's foot down _____
- C. Old love _____
- D. Throw up the sponge _____

extreme competition

oppose something

throw in the towel → Admit defeat

- Throw down the gauntlet → to challenge

8. Find out the correct pair of sentences.

A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one

(A) Gesture _____

(B) Dipsomania _____

(C) Caption _____

(D) Euphemism → abstract noun

• Dipsophobia → fear of drinking

physical expression

→madness/ mania for drinking

good phem → to say something

9. Choose the most appropriate Active / Passive Voice

Why do you waste money?

- (a) Why is money been wasted by you?
- (b) Why has money been wasted by you?
- (c) Why is money wasted by you? ✓
- (d) Why is money being wasted by you?

V1/ V1+ s/es / do/ does + V1 → is/ am/ are + V3

V2/ did + V1 → was/ were + V3

will/ shall + V1 → will be/ shall be + V3

is/ am/ are + ing → Being + V3

was/ were + ing → being + V3

has/ have + V3

had + V3

will/ shall have + V3

+been + V3 in passive

10. Choose the most appropriate indirect form

past

The doctor said, "well, what can I do for you?"

→ could

- (a) The doctor wanted to know what he could do for her.
(b) The doctor said that he couldn't do anything for her.
(c) The doctor asked what he couldn't do for her.
(d) The doctor wondered what he could do for her.

Interrogative (direct)

↓
assertive (indirect)

also right but not preferred

10. Find out the spotted part

The Indian team/ (a) won by one inning/ (b) and 55 runs./ (c) no error (d)

- inning ×
- innings ✓

- Summon → verb, Summons → singular noun, Summons → plural noun

11. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Entrepreneur
(b) Remuneration
(c) Apprentice
(d) Soveriegnty

sovereignty

- Important spellings → argument, explanation, reparable, grammar, connoisseur, committee, vacuum, pneumonia, mnemonics, tsunami, restaurant, bureaucracy, claustrophobia, guarantee, accommodation,

12. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Tranquillity
✓(b) Perseverence
(c) Resplendence
(d) Accommodation

perseverance

14. Fill in the blanks.

Present

The higher you climb, the more difficult it.....
..... to breathe.

- (a) became
✓(b) becomes
(c) has become
(d) is becoming

- The comparative degree, the comparative degree.
- The er/ more + of -> selection
- No article -> er/ more + than

The harder you work, higher you will get.

the higher ✓

The hardest you work, the highest you will get. ✓

The harder you work, the more you will get. ✓

He is the of his two brothers. → selection

15. Fill in the blanks.

Neha has been crying.....morning.

- (a) from
(b) of
✓(c) since
(d) till

• since/ for + time->
perfect continuous

• from is used instead of
since in future perfect
continuous tense.

Neha will have been crying.....morning.

- ✓(a) from
(b) of
(c) since
(d) till

16. Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

Taj Mahal is (a worth seeing monument) in Agra.

- (a) a monument to see its worth
- (b) a monument worth seeing
- (c) one of worth seeing monuments
- (d) No improvement

- a book worth reading ✓

- a movie worth seeing ✓

17. Find out the incorrect part of the sentence

There is a lack of girl's schools/ (a) in the town and many parents don't like/ (b) to send their children to co-educational institutions/ (c) no error (d)

girls'

18. Change the voice

They say that there are living beings on Mars.

- (a) They say that Mars has living beings.
- (b) It is said that there are people living on Mars.
- (c) On Mars, there are living beings.
- (d) It is said that there are living beings on Mars.

- Omnipresent → prevalent, ubiquitous

People believe that God is omnipresent.

→ kept same

passive made

It is believed that God is omnipresent.

God is believed to be omnipresent.

18. Meaning of the given idiom-

Eat like a horse

- a. Eating excessively
- b. Eating what horse eat
- c. Eating differently
- d. Hardly eating

- Dark horse → unexpected winner

- flog a dead horse → futile work

- Direct from the horse mouth → direct from the source

gourmand, glutton

- Equine → related to horse
- Cavalry → soldiers on horses
- Stable → place where horses are kept

19. Find out the spotted part

These kind of clothes / (a) are rather expensive/ (b) for me to buy./ (c) no error (d)

kinds

This/ that:-

kind, type, part, sort

These/ those:-

kinds, types, parts

20. Find out the spotted part

Everybody knows / (a) that Bhutan is the most peaceful of / (b) all other countries of the world/ (c) no error (d)

not valid with superlative degree

one v/s group:-



his own group

other (with any, all, no, most) is used while comparing

any other group

other is not used while comparing

- Example→ Gold is more precious than all the metals.

Comparison with own group

other

Rohit Sharma is better than any player of Pakistan team. ✓

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 3

1. Meaning of the given idiom-

Salad days

- a. Nip in the bud → to destroy at the very beginning
- b. Youthful and inexperienced days
- c. Hold the key
- d. At a stone's throw → at a stone's throw

→ having all control

- Red letter day – very significant day
- Gala day – day of happiness
- Palmy days – prosperous days
- Halcyon days – peaceful days
- Rainy days – days of hardship

2. Choose the correct sentence from the following.

- 1. The Tata group owns many industries, that are spread across the globe.
- 2. She has not been to the restaurant .
- 3. My brother finds it difficult to pass away the time at our grandparent's house.
- 4.No sooner had he finished his morning walk than it begin to rain.

x
which

→ it is relative pronoun and is used with definite nouns

→ a pronoun used for non living things

- Antecedent + Relative Pronoun + verb → used according to antecedent
- Antecedent = term before relative pronoun

- My brother finds it difficult to pass away the time at our grandparent's house.

→ to die, used for somebody

- pass is used with time

- Give up the ghosts – to die

- Kick the bucket – to die

- No sooner had, he finished his morning walk than it begin to rain.

→ past tense

began✓

inversion is used with no sooner

- That is used with → definite noun, all, none, the same, such, with all living, non living

3. Fill in the blanks

There is noin this classroom for any student.

- Place
- Space
- Room**
- Ground

→ place/ space used for specific purpose

- There is no room for student= there is no place for student to sit and study
- Eg → There is no room for you in this car.
- ground = surface of earth (outside)
- floor = surface of a room/ building (inside)

- 1) "We should find a new place to hold our meetings."
- 2) "She was placed on the waiting list for the course."
- 3) "I've heard it's a good place to raise children."
- 4) "He's looking to buy a place in the country."

→ usage of place (location)

4. Choose the correct sentence from the following
1. On Sundays I prefer reading than going out visiting my friends.
 2. Rohit is two year junior than Mukesh in the office.
 3. Inspite of the doctor's stern warning Latika continued taking sugar in her milk.
 4. Myself and Roshni will take care of the event on Sunday.

prefer than ✗
prefer to ✓

inspite of = despite

• stern = strict

- on is used with day (both singular and plural) and date
- more + preferable → incorrect
↳ two comparative degrees can't be used together
- much + preferable → correct
↳ adjective
↳ adverb used to modify adjective

- Prefer = verb
- Preferable = adjective

- Junior than ✗ because junior ends with 'ior', so it's a janitor adjective. Janitor adjectives always take to as prepositions.
- Pronouns' sequence in case of negative sentence:-
↳ 1 person, 2 person, 3 person
- Pronouns' sequence in case of positive/ neutral sentence:-
↳ 2 person, 3 person, 1 person
- Myself can never act as subject.
↳ Reflexive pronouns act as Object only

Eg. Myself completed this task. ✗

I completed this task. ✓

I myself completed this task. ✓

- Plural is not possible for uncountable nouns.

measured in gram, litres, kg, etc.

Eg. Sugars ✗, furnitures ✗, luggages ✗

5. Choose the Synonyms.

SUCCULENT

- (a) Sucking
- (b) Solemn
- (c) Juicy
- (d) Pale

adjective

serious, grave, sober

faded, yellowish

6. Choose the Synonyms.

CONGREGATION

- (a) Discussion
- (b) Redundant
- (c) Contraction
- (d) Assembly

• Greg → group

• Con → with

noun, assembly of worshippers

shrink, antonym → expansion, dilation

- Abandon → to leave
- Abundant → sufficient, copious, plentiful
- Redundant → unnecessarily excessive, excess, extra

7. Choose the Synonyms.

ATROCITY

- (a) Difficulty
- (b) Barbarity
- (c) Shy
- (d) Gloomy

• Gloom → dark

cruelty, brutality

introvert

dim, sad, dejected

- Paucity → scarcity, dearth, shortage
- felicity → happiness
- Atrocity → cruelty

8. Choose the Synonyms.

PROCRASTINATE	procrastination is a bad habit
(a) Divert	to change (way, path, topic, etc.)
(b) Deceive	cheat, delude, betray
(c) Debase	
(d) Delay	dilly dally, adjourn, defer, put off, abeyance

degrade

- Differ → अलग
 - with → disagree
 - from → be different
- Different → from
- Important spellings → deceive, receive, conceive, perceive
- Put on → to gain weight, to wear
- Put off → unwear, postpone
- Antonyms of adjourn → keep on, continue, support, persevere

9. Fill in the blanks

He went there a bus.

- a. By
- b. On
- c. In
- d. With

In case of transportation:-

- Two wheeler → bike, scooter → by (no article), on (with article)
- Private vehicle → car, jeep → by (no article), in (with article)
- Public vehicle → bus, train → by (no article), on (with article)
 - because we can move in a public vehicle
- by scooter, by a bike, by car, in a jeep, by bus, on a bus

He went there on his bus.

possessive= weak article

He was knocked down by a car. → not a case of transportation
hit

He was run over by a car.
crush

10. Choose the synonym .

EVANESCENT

- (a) Enticing
- (b) Fleeting
- (c) Erratic
- (d) Elusive

nine day's wonder, temporary, fleeting, transient, transitory, momentary, ephemeral

attractive

- Momentous → important
- Erratic → irregular, unpredictable
- Elusive → misleading

Active / Passive Voice

11. The homeowners remodelled the house to help it sell.

- (a) The house was remodelled by the homeowners to help it sell.
- (b) The house is remodelled by the homeowners to help it sell.
- (c) So that it is helped to sell the house was remodelled by the homeowners.
- (d) So that it is helped to sell the house is remodelled by the homeowners.

V1/ V1+ s/es / do/ does + V1 → is/ am/ are + V3

V2/ did + V1 → was/ were + V3

will/ shall + V1 → will be/ shall be + V3

is/ am/ are + ing → Being + V3

was/ were + ing → being + V3

12. One word for the given sentence

story of animal which gives us a moral lesson.

- a. Fable
- b. Tale
- c. Anecdote
- d. Anthology

a short/amusing story about real incident or person
collection of poems

- Epic → long narrative poem about legendary hero
- Ballad → slow sentimental or romantic song
- Ode → a lyrical poem in the form of address to a particular subject
- Satire → use of humor to criticize or expose vices
- Elegy → poem or song expressing sadness for the dead
- Dirge → song sung at funeral
- Fable → story of animals which give us moral lessons
- Tale → an imaginary or true narrative story
- Soliloquy → speech of a character alone on stage
- Sonnet → a 14-lines poem
- Hymn → religious song
- Parody → a piece of performance that copies the style of someone else
- Plagiarism → copying other's ideas and presenting as your own
- Undertaker → whose job is to prepare dead body to be buried and to arrange funeral

13. She asked Ravi, "What is worrying you?"

- (a) She asked Ravi what is worrying him.
- (b) She asks Ravi what was worrying him.
- (c) She asks Ravi what is worrying him.
- (d) She asked Ravi what was worrying him.

- is worrying → was worrying

14. Improve the sentence

I had (a few) eggs in the fridge, so we need to go to the market to buy them.

- a. A little
- b. Few
- c. Little
- d. No improvement

can't be used because eggs are countable

- few -> negative sense, not enough
- A few -> positive sense, enough to get work done
- The few -> all that is available, followed by relative clause

few -> countable nouns, little (same as few) -> uncountable noun

One Word

15. One skilled in telling stories

- (a) Ventral
- (b) Fanatic
- (c) Raconteur
- (d) Tyro

beginner, neophyte, novice, callow, apprentice, novel, green horn, wet behind ears

- Nov/ neo -> new
- Green thumb -> one who likes gardening
- Grey cells -> experienced, past master, veteran
- fanatic -> bigot
- ventral -> related to belly
- Ventriloquent -> one who speaks like voice is coming from somewhere else

16. Improve the sentence

My brother is indifferent (about) I whatever I say.

- a. In
- b. Of
- c. To
- d. No improvement

indifferent+ to ✓

- Jingoist → one who is extremely patriotic, chauvinist
- Stoic → indifferent to pain and pleasure

17. Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

To put a spoke in one's wheel

- A. At loggerheads
- B. To have a finger in everyone's pie
- C. A moot point
- D. Spick and Span
- E. To draw the longbow

→ to meddle

→ neat & clean

→ exaggerate, hyperbole

→ debatable point

→ Strife, enmity

18. One Word

A funeral poem

(a) Elegy

→ lamentation song

(b) Pandemonium

→ noisy disorder, chaos, anarchy

(c) Parody

(d) Sonnet

19. One Word

One who walks in sleep

one whose job is to move a group of animals

(a) Drover

→ very concerned about details & accuracy

(b) Fastidious

one who collects coins

(c) Numismatist

(d) Somnambulist

- Mint → place where coins are minted

Fill in the blanks-

20. Do not mockthe destitute.

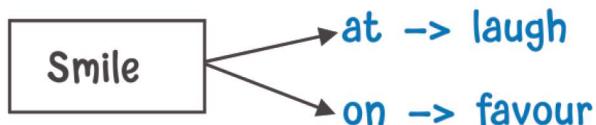
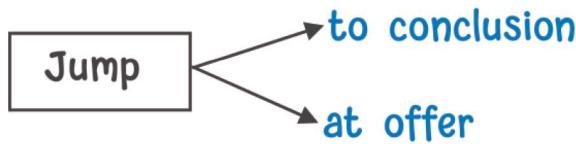
- a. On
- b. To
- c. At
- d. For

• At:-

fixed time, fixed place, rate, speed, age, sunrise, sunset, dawn, dusk, midnight, noon, aim, good, bad, disgust, surprised, amazed, astonished mock, jeer, scoff, laugh, smile

- Good for nothing → phrase

Weak in, fast in → fixed



English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 4

1. Choose the **correct** sentence from the following.

The

1. Little knowledge of playing volleyball **that** she possessed proved to be helpful at the time of inaugural match.

2. I had not completed my English homework so I thought I was done for when the teacher asked me to hand it in.

3. I was shocked to hear that her husband died **of** an accident.

4. The reason for his failure is **because** he didn't study at all.

that

- few → used with countable noun
- Little → used with uncountable noun
- Done for = be unsuccessful in something

- The few/ the little – used with relative pronoun 'that' given with relative clause/ additional information

Concept of few/ little

I have givenpens **that** I had

Relative pronoun

- Few
- A few
- The few**

Relative clause

Concept of few/ little

I have givenpens, **I had**.

relative clause

- Few
- A few
- The few**

Concept of few/ little

I have given youmoney **that** I had.

uncountable noun

- Little
- A little
- The little**

relative clause

- Clause → a phrase having subject and verb

- few → a quantity that is much less to be enough
- Little → a quantity that is much less to be enough
- A few → sufficient enough
- A little → sufficient enough

Concept of few/ little

-knowledge he had, proved a boon for him,
- a. Little
 - b. A little
 - c. The little
- relative clause

Concept of few/ little

My father gave me a few rupees and I gave the few rupees to my beloved, now I haverupees.

- a. Few
 - b. A few
 - c. The few
- negligible

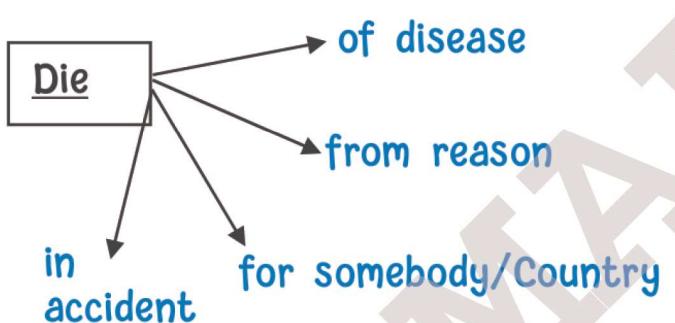
all I had

Concept of few/ little

The drank all the milk, now there wasmilk in the pot.

- a. Little
 - b. A little
 - c. The little
- negligible milk is left

• Preposition with die:-



Preposition with die

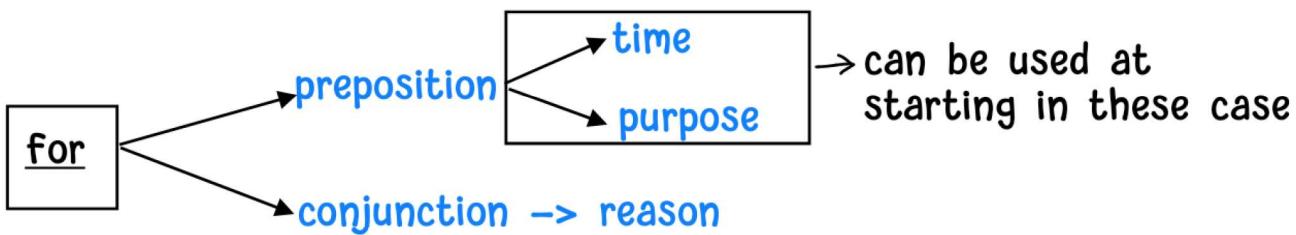
1. He diedcancer.
2. He died.....for...his country.
3. He died~~from~~.....over eating,
→ reason
4. He died.....in.....hunger strike,
→ accident

• Concept of Reason:-

conjunctions used → for, because, since, as

→ it is coordinating conjunctions and can't be used at the start of a sentence

- for he was tired, he lay down. → He lay down for he was tired.



- Due to, owing to → reason telling Preposition
- The reason/ the reason why → also tells reason

Concept of reason

Because he was tired so he did not attend the meeting.

conjunction telling reason

Superfluous as double conjunction is not needed

- Double conjunction is used only when we need to connect > 2 sentences.

Concept of reason

The reason why he failed in the exam is due to his carelessness.

used to tell reason

Superfluous

- As you sow so shall you reap. → it's a proverb so it's correct even after having two conjunctions

Concept of reason

As Amir Khan is a perfectionist so he always insists to retake shots until he satisfies.

conjunction → telling reason

Superfluous

- Comma (,) is used to separate sentences when since/ as/ because are used in the starting.

- Despite of his hard work, he failed.

Despite= inspite of

2. Find out the spotted part

The guests whom / (a) we are talking about, / (b)
have come today, are my relatives. / (c) no error (d)

(S) (V) (S) (V)

(V) (V)

(V)

needs subject

• Who v/s whom:-

- Who -> subject

- Subject + verb + **who** + verb

- Whom -> Object

- Subject + verb + **whom** + Subject + verb

Concept of who/ whom

1. Rahul is the candidate **who** will win the race.

(S) (V)

(V)

2. This is the boy**whom** I have supported.

(S) (V)

(S) (V)

Concept of who/ whom

3. Rajat is the member **who** i feel, will be selected. this clause needs subject

(S) (V)

(S) (V)

(V)

4. Vijay is the player **who** do you feel, ought to be selected.

Choose the Synonyms.

3. MELLIFLUOUS

(a) Eloquent

(b) Outspoken

(c) Immoral

(d) Dulcet

→ adjective, meaning – sweet

- Mell/ mello -> sweet

- Mellow -> sweet

- Melodious -> sweet sound

- Suffix used with adjective → ous, ic, ful, like, some, ish
- Loq → to talk/ speak
- Eloquent → one who talks clearly, articulate, call a spade a spade
- Loquacious → one who talks much, garrulous, verbose, chatty, gabby, talkative
- Somniloquent → one who talks in sleep
- Colloquial → formal speech
- Circumlocution → not talking directly about the main point, beating around the bush
circular
- Moral → ethical Anto → immoral
- Immoral → unethical
- Amoral → neutral

4. Find out the spotted part

has my teacher

Seldom or never/ (a) my teacher has/ (b) taught me./
(c) no error

• Phrases:-

• Seldom or never = no

• Seldom if ever = yes

• Inversion → HV + Sub, used if a sentence starts with:-

• used with negative adverb

• with no sooner

• Hardly/ scarcely

• Seldom or never

• Not a word

• Never in the history/life

• adverb of places

• adverbial phrases → so quickly, so rapidly

• Adverb of time

1. Never she visited there. past indefinite

Never did she visit there.

2. Not a word she spoke to me.

Not a word did she speak to me. adverb of place

3. Outside of the classroom some boys were seen.

Outside of the classroom were some boys seen.

4. So carefully she does work.

So carefully does she work.

5. Choose the Synonyms.

Abjure

- (a) Soften
- (b) Derelict**
- (c) Avoid
- (d) Chaotic

leave, give up, abandon, forsake(permanent),

eschew (temporary), renounce (publically),

derelict (duty), waive, desert,

apostate (religion), jettison (throw), relinquish

retract, revoke

- Desert -> leave (verb), area covered with sand (noun)
- Dessert -> sweet dish, pudding
- **Antonyms of abjure** -> approve, sanction, patronise, adopt
- Chaotic -> anarchy, chaos, pandemonium, at sixes and sevens

6. Change the voice

V2 -> was/ were + V3

We made him the **chairman of the village**.

- a. The chairman of the village was made by us.
- b. He was made the chairman of the village by us.**
- c. The chairman was made by us of the village.
- d. He was made the chairman by us.

object complement

follows object in
passive voice.

- Eg. I made him monitor.
He was made monitor by me.
- Itinerary → detailed plan of a journey
- Intinerant → one who travels from place to place
- Sojourn → to stay at a place for some time
- Voyage → journey through ocean
- Odyssey → long journey
- Excursion → short journey
- Travelogue → travelling

7. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) **Gaurantee** → guarantee
 (b) **Itinerary**
 (c) **Magnificent**
 (d) **Writing**

8. Active / Passive Voice

After driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he dropped him at his guest house. → being + V3

- (a) After being driven to the hospital Dr. Bose was dropped at his guest house.
 (b) After he had driven Dr. Bose to the hospital he had dropped him at his guest house.
 (c) After he was driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he was dropping him at his guest house.
 (d) Dr. Bose was being driven to the hospital first and then he was being dropped at his guest house.

9. Find out the correct sentence for the given one word

Pseudonym

- (A) The tendency to postpone things for future
 (B) An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise
 (C) Money that is paid to somebody so that they will set free a person
 (D) An introduction to a long poem, a play

- Allonym → other name
- Alias → changed name of a criminal

- Pseudo → fake, imaginary
- Sobriquet → title
- Anonymous → without name
- Maiden name → name of a girl before marriage

- Ali -> other
- Alibi -> a statement saying you were somewhere else at the time of crime
- Procrastination -> tendency to postpone things
- Ransom -> money paid to get a person free
- Bribe -> money given to some officer to give you favours
- Alimony -> money paid to wife during divorce
- Dowry -> money/ property brought by a wife during marriage
- Under the table -> bribery
- Grease the palm -> to bribe
- Ab -> away
- Duct -> carry
- Abduct -> to kidnap
- Abduction -> kidnapping
- Hijack -> to take control of plane etc., by force, usually to gain attention
- Preface/ prologue/ Preamble -> introduction to a long poem/ play

10. Fill in the Blanks.

I will scold him when.....

needs present tense

↳ subordinate conjunction

- (a) he will come
 (b) he comes
 (c) he would come
 (d) he had come

- Note:-

Object complement → additional information about object

What ques of verb is answered by direct object

Whom ques of verb is answered by indirect object

What ques of object is answered by object complement.

- Eg:-

1. I gave him a present.

Ques. What did you give him? → a present (direct object)

Ques. Whom did you give a present? → him (indirect object)

2. I made him monitor.

Ques. What did you make him? → monitor (object complement)

- If he comes here, I will meet him.

→ conditional Sentence → If + present indefinite, future Indefinite

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

11. All agog

A. Not to mince matters

B. Kick the Bucket

C. An axe to grind

D. Will-o-the wisp

E. At sea

speak frankly/ directly

to die

having personal motive

to deceive

perplexed, confused, nonplussed, muddled, baffled, bewildered, flummoxed, at one's wits' end

- Agog = excited

Fill in the Blanks.

- loitre → roam aimlessly

12. Don't loiter..... the corridor.

- (a) around
- (b) off
- (c) of
- (d) at

M. Ananda Kumar, Scientist, Nature Conservation Foundation says that elephants are "engineers of the eco-system. He explains: they are seed..... (21)..... Forests without(22).....have been observed to not have young.....(23).....at all. This is because..... (24).....species disperse seeds only through elephants." The animals are phenomenal at.....(25).....themselves to new ecological conditions and negotiating a problem.

21. (a) collectors

(b) Makers

(c) Eaters

(d) dispersers

- first read the passage to understand theme, tone, topic.

22. (a) engineers

(b) elephants

(c) Conservation

(d) seeds

23. (a) saplings → baby plants

(b) Species

(c) Seeds

(d) elephants

24. (a) all

(b) certain

(c) no

(d) every → Singular

species → plural

all + the + noun

25. (a) explaining

(b) adapting

(c) expanding

(d) structuring

adapt = to adjust, adapt is followed by reflexive pronoun

16.Rearrange the following sentences .

P:On those days when nothing in our life seems to be going right,
it can be really tough to see the silver lining among all those
clouds.

Q: Is our glass half-full or half-empty? → introduces subject

R: A positive attitude benefits not only our mental health, but
your physical well-being as well.

S: However, it's during these times when the ability to see the
good in even the worst situations is so important.

(a) PSRQ(b) SRQP(c) PQRS(d) QPSR

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 5

1. Find out the spotted part.

Your machine would not have (1)/given you so much trouble (2)/ if you had (3)/maintained it proper. (4)/No error (5)

properly ✓

- When question is asked about manner of verb and it answers how the verb was done, adverb of manner is used to answer.

- Noun + ly → adjective
- Adjective + ly → adverb

- Action verb needs adverb to qualify
- Linking verb/ stative verb needs adjective to qualify

Eg. 1. She looks beautiful. *adjective* → *stative verb*

She had decorated the board beautifully.
action verb adverb

a. He has been working with me for the last ten years
but I can't claim that I have *been* understood him
thorough. → *thoroughly ✓* → answers how question of understood

b. The observers feel that the stronger team has to face defeat because the players don't play whole hearted. → *heartedly ✓*

Q. How don't the players play?
Whole heartedly

loudly

c. Two Drunkard were singing *loud* yesterday.

Q. How were the two drunkards singing?

- through → Preposition
- thorough → adjective
- thoroughly → adverb (completely)

d. However clever you may act, you will not be able to deceive him. → cleverly

- However should be followed by adverb and not by adjective.

2. Choose the correct sentence for the given word

Cenotaph

- (A) The killed or wounded in battle, in an accident, etc
(B) A disease that lasts for a long time and is difficult to cure
(C) A monument set up for persons who are buried elsewhere
(D) A number of hired applauders, i.e. persons paid to clap

→ casualty

→ chronic disease

claque

- Catacombs → a series of underground chambers used for burying dead people
- Tomb → a large place of stone built underground where the body of an important person is buried, grave
- Epitaph → words graved on tomb of a person
- Necropolis → a cemetery, especially a large one belonging to an ancient city
- Monument → an old building of historical importance
- Interred → to place a corpse in grave
- Macabre → horrifying/ frightening place
- Exhume → to dig out a dead from ground to examine
- Cata → underground
- Necro → related to death
- phobia → fear
- mania → madness
- Thana → death related
- Natal → birth
- Somna → related to sleep
- Pan → all

- Necrophobia → fear of death/ dead bodies
- Necromancy → obsession with black magic, etc.
- Phasmophobia → fear of ghosts
- Thanatophobia → fear of death
- Words related to disease:-

- Anaemia/ Anemia → lack of Haemoglobin
- Haemorrhage → a lot of bleeding inside the body
- Contagious → that can spread by touch, etc.
- Endemic → regular disease within an area or community
- Epidemic → a large population suffering from the same disease at the same time
- Pandemic → widespread occurrence of an infectious disease (whole world)
- Infectious → disease liable to be spreaded through environment
- Terminal → a condition expected to end in death, chronic, fatal, deadly, lethal
- Congenital → disease by birth
- Amnesia → partial or total loss of memory
- Insomnia → lack of sleep
- Aphasia → loss of speech due to brain dysfunction
- Aphony → loss of sound due to larynx dysfunction
- Panacea → a treatment to all diseases

3. Choose the Antonym.

PANEGYRIC	→ speech/ text to praise someone
(a) Noxious	→ harmful
(b) Criticism	→ face the music, condemn
(c) Fantasy	→ imaginary situation
(d) Grandeur	→ quality of being large & impressive

- Admiration related words → eulogy, accolade, commendation, acclamation, ovation, glorification, encomium, applause, citation
- Acclamation → loud and enthusiastic welcome
 - paint the town red, with open arms, red carpet
- Nox/ noc → harm
- Eu → good
- Cite → to mention
- Noxious → obnoxious, Pernicious, deadly, nasty
- Harmless → innocent, innocuous, benign

- Applause → noun
- Applaud → verb

4. Correct the given Sentence.

I wish I a superman when I was young.

- (a) am
- (c) were
- (b) have been
- (d) Was
- (e) None of these

had been

Imagination

present
→ were

past →
had been

possession
→ had

• Example:-

1. I wish, I were a good teacher.

2. I wish, I had been a good teacher when I was 15 years old.
(past imagination)

- Words showing imagination:-

I wish, we wish, if, as if, as though

* Note:- if is not used with suppose/ Supposing as it will be Superfluous

Concept of imagination-

1. I wish I ~~were~~ young

2. I wish I had been a good player when I was 10 years old.

3. He ~~behaves~~ as if he ~~were~~ a king.

→ present

4. He ~~behaved~~ as if he ~~had been~~ a king.

→ past

5. I wish, I had a lot of money.

Suppose he ~~does~~ not agree what ~~could~~ you do?

→ present

→ past × can ✓

7. I wish I learnt swimming when I was young.

→ had learnt ✓
(Had + V3)

(past)

Choose the Antonyms.

5. MERETRICIOUS

→ apparently attractive but of no real value

(a) Brazen

→ bold & Shamless

(b) Natural

(c) Exemplary

→ example for others, epitome

(d) Gaudy

so bright and decorated that it is
unpleasant

- Meretricious → relating to or characteristic of a prostitute
flashy, pretentious, gaudy, tawdry, trashy, garish
- flamboyant → bright and easily noticed
a person acting in a loud way to attract attention

Correct the given Sentence.

6. (Being a pleasant evening), we went out for a long drive on a highway.

- (a) As a pleasant evening
- (b) It being a pleasant evening**
- (c) With a pleasant evening
- (d) No improvement

• Being _____, subject _____ ✓

(sentence is correct if the subject mentioned is common for both sentences.)

• Subject Being _____, subject _____.

↳ different subject is ↳ if it works for one statement only
needed

Concept of participle-

I. Being an honest lady, she was praised. ✓

↳ works for both statements as she was honest & she was praised—Hence only one subject is needed.

II. Being a rainy day, we could not go out.

It, subject is
needed for rainy
day separately

↳ this subject is enough for one statement only

3. Mr. Sharma being an honest man, he was admired by all. X

both statements are for single person, so we don't need two separate subjects.

- When subject is mentioned with being, it is not longer a participle. It becomes an assertive sentence and needs only single subject.

4. Being an orphan, I admitted him to an orphanage.
 He I admitted him to an orphanage but I was
 X not an orphan.

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

7. End in a fiasco → down the drain

- (a) A complete failure
 (b) A successful event
 (c) Change one completely
 (d) Twisted around

- A damp squib → a situation or event which is less impressive than expected
- Meet one's Waterloo → to face defeat
- Pyrrhic victory → a victory that results in such devastation that it feels like defeat
- Cost an arm and a leg → very expensive

Find out the incorrect part of the given sentence.

8. Ritika decided/ (a) to get up early to wear a nice dress/ (b) and visit her aunt./ (c) no error (d)

→ visited✓

- If one part of sentence is in past, then whole sentence will be in past tense only.

He invited us, welcomed us and treat us very well.
 → treated✓

Active / Passive Voice

9. John was arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.

(a) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence released him.

(b) John was arrested on a charge of murder but was released for lack of evidence.

(c) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.

(d) John had been arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he had been released.

- was arrested → arrested (past indefinite)

- was released → released

Active / Passive Voice

10. She teaches us English.

(a) English is being taught to us by her.

(b). We are taught to English by her.

(c) English have been taught to us by her.

(d) English is taught to us by her.

Indirect object

answer of whom?

Direct object

↓
answer of what?

- Two types of passive:-

• Direct object + verb + to + Indirect object

• Indirect object + verb + direct object

↳ We are taught english by her.

Fill in the blanks.

11. Corruption is a standing hindrancethe nation's development.

- (a) of
(b) over
(c) to
(d) upon

To :- • indifferent, apathetic

- Detrimental, Harmful, Pernicious, Fatal, Menace, Injurious
- addicted, accustomed
- hostile, inimical, averse, refer, admit, prone, access, affectionate
- eager, keen, curious
- sentence, condemn, affiliated, attached, clinged, pray
- with a view to, look forward to -> V(ing)
- inclined, stick, tantamount, equal
 - His silence is tantamount to his crime.
- prefer, preferable, beneficial
- Blind to -> mistake

Fill in the blanks.

12. The manager was..... an explanation of his conduct.

- (a) called for
- (b) called off
- (c) called to
- (d) called up

- Call off-> cancel
- Call for -> to demand
- Call up -> recall/ to telephone
- Call back -> make a telephone call back
- Call out -> to criticize
- Call upon -> to be asked
- Call in -> to summon
- Call at -> (train,etc.)to stop at the places mentioned
- Call on -> to visit

Fill in the blanks.

I. We call **for** some new equipment.

II. The match has been called **off** due to heavy rains.

I. She has called **out** my mistakes.

II. My parents call ..**up**.early in the morning.

III. Call **in** the doctor at once, the patient is very serious.

Her mother called **on** me to tea.

13. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Forfeit
- (b) Gorilla
- (c) Blissfull
- (d) Corrupt

blissful, joyful, related, happy, euphoric

14. Para Jumbled

P. When all the credit worthy people were given loans to a logical limit, they ceased to be a part of the market.

Q. Even this would have been understandable if it could work as an eye opener.

R. Owing to the materialistic culture elsewhere, it was possible to keep selling newer products to the consumers despite having existing ones which served equally well.

S. They were lured through advertising and marketing techniques of 'dustbinisation' of the customer; and then finally, once they became ready customers, they were given loans and credits to help them by more and more.

- (a) PRQS
- (b) QSPR
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) RPQS

• mandatory pair:-
RS

15. Para Jumbled

P. He was a funny looking man with a high, bald, dome shaped head, a face very small in comparison and a long wavy beard.

Q. He didn't work at his trade -- a stonecutter, more than what was necessary to keep his wife and three boys alive.

R. His unusual features were standing a joke among his friends.

S. He was a poor man - an idler.

- (a) PRQS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) RQPS
- (d) SRPQ

• mandatory pair :-
PR

Democracy should.....(21).....dignity of the individual.
It should also aim at **the**..... (22).....good of the greatest..... (23)..... The opposition party should..... (24).....the wrong plans, policies and decisions of the government in power. The government should cater to the..... (25).....needs of the people to make its position solid.

Superlative degree needed

21. (a) built
(b) Keep
(c) Ensure
(d) support

22. (a) greatest
(b) Support
(c) Largest
(d) smallest

used for number

23. (a) people
(b) Heaviest
(c) Number
(d) digit

24. (a) rely on →to believe
(b) Individual
(c) Oppose
(d) against

main verb is needed

25. (a) genuine →real
(b) Counterfeit →fake, dubious
(c) Emotional
(d) luxurious

Choose the incorrect part of the given sentence

The student asked me if I knew that Kalidas was **the greater** than any other poet.



one v/s group:-

his own
group

not valid with
superlative degree

other (with any, all, no,
most) is used while
comparing

any other
group

other is not used while
comparing

- Example-> Gold is more precious than all the metals.

Comparison with own
group

other

Rohit Sharma is better than any player of Pakistan team. ✓

- the + er/ more + of -> selection
- er/ more + than -> comparison

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 6

Find out the spotted part of the given sentence

1. Had he come here,/ (a) the incident would/ (b)
have been averted./ (c) no error (d)

→ Passive conditional
sentence

• Conditional sentence:-

- If past indefinite, would + V1
- If past perfect, would have + V3

- General conditional → If + subject + had + V3, would/ should / could/ might have + V3
- Inversion → Had + subject + V3, would/ could/ should/ might + V3

1. If he had come to the party, we would enjoy more.

Error free→ If he had come to the party, we would have enjoyed more.

Inversion → Had he come to the party, we would have enjoyed more.

2. If I were the king, I would improve the condition of our state.

- Statement is error free.
- Inversion → Were I a king, I would improve the condition of our state.

3. Were I, she, I would help her.

- General → If I were she, I would help her.

↳ always used in main clause and not
in if Clause

4. If he would have come with us, we would have gone there.

- If he had come with us, we would have gone there.

• Conditional sentence in passive voice:-

- If past indefinite, would + be + V3
- If past perfect, would have been + V3

5. Had the river overflowed its bank, everything would have been destroyed.

→ passive structure of conditional sentence

Had the river overflowed its bank, everything would have been destroyed.

*Note:-

fly	flew	flown
flow	flowed	flowed

Choose synonym:-

2. Sedulous

(a) Calamitous

(b) Treachery

(c) Assiduous

(d) Pliable

→ betrayal, deception

→ hardworking

→ flexible, bendable, elastic

• Assiduous → laborious, painstaking, toilsome, diligent, sedulous, constant, attentive, persevering

• Pain → ache

• Pains → hardwork → noun

• Pane → glass window

• Toil → work hard → verb

• Cata → down/ downfall

• Antonyms of Assiduous:-

indifferent, careless, indolent, lethargic, humdrum, idle, dormant

Let the grass grow under one's feet

- Calamity → disaster, catastrophe, cataclysm, inundation (flooded), mishap, misfortune, adversity, misery, affliction
- Miserly → parsimonious, close-fisted, greedy, stingy, avaricious
- Antonyms of calamity → prosperity, fortune, assistance, favour, boon, bless, welfare
- Assist → to help
- Resist → to oppose
- Persist (in) → to continue
- Insist (+ on + Ving) → to persuade

3. Improve the sentence

be form
 She ~~is not used~~ ...~~(to sleep)~~...for so long.

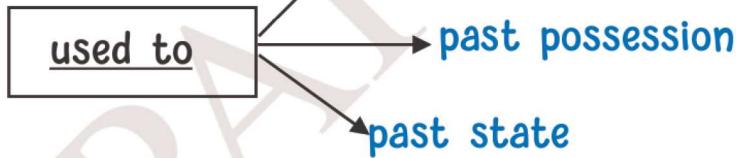
a. To be sleeping
 b. To sleep
 c. **To sleeping**
 d. No improvement

- Bliss → happiness

infinitive

- Used to + V1
- Ought to + V1

- When used to tells habit:-



(be) + used to + Ving

1. She uses to live in London.

used to ✓

2. You ought apologize for your mistake.

ought ✗ ought to ✓

3. She ~~will~~ happy one day.

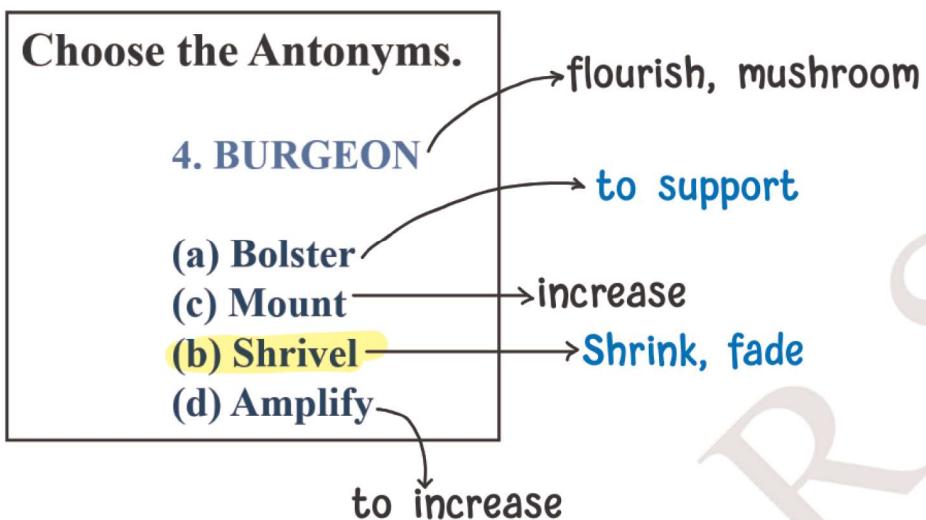
modal verb can only act as helping verb

will be✓ (main verb is needed)

- Need, dare → semi modal (can work as both helping and main verb)
- Verb v/s Adjective:-

Verb has forms → fly, flew, flown

Adjective has degree → tall, taller, tallest

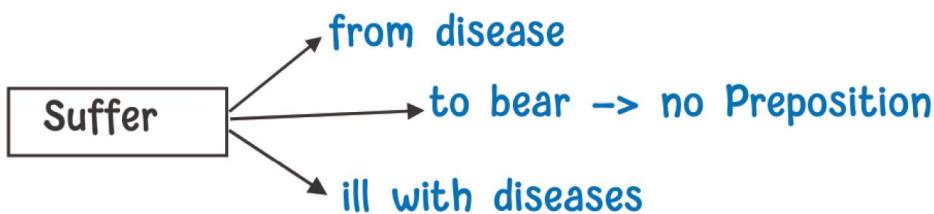


- Burgeon → swell, expand, boom, mushroom, proliferate
- Amplify → enlarge, extend, dilation, elevate, expansion(anto- contraction)
- Antonyms of amplify → curtail, lessen, diminution, dwindle, diminish, mitigate

Fill in the blanks

5. Liquor is not the best means to gain respitesuffering in life.

a. To
 b. For
 c. From
 d. Of



- from:-

abstain, refrain, debar, desist, escape, prevent, Prohibit, respite

words related to prohibition

One Word

6. One who is honorably discharged from service

- (a) Belligerent → bellicose, pugnacious
 (b) Emeritus →
 (c) Truant → one who bunks classes
 (d) Mercenary →

one who works for money

- Superannuated → too old to work or be used.
- Mercenary → high work, low pay, soldier who fight for money
- Sinecure → high pay but less work, an armchair job
- An Honorary → one who works without salary

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

7. Adam's ale

- (a) Show wild oats → engage in irresponsible behaviour while young
 (c) Straight from the horse mouth →
 (b) Adam's wine → water
 (d) Barking up the wrong tree →

a misguided course of action

- Potable → suitable for drinking
- Edible → suitable for eating
- Rancid → not fresh
- Putrid → stale, rotten
- Portable → that can be carried

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

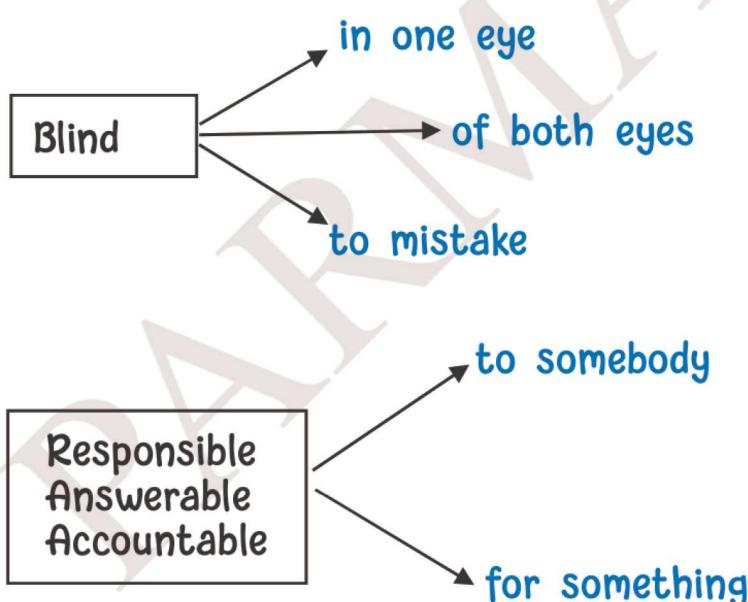
8. Cold climate is conduciveworking condition for man.

- a. For
- b. To
- c. Of
- d. On

helpful

• To:-

contrary, blind, engaged, faithful, loyal, grateful, indebted, obliged, obedient, opposed, related, relevant, responsible, similar, thankful, true(to word), senior, hostile, akin, alien, equal, addicted, tantamount, accustomed, prone, condemn, sentence, used, applicable, limited, confined, derogatory, inimical, averse, excess, harmful, detrimental, injurious, pernicious, fatal, menace



Choose the Antonyms.

9. LUGUBRIOUS

sad, dejected, crestfallen

- (a) Clumsy
- (c) Optimistic
- (b) Lucid
- (d) Sinister

clear

making you feel something bad will happen, ominous

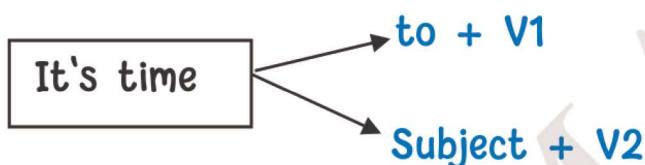
- Lugubrious -> mournful, doleful, melancholy, woeful, miserable, despondent
 - Bemoan -> to express grief over something, mourn, lament
 - Clumsy -> awkward, ponderous, ungainly, rough, a bull in China shop, all thumbs, maladroit
- ↓
- Antonyms -> clever, dexterous, apt, skillful, adroit

Change the voice-

10. It is time to have tea.

- A) Time must be taken to prepare tea.
B) It is time for tea to be had.
 C) Tea is to be had.
 D) Tea is to be taken by it.

- Passive form -> **It's time + for + object + to + be + V3**
- for -> purpose



Ques. It's time to close the office.

It's time for the office to be closed.

One Word

11. A lover of work

(a) Oenophile

(c) Romanophile

(b) Technophile

(d) Ergophile

lover of wine

lover of Roman culture

a lover of technology

- -phil -> love

- Mis_ -> hate

Narration

12. Rohan said, "Where shall I be this time next month"

past

- (a) Rohan contemplated where shall he be that time the following month.
- (b) Rohan asked that where should be that time next month.
- (c) Rohan wondered where he should be that time the next month.
- (d) Rohan wondered where he would be that time next month.

I → he

shall → will → would

13. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Stupefaction
- (c) Surveillance
- (b) Preferential
- (d) Detrimental

oblivion

surveillance

14. Para Jumbled

Contradiction

P. However, our environment also needs some help from all of us to get maintained as usual to nourish our lives forever and to never ruin our lives.

Q. It gives us all things which we need to live our life on this planet.

R. It provides us better medium to grow and develop.

S. An environment includes all the natural resources which surround us to help in number of ways.

- (a) PQRS
- (b) QPSR
- (c) SRQP
- (d) QSPR

introduction to subject→ first

15. Para Jumbled

7. P. And the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water - rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

Q. In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved.

R. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem.

S. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over world, between as well as within countries:

- (a) SQPR
- (b) QRPS
- (c) PRQS
- (d) PSQR

Cloze Test

→ unaware

Education is for life, not merely for a livelihood. As long as we are unmindful of this.....(21)....., the.....(22).....of our educational curriculum as well as that of our.....(23).....and **students** is likely to remain.....(24)..... It is **not enough** for a society to have experts. It needs human beings who can think, feel and act generously, the kind of people who cannot be replaced by computers and.....(25).....

21. (a) measure
(b) resource
(c) story
(d) truth

22. (a) efficiency
(b) effectiveness
(c) quality
(d) quantity

23. (a) friends
(b) ideals
(c) parents
(d) teachers

24. (a) inadequate
(b) indifferent
(c) represented
(d) unmeasurable

25. (a) mechanics
(b) monitors
(c) robots
(d) televisions

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 7

Fill in the blank:

1. You, he and I have donework on time.
- Their
 - Our
 - Your
 - His

Plural is taken because there are plural subjects

- Pronoun sequence in neutral or positive case -> 2,3,1
- Negative case -> 1,2,3
- Plural -> 1(we), 2(you), 3(they)

i. You, he and I is/are accused. → negative
 ↗ I, you and he ✓
 ↓ plural

ii. I, you and he has/ have paid the fee.
 ↗ You, he and I ✓

i. We, you, they has/ have donated the money. ✓

- Possessive used -> 1st person > 2nd person > 3rd person

persons given	pronoun
1,2,3	our
1,2	our
1,3	our
2,3	your
3,3	their

You and he have completed ____ your ____ work.

You and I have completed ____ our ____ work.

You, he & I have completed ____ our ____ work.

He and she have completed ____ their ____ work.

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

2. To wrangle over an ass's shadow

(a) A beehive

(b) A bone to pick

(c) quibble over petty matters

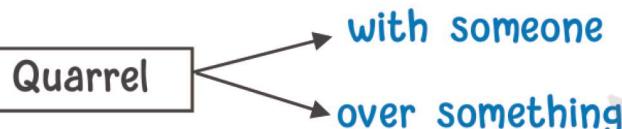
(d) A cake walk

busy place

something to quarrel over

a very easy task,
a piece of cake, a walk in the park, child's play, easy
as pie, easy-peasy

- Bag of bones → extremely weak person
- Trivial/ trifle → of little or no importance
- A storm in a tea cup → to make big issue over something trivial



- Bone of contention → cause of quarrel
- Lead to the garden path → to deceive
- Idioms for hard/ difficult task:-

Herculean task, A hard nut to crack, Uphill task, A real uphill battle

Spotting the Error.

3. I am vexed at him (a)/ for what all he has (b)/ done
for him till date. (c)/ No error (d)

- (a) a
(b) b
(c) c
(d) d

Agree/ disagree/ assent/
dissent/ concur

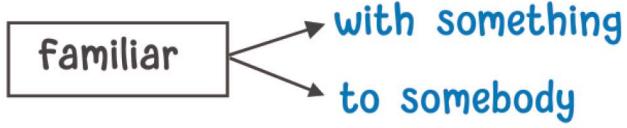
with
someone

to
something

Angry/ Vexed/ Annoyed

with
somebody

at
something



- i. He is angry **with** me.
- ii. He is angry **at** my behaviour.
- i. He was annoyed **with** us.
- ii. He was annoyed **at** our rude manner.
- i. He is not agree **on** this matter.
 - Agree on matter/ issue ✓

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

4. Make one's flesh creep	a miserable life
(a) A dog's life	very common & of no particular value
(b) A dime a dozen	a young woman in trouble
(c) A damsel in distress	
(d) A chill to the heart	

very frightened

- Distress -> upset, sad, pain, difficulty
- Every dog has its day -> good times will come
- Raining cats and dogs -> raining heavily
- Baker's dozen -> 13 in number

Fill in the blank:

5. A war brokebetween Iran and Iraq.

- a. Into
- b. Out
- c. Down
- d. Up

- Break into -> to enter a place to steal
- Break down -> to stop working of a machine
loose health
get emotional
- Break out -> start of a war
sudden spread of a disease
- Break in/ break in on -> to interrupt
- Break off -> to end
- Break up -> to end a relationship

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

6. The thin end of the wedge

sudden momentary success

(a) A flash in the pan

(b) Start of harmful development

(c) A drop in the bucket

(d) A flying visit

a very small amount compared to the amount needed,
a drop in the ocean

a short visit

bird of passage, sojourn, halt, stand still

Fill in the blanks.

7. The meeting was presided.....by the Chairman.

- (a) over
- (b) upon
- (c) of
- (d) in

*Over:-

- vertical, covering completely
- amount/ quantity/ number
- command over, control over, preside over, hand over, take over

1. He has no command over his subject.

2. He has no control over his children.

3. I kept a blanket over the baby.

4. Over 500 bikes have been sold.

5. There is the sky over heads

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

8. To accept the gauntlet

- (a) To accept challenge
(b) A nig nog
(c) A lot on one's plate
(d) a golden mean

foolish person, Dunce

a lot to deal with

middle path

- To throw down the gauntlet -> to issue a challenge
- Give in -> to surrender
- Cave in -> to surrender
- To throw in the towel -> to accept the defeat

Active/Passive

9. One should keep one's word.

- (a) A word should be kept.
(b) A word should be keeping.
(c) One's word has to be kept.
(d) One's word should be kept by us.

indefinite subject is omitted while using by in passive

should be kept

- voice change in modal :-
- modal + V1 → modal + be + V3
- Modal + have + V3 → modal + have been + V3
- While changing voice, tense, other words, sentence structure are not changed.

Find out the spotted part

literature

10. The works by Wordsworth / (a) are more romantic / (b) than Charles Dickens. / (c) no error
(N) (N) (N)

Dickens'

The works *by* Wordsworth are more romantic than those *by* Charles Dickens.

- Number of nouns before and after the comparison are compared.
 That for singular and those for plural are used in case of discrepancy.

Ques. The apples of Kashmir are sweeter than Himachal.

The apples of Kashmir are sweeter than those of Himachal.

Ques. The quality of my bag is better than yours.
(N) (N) (N)

The quality of my bag is better than that of yours.

Ques. Your book is more useful than me.

Your book is more useful than that of me.

Your book is more useful than mine.

11. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Pertinacious
 (b) Demarcation
 (c) Temperament
 (d) Sureptitious

→Surreptitious

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

12. In a jiffy

- (a) Square deal → a fair deal
(b) Standing joke
(c) In a flash
(d) Above board

Honest

• In jiffy ✗ in a jiffy ✓

• In nutshell ✗ in a nutshell ✓

immediately

something that regularly causes amusement

- Back out → to withdraw from a commitment
- forty winks → a short nap

Direct indirect:

13. The old man said, "Thanks! I shall never forget this kindness, Ankit."

thanked

used in place of Bravo!

- (a) The old man applauded Ankit for his kindness and he shall never forget Ankit.
(b) The old man thanked Ankit and assured him that he would never forget his kindness.
(c) Ankit was being thanked by the old man for his kindness towards an old man.
(d) The old man said thank you to Ankit for his kindness

- I shall (direct) → he will → he would (indirect)

Choose the Antonyms.

14. PELLUCID

→ luc-clear

(a) Torpid

→ lazy

(b) Explicit

→ clear

(c) Murky

→ vague, obscure, unclear

(d) Limpid

clear

- Vogue -> in fashion, trendy, order of the day
- Pellucid (Adjective) -> clear
- Lucid -> clear
- Elucidate -> to explain clearly
- Spec/ spic -> look
- Pellucid synonyms -> conspicuous, explicit, unequivocal, obvious
- Pellucid antonyms -> implicit, equivocal, nebulous

16. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) Treachery
 (b) Refrendum
 (c) Suppression
 (d) Resemblance

Referendum, when all people of a country vote for a topic

usage of to/with with resemblance is not correct.

Choose the Antonyms.

17. ADAMANT

stubborn, inflexible, determined
 obdurate, obstinate, rigid,
 recalcitrant

- (a) Rigid
 (c) Fixed
 (b) Flexible
 (d) Unshakable

pliable

- Antonyms of adamant -> flexible, soft, supple, tender/ soft
- sti -> stand

18. Para Jumbled

P. On the earth, liquid forms and solid forms (ice/snow) predominate.
Q. The water cycle has two distinct branches the atmospheric branch and the terrestrial branch.
R. Water plays a versatile role in the functioning of the biosphere.
S. In the atmosphere, water exists mainly in gaseous form.

- (a) RSPQ
- (b) RQSP
- (c) RPSQ
- (d) RSPQ

• R will have pair with Q because further S and P are explanation of Q only.

19. Para Jumbled

P. For however elusively, it still knew of harbours and anchors, of homes to which to return, and of barns in which to store the harvest.
Q. The works of the early Renaissance and the poetry of Shakespeare vibrate with the compassion for live experience in danger of dying from exposure and neglect.

R. Yes, it was a genius of courage, not of desperate audacity.

S. In this compassion was the creative genius of the age.

- (a) SQRP
- (b) PRSQ
- (c) QSRP
- (d) RSPQ

introduces the subject ->
The works

Literature is a.....(21).....through which a person conveys his ideas towards or protest.....(22).....different norms of society. The words that deal with a..... (23).....issue are of particular importance in literature. They are.....(24).....with a particular purpose in.....(25).....

21. (a) base

(b) Medium → of connection

(c) Source

(d) subject

23. (a) broad

(b) Insensitive

(c) Moral

(d) economical

neither miser nor
extravagant

25. (a) all

(b) Hand → by hand

(c) Mind

(d) total

22. (a) against

(b) For

(c) In

(d) off

24. (a) brought

(b) Founded

(c) Represented

(d) written

established

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 8

1. Find out the spotted part:

2. Civil servants should/ (a) **acquit efficiently**/(b) in
the service of a common man./ (c) no error (d)

→ themselves

• Reflexive pronoun → when doer and receiver is same person.

• Verbs with which reflexive pronouns are used:-

Avail, amuse, cheat, hurt, prostrate, introduce, absent, present, apply,
enjoy, resign, acquit, adjust, adapt, reconcile, pride

• Verbs with which reflexive pronouns are not used:-

Qualify, move, turn, hide, keep, bathe, rest, enlist

1. The camel adapts to the climate of the desert.

↓
itself

2. I enjoyed the party.

S

V

O

→ A reflexive pronoun is not used as an object is already given.

3. I enjoyed at the party.

↓
myself

→ preposition object

4. She enjoyed the company of her friends. ✓

(S) (V)

(O)

5. Radhika prepared her for the exam. ✓

(S) (V) (O)

6. Radhika prepared for the exam.
↓
herself

7. They qualify **themselves** in the exam.

8. He availed of every chance.
→ **himself**

9. They will stop **themselves** before that live.

10. The sun has hidden **itself** behind the cloud.

11. We shall never **absent** ourselves again. ✓
→ **verb**

12. They were **absent** there. ✓
→ **adjective**



13. Introduce **you** before the examiner. → Imperative sentence
→ **V1**
→ **yourself**

2. One Word

1. Mania for travel

- (a) **Dromomania** → periods of over-active or high energy.
- (b) **Hypomania** → mental disorder of thinking oneself great
- (c) **Megalomania** → excessive sexual desire
- (d) **Nymphomania** →

1. Dipsomania -> excessive craving for alcohol
2. Demonomania -> a delusional preoccupation with demons
3. Kleptomania -> urge to steal, sticky fingers
4. Logomania -> pathologically excessive talking
5. Theomania -> a delusion that one is God

3. **1. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.**

This is the....book that I have read till now.

- A. **most interesting**
- B. more interesting
- C. interesting
- D. better interest

one v/s all :-
superlative degree
(that I have ever)

1. This is a **most** interesting question.

positive degree

2. The Jupiter is a big planet in our solar system. (one v/s all)

Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system.

Most → positive degree
Most → superlative degree -> one v/s all situation -> the used

4. One Word

• Ego = self

2. One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige

- (a) Egotist → excessively conceited in oneself
- (b) Imposter → pretends to be someone else
- (c) Parvenu**
- (d) Scullery → place of washing utensils

1. Windfall -> amount of money received unexpectedly
2. Serendipity -> something good happens by accident
3. Hit the jackpot -> to win a success suddenly

1. Egoist -> selfish
2. Egotist -> talks about himself
3. Egocentric -> self centered
4. Egomaniacal -> false pretence

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Imposter -> one who pretends to be someone else2. Charlatan -> a person who fakes his knowledge and skills3. Hypocrite -> a person who pretends to have moral standards4. Masquerade -> false pretence |
|--|

5. Scullery -> place where utensils are washed
6. Cuisine -> art or style of cooking food
7. Savoury -> having a salty taste, pleasant
8. Palatable -> pleasant to taste
9. Dessert -> sweet dish, pudding
10. Rancid -> unpleasant smelling because of being stale
11. Putrid -> rotten
12. Rotten -> stale,
13. Sumptuous -> lavish
14. Luscious -> having a rich taste

5.

Find out the spotted part:

36. (a) He speech **was not clearly**/ (b) but we understood/ (c) the underlying meaning. / (d) No error

→ linking verb

clear ✓

L.V.(be forms) → adjective

A.V. → adverb

Find out the spotted part:

popular ✓

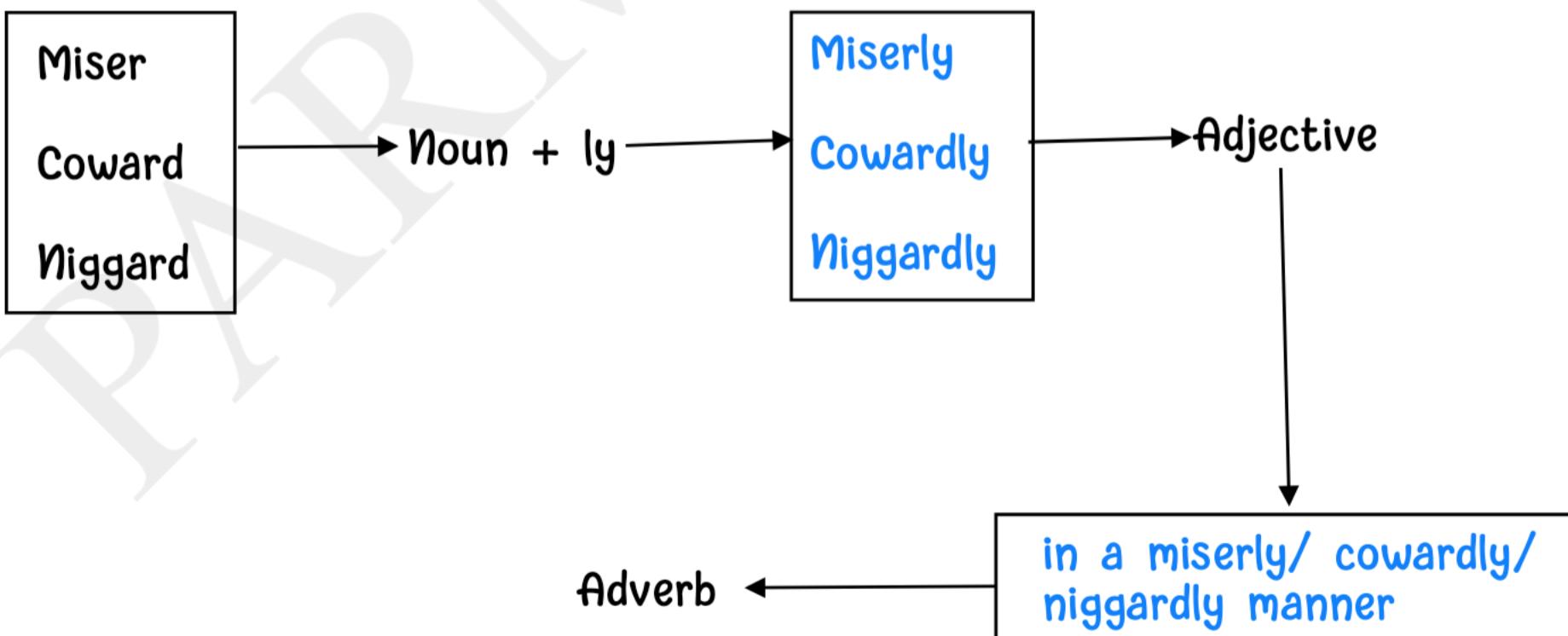
16. Sarika was **popularly** with her classmates that she had always some people coming to her for advice.

1. She is a miser girl.

She is a miser. or **She is a miserly girl.**

2. He was a coward man.

He was a coward. or. **He was a cowardly man.**



3. He behaved **miserly** last year.

→ **in a miserly manner**

4. Rani Laxmibai fought **manly** against the British.

in a manly manner

6.

One Word

• loq → talk/ speak

3. Speaking with a stammer or lisp

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Melliloquent | → speaking in a sweet voice |
| (b) Dentiloquent | → talking through one's teeth |
| (c) Fatiloquent | → speaking of fate |
| (d) Stuttering | |

1. Mealy mouthed → afraid to speak straightforwardly

2. Loquacious → talkative

3. Magniloquent → using bombastic language

4. Grandiloquent → extravagant in language

5. Verbose → full of words

6. Ventriloquent → speaking without moving lips

7. Somniloquent → who speaks in sleep

8. Somnambulist → who walks in sleep

9. Soliloquy → a speech where a character speaks his thoughts aloud

10. Colloquial → used in an informal way

11. Monologue → a long speech by one person

12. Dialogue → conversation between two people

7.

24. Select the grammatically correct sentence from the options given.

A) Neither a boy nor the mother could identify a man.

B) Neither the boy nor the mother could identify the man.

C) Neither a boy nor a mother could identify the man.

D) Neither the boy nor a mother could identify a man.

- All articles should be either definite or indefinite.

* Either _____ or _____

→ verb be used according to the subject which is near

term should be the same after both either and or

1. There was/were either **your friends** or **my friend** present.

2. He **neither contacted** Rahul or his wife.

He contacted neither Rahul nor his wife

3. He helps neither us nor gives money.

He **neither helps** us nor gives money.

8.

Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

- (a) **Alluminium**
- (b) Cemetery
- (c) Recommend
- (d) Satellite

→ Aluminium

- Have → stative verb

9. Correct the given sentence.

1. I'm (having to) too much fun.

- (a) having
- (b) had
- (c) has
- (d) No improvement

- Stative Verb :-

Sense -> smell, taste, sound, feel

feelings -> love, hate, like, dislike, touch

Possession -> have, possession, own, belong, consist

Vision -> look, appear, seen

- need, hope, desire, understand, forget, forgive, prefer, agree, disagree, resemble, known, satisfy

Stative verbs don't have continuous or perfect continuous tense.

1. He is owning two flats.

He owns two flats.

2. Rohit is having a large number of fans.

Rohit has a large number of fans.

3. Radhika is looking beautiful. (looking -> appear)

Radhika looks beautiful.

4. Radhika is looking a bird. (look -> to see) ✓

5. She is having many doubts. (having -> stative verb)

She has many doubts.

6. She is having her dinner now. ✓

10. Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

10. To steal a march

(a) penelope's web

(b) A sea change

(c) To outshine

(d) A sore point

an endless task

a profound or notable transformation

an issue about which someone feels distressed

11. Fill in the blanks.

11. I settled.....Canada last year.

(a) at

(b) in

(c) off

(d) on

at Kalyanpur

in Kanpur

at Kalyanpur in Kanpur

at Kalyanpur in Kanpur in UP

at Kalyanpur in Kanpur in UP in India

- Small place, fixed place, fixed time -> at

- Big place -> in

at the bus stop, at the station, at the airport,

at the end of the road, at the end of the lane, at home, at work,

at school, at the top

- at school – schooling is going on
- in school – currently inside school premises

12. Choose the Synonym.

3. ABEYANCE

- (a) Commencement
- (b) Perjure
- (c) Condone
- (d) Suspension

begin

ignore

forgive

• jur → law related

Perjure → to tell a lie in court.

• Condone synonyms → overdone, exonerate, remit

• Condone antonyms → punish, castigate, condemn, imprison

13. Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

1. On tenterhooks

- (a) Palm the oil
- (b) About face
- (c) (Have) butterflies in the stomach
- (d) achilles' heels

your point of view

become nervous

weak spot

14. Para Jumbled

P. It isn't bragging about how great you are.

Q. It's not about thinking you're perfect because nobody is but knowing that you're worthy of being loved and accepted.

R. Self esteem is how much you value yourself and how important you think you are.

S. It's how you see yourself and feel about your achievements.

- (a) SQRP
- (b) RQSP
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) SRQP

15.

Para Jumbled

P. Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions.

Q. Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell.

R. It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with its own individual qualities.

S. Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas.

- (a) QPRS
- (b) PQRS
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QRPS

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 9

Find out the spotted part:

1. The teacher didn't object to **me** using the calculator.

my ✓

- Gerund → V(ing) form – works as noun
↳ possessive adjective/ noun's

Pronoun	possessive adjective	possessive pronoun
I	my	mine
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	
They	their	theirs

Concept of gerund:

I. I like **her/ hers** singing.

II. They enjoy **my/ mine** telling a lie.

I. They like **us/ our/ ours** swimming.

II. We like **jaya** walking.

↳ jaya's

5. They are happy about my/ mine winning the cup.

6. They are delighted our/ ours joining the party.

7. You being careless causes much trouble.

→ your ✓

- In case of participle:-

Subjective case+ being _____, S_____

Fill in the blanks.

2. Neha's mother was annoyed with her as she could not.....her examination.

- (a) Get off
- (b) Get on
- (c) Get upon
- (d) Get through

- Get away with -> to escape (especially from illegal work)
- Get away -> to go on holiday
- Get off -> to leave with permission
- Get on/ keep on/ go on -> to continue
- Get rid of -> to be free from
- Get through -> to succeed
- Get up -> ready
- Get in -> to enter
- Get out -> to exit/ go outside
- Go through -> to read

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

3. Bear the palm

- (a) Acid test
- (b) Against the clock
- (c) Alive and kicking
- (d) carry the day

hard test

to do work as fast as possible to finish before the deadline

active & healthy, full of beans

to succeed

1. Order of the day -> trendy/ in vogue

2. In broad daylight -> in daytime

Find out the spotted part:

4. They who/ (a) tell a lie, / (b) should not be trusted./ (c) no error (d)

Statement applicable to all

Those → person neutral pronoun should be used.

1. They who work hard, get through the examination.

→ Those

2. God help them who help themselves.

Choose the Antonym.

5. CLANDESTINE

- (a) Abrupt
- (b) Illicit
- (c) Open
- (d) Wary

secret, hidden, Mysterious

sudden

illegal

careful, vigilant, circumspect

- Weary -> tired, jaded, fatigue

past

Narration.

6. The accused said to the judge, "Let me meet my children before I die, sir."

- (a) The accused requests the judge to let him meet his children before he died.
- (b) **The accused requested the judge to let him meet his children before he died.**
- (c) The accused begs the judge to allow him to meet his children before he dies.
- (d) The accused begged the judge to let him meet his children before he dies

• Narration:-

Assertive sentences:-

said -> said

said to (obj) -> told (obj)

conjunction -> that

Interrogative sentences:-

said/ said to -> asked (to is not used even with objects)/ inquired (of)

Conjunction -> if/ whether/ question word

- Indirect sentences should be assertive

Imperative sentences:-

- commanding sentences start with V1

said/ said to -> ordered/ advised/ requested/ forbade (object without to)

suggested+ to + object

Conjunction -> to

Let me-> requested to let

Let him/ her -> ordered to let

Let us -> suggested that

we should

they should

Optative sentences:-

said/ said to -> wished/ cursed/ prayed/ thanked/ welcomed/ congratulated

conjunction -> that

May -> might

Indirect sentences should be assertive.

Exclamatory sentences:-

said/ said to -> exclaimed/ exclaimed with sorrow/ exclaimed with joy/
exclaimed with wonder or surprise/ applauded

conjunction -> that

What/ how -> very/ great

indirect sentences should be assertive.

Tense change:-

1. Reporting verb present -> says, say, says to -> no tense change
2. Reporting verb future -> will say, shall say -> no tense change
3. Reporting verb past -> said, said to -> tense change

1. Present indefinite -> past indefinite

2. Present continuous -> past continuous

3. Present perfect -> past perfect

4. Present perfect continuous -> past perfect continuous

5. Past indefinite -> past perfect

6. Past continuous -> past perfect continuous
7. Past perfect/ perfect continuous -> no change
8. Proverb/ UT/ Scientific fact/ facts -> no tense change
9. Daily routine -> tense changed
10. Can -> could
11. May -> might
12. Will/ shall -> would/ should
13. Must -> no change (moral obligation), had to (compulsion)

- Respectfully -> in honor
- Respectively -> in order

Choose the correct meaning of idiom/phrases.

7. To give the devil his due

- (a) To punish the wrong person
- (b) To give credit to even a notorious person
- (c) To let the enemy learn the lesson on his own
- (d) To stand in the way of the devil

- Notorious -> known for bad work
- Between devil and deep sea -> b/w two hard conditions
- Between Syllabus and Charybdis -> b/w two difficulties
- Devil's advocate -> one who argues just for the sake of arguing

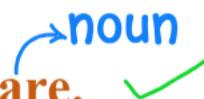
Spotting Error.

8. What are (a)/ you doing (b)/ by here? (c)/ No error (d)

- (a) a
- (b) b
- (c) c
- (d) d

- Preposition Object -> Preposition + noun/ pronoun
- Preposition+ adverb ✗

Spotting Error.

- I. He treated the patients with care. 
- II. He treated the patients with carefully. 
- III. Maharana Pratap fought with tooth and nail. 

- I. He ^{left} felt India with bag and baggage for good. for good = forever 
- II. It is raining like cats and dogs 
- III. It rained on last Sunday. 

- Preposition is not used before last/ every/ each + time (adverb)
- preposition + the + last/ next time ✓

Synonym

Choose the Antonyms.

9. ridiculous

illogical or insensible

(a) absurd

to weaken

(b) Enfeeble

to decrease

(c) Abate

decrease the intensity of

(d) Extenuate

- Rid → laugh
- Ridiculous → absurd, ludicrous, anomalous, peculiar, bizarre
- Ridiculous antonyms → rational, sound, reasonable, logical

10. Find out the correct sentence

1. He watched as fights broke out **along** the city.
2. They did **nothing** that was down the dignity of princes.
3. Pravin sat up on the (a)/ sofa, with his legs (b)/ tucked **down** him. (c)/ No error (d)
4. Speed is not key to success in life.

- Break out → to spread

under

Key

to (virtual – success)

of (real – door, lock, room)

Idiom / Phrases

11. To be on cloud nine

be very happy

(a) In seventh heaven

barking dogs seldom bite

(b) All bark and no bite

incomprehensible

(c) All greek

be in same difficulty

(d) All in the same boat

- Alpha & omega -> start & end
- Miss the boat/ bus -> miss the opportunity
- Rock the boat -> disturb the balance

Active/Passive Voice

12. I saw him leaving the movie theatre.
- (a) He was seen leaving the movie theatre by me.
 (b) Leaving the movie theatre he was seen by me.
 (c) He was seen to be leaving the movie theatre.
 (d) He had been seen leaving the movie theatre.

→ was seen

One Word.

13. In exactly the same words as were used originally.

- (a) Verbatim
 (b) Offbeat
 (c) Divergent
 (d) Contrary

→ abnormal

→ prep -> to

- Verbiage -> use too many words
- Verbose -> talkative
- Verbatim -> word for word
- Word by word -> in sequence

14. Para Jumbled

P. A sensitive mind easily absorbs the vibrations emanating from the thought of the people it associates with.

Q. We often say that a person is known by the company he keeps.

R. The violent can be made calm by exuding thought of love and compassion.

S. Visits to holy places are considered good because the good thoughts of the holy people gathered there and the ensuing vibrations definitely affect one in a positive fashion.

- (a) RQPS
 (b) QRSP
 (c) PQRS
 (d) SRQP

• Mandatory pair :-
 SR

15. Para Jumbled

P. Epistemological idealists (such as Kant) might insist that the only things which can be directly known for certain are ideas.

Q. The approach to idealism by Western philosophers has been different to that of Eastern thinkers.

R. In much of Western thought (though not in such major Western thinkers as Plato and Hegel) the ideal relates to direct knowledge of subjective mental ideas, or images.

S. It is then usually juxtaposed with realism in which the real is said to have absolute existence prior to and independent of our knowledge.

- (a) RQPS
- (b) PRQS
- (c) PQSR
- (d) QRSP

Cloze Test

Children need to be taught the importance of hygiene early on so that it becomes a.....(21)..... Children are the most.....(22).....to hygiene-related disorders like skin issues, rashes, infections, wounds, etc. Teach them early on about what to.....(23)..... Teach them that taking a few.....(24)..... measures to prevent infections and diseases is.....(25).....

21.

- (a) kind
- (b) habit
- (c) regular
- (d) need

need noun

22.

- (a) innocent
- (b) responsible
- (c) pliable
- (d) susceptible

→ easily effected

23.

- (a) avoid
- (b) read
- (c) right
- (d) learn

24.

- (a) scientific
- (b) precautionary
- (c) unimportant
- (d) insignificant

25.

- (a) optional
- (b) secondary
- (c) voluntary
- (d) imperative

→ necessary

Idiom / Phrases

21. On thin ice

- (a) To keep failing after repeated efforts
- (b) To endure a harsh winter
- (c) To keep one's cool even in a tough situation
- (d) In a precarious or risky situation**

- Break the ice -> start conversation
- Walk on thin ice -> in dangerous situation
- Cut no ice -> have no effect, fall flat

Correct the sentence.

22. He (to be) positively rude.

- (a) was being**
- (b) were being
- (c) being
- (d) No Improvement.**

English PYQ SERIES PART -1 Notes

Lecture 10

1. Find out the meaning of the given phrasal verb:

Look out

- a. Investigate → look into
- b. To take care of → look after
- c. Examine → look over
- d. To hate → look down upon
- e. None of the above

• Look out → to watch carefully

• Look for → to search, quest for

• Look up → to find out

• Look forward to → to anticipate

• With a view to → to anticipate

• Bring up = look after

1. Look up these words in the dictionary.

2. Never look down upon the poor.

3. The youth are looking for the jobs.

4. She has looked after her old parents.

5. The minister has ordered to look over the grievances.

6. The police are looking into this matter.
 └ plural

2. Find out the incorrect part

Relative Pronoun

Antecedent

1. Mercury is the only / (a) one of the metals that (b) /
are found in liquid state. / (c) no error (d)

is

- One of + plural noun/ pronoun + singular verb
- Sub + verb + one of + noun/ pronoun + relative pronoun + verb
- Sub + verb + the only one of + noun/ pronoun + relative pronoun
+ verb (According to the subject of sentence)

1. Rohit Sharma is the only one of the players that has/ have scored three double centuries in ODI cricket.
2. Rohit Sharma is one of the players that has/ have scored three double centuries in ODI cricket.
3. He is one of the players who is/ are playing well.
4. One of the students is/ are working hard.

3. Find out the correct meaning of the given idiom

All one's might and main

a. Alma mater

b. Alter ego

c. Always a bridesmaid never a bride

d. In full swing

Place where one's schooling was done

always in a subordinate role and never in main; play a second fiddle

- Alter ego -> a person's alternative personality
- Half heartedly -> without devotion
- With heart & soul -> with full dedication

4. Find out the correct meaning of the given idiom

At loggerheads

a. At loose end

b. At large

c. At cross purposes

d. At a loss

→ unemployed

→ in general/ as a whole

→ having different aims

in a confused/ perplexed/ puzzled situation

• At sea, At one's wits' end

5. Find out the incorrect part

This is the river/ (a) **whose** origin/ (b) the matter of conjecture./ (c) no error (d)

the origin of which

- Who/ whom/ whose → living beings
- Which → non-living things
- That → both living and non-living
- Whose should be followed by a noun.

1. This is the road whose inauguration is the matter of dispute.

the inauguration of which

6. Find out the correct meaning of the given idiom

An armchair critic

a. At the crows flies

b. As daft as a brush

c. Arrow in the quiver

d. Speaking critically on topics, knows nothing about

→ Straight

→ foolish

to have an alternate to gain the aim

7. Find out the correct one word

- Phasmo-> ghost

Fear of snakes

(A) Hypochondria

(B) Yacht

(C) Phasmophobia

(D) Ophidiophobia

→ over-thinking about health

→ light Sailing boat used for racing

- Killing of snakes -> Herpeticide

8. Find out the incorrect part

Rajat, who is my best friend / (a) and the owner of these companies, / (b) is different and poorer than Rohan./ (c) no error (d) ↗from

- Subject ↗ + appositive phrase + verb

- word 1 + Preposition 1 and word 2 + Preposition 2

(when different prepositions are needed)

- word 1 and word 2 + Preposition/ conjunction

(when preposition/ conjunction needed is common)

1. Amphibians can live both on land and water.

↗in

2. He is senior and more intelligent than you.

↗to

3. My friend is more intelligent and ~~more~~ honest than you.

↗common comparative can be used

4. He is more honest and wiser than you.

He is wiser and more honest than you.

- Positive degree and positive degree
- Comparative degree and comparative degree
- Superlative degree and superlative degree

9. Find out the correct one word

The person who drives a motor car –

- (A) Apostate
- (B) Janitor
- (C) Fanatic
- (D) Chauffeur

one who abandons his faith,
apo = away

Bigot

Care taker of building

- Chauffeur → who drives a car on land
- Navigator → who sails a ship
- Aviator → who flies an aeroplane
- Aviary → place where birds are kept
- Crew → all people who work on a ship, aircraft, etc.
- Janitor → care taker of a building
- Warden → care taker of a hostel
- Curator → care taker of museum/stadium
- Custodian → care taker of government's building

10. Find out the correct one word

An act of gathering information about enemy territory for military purposes –

(A) Reconnaissance

(B) Amnesty

(C) Ammunition

(D) Emissary

- Clemency -> kindness shown when someone is punished

general pardon

supply/quantity of weapons

a person sent on a specific mission

- Trespasser -> who enters someone's land without permission
- Harbinger -> messenger
- Messenger -> who delivers messages
- Eavesdropper -> who listens to other people's conversation without them knowing
- Espionage -> spy/detective
- Ambassador -> a person/diplomat who represents a country on foreign land.

11. Find out the correct sentence

a. It has become clear that attempts to impress the people have failed.

b. A raise is important since one had to beat rising prices.

c. We are committed in providing you a safe and comfortable travel experience.

d. Most of us have a desire to create wealth in the shortest period in time.

has

to

of

- Rise -> intransitive verb
- Raise -> transitive verb (have object)
- Most of + noun + verb

12. Find out the correct sentence

- a. Intrigued by this problem, I began search for a solution.
- b. There is something stored in for everyone.
- c. We might supply so much evidence in try to explain it in so many ways.
- d. We hope devotees will participate in the event and get spiritually benefit.
- e. None of the above

to → infinitive is needed to connect two verbs

in Store

trying

spiritual



- Preposition + V(ing) ✓
 ↳ gerund

Choose the Synonym.

13. OBLITERATE

(a) Construct

→ build or make

(b) Annihilate

→ to destroy completely

(c) Revive

→ restore to life

(d) Initiate

begin, commence, inception

- Obliterate → destroy, decimate, abolish, wipe out, root out, eradicate

14. Change the voice

→ was/were + V3

The old man touched and patted the cow.

- a) The cow was patted and touched by the old man.
- (b) The cow patted and touched the old man.
- (c) The cow was so touched by the old man patting him.
- (d) The patted cow touched the old man.

15. Change the voice

Let us help her.

- (a) Let she is helped.
- (b) Let her be helped by us.**
- (c) Let she be helped.
- (d) Let her help us.

- Let + object + be + V3 → passive voice of let sentences

16. Transform the narration

He said, "Sister, please cook me something nice today."

- (a) He requested his sister to cook him something nice that day.**
- (b) He told his sister to cook him something nice today.
- (c) He ordered his sister to cook him something nice that day.
- (d) He requested his sister if she could cook him something nice that day.

Para Jumbled

P. If all the requirements of the villages are satisfied there by itself, then the peasants will usefully utilize their spare time.

Q. let us consider the village artisans.

R. This will also provide employment to all the educated people of the villages.

S. Having discussed the problems and requirements of rural life,

- (a) SQPR
- (b) PRQS
- (c) QRPS
- (d) PSQR

↳ subject introduction

Para Jumbled

P. Practical farming includes knowledge of fruit and vegetable farming.

Q. These schools need not necessarily have their own farms because the village itself will provide ample field work facilities.

R. Agriculture should be made compulsory in higher secondary schools; alternatively, the urban students can be taught town-planning, industrial planning etc.

S. Therefore, at this stage, only theoretical education for the village students would suffice.

- (a) QRSP
- (b) RPQS**
- (c) RSPQ
- (d) QPRS

Cloze Test.

The woodpeckers of the West (with one exception) are different.....(21).....those of the East, and so are the flycatchers, the grosbeaks, the orioles, the tanagers, the humming-birds,(22).....many of the sparrows.(23).....of the purple and bronzed grackles (the latter are.....(24).....seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common), the Rockies boast of Brewer's blackbird,(25).....habits are not as prosaic as his name would indicate.

21.

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

22.

- (a) and**
- (b) because
- (c) but
- (d) if

23.

- (a) Beside
- (b) Next to
- (c) Instead**
- (d) Near to

24.

- (a) sometime adjective
- (b) sometimes** adverb
- (c) at time
- (d) anytime

25.

- (a) whose**
- (b) who
- (c) whom
- (d) whoever

Fill in the blanks

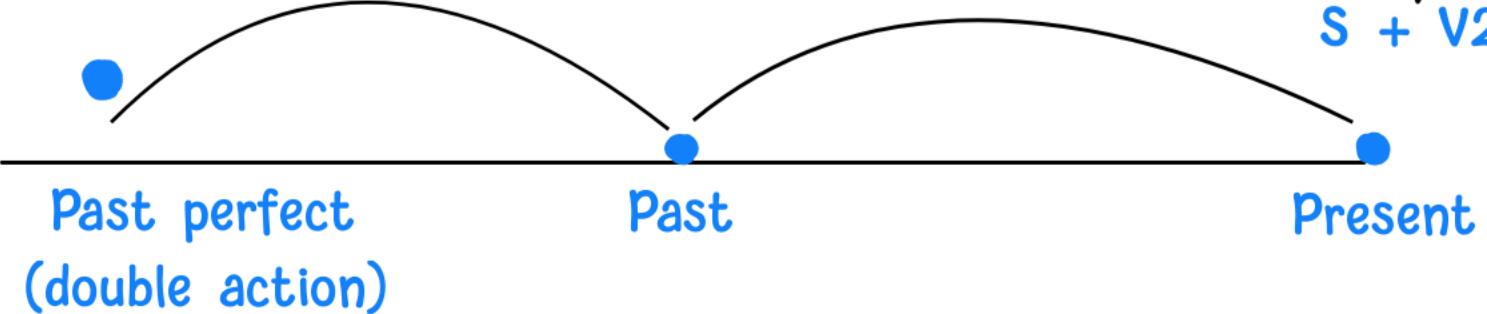
18. Newton... ..the laws of gravitation.

- (a) was discovered
- (b) had discovered
- (c) Discovered**
- (d) discovering

• It's time to start your journey.

• It's time you started your journey.

- Past indefinite keywords -> last + time, yesterday, in the past, ago, before, It's time



to + V1

S + V2